

J. A. GROEBLI.
 DECORATED FABRIC.
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1,024,891.

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Fig. 1.

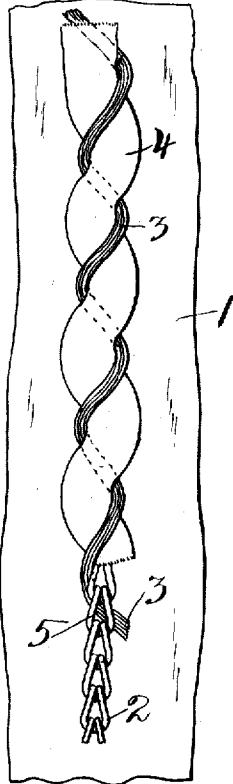


Fig. 2.

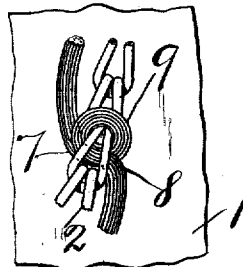
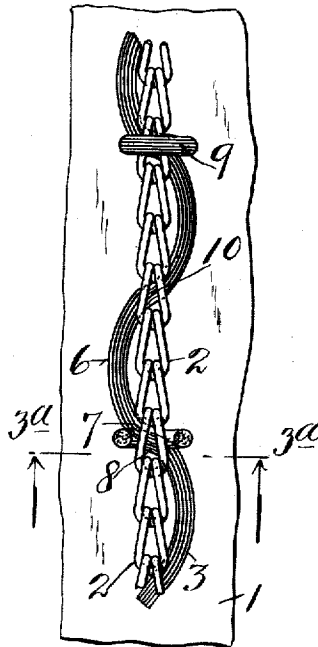


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



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DECORATED FABRIC.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH A. GROEBLI, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Decorated Fabric, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in decorated fabric and more particularly to the decoration of a fabric by what is generally called a couching stitch. This decoration is formed on various materials as a foundation and is generally used in dresses and wherever a decorative fabric is desirable: and usually the same has consisted when made on a sewing machine, not only of the foundation fabric, but of a cord of longitudinal loose threads forming a kind of rope and of sufficient diameter to lie in relief on the fabric; of a stitching, usually formed by the ordinary chain stitch or by the lock stitch of the sewing machine, and a binding or holding thread which was passed under the stitching and then over the decorating cord and stitching and thence under the stitching again and so on. In progressing along the fabric, the binding or holding thread passing around the decorative cord, would assume a spiral position and there was a tendency to draw the cord out of a straight line and to make it lie curved. When the couching stitch was formed by hand work, the decorative cord was placed straight and was held on the fabric by the holding thread, which latter was formed of loops passing transversely around the cord and passed through the fabric, thus securing the cord to the fabric in straight formation, rather than zig-zag and the securing or holding thread appeared on the front of the fabric as transverse loops passing around the cord. There has thus become an apparent distinction between hand produced couching stitch and machine made, and the former is probably generally preferred not only because it is more artistic, but because it is recognized as hand work.

The object of my invention is to produce the couching stitch in such a way that the same may be made on a sewing machine and still have the appearance of hand made work, with the holding thread passing over the cord transversely. By making the stitch under my invention the cord may be kept in a straight line or not, as desired, but in

any case the loop of the holding thread may be formed transversely over the cord. This will cause the material to resemble hand decorated work.

In the drawings forming a part of this application, Figure 1, is a plan view of a couching stitch when produced on a fabric by machine under the old construction. Fig. 2, is a similar view of my improved stitch, with the decorative cord omitted. Fig. 3, is an enlarged perspective view of the construction shown in Fig. 2, showing the formation of the loop. Fig. 3^a is a sectional view taken on the line 3^a 3^a of Fig. 2, Fig. 4, is a view similar to Fig. 2, in which the cord is included in the construction, Fig. 5, is a plan view of my improved stitch in a modified form.

In Fig. 1, I have shown the most common construction produced by machine work under former practice, and this consists of a fabric 1, which forms the basis of the construction; a stitching 2, produced by the sewing machine, a holding thread 3, and the decorative cord 4. The holding thread 3, is passed under the stitching as at 5, usually when the latter is being formed by the sewing machine and then passes spirally around the cord 4, and again under the stitching and if the thread 3, is drawn very taut the cord 4, will become curved as is shown in the drawing. In fact it is necessary in this construction, to draw the thread 3, taut in order to properly hold the cord upon the fabric. Aside from the difference in appearance between this and the hand produced construction it is much less stable. It will be noted that in this construction for each time the holding thread 3, passes under the stitching 2, it passes over the cord and therefore over the stitching.

