

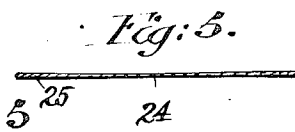
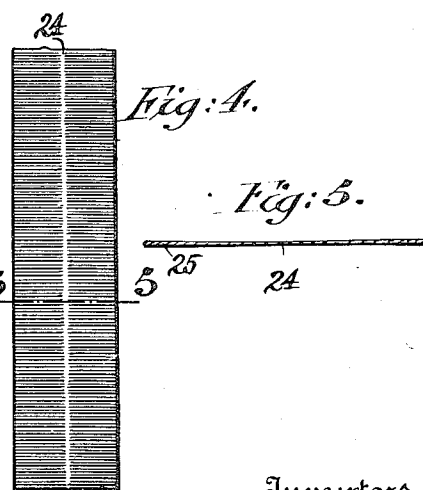
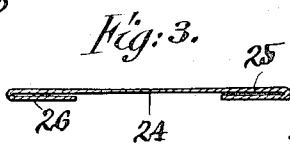
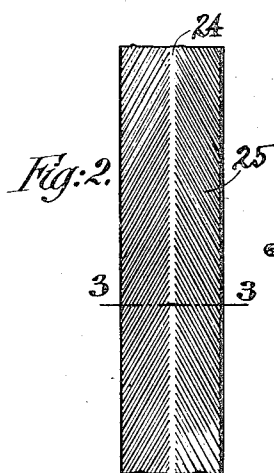
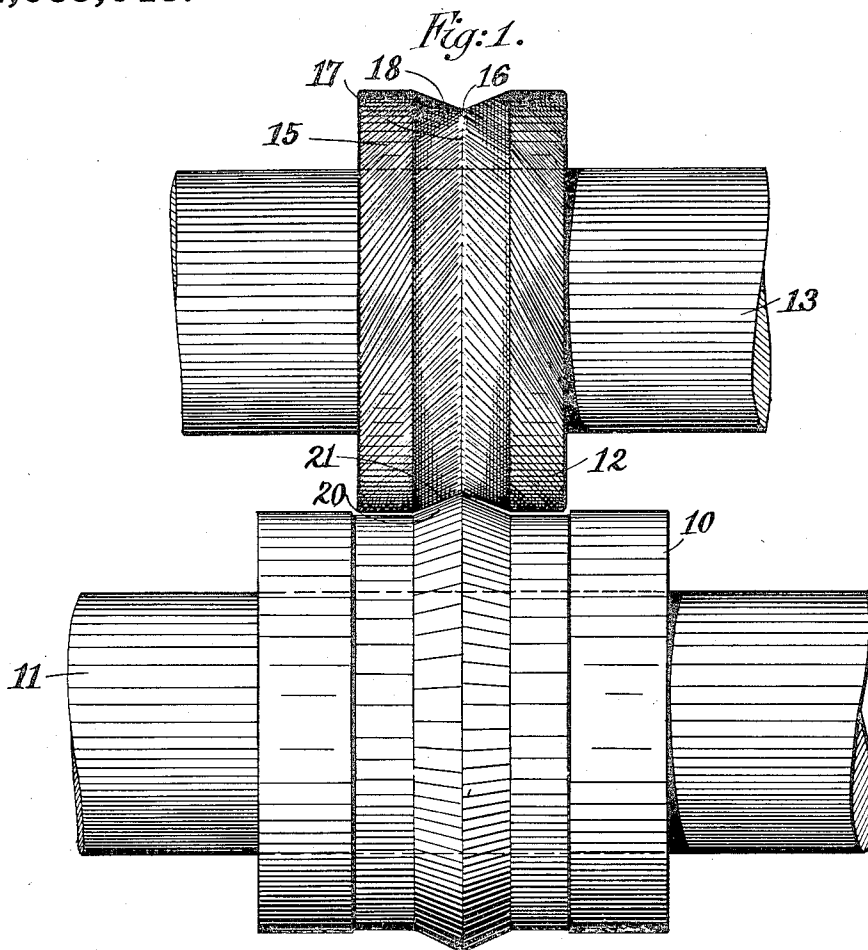
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BINDING.

