

W. E. BAILEY.
SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.
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Fig. 1.

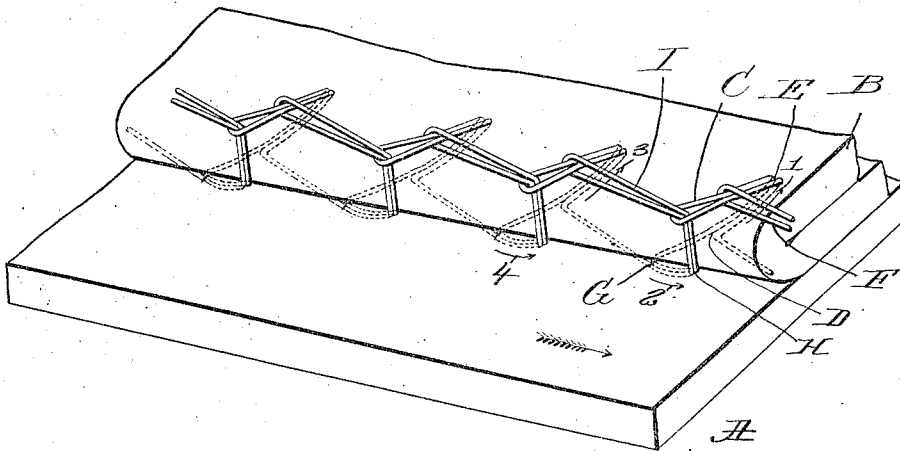
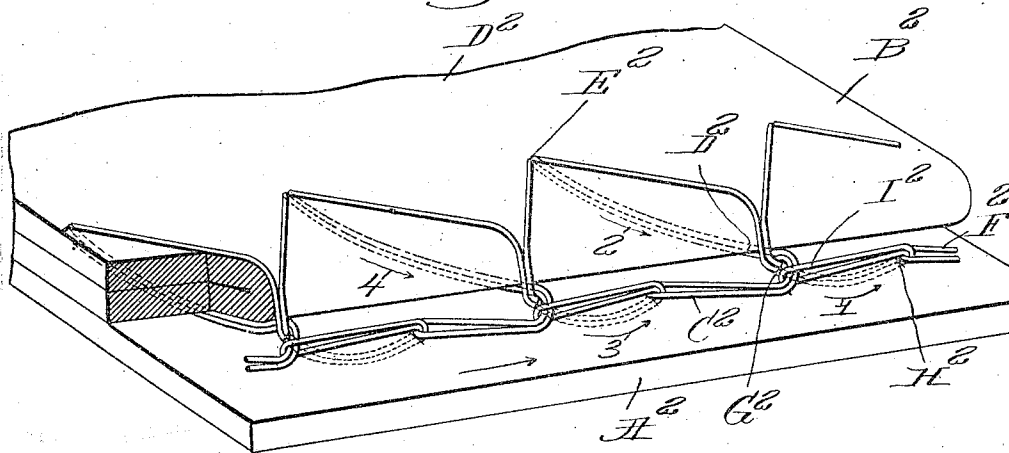


Fig. 2.



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SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.

1,059,968.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. BAILEY, a citizen of the United States, and residing at Beverly, county of Essex, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Seams for Sewed Articles, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like characters on the drawing representing like parts.

This invention consists of a novel seam or hem for sewed articles in which a main layer of textile or similar material is united to a superimposed layer of material by a single thread and in such a manner that the thread shows only at one side of the article.

The object of the invention is to produce a seam of the character in question capable of being made upon a chain stitch sewing machine, or a machine using but a single thread. In this type of seam the thread is concatenated by interlooping the loops of the several stitches. In the present invention the thread is formed into two rows of loops or stitches, the loops or stitches of one row engaging the main layer and lying adjacent and parallel to the edge of the superimposed layer, while the loops or stitches of the other row lie in the superimposed layer in an inclined direction extending preferably from a point under the edge of a superimposed layer. By reason of the inclination of the stitches in the superimposed layer the stitches of both rows lie in the general direction of the line of seam and, consequently, the stitches can be placed in the fabric in the general direction of the feed of the goods, which enables the seam to be made very rapidly, accurately and efficiently.

The nature of the invention will more fully appear from the accompanying description and drawings and will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

The drawings represent preferred forms of the invention, shown in perspective as much enlarged and exaggerated for the purpose of illustration.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a perspective view of a seam embodying the invention when the seam is made by the needle entering the superimposed layer at or near the edge. Fig. 2 is a view in perspective of a similar seam when the seam is made by the needle entering the superimposed layer from a

point back from the edge and emerging at or near the edge.

