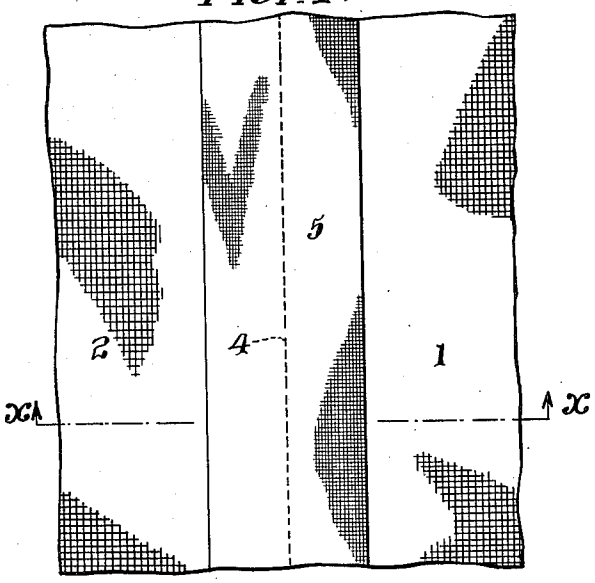
H. E. TERRY.

SEAM FOR RUGS.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1914.

1,136,380. Patented Apr. 20, 1915.

FIG. 1.



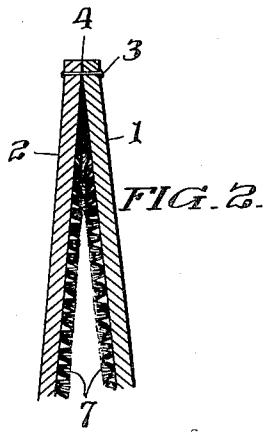


FIG. 2.

FIG. 5.

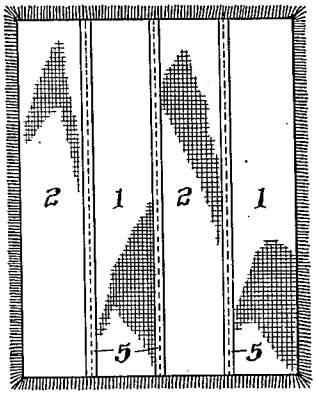


FIG. 3.

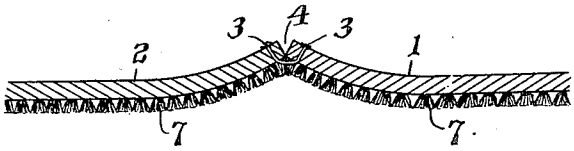
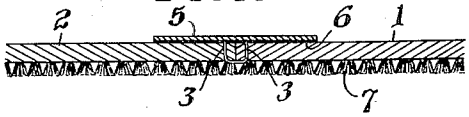


FIG. 4.



WITNESSES

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SEAM FOR RUGS.

1,136,380. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 20, 1915.

Application filed July 3, 1914. Serial No. 848,733.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY E. TERRY, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Seams for Rugs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to rugs and more particularly to a means for reinforcing the seam of a rug.

It has for an object to provide a means for concealing the seam or seams of a rug and preventing the said seams from opening up or stretching in such a manner as to impair the appearance of the face of the rug.

In rugs heretofore constructed of different sections sewed together in the usual manner, it has been found that the constant tendency of the stitching to open up causes the seam to be exposed or indicated upon the face or tread surface of the rug. By the present invention this tendency has been overcome and entirely obviated so that the finished rug presents an even surface uninterrupted by seam indications or ridges.

My invention also comprehends details of construction which, together with the features above specified, will be better understood by reference to the drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 represents a portion of the back of a rug showing a seam structure embodying my invention; Fig. 2 represents a section of a portion of two rug sections showing the sewing or binding step at the meeting edges; Fig. 3 represents a similar section of a rug face down showing the normal tendency of the seam to spread when sewed in the ordinary manner; Fig. 4 represents a similar section showing the seam provided with the device of my invention; Fig. 5 represents a rear plan of a rug on a reduced scale showing the reinforcing strips of my invention.

1 and 2 designate respectively sections of a rug the ends or side edges of which are brought together with the tufted or face portions 7 of the rug in juxtaposed relation. In this position the edges are stitched together by suitable sewing as shown at 3 so that when the sections are swung about the stitches as a hinge into the same plane to form the complete rug body, the meeting edges along the seam will be forced into tight compressive contact. In the usual construction these seams are subjected to a pressing operation to hold the parts in fixed relation and thereby overcome any tendency for the seam to open, the result of which is apparent upon the face of the rug and impairs its appearance.

In practice it has been found that while the pressing operation closes this seam for a comparatively short time, it is not sufficient to overcome the constant tendency of the stitching to contact and straighten out to bring the strip edges toward their original position, thus separating or opening the seam as shown at 4 in Fig. 3. In order to overcome and eliminate this defect I provide a strip of material 5 such as tape or the like, which is of sufficient width to cover the seam and extend a suitable distance at each side thereof to form a suitable reinforcing body. The strip or strips 5, as the case may be, are placed on the back of the rug to cover the seam as shown in Fig. 5, being cemented or glued in place by a suitable adhesive 6, after which a final pressing is given along the seam. It will be understood that each seam of the rug is thus covered by a backing or reinforcing strip of material non-stretchable transversely to its length, the function of which is to prevent opening of the seam and further after the strip of material 5 is placed in position, following the initial pressing operation there is a second pressing given to the seam to set the reinforced seam and the glue thereof. Thereafter the parts remain fixed as to position and all portions of the face of the rug lie in the same plane, thereby entirely concealing the ordinary lines formed by the seam, and giving the appearance of a complete unitary rug surface, unbroken by seam lines, ridges or the like. Because of the retaining effect of the cemented strip the elasticity of the abutting compressed edges is not able to open the seam joint at the back; and less pressure is required in setting the seam so there is less injury to the pile of the rug adjacent to the seam.

It will now be apparent that I have devised a simple and effective means for uniting sections of woven fabric together edge to edge to form a rug, the seams of which are held closed at the front of the rug by stitching extending across the seam while the backs of the rug sections are provided with flexible reinforcing material, preferably in the form of strips which are cemented in a permanent manner thereto and

respectively close the seams so that after final pressing of the joined sections, all portions of the rug will lie substantially in the same plane and the seams are prevented from opening at the back.

Having now described my invention, what I claim and desire to protect by Letters Patent is:—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a rug formed of a plurality of woven strips sewn edge to edge by stitches passing across the front thereof alone and providing a plurality of parallel seam edges unconnected at the extreme back surfaces, and abutting under the tension of the stitches to form tight seams combined with a plurality of strips of reinforcing material tightly cemented to the back surfaces of said rug strips and respectively covering the seams and holding the abutting edges at the back permanently together, said strips of reinforcing material being non-stretchable transversely to the length.

2. A rug formed in sections connected by a sewn seam, said seam formed by hinging the sections together at the front by stitches, a strip of reinforcing textile material non-stretchable transversely to its length cemented tightly to the back of adjacent sections and with the abutting edges in tight compressed contact to cover the seam between them and hold the back edges of said seam from separating.

In testimony of which invention, I hereunto set my hand.

HENRY E. TERRY.

Witnesses:
A. K. McCULLOGH,
W. HOBART PORTER.