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J. OVERBEKE

METHOD OF PREPARING WAISTBANDS AND THE LIKE

Filed April 18, 1925

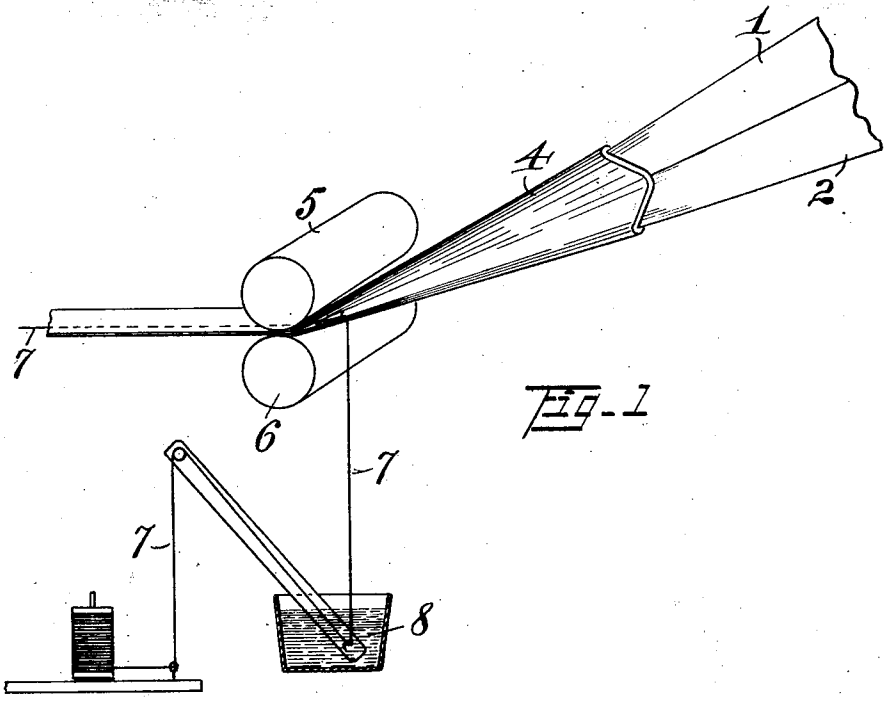


Fig. 1

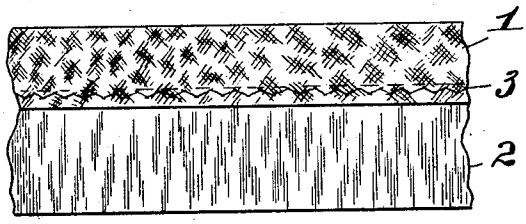


Fig. 2

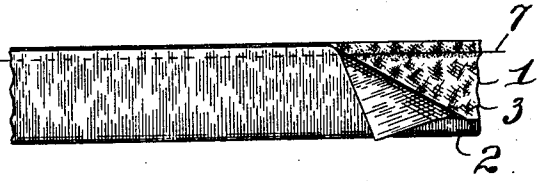


Fig. 3

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN OVERBEKE, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO OVERBEKE BROTHERS, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, A FIRM COMPOSED OF JOHN OVERBEKE AND FRANK G. OVERBEKE.

METHOD OF PREPARING WAISTBANDS AND THE LIKE.

Application filed April 18, 1925. Serial No. 24,166.

This invention relates to a novel method of preparing waistbands, or other folded fabric articles which finally have their meeting edges stitched together.

Waistbands for trousers comprise a filler member of canvas, or webbing, and a lining member of some soft fabric, which are sewed inside of an outer visible member in the completed waistband. It is customary to make the so-called waistband lining which comprises the filler fabric combined with the inner lining member, in lengths of several yards wound in rolls from which the desired individual lengths may be cut. The filler material and the lining fabric are connected by a longitudinal seam and are folded over with their raw edges meeting on the flat to be machine stitched in the formation of the complete waistband. Owing to the filler member being of a firm character while the lining member is of a comparatively sleazy material it is difficult to obtain a smooth even seam in the final machine stitching unless the meeting edges of the material are primarily connected. The application of adhesive over the entire adjacent surfaces of the associate members and then pressing them tightly together is unsatisfactory as it makes the waistband too firm and stiff. Heretofore it has been the common practice to fold the material longitudinally and then baste the raw edges together thereby retaining the edges in fixed relation to each other.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide a more economical waistband lining. Incidental to the principal object the invention provides for the elimination of the basting, and the saving of time and labor in the production of a most efficient article of the class set forth.

The accompanying drawing is offered and referred to as an aid to the explanation of the improved method.

Figure 1 is a diagrammatical view illustrative of the improved method.

Fig. 2 illustrates the combined filler and lining members before being folded and finally treated, and Fig. 3 illustrates a piece of waistband lining formed by the improved method, with a portion of the lining element pulled loose and laid over.

As the present invention is on the method wholly, no specific mechanical means are shown, the Fig. 1 diagram being deemed sufficient to illustrate the principles of the method.

Referring to the drawings 1 represents the filler element which is generally canvas or webbing. The lining element 2 which may be silk, sateen, or other suitable lining fabric, is longitudinally attached to the filler 1 as shown at 3, Fig. 2. The flat composite strip including the attached elements or members 1 and 2 is fed into a folding guide 4, from whence it passes between a pair of rollers 5 and 6. A thread or filament 7 is adapted to pass through a liquid adhesive indicated at 8, and is carried longitudinally between the members 1 and 2 in juxtaposition to the meeting edges of said members. A sufficient amount of the adhesive 8 will adhere to the thread 7 and be carried thereby to the adjacent surfaces of the members 1 and 2 to cause said members to become attached to each other through the pressure action of the rollers 5 and 6, the thread 7 being permanently retained between the filler and lining.

What I claim is—

1. The herein described method of manufacturing waistbands which consists in attaching one longitudinal edge of the lining element to a longitudinal edge of the filler element, presenting said elements to each other in sidewise relation and so that their other longitudinal edges substantially register and introducing between said elements adjacent their last mentioned edges an adhesive-laden filament, and subsequently pressing the elements together with said filament confined between them.

2. The herein described method of manufacturing waistbands which consists in attaching one longitudinal edge of the lining element to a longitudinal edge of the filler element, presenting said elements to each other in sidewise relation and so that their other longitudinal edges substantially register, coating a thread with an adhesive substance and introducing it between the elements adjacent their last mentioned edges, and subsequently pressing said elements together with said thread confined between them.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOHN OVERBEKE.