No. 722,996. PATENTED MAR. 17, 1903.

H. T. LOOMIS.

TRIMMING.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 7, 1902.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

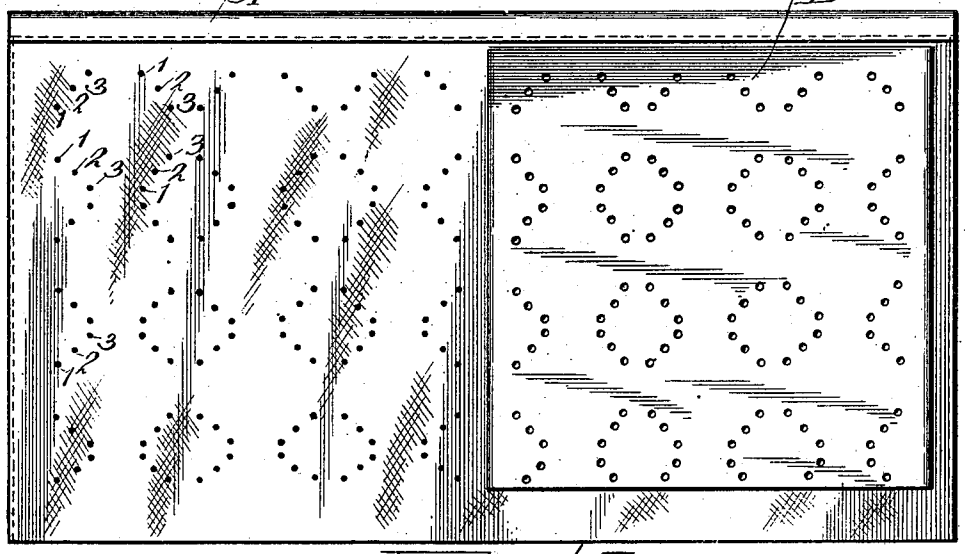



Fig. 2.

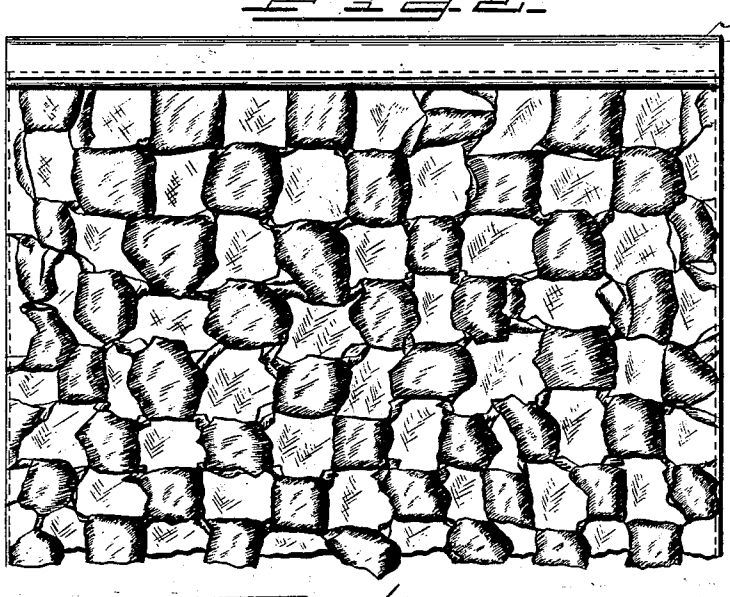



Fig. 3.




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NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

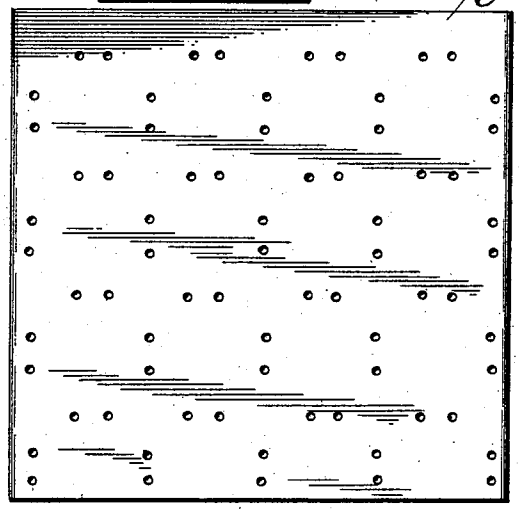



Fig. 5.

