J. BARNETT.

SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 7, 1912.

1,081,197. Patented Dec. 9, 1913.

Fig. 1.

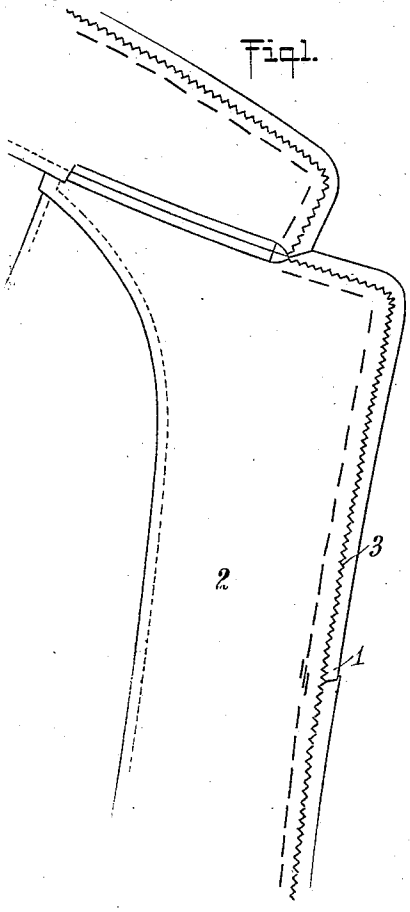


Fig. 2.

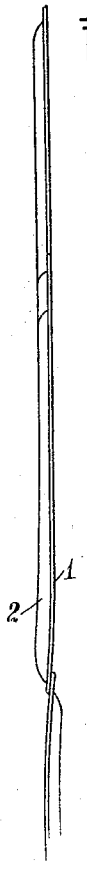


Fig. 4.

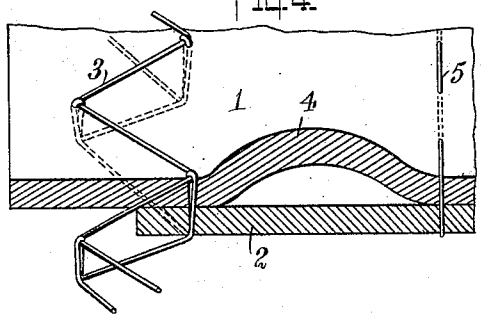


Fig. 5.

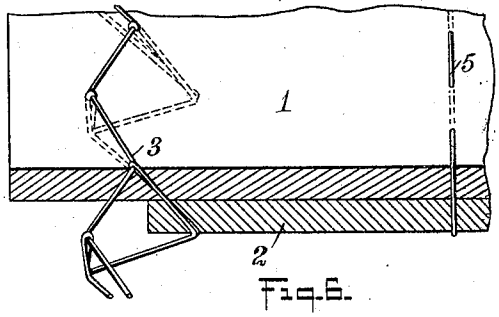


Fig. 6.

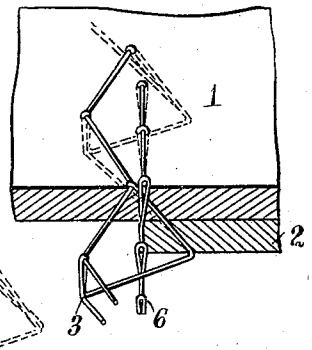
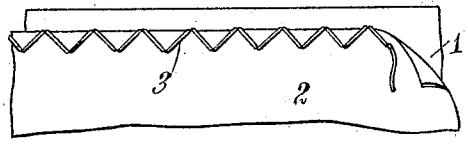


Fig. 3.



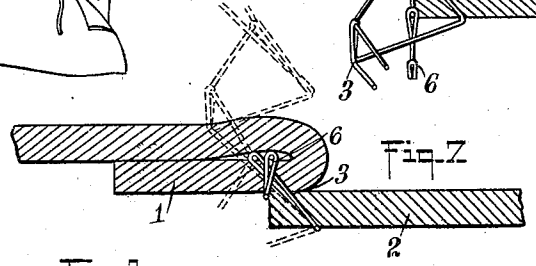
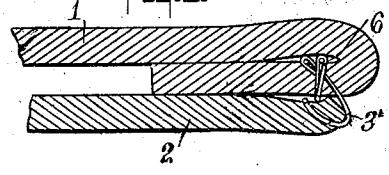


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.



WITNESSES

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SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.

1,081,197. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 9, 1913.

