

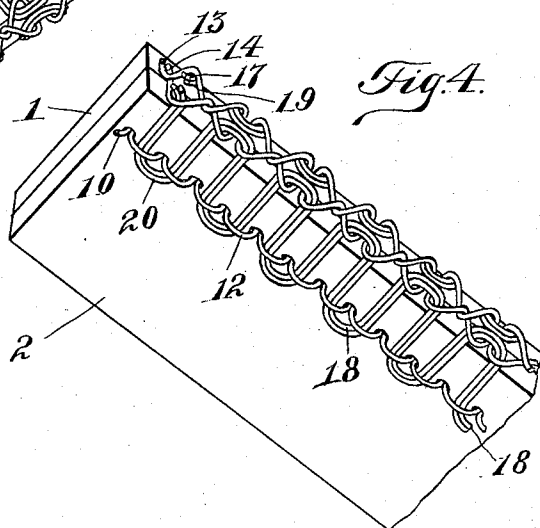
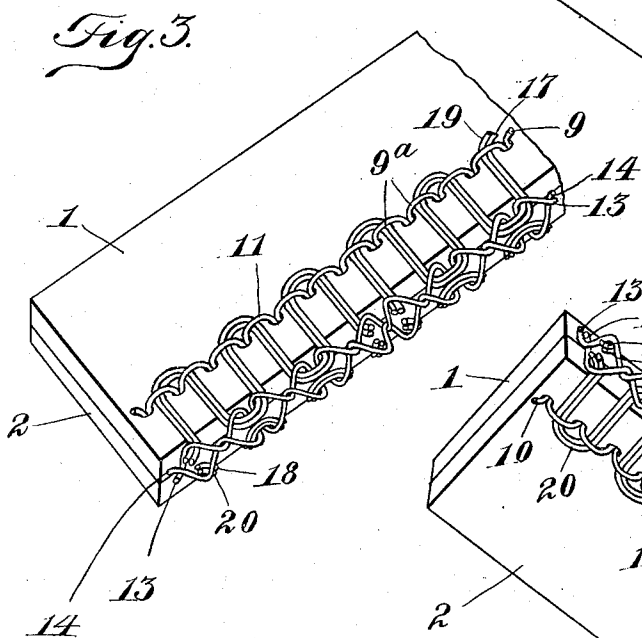
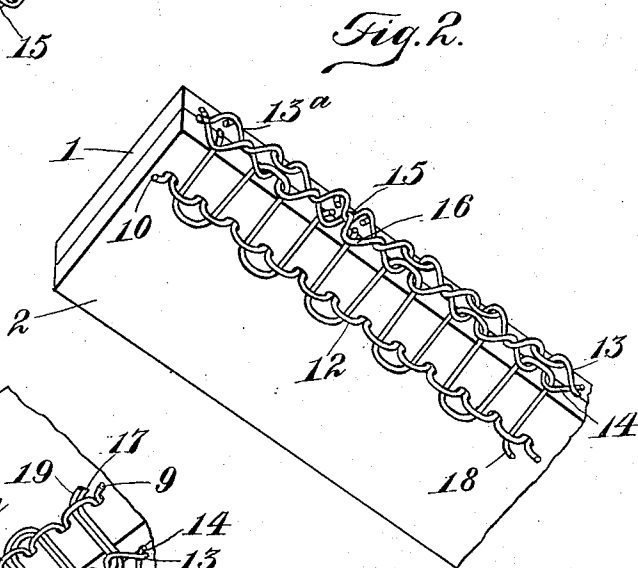
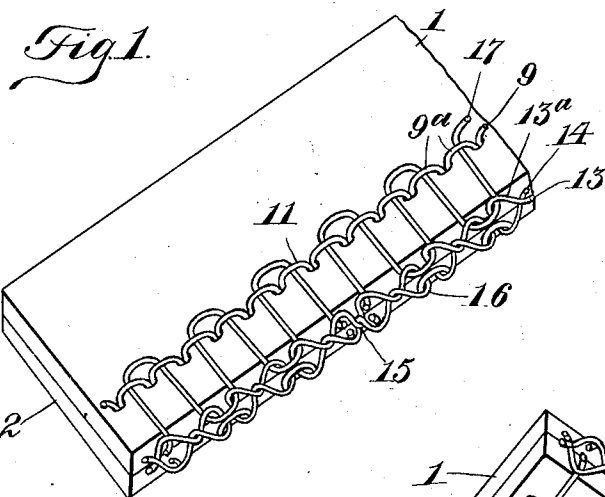
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PATENTED JAN. 29, 1907.