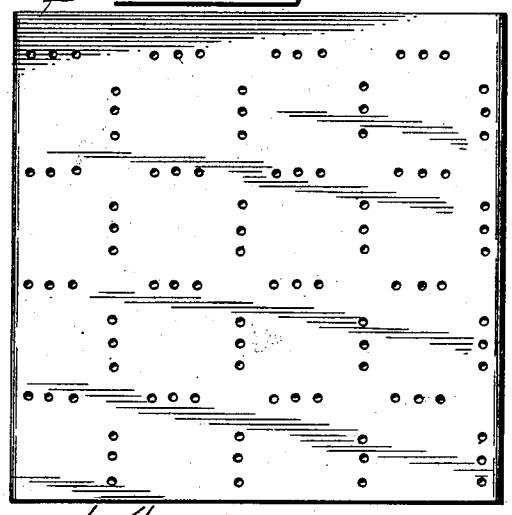
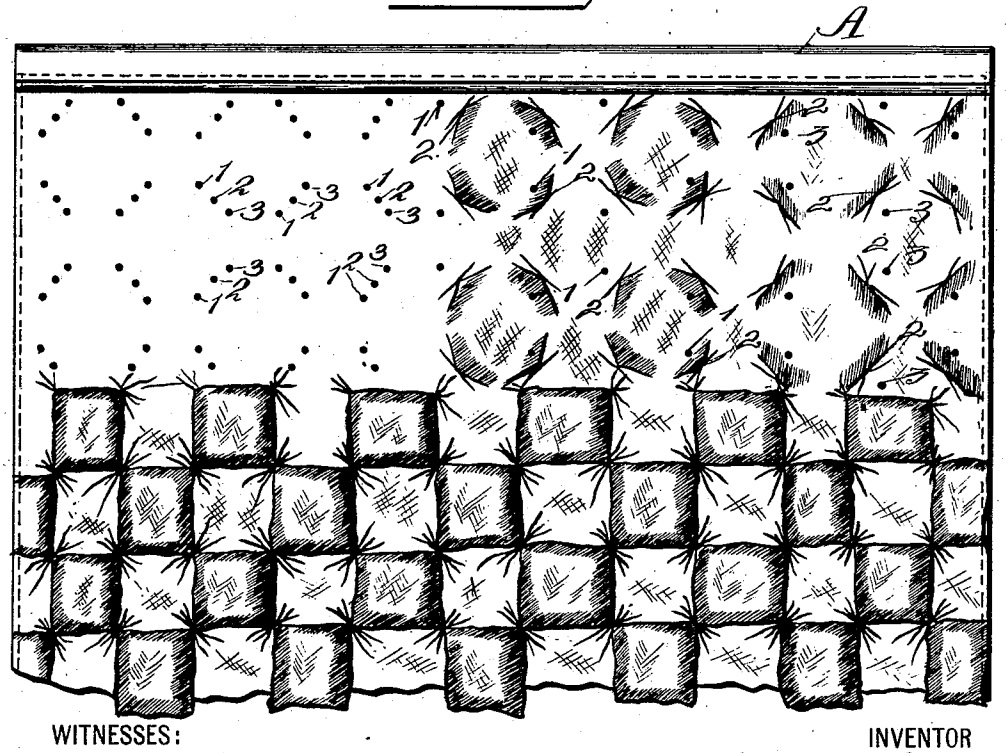



Fig. 4.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY T. LOOMIS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO FRANK & LAMBERT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A FIRM.

## TRIMMING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 722,996, dated March 17, 1903.

Application filed August 7, 1902. Serial No. 118,692. (No specimens.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HARRY T. LOOMIS, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trimming, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to a trimming, and especially to a trimming adapted for use in connection with casket-linings. It is, however, capable of use in a variety of relations.

The object of the invention is to improve the appearance of the fabric or trimming, to reduce the cost thereof, and particularly to accomplish a saving of material.

The invention consists in the trimming, which will be hereinafter more fully described and the novel features thereof pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a strip of fabric partially marked out preparatory to the making of a trimming therefrom and with a pattern-strip, by the aid of which the marking is done, shown placed on such strip at one end thereof. Fig. 2 is a face view of a strip of trimming made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 3 is a sectional view thereof, showing the way in which the fabric is depressed and elevated at successive points. Fig. 4 is a view of the back of the strip, showing various stages in the stitching or drawing together of the cloth after the fabric has been marked out according to the pattern. Figs. 5 and 6 are views of modifications of pattern-strips or patterns for marking out the fabric.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The trimming and method of making the same, as set forth herein, are so closely related that a description of one necessarily involves the other.

