

W. ARBETTER.
SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 4, 1907.

996,552.

Patented June 27, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

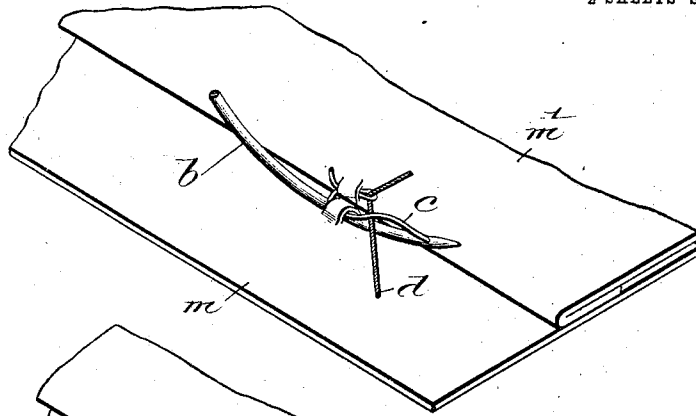


Fig. 2.

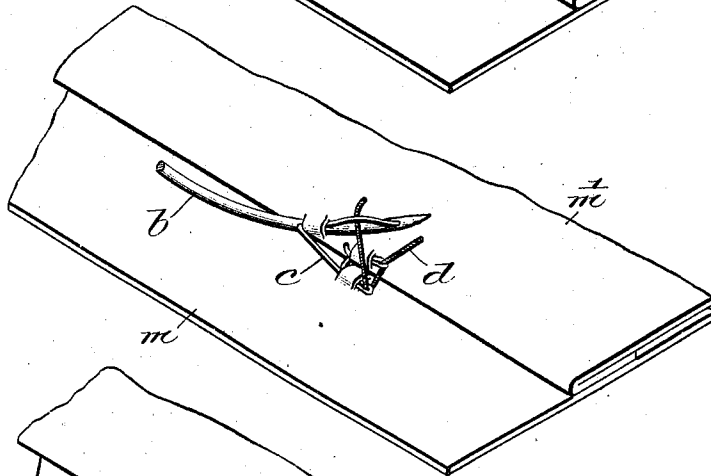
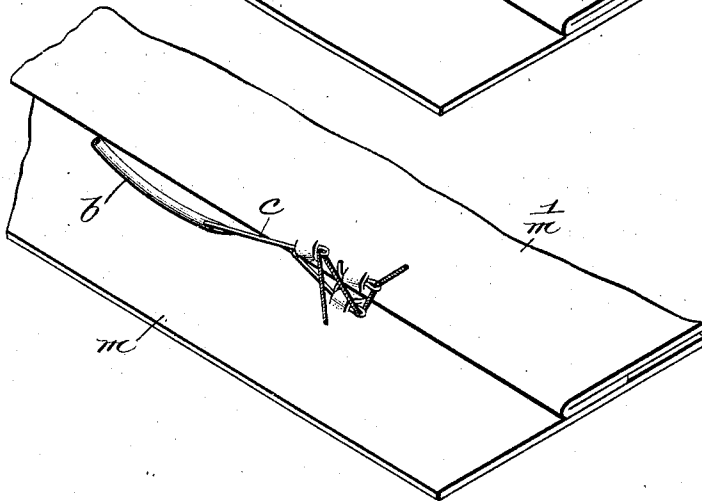