The seam of this invention is designed to be made by a chain stitch sewing machine; that is, a machine provided with a needle carrying but a single thread. While the seam may be made in various ways it is particularly designed to be made by a machine of the general type of machine shown in the patent to Arbetter No. 690,385 granted January 7, 1902; or No. 830,699 granted September 11, 1906, but with the looper mechanism altered to present a suitable non-thread carrying looper for assisting in the concatenation of the single thread. In the machines of both of these Arbetter patents the needle is of the curved type and is bodily vibrated so that it makes alternately a blind stitch in the main or base layer close to the edge of the superimposed layer, and an inclined stitch lying in the superimposed layer and extending from a point at or under the edge. In the former patent the needle in making the inclined stitch enters the superimposed layer on top and back from the edge; while in the latter patent it enters the superimposed layer at or under the edge; that is to say, it moves in precisely opposite directions in these two patents.

Referring now to the seam shown in Fig. 1; A represents a main layer of fabric and B a superimposed layer, herein shown as folded at its edge. When the seam is made upon a machine the feed of the goods will be as indicated by the arrow. The thread will first be carried up through the superimposed layer, as indicated by arrow 1, in the form of a loop C, and the needle carrying the thread will preferably enter the superimposed layer at or under the edge as indicated at the point D and will emerge at the point E. The loop C will pass through the loop F on the preceding stitch and then will be held while the needle retreats. The needle will then make a stitch as indicated by the arrow 2, entering the main layer at G and emerging at H carrying its loop I through the loop C. The thread will then be laid in succeeding stitches as indicated by the arrows 3 and 4 in the same manner. the tension is drawn up the edge of the superimposed layer will be drawn over so as to conceal substantially the points G and H. The inclination of the stitches extending from the point G to the point E is in

practice very slight, the needle turning but a few degrees from its position in making the stitch extending from the point G to the point H, but as shown it is much exaggerated. Thus, as a matter of fact, the stitches of both rows extend in the direction of the line of seam and in the direction of the feed of the goods.

The seam illustrated in Fig. 2 is of the same general type, A² indicating the main layer and B² the superimposed layer, also shown folded at its edge. The feed of the goods is also indicated by the arrow. In the progress of the seam shown the needle first makes the stitch, indicated by the arrow 1, entering the goods at G² and coming out at H². The loop I² of this stitch is carried through the loop F² of the preceding stitch and is held open while the needle retracts. The needle then enters the superimposed layer at the point E² and, as indicated by the arrow 2, emerges at the point D² carrying its loop C² through the loop I² of the preceding stitch. The process is then repeated and the succeeding stitches made in a similar way as indicated by the arrows 3 and 4. In this seam the point D² at which the thread of the inclined stitch emerges from the superimposed layer is in such a position at or under the edge that when the tension is tightened up the edge will roll over and practically conceal the concatenation of the thread lying from one straight stitch to the other and bring it beneath the edge. In this seam likewise the inclination of the stitches as indicated by arrows 3 and 4 is very slight in practice so that all the stitches extend substantially in the direction of the line of seam or the direction of the feed. In both seams the feed may take place as desired after each stitch or after every other stitch.

Having fully described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A single-thread blind-stitch felling seam comprising a main layer of fabric, a superimposed layer presenting an edge on said main layer, and a thread formed into two rows of interlooped loops, the loops of each row extending in the general direction of the line of feed, the loops of one row engaging the main layer and the loops of the other row engaging the superimposed layer.

2. A single-thread blind-stitch felling seam comprising a main layer of fabric, a superimposed layer presenting an edge on said main layer, and a thread formed into two rows of interlooped loops, the loops of one row lying in the main layer adjacent and parallel to the edge, the loops of the other row lying in the superimposed layer inclined to the edge.

3. A single-thread blind-stitch felling seam comprising a main layer of fabric, a superimposed layer presenting an edge on said main layer, and a thread formed into two rows of interlooped loops, the loops of one row lying in the main layer adjacent and parallel to the edge, the loops of the other row lying in the superimposed layer inclined to the edge and extending from points between the said layers to points on top of the superimposed layer.

4. A single-thread blind-stitch felling seam comprising a main layer of fabric, a superimposed layer presenting an edge on said main layer, and a thread formed into two rows of stitches, the stitches of one row lying in the main layer adjacent and parallel to the edge, the stitches of the other row alternating therewith and lying in the superimposed layer inclined to the edge from points under the edge, the ends of all said stitches being loops and the said loops being interlooped.

5. A single-thread blind-stitch felling seam comprising a main layer of fabric, a superimposed layer presenting an edge on said main layer, and a thread formed into two rows of stitches, the stitches of one row lying in the main layer adjacent and parallel to the edge, the stitches of the other row alternating therewith and lying in the superimposed layer inclined to the edge from points under the edge, the ends of all said stitches being loops, and the loop of each straight stitch passing through the loop of the preceding straight stitch and being passed through by the loop of the following inclined stitch.

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

WILLIAM E. BAILEY.

Witnesses:

LEONA CHANDLER,
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