

No. 898,269.

PATENTED SEPT. 8, 1908.

E. J. RYERSON.

ORNAMENTAL FABRIC AND PROCESS OF PRODUCING THE SAME.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 1, 1907.

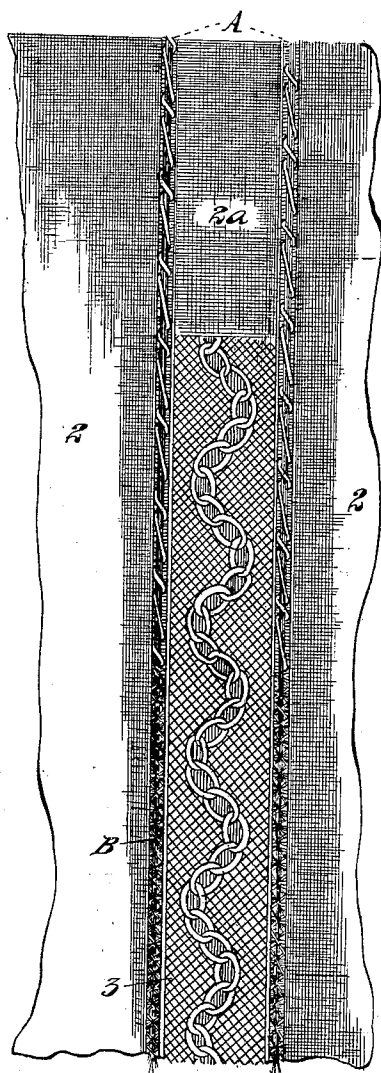


Fig. 1.

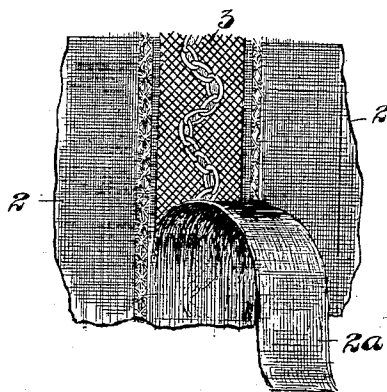


Fig. 2.

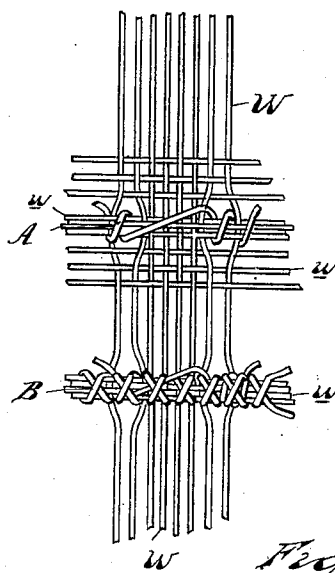


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

C. E. Day.
Alice Townsend

INVENTOR

Edward J. Ryerson

By

Parker & Burton, Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD J. RYERSON, OF JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

ORNAMENTAL FABRIC AND PROCESS OF PRODUCING THE SAME.

No. 898,269.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 8, 1908.

Application filed March 1, 1907. Serial No. 360,079.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD J. RYERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jackson, county of Jackson, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Ornamental Fabric and Processes of Producing the Same, and declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to the process of producing an ornamental fabric and to the commercial article formed by uniting two characters of fabric, differing in their ornamental character.

The object of the invention is to provide an improved method of uniting lace, embroidery, braids, ribbon or trimming with plain cloth for the purpose of ornamenting articles of clothing.

In the accompanying drawings, lace is shown as the typical article employed in producing the ornamental fabric.

Figure 1, is a plan view illustrating the several steps in the process. Fig. 2, is a perspective view illustrating the final step in the process. Fig. 3, is a diagrammatic view showing the improved stitches used in the process.

