March 1, 1927. 1,619,437

C. F. RUBEL ET AL

SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES

Filed July 12, 1926

FIG. 1.

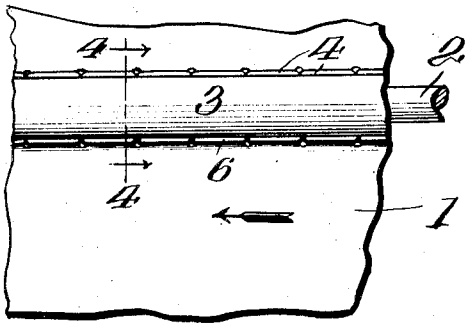


FIG. 2.

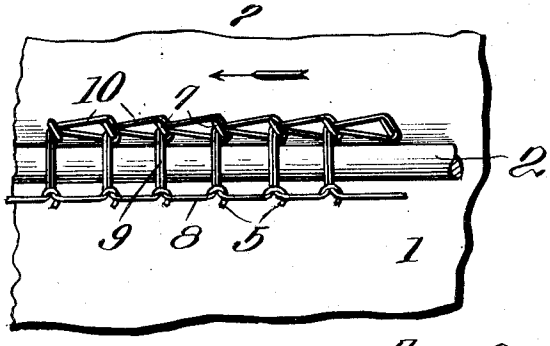


FIG. 3.

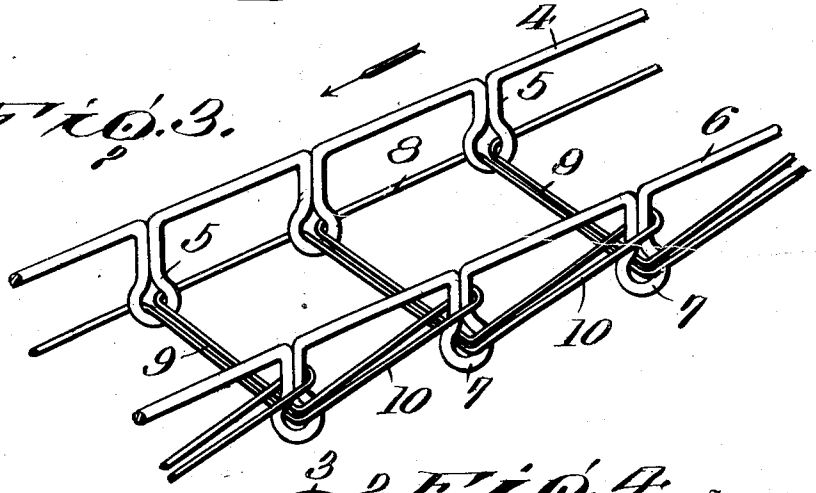
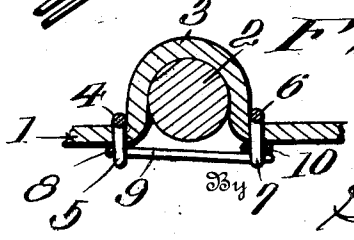


FIG. 4.



Inventors

Charles F. Rubel

Frank Kucera

By Sturtevant & Mason

Attorneys

Patented Mar. 1, 1927. 1,619,437

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. RUBEL AND FRANK KUCERA, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS TO UNION SPECIAL MACHINE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.

Application filed July 12, 1926. Serial No. 121,919.

The invention relates to new and useful improvements in seams for sewed articles, and more particularly to a corded seam.

An object of the invention is to provide a corded seam, wherein the cord is secured to the material by stitching threads alone, which stitching threads are so positioned that when the seam is placed under severe lateral strain, the holding threads covering the cord will not stretch or give to any material extent.

In the drawings which show by way of illustration one embodiment of the invention—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improved seam taken from the right or face side of the seam;

Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the same;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the stitching threads, showing the manner of interlocking the same in the forming of the seam, and

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

In carrying out the invention, a cord is secured to the fabric solely by stitching. This is accomplished by placing the cord against the under side of the fabric, passing needle threads through the fabric at opposite sides of the cord, and passing the looper thread through the needle thread loops in such a way that the looper thread extends across the cord in a direction at right angles to the length of the cord, said looper thread being locked by the needle thread loops along the side of the cord opposite from that at which the looper thread is laid. By this arrangement, any lateral strain brought on the seam will be a straight pull on the looper thread which is anchored to the needle thread loops at opposite sides of the seam, and the looper thread will extend in the line of the strain and not at an angle thereto, so that there can be no giving or straightening out of the threads when the strain is exerted thereon.

Referring more in detail to the drawings, we have shown our improved seam as embodied in a fabric indicated at 1, which is preferably of leather. Laid along the under side of the fabric is a cord 2. The fabric is bent into a ridge indicated at 3, and the cord lies in a recess on the under side of the material formed by this ridge. A needle thread 4 is formed into a series of loops 5, 5 which are passed down through the material at one side of the ridge 3 and at one side of the cord 2. A needle thread 6 is formed into a series of loops 7, 7 which are passed down through the fabric at the other side of the ridge 3 and the cord 2. A looper thread 8 is formed into a series of loops 9, 9. Each loop is passed first through a needle thread loop 5 and then across the cord, and through a needle thread loop 7. The end 10 of the looper thread loop 9 is carried over to the next stitch formation, and the needle thread loop 7 at the right-hand side of the seam as shown in Fig. 4, only is passed through this looper thread loop. It will be clear from Figures 2 and 3 that the looper thread loop is anchored by the needle thread loops at points directly opposite each other on opposite sides of the cord 2. The strands of the looper thread loop extend across the cord in a direction at right angles to the length of the cord. The improved seam is particularly adapted for moccasins, and is used not only as an ornamentation, but also to strengthen the moccasin and to imitate a seam connecting the upper to a vamp. When so used, the seam is subject to the lasting strain during the formation of the moccasin. This lasting strain on the seam is in a direction at right angles to the length of the seam, that is, the length of the cord, and the strain is therefore in the same direction as the strands of the looper thread loop which extends across the seam from one needle loop to the other needle loop. When this strain is exerted upon the seam, there is no movement of the crossing threads into a straight position, as they are already straight, and therefore, the entire stretching strain is lengthwise of the looper thread loop. It is true that the looper thread after passing through the needle thread loop 7, extends lengthwise of the seam, but the needle thread loops 7, 7 are anchored in the material so that the strain on the end of the looper thread loop is a direct pull on the looper thread loops, and not a tendency to pull crosswise the seam, as would be the case, provided the looper thread loop is anchored by both needle thread loops as is the usual manner of securing the looper thread in a twin needle stitch. The manner of making this seam forms the subject-matter of a companion application Serial No. 121,918, filed of even date herewith.

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 claim.

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

A seam for sewed articles comprising a body fabric, having a ridge therein, a cord located in the recess on the under face of the fabric formed by said ridge, stitching threads disposed along the right side of the fabric and formed into directly opposed thread loops extending through the fabric at opposite sides of said ridge and cord, a thread on the under face of the fabric parallel with the cord and extending along one of the rows of thread loops, said thread being formed into loops passing through the directly opposed loops and crossing the cord substantially at right angles, said under thread loops being secured by the thread loops on the opposite side of the cord from that where the thread is laid.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures.

CHARLES F. RUBEL.
FRANK KUCERA.