J. T. DOWDALL.
SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 21, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

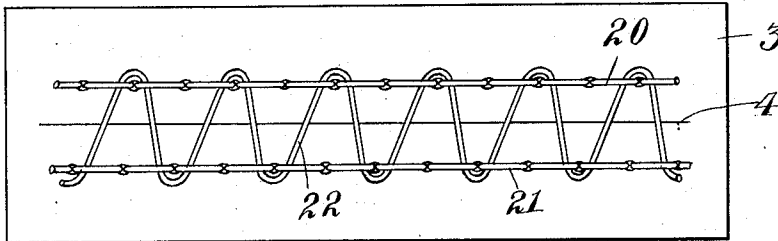


Fig. 6.

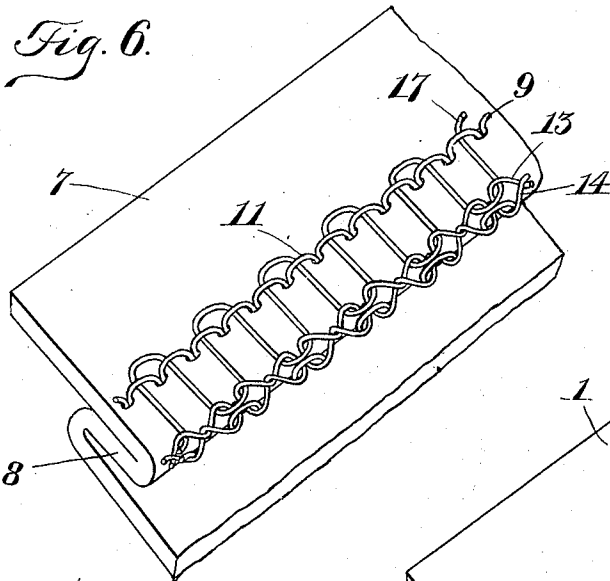


Fig. 7.

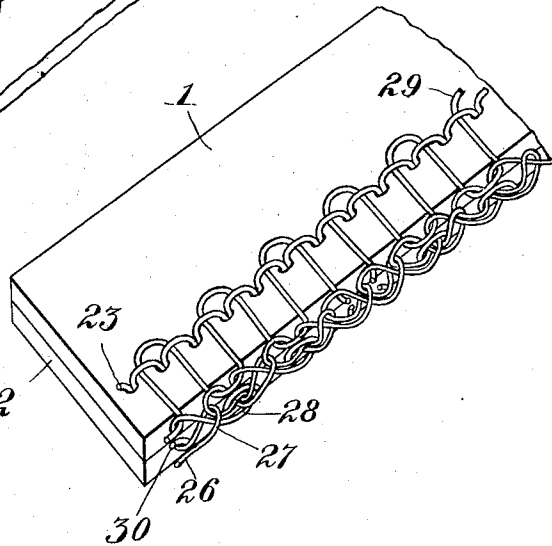
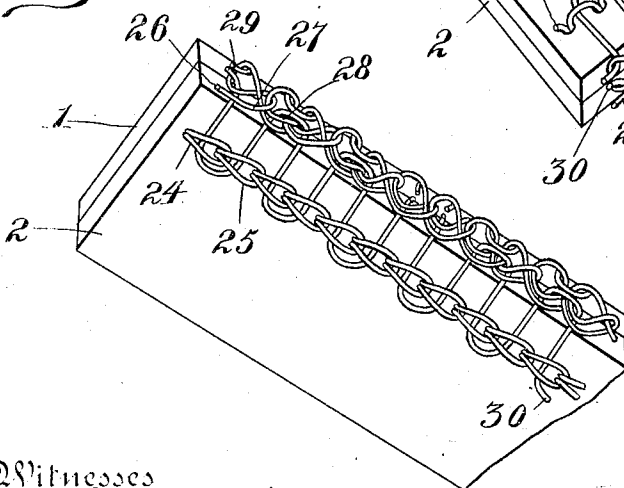