A piece of cloth 2, is used as the foundation upon which a strip of lace 3, is secured. The preferred way of securing the strip of lace to the strip of cloth is to first lay the strip of lace 3 along the cloth 2, unite the lace to the cloth by a series of stitches A; these are sewed along the edge of the lace and through the cloth, and this line of stitches is followed by a line of cross-stitches B, which unites the lace securely to the cloth and so binds together the warp threads of the cloth that lie within the threads of the cross-stitching and the primary stitching, that the woof threads, whose ends terminate between the warp threads mentioned, are firmly bound and secured in place, and especially are the ends of the woof threads secured in place because the primary stitches tie the foundation cloth to the edges of the lace and the cloth is strengthened against a force which would pull the edge of the cloth away from the lace by the tying effect of the threads which unite the lace and the cloth. If desired, two parallel lines of primary over-casting stitch-

ing A may be first sewed into the cloth, as is indicated in Fig. 1, and the strip of lace united to the foundation by the cross-stitches B, B, which sew the lace to the foundation along the lines already partially bound by the over-casting stitching A.

After the strip of lace has been united to the foundation, that portion 2^a, of the cloth between the lines of stitches A, is removed and may be cut back very closely to the line of stitching so that none of the warp threads remain under the lace between the lines of stitching. This removal of the foundation cloth preferably takes place after the final securing of the lace to the foundation by the secondary or cross stitches mentioned. The cross stitches act to bind and draw the threads, especially the woof threads, out of their normal straight arrangement. The ends of the woof threads, which would otherwise extend from the edge of a raw edge, are thus more or less bent and entangled within the stitching threads, and serve to hold the foundation cloth firmly to the attached strip of lace. There is thus produced an ornamental fabric composed partly of what may be considered plain cloth and partly of lace or any other ornamental fabric united by the use of a preliminary stitch, and then the lace is secured to this prepared foundation by a second series of wrapping stitches which are sewed in after the fashion of cross-stitching, both of which serve to bind very tightly the few warp threads inclosed in the wrapping stitches and the latter of which binds the margin of the lace down firmly onto the foundation beside securing more firmly the warp threads between the second series of stitches.

While the preferred method of producing the result is to make the two characters of stitches, one before placing the lace in place and one afterwards, they may both be made after the lace is put in place and both characters of stitches run through both the lace and the cloth as has been described. The compound fabric thus produced is quite smooth on both sides, the line of stitching giving to it additional ornament rather than the appearance of securing stitches, it may be treated under the iron without danger of tearing, and is simple to make and attractive in appearance.

What I claim is:—

1. The process of producing ornamental fabric, consisting in sewing onto a founda-

tion of cloth a strip of ornamental fabric, re-
sewing with a line of cross-stitching over the
first line of sewing and thereby drawing the
woof threads of the foundation cloth out of
5 their normal straight arrangement by the
same threads which aid in uniting the orna-
mental fabric to the foundation fabric, sub-
stantially as described.

2. The process of making an ornamental
10 fabric, which consists in sewing the edges of a
strip of ornamental fabric to a cloth founda-
tion, again sewing along the line of union of
the ornamental fabric and the cloth founda-
tion with cross stitches, and removing that
15 portion of the foundation cloth at the rear of
the ornamental fabric and between the lines
of stitching, substantially as described.

3. The process of producing an ornamental
fabric, which consists in securing an orna-
20 mental fabric having a selvage edge to a
foundation fabric, and preventing the forma-
tion of a raw edge of said foundation fabric
by bending the threads thereof out of their
normal arrangement by the securing stitches

and by a supplemental line of stitches that 25
unite the two fabrics.

4. An ornamental fabric, having in com-
bination a cloth foundation with its normal
raveling edge protected by lines of cross
stitching which draw the raw ends of the 30
threads out of their normal position, and at
the same time secure an ornamental member
to said foundation member, substantially as
described.

5. An ornamental fabric, having in combi- 35
nation pieces of cloth, the raveling edges of
which are protected by lines of overcasting
stitches, and an ornamental fabric united to
said pieces of cloth by the threads forming
said overcasting stitches, substantially as de- 40
scribed.

In testimony whereof, I sign this specifica-
tion in the presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD J. RYERSON.

Witnesses:

B. A. HUDSON,
J. R. BAILEY.