In Figs. 2 and 3, I have shown one embodiment of my invention, wherein I have produced a very artistic stitch in which the cord is not used, the thread 6, in this case, forming the decoration on the fabric 1. I desire to protect my invention in this form as well as where the cord is used.

Referring to Figs. 2 and 3 it will be observed that there is a fabric 1, which forms the foundation of the construction, and passing through this is the stitching 2, which I have shown somewhat exaggerated in size in order to illustrate the construction; and this stitching is formed by the sewing machine. The thread 3, which in

this form of my invention forms the principal decoration in the fabric, is disposed different to that of the old construction and by reason of the present arrangement a very pleasing and novel effect is produced. Starting from the point 6, of Fig. 2, and following the thread 3, downwardly (see Fig. 3* also) it will be seen that at the point 7, the thread 3, passes under the stitching 2 and therefore between the latter and the fabric 1. It passes to the opposite side of the stitching and then rises over the stitching, forming a loop 9 and passes again under the stitching, from left to right, at the point 8, and again comes to the right side of the stitching. By passing the thread 3, through at the points 7 and 8, close to each other, the loop 9, is thrown, which will lie generally transverse of the general disposition of the decoration, producing a very novel and pleasing appearance. The passage of thread 3, under the stitching 2, at the points 7 and 8, may if desired, bring the thread 3 twice under the same stitch of the stitching 2, in which event the loop is certain to lie in a transverse position. In order to produce the effect desired it is necessary to pass the thread 3, twice under the stitching 2, for each loop that is formed. As a matter of fact, I have shown the thread passed under the stitching 2, in Fig. 2, a third time at the intermediate point 10, which I consider adds to the artistic appearance of the decoration. There is no limit to the particular number of these intermediate passes under stitch 29. However, the additional passage under the stitching is not necessary in order to produce the loop 9, as will be apparent from the modified form which will be referred to hereinafter.

The decoration just described forms a novel and pleasing effect, which is made possible in machine work by the way in which the same is formed, that is, with two or more passes of thread 3, under the stitching and thence over the same, and I consider this decoration a part of my invention.

In Fig. 4, I have shown my invention carried a step further in which case I provide a full couching stitch which resembles in appearance the hand made. In this structure I have employed the base fabric 1, the stitching 2, and the holding thread 3, which as in the previous instance passes two or more times under the stitching and thence it passes over the stitching. This forms the transverse loops 9, as before, at regular intervals, and in this case there is a decorative cord 11, which is held on the fabric by

the loops 9, through which the cord passes. By the term cord I do not simply mean a filling formed of threads but any filling of longitudinal formation whether in the nature of a piping or otherwise. This forms the couching stitch proper, having the appearance of hand work. This may be made on the sewing machines used to make the former stitch shown in Fig. 1, the cord 11, being fed on as the loops 9, are formed so that the former is taken in by the latter.

In Fig. 5, I have shown a modification of my invention by which it will be apparent that the thread 3, need not be passed under the stitching 2, the third time. In this case the thread 3, passes under the stitching at the points 7 and 8, as in Figs. 2 and 3, forming the loops but instead of passing the thread 3, through at the point 10 it is brought down parallel with the stitching 2, from the point where it comes under at 8, to the place where it is to be passed under at 7, to form the next successive loop. In each case, however, it will be apparent that the novel effect and the better holding of the cord is made possible by the passage of the thread 3, at least twice under the stitching and thereover to form a loop.

Generally the thread 3 and the cord 11, are made in different colors to create a contrast, though this is optional.

Changes may be made in the arrangement and form, without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having described my invention what I claim is:

1. A decorated fabric consisting of a foundation fabric, stitching formed in the fabric and a decorative thread passed under and over said stitching, said thread being passed two or more times under said stitching and thence over the same and transverse loops formed of said thread above the fabric.

2. A decorative fabric consisting of a foundation fabric, stitching formed in the fabric, a superimposed decorative cord extending in the same general direction as the stitching and a holding thread passing under said stitching and over the said cord and stitching, said holding thread, passing two or more times under said stitching and thence over said cord, thereby forming loops around the said cord.

Signed at the city, county and State of New York, this 30th day of March 1911.

JOSEPH A. GROEBLI.

Witnesses:

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