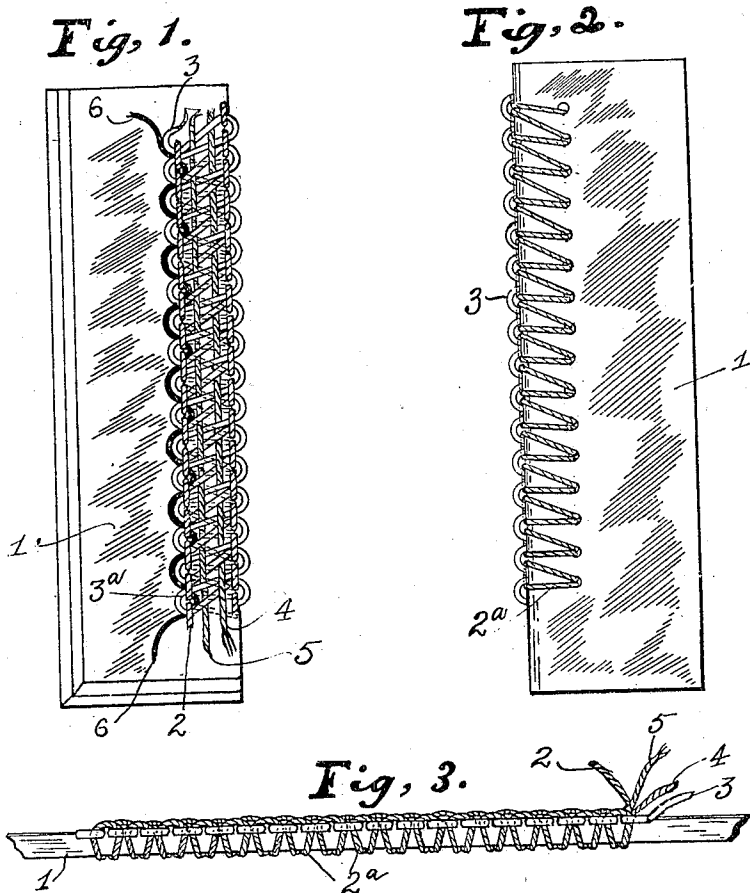


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PATENTED DEC. 25, 1906.

J. P. WEIS.
EDGING.

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WITNESSES:
M. Herskowitz.
James E. Woodbridge.

INVENTOR:
John P. Weis.
BY
Chas. M. C. Chapman.
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. WEIS, OF NYACK, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, OF NYACK, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

EDGING.

No. 839,528.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. WEIS, a citizen of the United States, residing in Nyack, New York, have invented a new and useful
5 Improvement in Edging, of which the following is a description.

This invention relates to an edging, sel-
vage, or seam for sewed articles, and has
special reference to such seams as are made
10 over the edge or edges of pieces of fabric
and to selvages or edgings which are formed
on or applied to the material close to its edge.

An object of this invention is to produce a
selvage or finish on the edge of fabric or a
15 seam for sewed articles constituting a selvage
or finish or edging for said article.

Another object of this invention is to util-
ize a chain overedge stitch for producing an
ornamental finish, selvage edge, or binding
20 for fabrics.

Another object of this invention is to pro-
duce an ornamental, neat, and attractive
edging, binding, or finish for fabrics.

The accompanying drawings form a part
25 of the following description and illustrate a
mode contemplated by me for attaining the
objects above suggested.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan of
two pieces of fabric superimposed and show-
30 ing the manner in which the same may be
secured together and their edges bound, fin-
ished, or provided with an artificial selvage.
Fig. 2 is a bottom plan showing the appear-
ance of the overedge stitching on the reverse
35 side of the work, this view showing only one
piece of fabric, but the edging or selvage be-
ing the same as in Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is an
edge elevation of Fig. 2.

The numeral 1 indicates the fabric, which
40 may be one or several pieces, and if the
latter they will be superimposed, as shown
in Fig. 1, and the selvage, edging, finish, or
binding placed thereon in the same manner
as upon the edge of a single piece of fabric
45 or work. 2 indicates the first or main thread,
3 the overlying locking-thread, 4 and 5 filling-
threads, and 6 an ornamental thread.

The main thread is passed down through
the fabric in loop form, thus making the
50 main loop 2^a, which is carried across the re-
verse of the fabric to the edge thereof and is
disposed thereat so as to extend partially or
wholly across said edge, as may be desired.
At this point a loop 3^a of the overlying lock-

