No. 882,285. PATENTED MAR. 17, 1908.

J. ARMSTRONG.

BIAS BINDING AND TRIMMING.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 12, 1906.

Fig. 1.

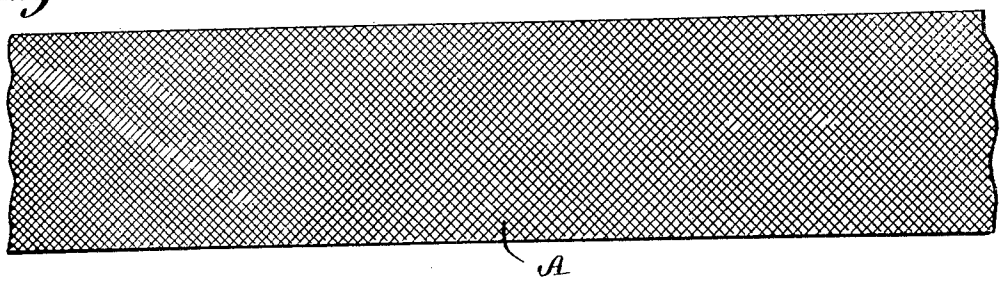


Fig. 2.

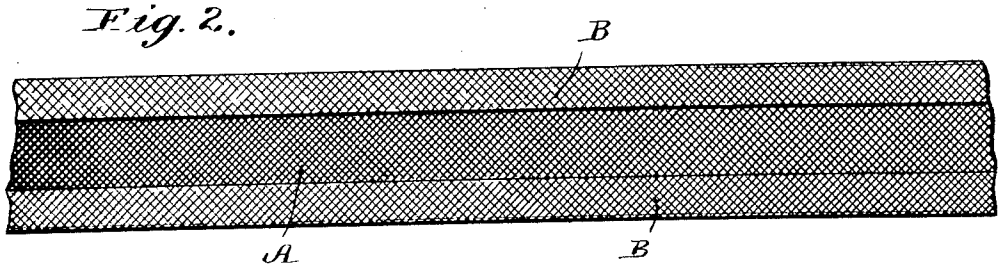


Fig. 3.

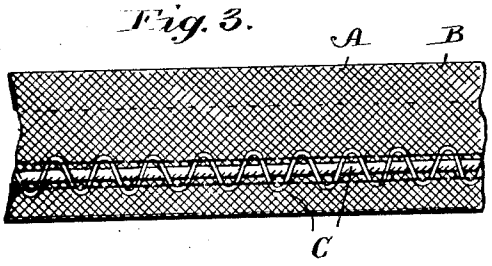


Fig. 4.

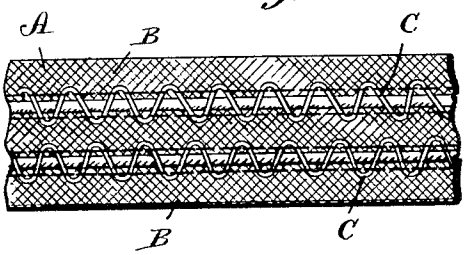


Fig. 5.

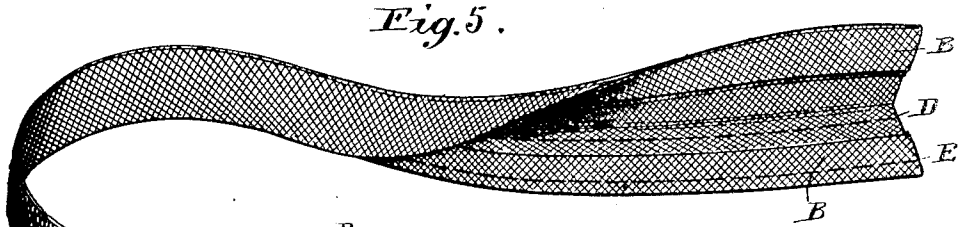
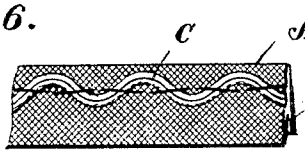


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BIAS BINDING AND TRIMMING.

No. 882,285. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 17, 1908.

Application filed January 12, 1906. Serial No. 295,731.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ARMSTRONG, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bias Bindings and Trimmings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to bindings or trimmings for garments and the like, and especially for ladies' and children's wearing apparel.