Fig. 8.



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SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.

No. 842,184.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 29, 1907.

Application filed December 21, 1905. Serial No. 292,725.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES T. DOWDALL, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York city, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Seams for Sewed Articles, of which the following is a description.

This invention relates to seams for sewed articles, and has reference to seams which may be made over the edge or edges of pieces of fabric, or may be made in the body thereof for ornamental and seam purposes.

Among the objects of this invention may be noted the following: To produce a seam for sewed articles containing a plurality of threads which may be concatenated into a lock or chain stitch with overedge ornamental effects, thus producing a selvage or finish for the work; to produce an edging for work composed of two needle or upper threads and two lower or locking or inter-looped threads; to provide a seam which will not only be ornamental, but which will form a wearing edge for the work; to provide a lock-stitch selvage finish for the edges of work, or for joining two edges of abutted or separated work, which will be ornamental, effective for the purposes stated, which will be uniform in appearance on both sides of the work, and which may have included in the overedge portion thereof or in the transverse surface ornamentation one or more threads of different colors.

With the above objects in view my invention consists in the features and combinations hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the top surface of the work, the latter consisting of two pieces of fabric superposed and having their edges over-stitched in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the work of Fig. 1, but showing the bottom surface of the work. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing another form of my invention. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2 illustrating the form of invention shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a top plan view illustrating the application of my seam to the surface of fabric, and also showing the manner in which said seam may form the juncture between two pieces of fabric having their edges abutted. Fig. 6 illustrates the form of invention shown in Fig. 1, but showing the application thereof to a piece of work formed into a tuck or fold,

the seam or edging being applied to the fold or edge of the tuck. Fig. 7 is a perspective view showing the top surface of the work, the latter consisting of two pieces of fabric superposed and their edges overstitched, but this form of the invention disclosing a chain-stitch instead of a lock-stitch; and Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the work of Fig. 7, but showing the bottom surface thereof.

Primarily it should be understood that, although my seam is illustrated principally in connection with two pieces of superposed work, it may be applied to a single piece of work for the purpose of giving to the latter a selvage or finish, as well as an ornamental edge, thus giving the same a greater durability and increasing the wear of its edge, especially if the work be loosely woven or knitted, and hence more or less elastic.

Referring to the drawings, in all the figures showing the application of the seam or edging to two pieces of superposed work the numeral 1 indicates the top piece of the work, and 2 the bottom piece thereof, while in Fig. 5 the work is indicated by the numeral 3, and the division-line in this figure, which is intended to illustrate the application of the seam, as a juncture between two abutted pieces of work is, indicated by 4, and in Fig. 6 the work is indicated by 7, and the tuck or fold of said work by 8.

In Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, the seam is shown as composed of two independent lines of lock-stitches joined by one or more ornamental threads, and therein the numeral 9 indicates the upper or needle thread, which is passed down through the work in loop form, which loop is engaged between the surfaces of the work by a locking or lower thread 10, which lies on the bottom surface of the work and which is passed in succession through the loops of said upper thread. This produces a line of straight stitching 11, extending along the top surface of the work substantially parallel with the edge thereof, and on the bottom surface of the work a line of straight stitching 12, also substantially parallel with the edge of the work, and both these lines of stitching being placed at any desired distance from the edge of the work. Another line of lock-stitches is composed of the threads 13 and 14, the former being the upper thread and the latter being the lower or locking thread, these stitches being made in precisely the manner as are the lines of

