S. G. TATE.

CONCEALED BLINDSTITCHED BINDING.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 24, 1919.

1,403,135. Patented Jan. 10, 1922.

Fig. 1.

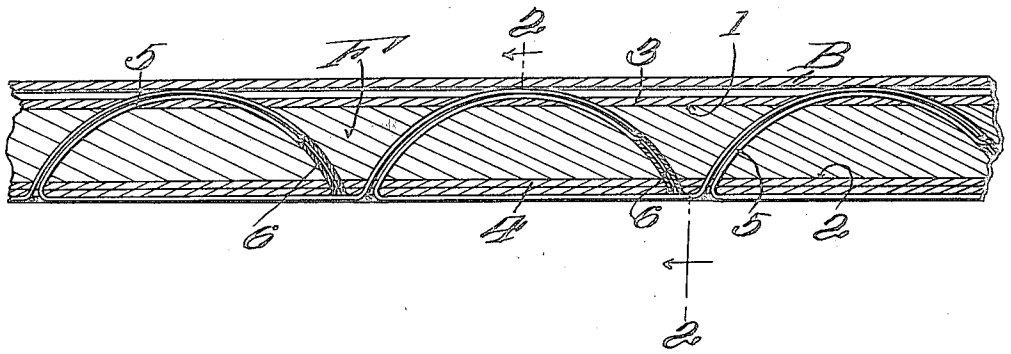
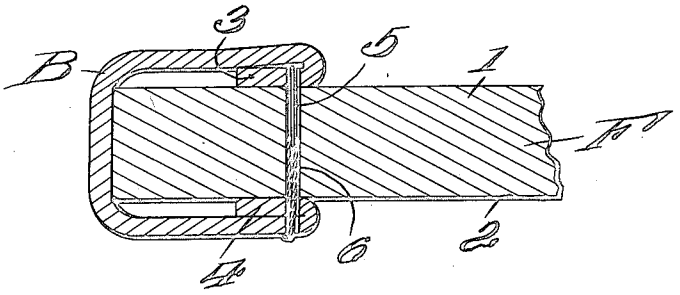


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CONCEALED BLINDSTITCHED BINDING.

1,403,135. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 10, 1922.

Application filed September 24, 1919. Serial No. 325,941.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL GEORGE TATE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Concealed Blindstitched Bindings, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the figures of reference marked thereon.

The invention relates to new and useful improvements in concealed stitched bindings—that is, a binding for a body fabric, wherein the stitches securing the binding to the body fabric are entirely concealed from view on the right or face side of the body fabric.

An object of the invention is to provide a stitched binding of the above character, wherein the stitches securing the binding to the body fabric are in the nature of blind stitches—that is, stitches which are formed by a needle entering and emerging from the same face of the fabric, and wherein, also, said stitches are concealed from view on the right or face side of the body fabric.

In the drawings—

Figure 1 is a sectional view on an enlarged scale, showing a body fabric having a binding attached thereto by my improved means, the section being taken along the line of stitching;

Figure 2 is a transverse sectional view of the same.

In carrying out the invention, a binding is applied to a body fabric and the edge of the binding on the right or face side of the body fabric is inturned. The other edge of the binding is placed against the opposite side of the body fabric and may likewise be inturned, if desired. After the binding has been placed around the edge of the body fabric, it is stitched by a stitching mechanism, wherein the needle enters and emerges on the same face of the fabric. The parts are so positioned that the needle enters the binding at a point opposite the right or face side of the body fabric, passing through the binding, then through the body fabric, then through the inturned edge of the binding only on the right or face side of the body fabric; then, again, through said inturned portion of the binding, the body fabric and the binding at the opposite side of the fabric from said inturned portion, where it emerges and the thread loop carried by the needle is locked in any suitable way.

Referring more in detail to the drawings, I have shown a body fabric which is indicated at F. A binding indicated at B is applied to the body fabric. The right or face side of the body fabric is indicated at 1 and the opposite side of the body fabric at 2. The binding on the right or face side of the body fabric is inturned, as indicated at 3. The binding on the opposite side of the fabric is shown in the drawing as inturned, is indicated at 4. The binding is placed on the body fabric in the position above described and is then stitched by a stitching mechanism, which passes a thread loop, indicated at 5, both through the binding at the side 2 of the body fabric and the inturned portion 4 thereof; then through the body fabric F and through the inturned portion 3 on the right or face side of the body fabric. Said thread loop then reenters the inturned portion 3 and passes into the body fabric F. The needle carrying this thread loop passes on through this body fabric F and the inturned portion 4 of the binding and emerges at the face of the binding strip on the side opposite the right or face side of the body fabric. The needle loop, as shown in the drawings, is locked by a thread indicated at 6, making a well known lock stitch. This thread 6 during the setting of the stitch is drawn into the goods. The point where the threads 5 and 6 interlock is immaterial. It is also immaterial whether a single thread be passed bodily through the thread loop 5 or whether the thread loop 5 be locked in other ways.

The essential feature of the invention consists in the placing of the binding before it is stitched and then the stitching of the binding in such a way that the thread loops are in the nature of blind stitches—that is, the thread loops enter and emerge on the same face of the fabric and said thread loops are also concealed from view at the right or face side of the body fabric. The thread loops at the same time pass through the inturned portion of the binding, indicated at 3, and thus firmly secure the binding to the body fabric. It will be noted that the thread loops pass through the inturned portion 3 of the binding close to the folded edge thereof, so that the edge is firmly secured to the body fabric. While I have shown the thread loops

5 as passing through the inturned portion 3, and lying for a distance between the said inturned portion 3 and the outer portion of the binding adjacent thereto, it will be obvious that said thread loops 5 may be wholly embedded in the inturned portion 3 or may extend into the main portion of the binding above the inturned portion 3, provided said thread loops do not extend through to the surface of the binding at the right or face side of the fabric so as to be visible.

It is obvious that minor changes in the details of construction may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

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

1. A concealed blind stitched binding comprising a body fabric, a binding extending about the edge of the fabric and having its edge portion on the right or face side of the fabric turned in, and a line of concealed blind stitches for securing the binding to the body fabric including thread loops entering the binding and body fabric at points opposite the face side of the body fabric, passing through the same and into the turned in edge portion of the binding and reentering the fabric from the face side of said fabric.

2. A concealed blind stitched binding comprising a body fabric, a binding extending about the edge of the fabric and having its edge portion on the right or face side of the fabric turned in, and a line of concealed blind stitches for securing the binding to the body fabric including thread loops entering the binding and body fabric at points opposite the face side of the body fabric, passing through the same and into and through the turned in edge portion of the binding only and reentering the body fabric from the face side of said fabric, portions of said loops lying between the turned in portion of the binding and the main portion of the binding directly adjacent thereto.

3. A concealed blind stitched binding comprising a body fabric, a binding extending about the edge of the fabric and having its edge portion on the right or face side of the fabric turned in, and a line of concealed blind stitches for securing the binding to the body fabric including thread loops entering the binding and body fabric at points opposite the face side of the body fabric, passing through the same and into and through the turned in edge portion of the binding only, and reentering the turned in edge portion of the binding and body fabric from the face side of said fabric, said thread loops being disposed close to the fold in the binding formed by the turning in of the edge thereof.

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

SAMUEL GEORGE TATE.

Witnesses:
ARTHUR F. LARRABEE,
RALPH E. LIEDBERG.