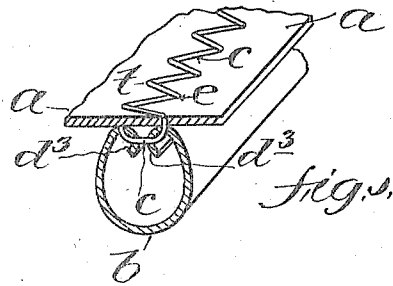
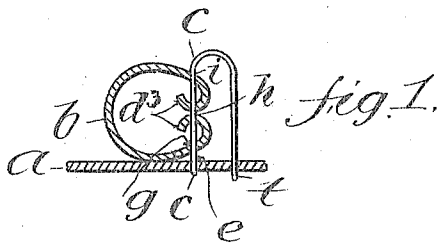
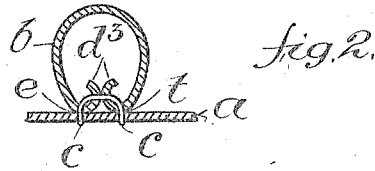


J. A. GROEBLI.
 DECORATED FABRIC.
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 26, 1909.

948,050.

Patented Feb. 1, 1910.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH A. GROEBLI, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE KURSHEEDT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

DECORATED FABRIC.

948,050.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 1, 1910.

Original application filed December 17, 1908, Serial No. 467,947. Divided and this application filed August 26, 1909. Serial No. 514,680.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH A. GROEBLI, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Decorated Fabric, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in fabrics decorated with piping and the present case is a division of my application filed on the 17th day of December, 1908, and serially numbered 467,947, to which cross reference is made.

Heretofore in decorating or ornamenting fabric with what is commonly called piping, it has been customary to make up the piping by sewing the edges of a strip of piping material together on the wrong side and then turning the same right side out, at the same time placing therein a filler, where one is desired. The piping thus made is afterward sewn on a fabric by a separate stitching, thereby attaching a raised decoration to the fabric which is applied to form either straight lines or any desired figure. In thus decorating a fabric with piping there is a double handling, once when the piping is made and again when it is sewn to the fabric. Furthermore it is impossible for the operator to apply the piping to the fabric regular and even, with the seam of the piping straight and at the point where the piping contacts with the fabric. My object is to overcome these difficulties by sewing the piping material to the fabric by blind stitches which themselves form the piping, thus producing a more regular, better appearing fabric at a single operation. In making the same the piping may or may not have a filling therein, as desired and the piping may be formed on the fabric in any desired design or in straight lines. By blind stitches as herein mentioned I mean stitches which pass through the article in such a way as to leave the top of the piping free, so that the stitching will be blind, or concealed on the right side of the finished article.

In the drawings forming a part of this

specification, Figure 1 is a sectional view of my invention before the stitch is completed, 50 Fig. 2 is a similar view when the stitch is completed, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the same inverted.

The fabric *a*, which forms the foundation may be of any suitable material and of any 55 shape and to this fabric the piping is applied straight, or in any form of a design. The piping material *b*, is curved into a loop, with the edges *d*² turned inward and the loop as shown in Fig. 1. The piping is secured by the thread *c*, which is stitched by a 60 zig-zag stitch, which passes through the fabric at *e*, then through the piping at *g*, through the same again at *h*, and again at *i*; the thread then passes back through the 65 fabric *a*, at *f*. When the thread is drawn tight, the piping will be drawn down, swinging the loop as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 where it will remain.

It will be noted that the piping is free and 70 loose, the same as heretofore, while the piping is regular and even and the whole is made at a single operation, thus reducing the cost of manufacture and making a far superior fabric. The use of blind stitching 75 prevents the stitching from showing on the right side of the fabric, which is necessary in order to produce the same effect as when the piping is made separate and sewn on by hand. 80

Having described my invention what I claim is:

1. In an article of the class described, a base fabric and a piping material formed into a looped piping and zig-zag stitches 85 passing through the base fabric, through one side of the piping material, thence returning through the other side of the piping material and through the base fabric, the top of the piping being free and adapted to conceal the said stitches on the outer or right 90 side of the finished article.

2. In an article of the class described, a base fabric and a piping material formed into a looped piping with its edges *d*² 95 turned and zig-zag stitches passing through

the base fabric, through the piping material,
the inturned edges thereof, out again
through the piping material and back
through the base fabric, the top of the piping
5 being free and adapted to conceal the said
stitches on the outer or right side of the
finished article.

Signed at the city, county and State of
New York this 24th day of August, 1909.

JOSEPH A. GROEBLI.

In presence of—

HENRY EGGLI,

EDWARD D. C. SPERRY.