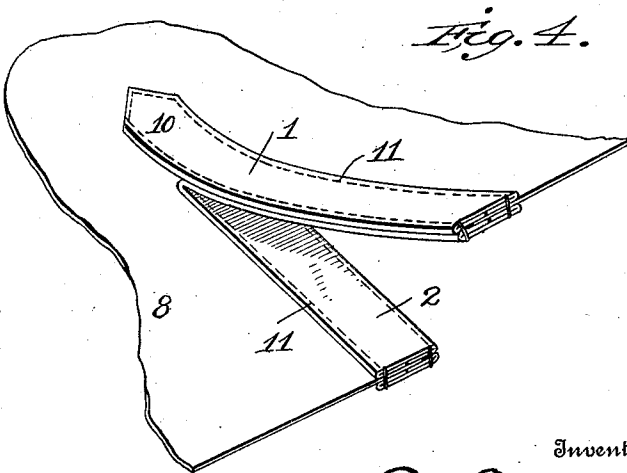
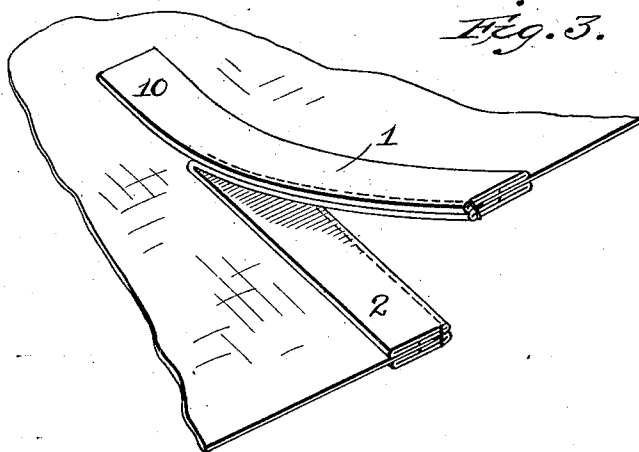
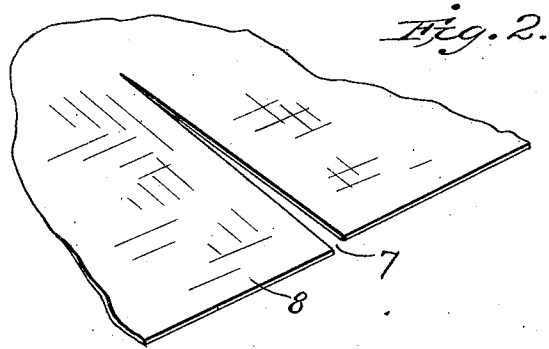
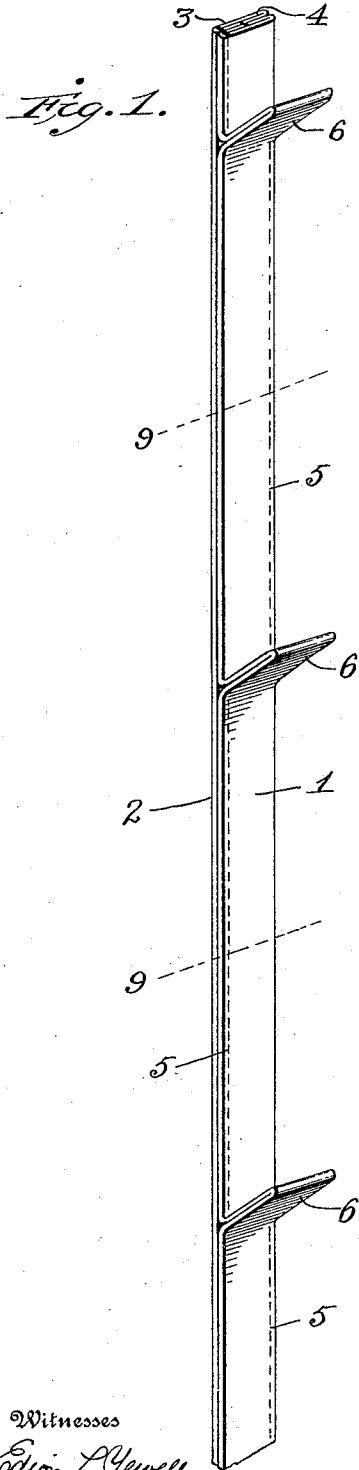


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FACING STRIP FOR GARMENTS.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 28, 1908. RENEWED APR. 5, 1909.

