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J. BERGER

1,768,025

METHOD OF PRODUCING SEWED ARTICLES

Filed Nov. 9, 1926

FIG. 1.

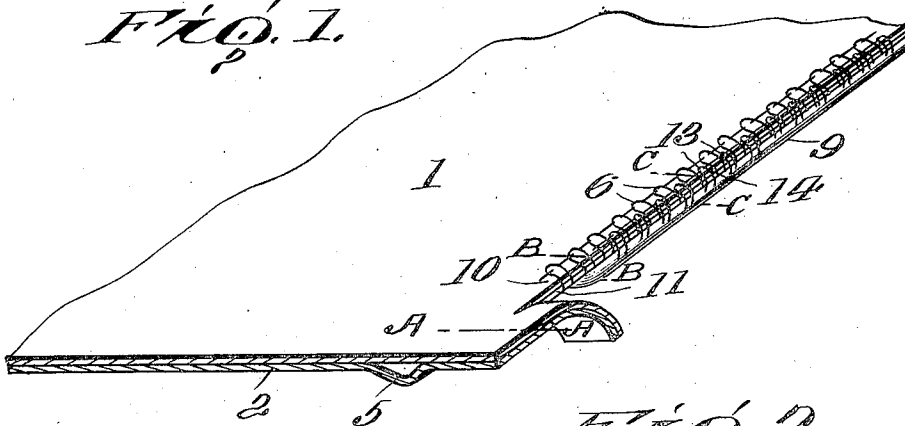
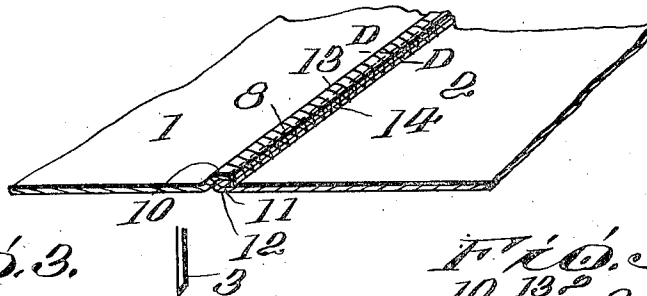
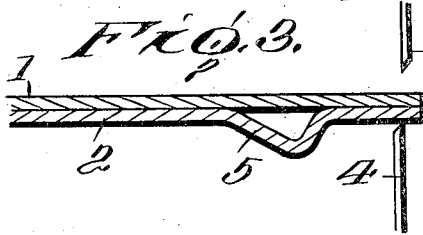
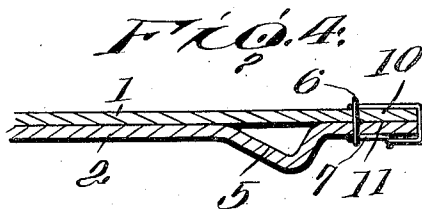
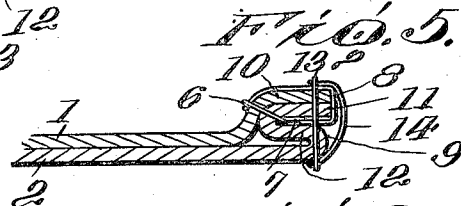
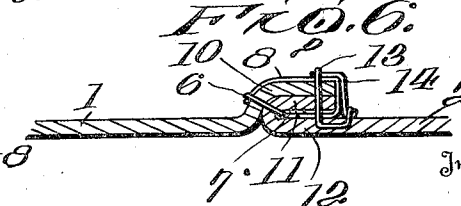


FIG. 2.



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METHOD OF PRODUCING SEWED ARTICLES

Application filed November 9, 1926. Serial No. 147,264.

The invention relates to new and useful improvements in a method of producing sewed articles. It is a common expedient to join the edges of fabric sections and to turn said joined edges against one of the fabric sections and secure the same thereto by stitching thus producing a flat seam.

An object of the present invention is to provide a method of producing a seam of the above type wherein the edge portions are united and secured against one of the fabric sections by a single passage of the fabric sections through a machine.

A further object of the invention is to provide a method of the above character wherein the stitches which secure the joined edge portions to the fabric sections pass into and out of the fabric sections so that they are substantially concealed from view on the face side of the fabric sections.

These and other objects will in part be obvious and will in part be hereinafter more fully disclosed.

In the drawings which show by way of illustration one embodiment of the seam and the steps of the method of making the same.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the manner of placing and uniting the fabric sections;

Fig. 2 is a view of the finished seam in perspective;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line A of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line B of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view on the line C of Fig. 1, and

Fig. 6 is a sectional view on the line D of Fig. 2.

The invention is directed broadly to a method of producing a seam for sewed articles, which consists of two or more fabric sections which may be of knit material, and wherein the edge portions to be united

may be nonselvedge. The seam includes stitches for uniting said sections having thread loops passing through said sections, placed face to face, back from the edges thereof. The fabric sections inside of said loops are disposed in substantially the same plane and project away from said connecting loops, while the fabric sections outside of said loops, are folded or bent down on to one of the fabric sections and are secured thereagainst by stitches having thread loops passing through the fabric sections adjacent the edges thereof, and into and out of the fabric section against which said edge portions are folded on the same face of said fabric section. This makes a very flat seam, and yet, a seam which is strong and durable, and also a seam wherein the threads joining the sections are substantially concealed from view on the face side of the fabric sections or article being produced.