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1,065,048.

Patented June 17, 1913.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BINDING.

1,065,048.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 17, 1913.

Application filed October 7, 1911. Serial No. 653,381.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM HOLLMANN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, and PAUL SELHAST, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bindings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to bindings and has for its object to provide a binding which is not cut on the bias, and which may be folded and then used and applied to curved or rounded parts in the manufacture of underwear, dressmaking, etc. For this purpose we compress a portion of the fabric strip forming the binding, said portion extending longitudinally thereof remote from the edges of the strip, to a thickness less than the thickness of the material at said edges, whereby the binding may be readily folded over edges and in corners of the fabric to which it is subsequently applied by the user.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents a front view of an apparatus for producing our improved binding; Fig. 2 represents a plan view of a binding made in accordance with our invention, Fig. 3 is a vertical, transverse section of the binding taken on lines 3—3 of Fig. 2, Fig. 4 is a plan view of the binding with a different form of embossing, and Fig. 5 is a vertical, transverse section of the binding, taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views of the drawing.

Referring to the drawings, the lower roll 10 is made of paper, as is usual, and supported on a shaft 11 suitably supported in the bearings of the machine. The upper or embossing roll 12 is suitably supported by shaft 13 in the bearings of the machine, and has its interior heated in a well known manner. The exterior surface of the roll is provided with a peripheral incision which is V-shaped in the embodiment shown in Fig. 1 with the apex of the V forming the innermost part of the roll. A groove is provided at the apex of the V. The surfaces of the incision are embossed and the groove is in

consonance with the meeting line of the embossing lines. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 1, the embossing teeth meet each other at the apex 16 of the V and the multiplicity of apexes form the meeting line 17. The incision 18 has its apex in line with or in consonance with the median line 17.

By operating the roll 15 and the roll 10 the pressure applied under the simultaneous action of heat forces the paper of the roll 10 into the incision, after which the paper roll 10 acts as a male die, and the roll 15 as female die. Between this male die and this female die, a strip of material is applied which is compressed between the two dies, and by the action of the pressure and heat and the rib 20 of roll 10 and groove 21 of roll 15, the central part of the strip of material is thinned out and forced outwardly of the median line of the strip toward the outer edge of the strip. This is shown clearly in Figs. 2, 3 and 4.

It is usual in the art to provide the strips with bent-over edges 26 and in that case the strip is first provided with the bent-over edges and passed through a pressing roll before it is passed through the forming rolls 15 and 10.

Other forms of embossing may be used, as for instance, parallel embossing shown in Fig. 4, it being essential, however, to provide the inner part of the strips with a portion 24 thinned relatively to the outer part 25. The outer part is thereby relatively thicker and thereby the strip of material may be readily creased along the central thinned out portion and then bent outward around the curved or rounded portion of the material to which the binding strip is to be applied.

Our improved invention obviates the necessity of cutting goods on the bias, as heretofore, and thereby a good deal of material is saved which was lost when goods were cut on the bias. The strips so obtained, as described, are wound on spools and distributed for various uses.

By the apparatus described an entirely new binding is produced, which is convenient, simple and practical.

The invention is not confined to bindings thinned at the middle and thickened at the edges, since the outer part may instead be thinned and forced inwardly, thus thickening the inner part.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

5 A binding comprising a strip of textile fabric having a portion extending longitudinally thereof and remote from its edges, compressed to less than the thickness of the material at said edges.

In testimony, that we claim the foregoing as our invention, we have signed our names 10 in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM HOLLMANN.
PAUL SELHAST.

Witnesses:

JOHN MURTAGH,
L. J. MURPHY.