Application filed March 7, 1912. Serial No. 682,096.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB BARNETT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Seam for Sewed Articles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improved form of felling for edge seams of coats and other garments, and the object thereof is to devise a method for securing together layers of cloth forming the edge of the garment in such a way as to make the felling almost invisible, while at the same time providing an edge seam felling that can be worked by machinery from inside of the edge and finished with the same neatness as if it had been felled by hand.

My improved form of stitching is preferably adapted for woolen goods, such as tibet and the like, and is worked in such a way that when the seam is finished only one of the sections of cloth, the edges of which are united, need be doubled or folded over, the edge of the other piece of cloth being secured directly to the folded portion of cloth of the first piece without being doubled, so as to reduce the thickness of the coat or other garment along the edge where the seam is placed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification in which the same characters of reference indicate the same parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a front view of the lapel and part of a coat showing two layers of cloth secured together before turning; Fig. 2 is an edge view of the parts shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a view of two pieces of cloth, showing the cross stitches which form the first step in my improved felling; Fig. 4 is a sectional view showing the two pieces of cloth after the basting has been done and the welt has been formed; Fig. 5 is a sectional view similar to that shown in Fig. 4 but showing the position of the parts after the cloth has been pressed; Fig. 6 is a sectional view showing the parts after the straight stitching has been formed; and Figs. 7 and 8 are sectional views showing how the parts are folded.

On the drawings, referring particularly to Fig. 1, the numeral 1 represents a piece of cloth, such as tibet cloth, upon which is laid another piece of tibet cloth shown at 2, the piece 1 being under the piece 2 and extending beyond the edge of the same, and 2 being secured to 1 along its edges by means of a row of zigzag stitches shown at 3. This is the first step in the operation forming my improved seam, and it is to be understood here that the pieces 1 and 2 are to be turned so as to bring their adjacent faces outward when the seam is finished.

Referring to Fig. 3, this view illustrates in detail more fully the first step in the operation of my improved method. In this view the piece 1, which lies beneath the piece of cloth, 2, is seen as having its longitudinal edge extending beyond the longitudinal edge of the piece 2, and 3 is the row of zig-zag stitches which secures these two pieces together. These stitches are made so that they pass through both pieces 1 and 2 a short distance from the edge of the piece 2, and they also pass through the piece 1 just over the edge of the piece 2, so as to secure the two pieces together by loops of thread which pass through the piece 1 in two places, but through the piece 2 in only one place. This method of stitching is to permit the piece 2 to be more readily turned when the sewing operation is finished. After the two pieces have been sewed together in this way, the piece 2 is pushed or worked laterally with respect to its length and the length of the piece 1 to form a welt, as shown at 4, illustrated clearly in Fig. 4. A row of basting stitches shown at 5 is then passed through both of the pieces 1 and 2 along one side of this welt or wrinkle and the goods are then pressed, so as to force the welt or wrinkle 4 out flat. As a result that portion of the length of each stitch 3 which crosses the edge of the piece or layer 2 and passes through the layer 1 is greater than the remaining portion of the length of each stitch 3 which is located on the opposite side of the layer. This position of the stitching 3 is shown in Fig. 5. A row of finishing stitches or straight stitches, shown at 6 in Fig. 6, is next sewed through the piece 1 just beyond the edge of the piece 2. These stitches pass below the zigzag stitches 3 carried by the piece 1 and through the ends of these zigzag stitches of the piece 1 and the adjacent edge of the piece 2. This row of straight stitches locks or anchors the zigzag stitches, passing out of the piece 2 and across the edge of the same into and through the piece 1; the effect of this row of straight stitches is to hold the zigzag stitches 3 to the piece 1 above the

zigzag stitches of the piece 2 to prevent the zigzag stitches of piece 1 from pulling out so as to show any considerable width thereof when the goods are turned to finish the same.

The operation of turning is illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8. The basting stitches 5 first being removed, the piece 1 being turned up and over and the piece 2 being turned downward and under, and the threads forming the stitches 3 shown in Fig. 7, are bent or turned, as it were, about the straight stitches 6 which hold them down to the face of the piece 1. As a result, when the pieces 1 and 2 are turned or folded over to bring them into the position shown in Fig. 8, only a narrow width of each of the zigzag stitches 3 which appear on the face of the goods shown in Fig. 4 is left exposed along the meeting edges of the pieces 1 and 2. This exposed portion is shown at 3′ in Fig. 8, and the relatively narrow width thereof will be apparent on comparing the same to the width of the zigzag stitches which are shown in Fig. 5. As a result, when the goods have been turned after being stitched in the manner above described, to produce the finished article illustrated in Fig. 8, the felling stitches which can be seen along the straight edge of the piece 2 where it is joined to the folded edge of the piece 1, are so fine as to be almost invisible, and the general effect is practically the same as if the goods had been sewed by hand instead of by machinery, by means of which my improved form of felling is produced.

