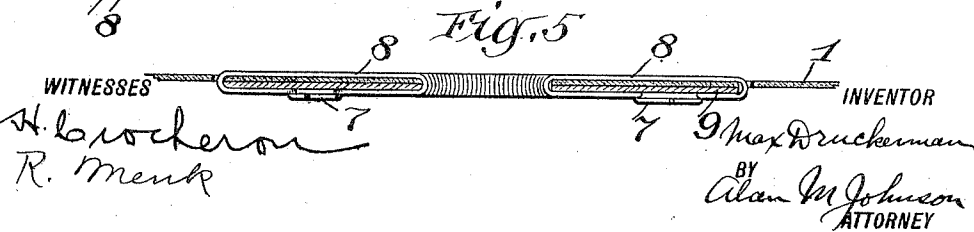
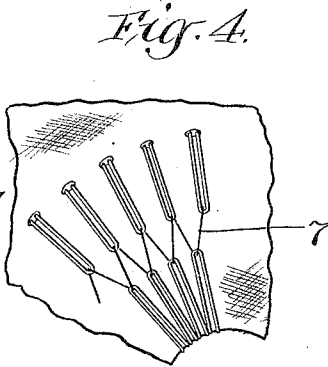
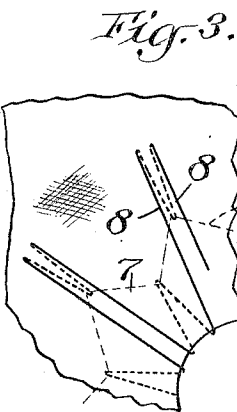
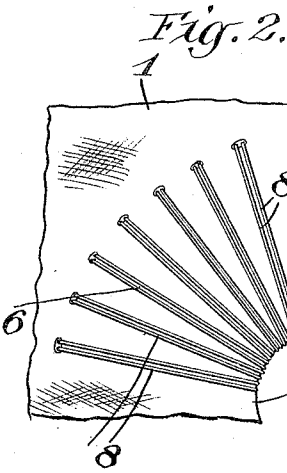
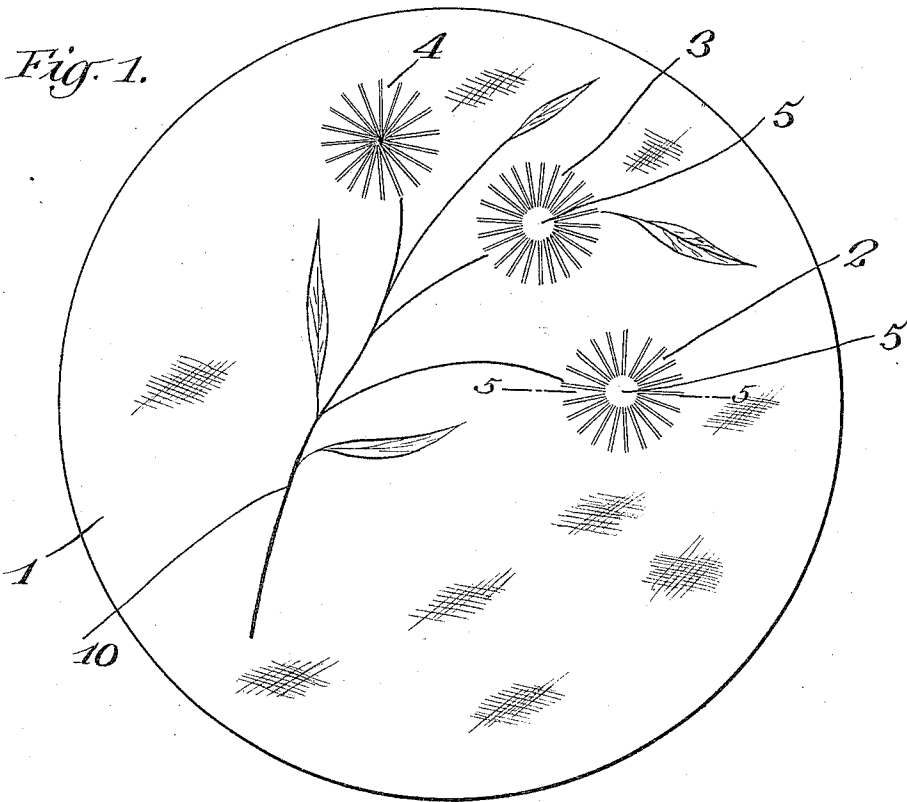


M. DRUCKERMAN.
 CIRCULAR SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 8, 1912.

1,051,316.

