

(No Model.)

L. MUTHER.
SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.

No. 583,401.

Patented May 25, 1897.

Fig. 1.

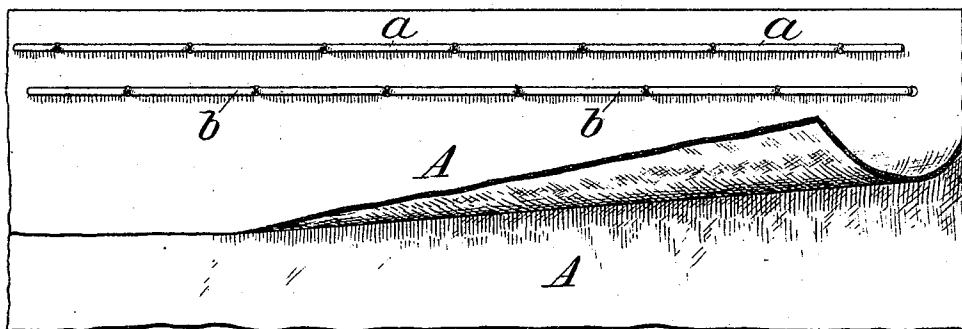


Fig. 2.

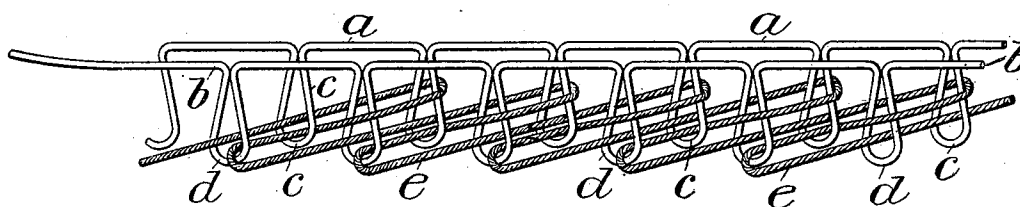
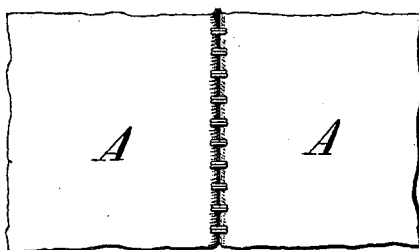


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 583,401, dated May 25, 1897.

Application filed January 21, 1892. Serial No. 418,757. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LORENZ MUTHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oak Park, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seams, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates to an improved seam for use in uniting the edges of knit fabrics or for ornamenting the same, the two pieces of fabric to be united being superposed edge upon edge, stitches being passed through in the particular manner mentioned, after which the edges of the fabric are trimmed; the pieces spread out so as to lie in the same plane, and then rubbed down. By the use of my particular seam and the disposition of the threads therein each wale of the goods is caught by the thread, thus making a stronger seam.

The invention consists in the combination, with the fabric, of the threads arranged upon opposite sides of the central line of the seam, a continuous row of loops in each thread passing down through the material, the loops in one row being set oblique to the corresponding loops in the other row, and an under thread having a series of loops, each passing diagonally across the line of the seam, the loops of said under thread lying within two loops and inclosing two succeeding loops.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of my seam. Fig. 2 is a side elevation in perspective of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view representing the fabrics as spread out to lie in the same plane.

In the drawings, A represents the pieces of fabric to be united, shown with their edges superposed. The threads *a b* are arranged within the edge of the fabric parallel to each other and on opposite sides of the central line of the seam. The thread *a* is placed adjacent to the edge and is provided with a continuous row of loops *c*, passed down through

the fabric and secured on the under side. The thread *b* is arranged at a greater distance from the edge than the thread *a* and is provided with a corresponding row of loops *d*, also passed down through the material and secured on the under side. The respective loops *c d* are not arranged directly opposite, but diagonally to each other across the line of the seam, so that the loops *c* come opposite the central part of that portion of the thread *b* between any two loops *d*, the longitudinal distance between each loop *c* and the next loop *d* of the other row being not substantially greater than the gage of the fabric, and by this arrangement a stitch is practically formed in every wale of the goods, the loops in the threads *a* passing through every alternate wale on one side of central line of the seam and the loops in the threads *b* on the opposite side of the central line of the seam passing through the wales skipped by the loops in the threads *a*.

The loops *c d* are secured on the under side of the fabric by a third thread *e*, and it will be seen, by starting at the left of Fig. 2, that the thread *e* passes first through a pair of loops *d c*, then around a second pair of loops *c d*, then back through the first pair, then forward through the second pair and around a third pair, then back through the second pair and forward through the third pair, around a fourth pair, back through the third pair, and so on. The thread *e* therefore passes twice through each pair of loops *c d* and has a course at an angle to the line of the seam in order to pass through the obliquely-set loops *c d*. In practice after the edges have been superposed and the seam above described applied thereto I preferably trim the edges of the fabric up close to the thread *a*, then unfold the pieces of fabric, spread them out so that they lie in the same plane, and finally rub down the seam and flatten it out.

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

In combination with the fabric A, the

threads *a b* arranged upon opposite sides of the central line of the seam, a continuous row of loops in each thread passing down through the material, the loops in one row
5 being set oblique to the corresponding loops in the other row, and a thread as *e*, having a series of loops each passing diagonally across the line of the seam, the loops of said thread

e lying within two loops *c d* and inclosing two succeeding loops; substantially as described. 10

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

LORENZ MUTHER.

Witnesses:

W. S. NORTH,
CHESTER MCNEIL.