Referring first especially to Figs. 1 and 4, A represents a strip of fabric of any desired material. As shown at the left hand of Fig. 1, this fabric is marked out so as to present a pattern or outline composed of a plurality of groups or sets of points, the points in each group being marked, respectively, 1, 2, and 3 and the groups being arranged one on each side of a square or rectangular figure, successive squares being arranged in line with each other and alternating with successive open places. As shown in these figures, these successive lines or squares run diagonally of the trimming. The marking of the fabric in this way may be accomplished by superimposing on the fabric a pattern-strip, as B, which has perforations therein arranged according to the desired pattern. The fabric may thus be conveniently marked by passing a pencil through the perforations. It will be obvious, however, that many other ways of marking the fabric may be employed, and the pattern-strip B is shown only as a convenient means for accomplishing such marking and in order to illustrate clearly a preferable pattern or outline.

After the fabric has been marked out, as shown in Fig. 1, it is pulled or drawn together at various points, as indicated by the pattern, preferably by stitching, as shown in Fig. 4. When the fabric is patterned, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, this drawing together is done by stitching the fabric at the point 3 up to the point 2 and the fabric from 1 likewise up to the point 2 at each of the various groups or sets of points. Part of Fig. 4 is shown before the stitching or drawing up of the fabric is begun. A part to the right of this is shown with the cloth drawn up from the point 3 to the point 2 at each group, and an outside part still farther to the right is shown with the cloth drawn up from the point 1 to the point 2 of each group. The lower half of this figure shows the back of the fabric as it appears when the stitching operation has been completed by drawing the outside points to the center one at each of the groups. Fig. 2 shows the result of this operation as it affects the face of the trimming. Whether looked at from the face or the rear the result of drawing the cloth together, according to the determined outline, consisting of a plurality of groups of points, as set forth, is to depress the cloth in substantially rectangular figures along one diagonal line and elevate the cloth in substantially rectangular figures along a second diagonal line. While the back of the trimming, as shown in Fig. 4, is indicated as

comparatively regular in outline, it will be obvious that in the practical carrying out of the invention the lines will be irregular and the various elevations and depressions or divisions of the trimming varied somewhat in outline, as is shown by Fig. 2. This is the desired effect, and the extent to which it is carried may be varied by the care that is taken with the stitching and by the closeness with which the points 1, 2, and 3 are brought together.

The effect of drawing the cloth together, as by stitching 3 to 2 of each of a plurality of patterned groups, as indicated, is to fold, gather, or draw together the cloth at these points, and this folding or gathering will extend a greater or less distance from said points into the surrounding fabric, depending upon the manner in which the work is done, as will be readily apparent. It does not appear that it is necessary to describe further the condition of the fabric at such points after it has been stitched, inasmuch as such condition obviously is capable of somewhat extended variation and in practical operation must necessarily very somewhat. It is sufficient to state that this stitching operation gives the "honeycombed" effect, or an effect wherein the cloth is alternately depressed and elevated in a substantially regular manner in accordance with the pattern.

In Fig. 5 is shown a pattern-strip C, which is marked out, preferably by perforations, as shown, into a plurality of groups or points arranged on the sides of squares, the squares being arranged on lines at right angles to the pattern-strip and each group consisting of two adjacent points.

Fig. 6 shows a pattern-strip D, which is similar to the pattern-strip B of Fig. 1, save that the figures follow lines at right angles to the pattern-strip instead of diagonally thereto, as in Fig. 1. Other modifications which will fall within the general invention will be readily suggested.

This trimming is distinguished from trimmings known in the art by the fact that the cloth is drawn together not by means of lines or flutes extending the length or width of the trimmings, but at a plurality of groups of points, each group consisting of two or more adjacent points. For this reason only a comparatively small amount of cloth is used up in the drawing or stitching operation, and the method of producing the trimming is a very economical one, while at the same time the appearance of the trimming formed is very attractive.

While I have described the trimming and the method of making the same as practiced with the aid of a pattern-strip or pattern which is used for marking out the cloth preliminary to drawing or stitching it together at the desired points, it will be obvious that the invention is not necessarily limited thereto. As a matter of convenience, economy, and speed it will be preferable that the trimming be made in this way in order that one workman might mark out a quantity of the fabric, which could then be stitched together by comparatively inexperienced and unskilled operators. It would be obvious, however, that the trimming would be produced and the method fully carried out if the fabric were stitched and drawn together without being previously marked out, but in accordance with the predetermined pattern, which in this case would exist only in the mind of the operator. The pattern in this case would be mentally laid out and the method would be essentially the same.

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

1. As a new article of manufacture, a trimming which comprises a fabric having portions of it gathered together and secured by stitching at each of a plurality of groups of points oppositely arranged on the outline of a closed figure, as set forth.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a trimming which comprises a fabric having portions of it gathered together and secured by stitching at each of a plurality of groups of points oppositely arranged on the outline of a rectangle, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

HARRY T. LOOMIS.

Witnesses:
MINNIE ROOS,
MARGARET KOEHLER.