Fig. 3.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

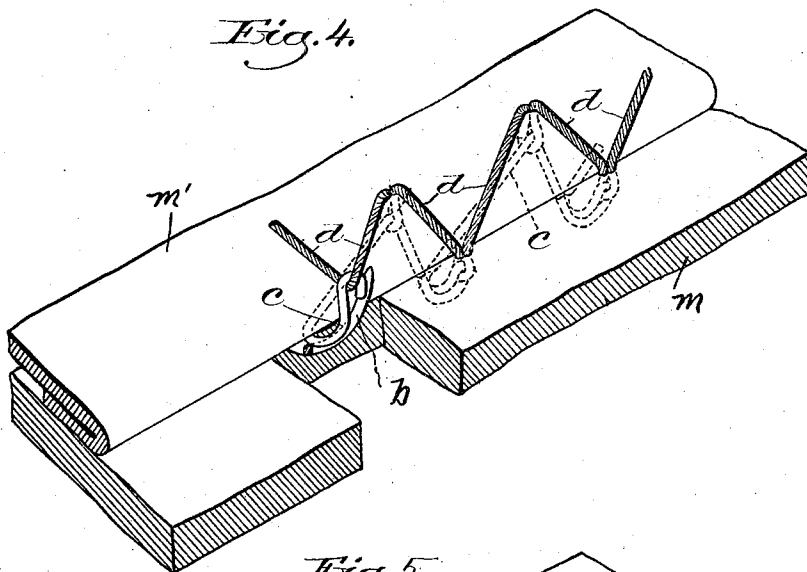
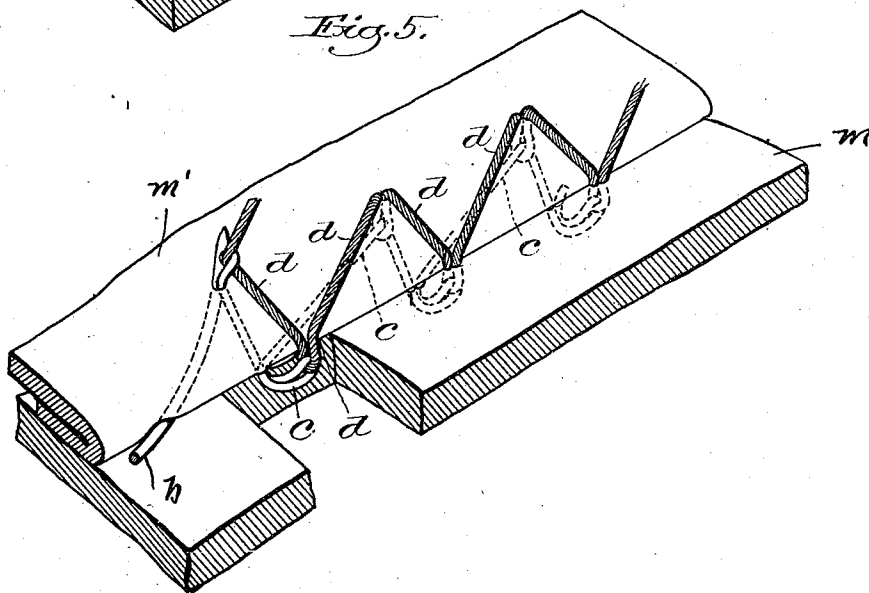


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WOLF ARBETTER, OF CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO ARBETTER FELLING MACHINE COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MAINE.

SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.

996,552.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 27, 1911.

Original application filed August 23, 1902, Serial No. 120,760. Divided and this application filed March 4, 1907. Serial No. 360,302.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WOLF ARBETTER, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Chelsea, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Seams for Sewed Articles, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like letters on the drawing representing like parts.

This invention consists in a novel seam or hem for sewed articles in which a main layer of textile or similar material is united to a superimposed layer of material by stitches, the threads of which are concatenated or locked, one row of stitches passing into and from the upper side of the main layer of material, the other row of stitches entering the folded edge of the superimposed layer and passing from the upper side of said layer back of its folded edge.

For the production of the seam herein described, I employ two threads one of which may be, for example, a strong cotton or linen thread, and the other a silk thread, the cotton or linen or first thread being laid close to the edge of the superimposed material, so as to be drawn by the tension practically out of sight in the finished seam and only the silk or second thread crossing the edge of the superimposed layer and appearing in sight. Thus in the manufacture of first-class clothing, that part of the seam which is exposed will show a silk thread, and the locking thread, usually of cotton, will be substantially or wholly concealed in the material. Sometimes it is desired to attach a white silk lining into a coat composed of black or very dark material, and to do this work properly the thread going into the body material should be substantially of the color of the body material, and the interlocking thread which is to cross the edge of the lining, which may be considered the superimposed layer of material, should be of the same color as the superimposed material. The present seam enables this to be done in a satisfactory manner.

Figure 1 shows a main layer of textile or similar material with a superimposed layer thereon showing the seam of my invention in the process of formation with the needle in the main material; Fig. 2 is a like view with the needle in the superimposed material; Fig. 3 is a like view with the needle

withdrawn from the folded edge; Fig. 4 shows the same seam slightly modified, and Fig. 5 is another view of the seam shown in Fig. 4.

Referring to the drawings *m* represents a main layer of material, and *m'* a superimposed layer, which may be and preferably is of a different material, as for instance the layer *m* may be a part of a coat, and the superimposed material *m'* of silk having its edge folded to be connected therewith. The seam to be described is for uniting the folded edge of the superimposed material *m'* to the layer *m*. The seam is composed of two threads, one *c*, which may be of cotton or any strong material supposed to be carried by a needle *b*, and the other or the interlocking thread *d* carried by a loop-taker to enter and interlock the loops made in the needle thread *c* is, and preferably will be, of a more expensive material, such for instance, as silk, which is usually stronger and finer than the needle thread.

The seam may be made in any suitable way by hand or machine, but a suitable mechanism comprising a needle and loop-taker is described in Patent No. 969,740 granted September 6, 1910, application Serial No. 120,760, filed August 23, 1902, with the machine shown in said patent, from which this application is subdivided. In forming the seam the point of the needle instead of entering the superimposed layer at its upper side at a distance back of its folded edge, and emerging from said superimposed material at its folded edge as in my Patent No. 690,385, granted January 7, 1902, approaches the folded edge of said superimposed material, enters the folded edge, and emerges from the upper side of the superimposed material back of its folded edge.