The object of the invention is to produce an improved product in the form of a folded embroidered strip which is especially useful as a binding and which may also be used as a trimming; to produce a binding which may readily be applied on irregular edges or other difficult places with neatness and by a single row of stitching, which will not only present smooth finished edges but also contains an embroidered pattern of any suitable design upon its face.

Upon the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, similar characters of reference denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several figures and of which:—

Figure 1, shows a plan view of a plain strip of fabric cut on the bias, and containing raw edges. Fig. 2, shows a similar plan view of the same strip of fabric with its two parallel side edges turned in and down upon the main body. Fig. 3, is a further plan view, of the opposite side or face of the strip and having a fancy pattern stitched upon and longitudinally of the lower part thereof. Fig. 4, is a plan similar to Fig. 3, but showing two embroidered patterns, one for each face when folded. Fig. 5, shows a perspective view of my complete binding the same being shown as having been folded central and longitudinally of the strip, but with one end again laid open to show the stitches upon the inside for the attachment of the embroidery. Fig. 6, shows a side elevation of a short strip of my binding the same containing a different pattern of embroidery.

Biasly cut strips of fabric are obviously better adapted for binding than longitudinal or transverse strips, since they cannot be torn transversely as readily as strips cut longitudinally, and it is also true that biasly cut strips of fabric are more pliable and can be made to conform to the irregular edge of garments more readily and neater than a straight cut strip. Biasly cut strips of fabric have heretofore been used for bindings but are usually folded by a sewing machine attachment, known as a binder, simultaneously with their attachment to a garment. In this instance however, the strips are either prepared by the user in the form of plain cut strips having raw edges, or are purchased from manufacturers of bindings and in instances where ornamentation upon the binding was desired it had to be obtained by running the work through the machine the second time and embroidering a pattern upon the face of the binding previously applied.

In the production of my binding it will therefore be seen that I not only produce a biasly cut binding with turned in finished edges ready for us, but in addition I produce an ornamental embroidered pattern upon the face of one or both sides of the strip, producing thereby a commercial article ready for attachment by a single row of stitching.

Referring in detail to the drawings, A represents a strip of fabric such for instance as lawn, cut biasly or diagonally of a web. In the manufacture of this binding the ends of these strips are obviously sewed together to form continuous bindings of any desired length. The opposite side edges B—B of the strip are next turned in and down, flat upon the main body as shown in Fig. 2, thus narrowing the strip and reinforcing the edges and sides forming a smooth round finish therefor. The strip is next run through a sewing machine for the attachment of the embroidery C upon the face of the strip, as shown in Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6. This embroidery work may be of any desired or preferred pattern and likewise secured to the binding by either a single or a double row of stitches, according to which is best adapted to the particular pattern used.

D represents the upper row of stitches, while E indicates the lower stitches as seen in Figs. 3 and 4. These lower stitches are designed to pass through the body of the binding and also through one of the turned in edges B, thus retaining the same in position and insuring a more perfect application of the face of the binding to the garment. Where a single row of stitching is employed it may also be extended through this turned in edge if desired, but it is more often run through the upper portion of the face of the binding since it brings the embroidery near to the upper edge of the binding.

For some purposes it might be desired to embroider both the front and back faces of the binding as seen in Fig. 4, which obviously can be done by simply running the strip through a machine the second time, similar to the first stitching operation, or by a four needle machine.

The embroidery may be applied by any of several well known embroidery machines having proper attachments, and by the use of the many different colors and kinds of material to be had numerous and attractive patterns may be produced with comparatively few changes of the machine.

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

1. A binding comprising a strip of fabric cut on the bias and having its two longitudinal edges turned under, an ornamental pattern laid upon the face of the strip, stitching passing through the strip and the pattern and one of the turned under edges only, and a further central longitudinal fold throughout the length of the strip which overlaps the stitched edge.

2. A binding comprising a strip of fabric cut on the bias and having its two longitudinal edges turned under, an ornamental pattern laid upon the face of the strip and extending laterally beyond the opposite sides of the turned under edge, a line of stitching passing through the pattern and one thickness only of the strip, and a line of stitching passing through the pattern and the intermediate portion of the strip and the turned under edge thereof, and a further central longitudinal fold throughout the length of the strip which overlaps the stitched edge.

Signed at Bridgeport in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut this 10th day of January A. D. 1906.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Witnesses:

C. M. NEWMAN,

RUTH RAYMOND.