The new method of producing this seam consists in superposing the fabric sections and joining the same by stitches including thread loops which pass through the superposed fabric sections back from the edges thereof. One of the fabric sections inside of said thread loops is bent so as to form a fold therein. This fold is so positioned that the fabric section between the fold and the thread loops lies in the same plane as the other fabric section, but projects in the opposite direction from said thread loops. The superposed portions of the fabric sections outside of the thread loops are laid against this folded portion in the fabric section, and stitches are passed through the superposed portions of the fabric sections adjacent the edges thereof, and through the folded portion in the fabric section, so that said superposed portions of the fabric sections outside of the thread loops are secured against the face of one of the fabric sections. The fabric section which is folded is

then straightened out and this completes the seam.

Referring more in detail to the drawings, the method is carried out as follows. Two superposed fabric sections 1 and 2 are first presented to trimming devices consisting of trimming blades 3 and 4, so that the edge portions are trimmed. This is very desirable where knitted fabrics are being joined to form a seam. If fabrics with selvage portions are united, then, of course, the trimming step would be omitted. One of the fabric sections, the under one 2 in the present illustrated embodiment of the invention, is bent as indicated at 5, away from the other fabric section. The two superposed fabrics are then united by stitches, which, in the present illustrated embodiment of the invention, are overedge stitches, consisting of thread loops 6 which pass through the superposed fabrics, and thread loops 7 and 8 which are interlocked with each other and with these thread loops 6. It will be understood, of course, from certain aspects of the invention, that through and through stitches alone may be used for uniting the fabric sections. The bent portion 5 of the fabric section 2 is then positioned as shown in Fig. 5, so as to form a fold 9, and the edge portions 10 and 11 of the fabric sections outside of the thread loops 6 are laid against the portion 12 of the fabric section 2, lying between the fold 9 and the thread loops 6. When the parts are thus positioned, the portion 12 of the fabric section 2, lies in substantially the same plane as the fabric section 1, but projects away from the thread loops 6 in the opposite direction from the fabric section 1. In this Fig. 5, the remaining portion of the fabric section 2 is parallel with the fabric section 1, and these parts are superposed. Stitches are then passed through the fabric sections consisting of thread loops 13 which pass through the fabric sections 10 and 11 adjacent the edges thereof, and through the fold 9 in the fabric section 2, and thread loops 14 which are interlocked with the thread loops 13. These are overedge thread loops for covering the raw edges of the material formed by the trimming of the fabric sections. After the stitches just referred to have been placed through the fabric sections, then the fabric sections are unfolded and positioned as shown in Fig. 6. This is a completed seam, and it will be noted that the under face, as shown in Fig. 6, which is the face side of the completed seam or article, is flat and smooth, while the edge portions outside of the thread loops 6 are turned down against one of the fabric sections and blind-stitched thereto, so that the seam on the opposite side is substantially flat and free from a projecting welt. It will be noted that the stitches are all concealed from the face side of the

article. It may be, in some character of fabrics, that the blind-stitches will grin slightly on the face side, but nevertheless, they are substantially concealed. It will also be noted that the cut edges of the fabric sections are twice covered, once by the interlocked thread loops 7 and 8, and again by the thread loops 14. It will be obvious from certain aspects of the invention, that the overedging stitches, including the thread loops 13 and 14, may consist simply of through and through stitches without any overedge loops. The principal features of the seam consist in the positioning of the fabric sections so that the finished seam is flat on one side, and substantially flat on the other, and wherein the fabric sections are united by through and through stitches well back from the edge portions so that a very strong, durable seam is provided, even in knit material, and wherein the projecting portions beyond the uniting stitches are turned down flat against one of the fabric sections and secured thereto. Another feature of the seam consists in the placing of the thread loops so that in the finished article, practically all the thread loops are concealed from view.

In carrying out the method above described, the fabric sections are preferably passed through a machine wherein the steps are successive steps; that is, the fabric sections are trimmed, and before the trimming takes place, the bend 5 in one of the fabric sections is formed, then the uniting stitches are formed covering the edge portions of the fabric sections, after which the fabric is positioned so as to complete the fold, and then the second stitching operation takes place, which ties down to one of the fabric sections, the projecting edge portions of the seam. This makes a seam which can be very readily made by a single sewing machine, and in one continuous operation of the machine.

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

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is—

1. The method of forming seams for sewed articles consisting in superposing fabric sections and uniting the edges of same by stitches, folding one of said fabric sections only while the stitching is being formed for positioning a folded edge substantially in line with the outer edges of the joined fabric sections and securing said joined edges to the folded edge by stitches passing through said joined edges and into and out of the fabric section at the fold

therein while said superposed edge portions are being joined.

2. The method of forming seams for sewed articles consisting in superposing fabric sections, trimming and uniting the edge portions by overedge stitches, bending the underneath section only so as to form a fold therein and placing the folded edge on a line with the edges of the united sections while the edges are being joined, and securing said joined edges to the folded edge by overedge stitches passing through said joined edges and into and out of the fabric section at the fold therein while said superposed edge portions are being joined.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

JOSEPH BERGER.

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