Aug. 9, 1927. 1,638,254

A. FREYDBERG ET AL

BINDING STRIP

Filed Jan. 15, 1926

Fig. 1.

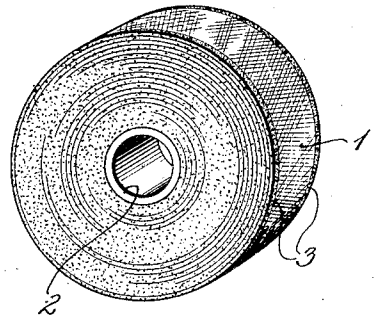
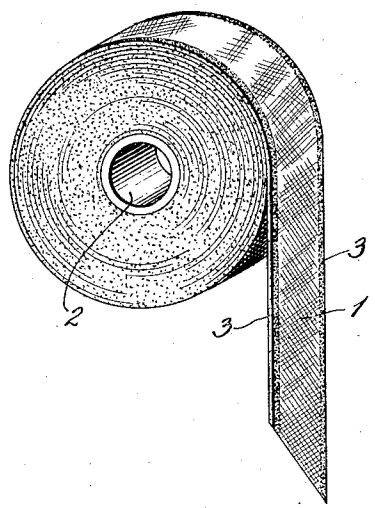


Fig. 2.



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Patented Aug. 9, 1927. 1,638,254

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BINDING STRIP.

Application filed January 15, 1926. Serial No. 81,409.

This invention is an improvement in binding strips, and more particularly in bias cut fast-edged strips, of the character described and claimed in my prior Patent No. 1,457,625, June 5, 1923.

In the better class of garments, the inside seams are piped, that is bound with edging strips. The edges of the strips are turned in beneath the body on each side of the seam, so that the seam is covered and concealed.

In order to prevent puckering of the strips during the connection thereof with the garments, it is usual to cut the material on the bias, and so cut there is increased liability to ravelling at the edges.

In the prior patent above mentioned, a method of remedying this trouble is set forth. This end is gained by treating the edges of the strip in such manner that the fibers of the threads are compacted together, and do not easily ravel.

A preferred method of preparing the strips is by cutting a wide piece of suitable fabric diagonally to form pieces of suitable length, and the selvage edges are sewed together to produce a wide strip in which the fabric threads run diagonal.

This wide strip is then rolled, and the roll is severed at regular intervals to produce individual rolls of the proper width, the strips in the rolls being relatively narrow. The edges of the strips, while still in the roll are treated with the material which compacts the fibers.

It has been found in practice that any material suitable for use in treating the edges of the fabric strips, that is a substance containing one or more of the carbohydrate group, has in common with the members of the group an attraction for moths, and if the garment is in condition conducive to moth visitation, larvæ are prone to develop in the piped seams, and to mar the sightly appearance of the piping.

One of the primary objects of the present invention is the provision of a method of treating the material with which the strips are fast edged in such manner that moths and moth larvæ will be deterred from feeding thereon.

Another object is the provision of a bias cut strip, having a fast edge which will not ravel, and treated with a substance poisonous to moths and moth larvæ, thereby to prevent moth ravages.

Another object is the provision of a strip of the character in question, wherein the limits of the treated edge are distinguished from the remainder of the strip, by means of a pigment incorporated in the substance with which the edges are treated.

Another object is the provision of a strip wherein the character and class of the material may be determined by the treated edges.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction and novel combination of parts fully described hereinafter, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims appended hereto, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size and minor details of construction within the scope of the claims, may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a roll of the improved strip, with a part unrolled.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of a part of the strip.

The improved strip 1 forming the subject matter of the present invention is usually bias cut, in order to prevent puckering when the strip is applied to the garment in the form of piping. In preparing the strip, bias cut pieces are connected end to end by the selvage edges, and the piece so formed is rolled, usually on a suitable core 2.

A roll so formed is cut into individual rolls, each composed of a relatively narrow strip and the edges 3 of the strips in the rolls are treated with the fast edging material. The material used must have certain characteristics, but any material having such characteristics may be used. For instance the material must be dry and solid at normal temperatures. It must be capable of cementing the fibers of the threads together, and it must have a degree of elasticity in order that it will not break and be dislodged during the handling of the strip.

The material should also be insoluble in water, and a hard resin of an elastic character such for instance as copal is very suitable for the purpose. Hard resins are dry

and solid at normal temperatures, and they may be applied in emulsion in a volatile vehicle, or in a volatile solvent.

The material is applied to the edges of the rolls, in any suitable manner, as for instance by brushes, or by gaged dipping, and the rolls are afterwards dried, usually by dry heat. In order to indicate the extent or area of the treated edges, I incorporate in the solution or emulsion a suitable pigment, as for instance an aniline dye which when dry will impart to the treated area a distinctive color. Any suitable pigment may be used for the purpose, and the character or quality of the goods may be indicated by the color of the pigment.

As for instance satin may be represented by one color, silk by another, and in like manner. Thus at a glance the user may determine, first that the strip has been properly treated to fast edge and moth proof the same, and second that the strip is of the material which he desires to use in the garment, without the necessity of releasing the strip, or unwinding any part thereof.

While we have described the strip as a bias cut strip, it is obvious that the treatment with the fast edging material, the moth proofing substance, and the pigment is equally applicable to strips not cut on the bias. In fact the treatment may be applied to advantage on any textile strip not provided with a selvage edge.

Any suitable material or substance may be used which will serve as an alimentary poison or a deterrent to feeding of the moths and moth larvæ, as for instance the soluble or insoluble arsenic preparations, such as calcium arsenate, sodium arsenate and the like. Other suitable materials are the fluorides such as zinc and sodium fluoride. The latter class of chemicals which while poisonous to moth and moth larvæ are relatively innocuous to vertebrates, are very suitable for the purpose.

There can be no danger however from even the more active poisons, such as sodium arsenate. Very slight handling of the strip is necessary at any time. The strips are usually applied by a sewing machine, and the edges are inturned between the untreated portion of the strip and the garment, so that no part of the treated strip is exposed. Furthermore the amount needed to thoroughly moth proof is so small in any reasonable area as to be substantially without danger.

While we have referred to the moth proofing of the strip as only at the edges, it will be obvious that the entire strip might be moth proofed, that is the portion between the edges, either prior to the treatment for fast edging or afterwards.

We claim:

1. A bias cut binding strip having the fibers at the edges thereof cemented together, by a substance having incorporated therein an alimentary poison for moths and moth larvæ, and including a pigment to distinctively color the cemented edges.

2. A bias cut strip of textile material having the edges thereof sized to prevent ravelling, the size of resinous material solid at normal temperatures and substantially insoluble in water, and having incorporated therein a substance toxic to moths and moth larvæ.

3. A bias cut strip of textile material having the edges thereof sized to prevent ravelling, the size of resinous material solid at normal temperatures and substantially insoluble in water, the size having incorporated therein a substance toxic to moths and moth larvæ, and a pigment to indicate that the edges have been treated.

4. A binding strip of textile material having the edges thereof sized to prevent ravelling, the size of resinous material solid at normal temperatures and substantially insoluble in water, the size having incorporated therein a substance toxic to moths and moth larvæ, and a pigment to indicate that the edges have been treated, the color of the pigment differing in accordance with the class of goods.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 8th day of January A. D., 1926.

AARON FREYDBERG.
JACOB MARCUS.