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A. W. ROCKWOOD

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CORRUGATED TRIMMING AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME

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Fig. 1.

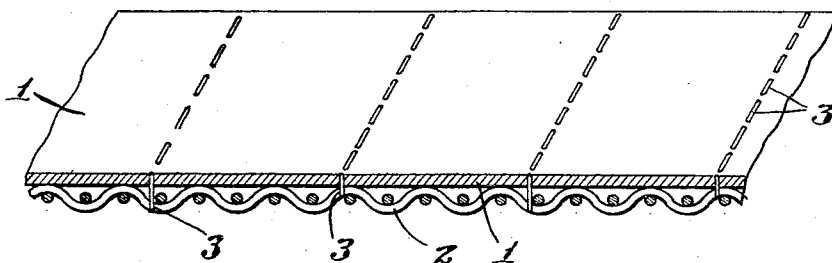


Fig. 2.

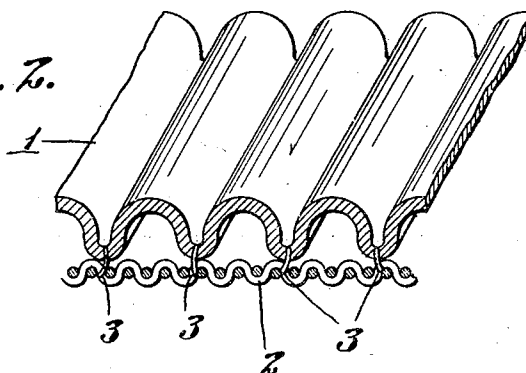
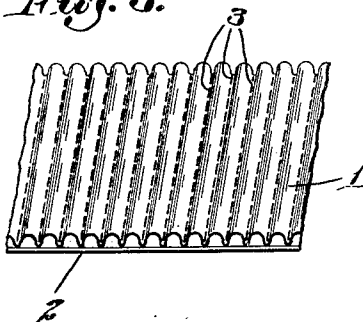


Fig. 3.



Inventor
A. Waldo Rockwood
by James R. Hodder
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

A. WALDO ROCKWOOD, OF MELROSE, MASSACHUSETTS.

CORRUGATED TRIMMING AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME.

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My present invention is a new and more desirable trimming to be utilized on automobiles, shoes, articles of clothing, and the like; and embodies the novel process of fashioning same.

It is desirable, in the manufacture of automobile upholstery, shoes, girdles, garters, and many other articles, to have a crinkled or corrugated trimming which will have a substantial amount of elasticity or stretch to it.

Heretofore, it has been customary to unite trimming material and an elastic base or goring by means of longitudinally extending seams, stitching or the like, but this has not been satisfactory since the elasticity of the resultant article was limited by the stitching and not by the elasticity of the goring.

I have discovered that any desirable trimming material, leather, satin, silk, suede or the like, can be attached to the elastic goring by non-longitudinally extending securing means, thus enabling the resultant article to be stretched as much as desired, dependent only on the limit of elasticity of the materials comprising it and not dependent on the uniting means. Preferably I carry out this invention by transverse stitching, uniting the trimming and the elastic base, although any separate fastening means, such as staples or the like, will produce the same desirable result. Furthermore this transverse stitching predetermines the corrugations or crinkling into which the resultant article will contract upon completion of the fastening and release of the tension.

The object of my invention is to provide an attractive and symmetrical corrugated trimming, in which leather, suede, silk, satin, or any other desirable trimming material, is fastened to a base of elastic goring by devices which will not limit the elasticity of the goring. I have discovered that this desirable result can be obtained by fastenings, such as transverse stitching. Thus the elastic material is held stretched under tension, and the material forming the finish,—leather, silk, etc., is secured to it so that, when released, it automatically forms equally spaced corrugations, due to said transverse stitching, contrary to longitudinal stitching, which produces unequally spaced and irregular corrugations, also which limits the stretch of the elastic base and causes the stitching to break upon changed direction

or too great a stretching. This novel transverse stitching produces equally spaced and regular corrugations, while in no way limiting the stretch of the elastic base, and furthermore forms securing means, such as stitches, which are not affected by changes in direction, stretching the goring to its limit, or around corners. Thus my present invention of transverse securing devices creates a firm, attractive, symmetrical, and novel trimming.

In the accompanying drawing,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a section of the facing material stitched transversely to the elastic base, while held stretched under tension;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective cross sectional view showing the equally spaced corrugations formed on the facing material upon releasing the tension;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the corrugated trimming as it appears when a finished product.

Referring to said drawing, 1 designates the facing material which may consist of leather, suede, silk, satin, or any other desirable finishing or trimming material, held to the elastic goring 2, used as a base, by transverse stitchings such as are shown at 3.

As clearly illustrated in the drawings, the elastic base or strip 2 is held under tension while the facing material 1 is applied and stitched or secured thereto. Upon completion of the securing or attaching of the facing 1 to the strip 2, the tension on the strip 2 is then released, allowing the elastic strip 2 to retract to its normal capacity and thereby drawing the facing 1 into a series of even, equally spaced corrugations, due to the transverse rows of stitching, as clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

As described above, I have produced a new type of corrugated trimming, in which the transverse stitching makes possible equally spaced corrugations adding to the ornamental value, and trimming which has the capacity for stretching unaffected and unlimited by the fastenings holding the trimming and goring together.

My invention is further described and defined in the form of claims as follows:

1. The improved process of forming corrugated trimming, which consists in placing a strip of elastic material under tension, applying a strip of facing material thereto, uniting the two strips by rows of stitching

applied transversely thereof at predetermined substantially equally spaced intervals throughout the length of said strips, and then releasing the tension on the elastic strip, whereupon, on return of the elastic material to untensed position, a trimming will be produced, having a facing with a plurality of substantially equally spaced corrugations transversely thereof, which corrugations are formed by the predetermined substantially equally spaced transverse rows of stitching.

2. As an article of manufacture, a corrugated trimming, comprising a strip of elas-

tic material and a strip of facing material united by rows of stitching applied transversely of the two strips and at predetermined substantially equally spaced intervals throughout the length thereof while the elastic material is under tension, each corrugation being formed by said predetermined substantially equally spaced rows of transversely applied stitching upon return of the elastic material to untensed position.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification.

A. WALDO ROCKWOOD.