Patented Jan. 21, 1913.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX DRUCKERMAN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CIRCULAR SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.

1,051,316.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 21, 1913.

Application filed April 8, 1912. Serial No. 689,230.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX DRUCKERMAN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Circular Seams for Sewed Articles, of which the following is a specification, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of the same.

My invention relates to the art of embroidery. Usually the embroidery is upon fabrics, though it is to be distinctly understood that my invention relates to any form of embroidery whether the article embroidered is fabric, paper, metal or any other material.

More particularly my invention comprises an ornamental seam which may be used alone to enhance the appearance of an article, or it may form a part of a more or less elaborate embroidery design.

In the accompanying drawing showing illustrative embodiments of my invention and in which the same reference numerals refer to similar parts in the several figures,—Figure 1 is a plan view of an embroidered article in which different forms of my circular seams are used as portions of an embroidery design. For purposes of illustration a large number of the radial threads have been omitted in this figure for if they were all shown the drawing would show substantially a black circular ring; Fig. 2 is a fragmentary plan view of the obverse face of a fabric, or other material, showing the arrangement of threads somewhat diagrammatically for in the preferred construction the threads are much closer together; Fig. 3 is a diagrammatic plan view broken away, of the obverse of a fabric embellished with my circular seam; Fig. 4 is a plan view of the reverse of the fabric shown in Fig. 2 showing the lock stitch; Fig. 5 is a sectional view on line 5—5 of Fig. 1, on an enlarged scale, showing the preferred manner of forming the stitches close together and also showing a separate piece of material secured to the fabric by means of the circular seam.

In the illustrative embodiments of my invention shown in the drawing, 1 is a fabric or other material provided with my circular seams 2, 3 and 4. The seams 2 and 3 are substantially duplicates of each other in that each of them is provided with an open-

ing 5, whereas in the circular seam 4 no such opening is used.

My circular seam is formed by two threads, the needle thread 6 and the shuttle or lock thread 7. The needle threads are gathered together and lie adjacent to each other around the opening 5 in the fabric 1 and radiate from this opening forming radii 8, 8. The needle thread is caught or locked on the reverse of the fabric by the shuttle or lock thread 7, Fig. 4, and also shown diagrammatically in Fig. 3. In all the figures and particularly in Fig. 3 the distance between the stitches is exaggerated so as to clearly illustrate the construction of my improved circular seam. It is to be understood, however, that while I preferably use a comparatively large number of radial stitches to form a substantially closed circle, my invention is not to be limited to the number of radial stitches which may be as few or fewer than those illustrated in the drawing, for example, in Fig. 1.

My improved circular seam may be used simply to embellish a fabric or other material such as 1, or it may be used to secure another fabric or any other material 9 to the fabric 1, Fig. 5. When a separate piece as 9 is employed, it serves to make the seam a little thicker or fuller.

It is not necessary to have the openings 5, 5 in the fabric 1 to be embroidered for the fabric may be provided with no openings as for example the circular seam 4 in Fig. 1, in which case the circular seam would be made as shown in that figure.

My circular seam may be used solely to embellish the fabric or other material such as 1, or they may be used with an embroidery design 10 in which they represent flowers. It is further to be understood that while I refer to a fabric I mean by this term not only woven fabric but any material which could be embroidered as for example wood, paper, celluloid, metal or any other material, and by the term material in the claim I mean any such materials as above mentioned.

I have shown in my companion application Ser. No. 689,229 filed of even date herewith a sewing machine to make the circular seams claimed in this application.

Having thus described this invention in connection with the illustrative embodiments thereof to the details of which I do not desire to be limited, what is claimed

as new and what it is desired to secure by Letters Patent is set forth in the appended claim.

I claim—

- 5 A circular embroidery seam as an article of manufacture consists of a piece of material having an opening and continuous radial needle threads extending in a straight line continuously on the obverse to
10 the periphery of the circular seam and on the reverse forming needle thread loops substantially one half the number of which extend radially inwardly from the circumfer-

ence of the circular seam and substantially one half the number of which extend radially outwardly from the axis of the circular seam, the ends of the two loops on the reverse lying adjacent to each other and a shuttle thread locking the adjacent radial loops and extending on the reverse substantially midway between the opening of the circular embroidery seam and its periphery.
MAX DRUCKERMAN. 15 20

Witnesses:

ALAN M. JOHNSON,
ROSE MENK.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."