stitches 11 and 12; but instead of being made through the work they are, so to speak, made in the air, or at the edge of the work, and close to the same, the interlocking-point 5 15 in the line of said stitching 16 being drawn or placed substantially midway between the bottom and top surfaces of the work. The two sets of stitches thus made and which may be represented by 11 and 12 and by 16, respectively, are joined on the top surface of the work by a thread 17 and on the bottom surface of the work by a thread 18. The thread 17 on the top surface of the work extends in zigzag manner over the said top surface of the work and from the edge thereof and the upper thread 13 thereat to the line of stitching formed by the upper thread 9, the concatenation being produced by passing the said thread 17 under the surface-loops 9^a 20 of said thread 9 and under the surface-loops 13^a of the upper thread 13 in succession. Thus a strand of the thread 17 is held by a surface-loop 9^a of the thread 9 and by a surface-loop 13^a of the thread 13, and successive loops of the thread 9 passed down through the work between two strands of said thread 17 at an open end of the loop thereof and between two strands of said thread 17 at the closed end of a loop thereof alternately, while a loop of thread 13 passes down between two strands at the closed end of a loop of the thread 17 and down between two strands of said thread 17 at the open end of a loop thereof alternately, these successive operations of the loops of threads 9 and 13 in passing between the strands of the thread 17 at the open and closed ends of loops of said latter thread occurring in alternation with each other—that is to say, when a loop of thread 9 passes between strands of the thread 17 at the open end of a loop thereof, a loop of thread 13 passes between the said two strands of the thread 17 at the closed end of the said loop. On the bottom surface of the work the thread 18 is concatenated with the lower threads 10 and 14 in precisely the manner as above described in connection with the thread 17 and the threads 9 and 13, and it is to be particularly noted that the two threads 9 and 10 are in precisely the same form on the respective surfaces of the work and that the two threads 17 and 18 are disposed in precisely the same manner on the respective surfaces of the work, and that the two threads 13 and 14 are likewise disposed in a similar manner to each other along the edge of the work. In other words, it is an object of my invention to produce a seam which will look exactly the same on both sides of the work and at the edges thereof, thus making the surface ornamental threads 17 and 18 parallel each other in every particular, and thus producing a seam not only uniform in appearance, but actually uniform in thickness throughout, thus making a substantial

slightly ornamental selvage or edging for the work and imparting to the edges of the latter a substantial beading or wearing surface.

With reference to Figs. 3 and 4, it will be noted that the seam is identical with that of Figs. 1 and 2, and the reference characters indicate substantially the same parts and features, the only change therein being in the addition of a thread 19 on the top surface of the work and a thread 20 on the bottom surface of the work, which parallel, respectively, the threads 17 and 18 and give to the seam a much heavier effect and closer appearance, and thus also adding to the durability of the seam as a selvage or edging. Moreover, it is obvious that the two threads 17 and 19 may be of different color and likewise the two threads 18 and 20, thus enhancing the beauty and ornamental effect of the seam and selvage. It will be noted that in all these figures, 1 to 4, inclusive, the threads of the seam have been shown as loosely drawn or under practically no tension in order that the structure of the seam may be readily understood, and it will be appreciated that when tension is applied to the several threads in the usual way said threads will be tightly drawn into position and the loops of the thread 17 will be drawn close to the loops of the thread 9, and the latter will be drawn tight upon the strands of the thread 7 and also upon the work. This is also true with respect to the other threads of the seam.