The plait or wrinkle 4 is obtained by means of an especial sewing apparatus, so that it can be formed at the same time that the basting stitches 5 are inserted, but obviously this plait or wrinkle can be worked by any suitable apparatus, or even by hand if desired. It will be apparent, especially from an inspection of Fig. 7, that the straight stitches 6 hold in, as it were, practically as much of the width of the zigzag stitches 3 which cross the edge of the piece 2, as projects over this edge, and when the piece 2 is turned, the only portion of the thread which is used to form the stitches 3, which remains exposed, is the exceedingly small portion which extends through the piece 2 and thence into the piece 1 below the row of threads 6, referring to the position shown, for example, in Fig. 8. The result is the finely finished and neat effect which it is the object of my invention to produce.

In forming the welt 4 and pressing out the seam to produce the result shown in Fig. 5, the portion of the threads forming the stitches which pass through the pieces 1 and 2, and shown in Fig. 5, is subjected to a force which tends to stretch them, owing to the fact that they no longer pass directly through both the layers but extend in a sort of diagonal direction. The threads will be looped together at a point located somewhere adjacent the inner or abutting surfaces of the layers, 1 and 2, but the precise location of this point is not material. The effect will be practically the same as if the threads extend continuously through the two layers, so as to connect the zigzag stitches on the surface at the top of the layer 1, as shown in Fig. 1, with the zigzag stitches which lie on the surface forming the bottom of the layer 2. When the parts are moved to the position shown in Fig. 8, it is these inside stitches as they may be called, that are brought to view, and they comprise the exceedingly small portions of the threads which are visible in the finished seam shown in Fig. 8. When these threads are the same color as the cloth they are practically invisible, and if the layers 1 and 2 be spread out flat after turning, the seam cannot be noticed, and the effect is the same as if the layers 1 and 2 formed a continuous sheet of cloth.

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

1. A seam for sewed articles comprising two layers of cloth, a row of zigzag stitches uniting the edge of one of the layers of cloth to the body of the other layer of cloth adjacent the edge thereof, and a row of straight stitches which are run along the row of zigzag stitches through the other layer of cloth along the edge of the one layer to secure each of the zigzag stitches to the other layer at a point between the ends of the stitches, whereby when the layers are turned, folding the other layer along its edge, only a small portion of the threads forming the stitches will be visible.

2. A seam for sewed articles comprising two layers of cloth, a row of zigzag stitches joining the edge of one layer of cloth to the body of another layer adjacent the edge thereof, said zigzag stitches crossing the edge of the one layer and passing through the other layer, these zigzag stitches on the opposite face of the other layer being even with the edge of the one layer, and a row of straight stitches passing through the other layer of cloth along the edge of the one layer of cloth, to secure each of the zigzag stitches which cross the edge of the one layer to the other layer intermediate the ends of the said stitches, whereby when the layers are turned, folding the other layer along a line adjacent the edge of the one layer, only a very small portion of the threads forming the stitches will be visible.

3. A seam for sewed articles comprising two layers of cloth, a row of stitches uniting the edge of one of the layers of cloth to the body of the other layer of cloth adjacent the edge thereof, and means passing

along the edge of the one layer of cloth to secure the threads of said stitches to the body of the other layer adjacent the one layer, whereby when the layers are turned to fold the other layer along a line adjacent the edge of the one layer, only a small portion of threads forming the said stitches will be visible.

4. A seam for sewed articles comprising two layers of cloth, stitches uniting the edge of one of the layers to the body of the other layer adjacent the edge of the other layer, the portions of the lengths of the threads forming said stitches being greater on the side of the other layer to which the one layer is applied than the portions of the lengths of the threads on the opposite side of the other layer, and means extending along the edge of the one layer and engaging the threads forming the stitches to secure the same to the body of the other layer along the edge of the one layer, whereby, when the layers are turned to fold the other layer around a line adjacent the edge of the one layer, only a small portion of the threads forming said stitches will be visible.

5. A seam for sewed articles comprising two layers of cloth, a row of zigzag stitches uniting the edge of one of the layers of cloth to the body of the other layer of cloth, and a row of straight stitches which are run along the row of zigzag stitches through the other layer of cloth along the edge of the one layer to secure each of the zigzag stitches to the other layer at a point between the ends of the stitches, whereby when the layers are turned, folding the other layer along its edge, only a small portion of the thread forming the stitches will be visible.

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

JACOB BARNETT.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM F. NICKEL,

PHILIP D. ROLLHAUS.