ing-thread is passed through the loop 2^a, 55
transversely oblique over the top, face, or
obverse of the fabric or work into position
to be, and is in turn, entered by a succeeding
main loop 2^a, this said main loop being car- 60
ried in turn down through and across the
bottom or reverse of the fabric or work to
the edge thereof, where it in turn is entered
by a succeeding loop of the locking-thread 3,
which loop in turn is entered by a third loop 65
of the main thread, and so on, as clearly
shown in the drawings. This manipulation
of the two threads produces a line of straight
stitching of the main thread 2 at a distance
back of the edge of the work on the obverse 70
thereof, and a line of zigzag stitching on the
reverse of the work, and a series of loops of
the locking-thread 3 on the obverse of the
work, obliquely and reversely laid, the neck
of one loop being at the lobe of another. 75
Obviously, according to the tension applied
to the locking-thread 3, the interlocking
loops of said thread and of the main thread 2
can be caused to lie or can be disposed at any
point desired between the obverse and re- 80
verse of the work or fabric. As the threads
of this overedge or binding stitch are con-
catenated as described, the filling-threads 4
and 5 are laid in as shown in Fig. 1, said threads
being alternately raised and lowered reversely 85
to each other, so that as an overlying loop 3^a
of the locking-thread is passed over the ob-
verse of the work one of these filling-threads
4 will pass over the loop 3^a and the other
of said filling-threads 5 will pass under the 90
loop 3^a, thus intertwining or interlacing the
filling-threads with the locking-loops as a
whole. As many of these filling-threads can
be laid in as is desired, according to the effect
to be produced—that is to say, if it is de- 95
sired to make a very stiff, substantial, and
heavy selvage or finish—the filling-threads
can be laid in compactly or close together
between the two extremes or outlines of the
overedge stitch. Otherwise one, two, or 100
more threads may be laid in and intertwined,
as shown in Fig. 1, according to the effect
desired. Furthermore, to enhance the orna-
mental effect of the work or selvage edge an
ornamental thread 6 can be laid in around the 105
loops 2^a of the main thread, at the neck there-
of, on the obverse of the work and alternately
therewith around the ends of the loops 3^a of
the locking-thread, the same thus passing

in succession first around the two strands of a loop 2^a, below a loop 3^a, then around the end of the loop 3^a, and then around the two strands of a loop 2^a, as before, and so on, always on the obverse of the work. This disposition of the ornamental thread produces in alternation a small loop and then a large loop, the former passing around one side of a loop 2^a, under a loop 3^a, and the latter passing around the end of a succeeding and adjacent loop 3^a. After the desired extent of work has been finished, as just described, the filling-threads 4 and 5 can be passed through the last locking-loop of the series and laid under adjacent strands thereof in order to hold the same tightly in place.

An edging or selvage thus produced is not only ornamental but is quite effective as a finish or binding for the edges of fabrics which are likely to fray and "run," and also produces a very substantial wearing edge for such fabrics as are delicate or which are very elastic and are in consequence likely to be either torn, stretched, or distorted or quickly worn at their edges. The filling-threads lend strength, body, and substance to the edge of such fabrics and produce a substantial and ornamental finish or binding, equivalent to a heavy braid which is now universally used for such purposes. Obviously, according to the number of filling-threads used, the edge will be more or less stiff, strong, and durable, but always being very flexible, pliable, and soft. The edging produced as described has been found to be quite durable and strengthens the fabric materially, preventing it from being torn or distorted. Obviously, according to the tension on either or both of the main and locking threads, the filling-threads will be held proportionately tight—that is to say, under the ordinary tensions the filling-threads by being intertwined, as described and shown, cannot be easily withdrawn or pulled out because of the grip on the same by the locking-loops and the grip of the same on the locking-loops—and this grip can be more or less increased according to the tension applied both or either to the main thread or the locking-thread, which obviously will cause the loops of said threads to engage and hold the edge of the work with more or less tension, and consequently bind and hold the filling-threads with more or less friction in place against locking-loops and the fabric body. The thread 6 adds appearance to the

edging, gives an ornamental finish, and also has the effect of stiffening the edge at the inner extreme, and in consequence giving body thereto, because it holds the locking-loops at their ends in place, takes up the slack of the main thread-stitching and the locking-loops, and brings the adjacent portions of the main and locking threads into close and compact relation.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As an article of manufacture, an edging for fabrics composed of overedge stitches, the locking-loops of which lie upon one surface of the fabric, and one or more filling-threads intertwined with said locking-loops upon said surface of the fabric, substantially as described.

2. As an article of manufacture, an edging composed of a plurality of threads concatenated to form overedge stitches the locking-loops of which lie upon one surface of the fabric, one or more filling-threads intertwined with said locking-loops on said surface of the fabric, and an ornamental thread laid alternately around bights of the loops of said locking-thread and strands of the loops of another thread of said stitches on the said surface of the fabric.

3. A seam for sewed articles comprising the fabric and a plurality of threads, said seam being characterized by having a straight line of stitching on the obverse of the fabric, a series of locking-loops also on the obverse of the fabric, and a series of filling-threads intertwined with the locking-loops on the obverse of the fabric.

4. A seam for sewed articles comprising the fabric and a plurality of threads, said seam being characterized by having a straight line of stitching on the obverse of the fabric, a series of locking-loops on the obverse of the fabric, one or more filling-threads intertwined with said locking-loops, and an ornamental thread concatenated with the straight line of stitching and laid around bights of the locking-loop.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN P. WEIS.

Witnesses:

CHAS. MCC. CHAPMAN,
M. HERSKOVITZ.