In Fig. 5, where the stitch is shown as applied to the surface of the work either as an ornamental line of stitching or as forming a juncture between two pieces of abutted work, the two upper threads are shown at 20 and 21, respectively, which pass down through the work in loop form and are caught and held on the under surface of the work by a locking-thread, in the manner shown in Figs. 1 to 4, and the ornamental top surface-thread is indicated by 22 as being held in substantially the same manner as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3, but it being understood that the tension on the threads in this figure is much greater than that applied to the threads in Figs. 1 to 4. Hence the difference in the effect or appearance of the stitch. The bottom surface of the work of this figure is identical with the top surface shown, and hence an additional view has not been provided to illustrate the same.

Fig. 7 shows the stitch of Figs. 1 and 2 applied to a tuck or fold 8 of the work 7, and illustrates the manner in which said tuck or fold may be ornamented and provided with a stiff wearing edge, selvage, or beading. In order to show the identity of this stitch with that of Figs. 1 and 2, the same reference characters are employed to designate similar parts.

In Figs. 7 and 8 my seam is shown as produced in connection with a chain-stitch, and

therein the numeral 23 indicates the thread passed through the work from the top surface thereof in loop form to the bottom surface thereof where, as shown in Fig. 8, said loop 24 is entered and held by a successive loop 25 of the same thread in the usual manner of forming chain-stitches. The same thing occurs at the edge of the work in connection with the thread 26, where it will be seen that the loop 27, passed down from the top surface of the work, is caught by a successive loop 28 of the same thread in the usual manner. A thread 29 is concatenated with the two lines of stitching formed by the respective threads 23 and 26 at the top surface of the work in a manner similar to that already described in connection with the seam of the previous figures of the drawings, and on the bottom surface of the work a thread 30 is connected with the loops of the chain-stitches formed by the respective threads 23 and 26 in the manner shown—viz., the chain-stitch loops of the respective threads 23 and 26 being joined and held in succession between strands of the thread 30 at the open ends of the loops thereof—this occurring in alternation in precisely the same manner as described in connection with the seam of the other figures. It will be noted in connection with the seam formed by chain-stitches that the single thread formed of interlocked loops makes quite a close beading along the edge of the work and produces thereby a very substantial wearing edge, the same also being true with respect to the bottom surface of the work, where the interlocked-loops of the thread 23 form a line of straight looped stitches. One or more threads, such as 29 and 30, may be applied to the surfaces of the work in connection with the chain-stitch seam in the same manner as described with reference to a lock-stitch seam.

Among the advantages of this invention may be noted the following: An artificial selvage is produced on the edge of the work which will save the latter from wear and will give to the edge of the work a finished and ornate appearance. The edges of the work, whether woven or knitted goods, can be made substantial and prevented from stretching excessively as well as pulling out or raveling. A substantial beading is produced

which may be caused to lie along the edges of two superposed pieces of work or along the fold or tuck of the work. An ornamental finish for the edge of the work is produced which may be made laterally with respect to the edge of the work, as wide or as narrow as is desired, according to the gage or separation of the lines of surface-stitching, and the stitch described may be composed of as many upper and lower threads and as many cross-threads as is desired in order to produce the effects shown and described and which may be varied indefinitely to produce surface, edge, overedge, and juncture effects with a plurality of lines of stitching paralleling the edges of the work and disposed in or at the edge, as will be clearly understood from the foregoing description.

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

1. A seam for sewed articles comprising the work and a plurality of threads, said seam being characterized by having on the top surface of the work two parallel lines of straight stitching joined by a thread zigzagged between the two lines of stitching, and on the bottom surface of the work two lines of straight stitching joined by a thread zigzagged between the two said lines of stitching, and the several zigzagged threads on the respective surfaces of the work being extended in parallelism, thus presenting the same appearance on both surfaces of the work.

2. A seam for sewed articles comprising the work and a plurality of threads, said seam being characterized by having on each surface of the work a thread zigzagged from the edge to a point distant therefrom, said zigzagged threads being extended in parallelism and joined at the edge of the work by a stitch passing through corresponding loops thereof and also being joined at a distance from the edge by a stitch passing through corresponding loops of said thread.

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

JAMES T. DOWDALL.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. CRULLER,
CHAS. MCC. CHAPMAN.