Bearing in mind that the needle, the threads and the stitch are necessarily exaggerated in the drawings that the interlooping of the threads may be better seen to thus enable the stitch to be described, I will now particularly refer to the drawings.

The needle *b* carrying the needle thread *c* enters the main material *m* at one thrust, see Fig. 1, parallel with the folded edge of the superimposed material *m'*, and emerges from the main material at the same side, and its loop of thread when suitably bulged out during the retraction of the needle, is entered by an interlocking thread

d, preferably of silk, a portion of the latter thread in practice being drawn by the needle thread in the usual manner into the main material. This stitch having been made, the material will be fed in usual manner, and the point of the needle, the latter occupying a position above the main layer will be moved so that said point will approach and enter the folded edge of the superimposed material in a line diagonal to said folded edge, see Fig. 2, and emerge from the upper side thereof back from its edge, and as the needle is retracted and its loop is formed, the loop of needle thread will be entered by the interlocking thread *d*, as before described, and as the needle is retracted, the needle thread draws the interlocking thread in usual manner into the upper side of the superimposed layer *m'*.

The seam is made up of the two stitches described made alternately. Referring, however, to Figs. 4 and 5, the needle *b*, see Fig. 4, is represented as making a stitch in the main material *m*, as before described, while Fig. 5 shows the needle as having approached and as having entered the folded edge of the superimposed material *m'*, in a line diagonal to said folded edge, the needle entering said folded edge at a lower point and emerging from the upper side thereof back of its edge, thus still more effectually concealing the needle thread.

In my improved seam only one thread, namely, the looper or interlocking thread, crosses the folded edge of the superimposed layer.

I do not claim a seam or hem in which the loop of needle thread at one thrust enters and emerges from the same side of a main layer, and at the next thrust enters the upper side of a superimposed layer and emerges therefrom near and parallel to its edge as disclosed in British Patent No. 24,252, of December 5, 1899, and wherein both the needle and the interlocking thread are laid on, cross, and show at the edge of the superimposed material.

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

1. A hem or seam for sewed articles consisting of a main layer of textile or similar material, and a superimposed layer of material secured to said main layer by two connected rows of locked or enchaind stitches entering and emerging at different points on the same side of the work, the stitches in one of said rows entering the edge of the superimposed layer and emerging from the upper side of said layer back of said edge.

2. A hem or seam for sewed articles, consisting of a main layer of textile or similar material, and a superimposed layer of material secured to said main layer by two

connected rows of locked or enchaind stitches entering and emerging at different points on the same side of the goods, the stitches in one of said rows entering the edge of the superimposed layer and emerging from said layer back of said edge, the said stitches entering said superimposed layer being diagonal to the edge of said layer.

3. A hem or seam for sewed articles, consisting of a main layer of textile or similar material, and a superimposed layer of material secured to said main layer by two connected rows of locked or enchaind stitches entering and emerging from different points on the same side of the work, the stitches in one of said rows entering the main layer only, and in the other row entering the edge of the superimposed layer and passing through to the upper side of said superimposed layer.

4. A hem or seam for sewed articles, consisting of a main layer of textile or similar material, and a superimposed layer of material secured to said main layer by two connected rows of interlocked stitches entering and emerging from different points on the same side of the work, the stitches in one of said rows entering the main layer only, and in the other of said rows entering the edge of the superimposed layer diagonal to said edge and emerging from said layer back from said edge.

5. A hem or seam for sewed articles, consisting of a main layer of textile or similar material and a superimposed layer of material having a turned under edge and secured to said main layer by two connected rows of locked or enchaind stitches entering and emerging at different points on the same side of the work, one of said rows entering under said edge, and said edge lying between the extremities of said stitches.

6. A hem or seam for sewed articles, consisting of a main layer of textile or similar material, and a superimposed layer of material having a turned under edge and secured to said main layer by two connected rows of locked or enchaind stitches entering and emerging at different points on the same side of the goods, one of said rows entering under said edge, said edge lying between the extremities of said stitches, and one of said rows of stitches being inclined to the edge of said superimposed layer.

7. A hem or seam for sewed articles, consisting of a main layer of textile or similar material, and one or more superimposed layers of material secured to said main layer by two connected rows of locked or enchaind stitches entering and emerging from different points on the same side of the work, one of said rows entering the main layer only and the other row entering under the edge of the superimposed layer or layers.

8. A hem or seam for sewed articles consisting of a main layer of textile or similar material, and a superimposed layer or layers secured to said main layer by two connected
5 rows of locked or enchaind stitches entering and emerging from different points on the same side of the work, one of said rows entering the main layer only, and the other of said rows entering under the edge of the

superimposed layer or layers and piercing 10 said layer or layers only.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WOLF ARBETTER.

Witnesses:

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MARGARET A. DUNN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