934,204.

Patented Sept. 14, 1909.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN I. McDONALD, OF ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

## FACING-STRIP FOR GARMENTS.

934,204.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 14, 1909.

Application filed May 28, 1908, Serial No. 435,542. Renewed April 5, 1909. Serial No. 488,072.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN I. McDONALD, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan and State of Missouri, have invented new and useful Improvements in Facing-Strips for Garments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to clothing, and its object is to provide an improved form of facing for the openings in the sleeves and backs of shirts and the like. Such facings usually comprise two doubled strips of cloth, each inclosing one edge of the opening, with a tab extending beyond and in line with the opening on the outside of the garment. Various modes of making and applying these facings have been proposed, but my invention aims to produce them in large quantities at a small cost and very rapidly and simply.

I provide two strips of folded material placed one upon the other, and pass them through a sewing machine in such fashion that they are stitched together along one side for a suitable distance and then along the other side for a similar distance, and so on, the stitching being applied alternately on opposite sides and crossed over from one side to the other at regular equal distances. At the points where the stitching crosses over, one of the strips is formed into a loop, which is not stitched. The loops are so spaced that the distance from center to center between them constitutes the amount of material required for one facing. This strip so stitched is then cut into lengths preferably midway between the loops, and the loop is cut at one end. The edges of the opening such as that, for instance, in a sleeve, are then inserted between the two portions of the strip, so that the tab formed by the cut loop lies on the outside, and the facing is then stitched in place. The prepared doubled strips are made in long lengths or runs preferably equal to the length of the bolt of the goods, and are supplied to the garment makers in proper lengths for the quantities of garments they are working on.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of one of the continuous facing strips as it looks before it is cut up into single facings. Fig. 2 shows a portion of a garment, such as a shirt sleeve, provided with an opening to be faced. Fig. 3 shows a facing cut off and applied to

the opening, and Fig. 4 shows the facing stitched to the sleeve.

Two strips of goods 1 and 2 preferably with their edges doubled in or otherwise protected from raveling, are laid together with the doubled edges in contact, as shown at 3, 4. A line of stitching 5 is then run along one edge of the compound strip for a certain distance, the length of said stitching depending upon the kind and size of garment for which the facings are intended. At regular intervals the stitching is crossed over to the opposite edge of the compound strip, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. At the points where this is done, the strip 1 is doubled into a fold or loop 6, the total length of which is suitable to form the necessary tab at the end of the opening 7 in the shirt sleeve 8. The continuous compound facing strip is then cut in two, preferably midway between the loops 6 at the points indicated by the dotted lines 9, and the loop is cut on one side close to the strip 1. This forms a single facing which can be applied to the opening 7 in the manner shown in Fig. 3; one leg of the facing receiving between its two sides one edge of the opening, and the other leg receiving the other edge of said opening. The tab lies on the outside of the shirt sleeve, and can be pointed or otherwise shaped, as shown in Fig. 4. Stitching 11 is then run along each leg of the facing, to secure it to the shirt sleeve, and the operation is complete. These facings can be very rapidly made in continuous lengths by suitable machines, and applied to the garments with no waste of material, so that they are economical in production. They are easy to apply, make a neat finish, and produce a uniformity of appearance in the goods which is very attractive.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A continuous facing strip for garments, comprising two strips of material stitched together alternately on opposite sides.

2. A continuous facing strip for garments, comprising two strips of material stitched together alternately on opposite sides, one of said strips containing material to form the tab of a single facing.

3. A continuous facing strip for garments, comprising two strips of material stitched together alternately on opposite sides, one

of said strips containing material to form the tab. of a single facing, said material being located at the points where the stitching on one side ends and that on the other  
5 side begins.

4. A continuous facing strip for garments, comprising two strips of material stitched together alternately on opposite sides, one of said strips being folded into a loop at the  
10 points where the stitching alternates from one side to the other.

5. A continuous facing strip for garments, comprising two strips of material having

their edges folded in, said strips being laid together with the folded edges in contact, and stitched together alternately on opposite  
15 sides, one of said strips being folded into a loop at the points where the stitching alternates from one side to the other.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of  
20 two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN I. McDONALD.

Witnesses:

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