(No Model.)

R. S. GREEN.

METHOD OF BINDING GARMENTS.

No. 364,586. Patented June 7, 1887.

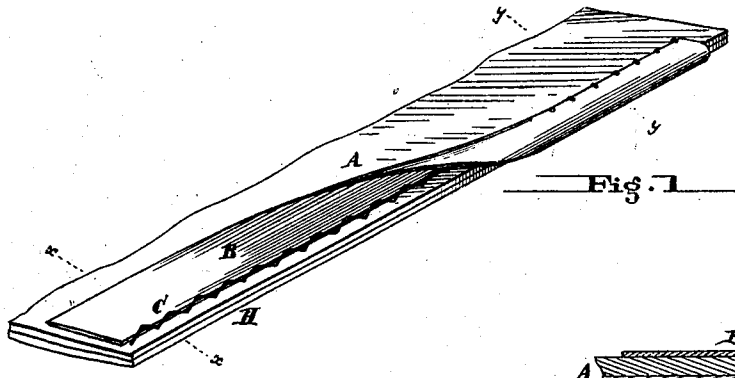


Fig. 1

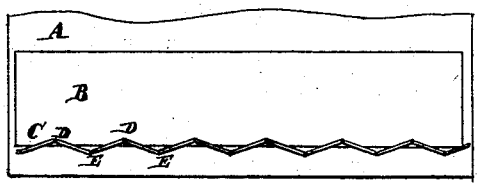


Fig. 2

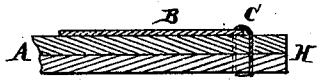


Fig. 3

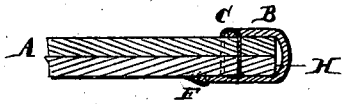


Fig. 4

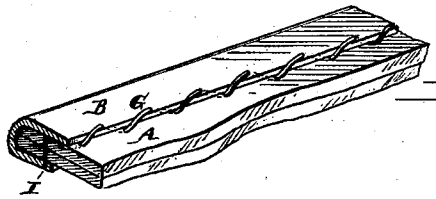


Fig. 6.

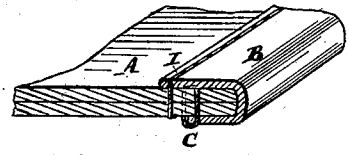


Fig. 5.

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By his atty.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RAPHAEL S. GREEN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE HALF TO RUDOLPH M. HUNTER, OF SAME PLACE.

METHOD OF BINDING GARMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 364,586, dated June 7, 1887.

Application filed June 13, 1885. Serial No. 168,584. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RAPHAEL S. GREEN, of the city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Methods of Binding Garments, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to methods of binding garments; and it consists in certain improvements, fully set forth in the following specification, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the finer class of garments the felled edge, which was performed by hand, was placed upon the outer face of the garment, as it gave an extra finish, owing to the stitches being practically invisible; but the operation of hand-sewing was very laborious, and even with the best sewers the stitching was more or less uneven. I have found that the same result may be attained with a greater perfection and finish through the application of a sewing-machine, and in carrying out the method of forming the binding I proceed as follows:

The binding, be it silk or other material, is laid face downward against the garment and close to the edge to be bound, and the edge of the said binding next to the edge of the garment is then secured by a series of zigzag stitches on a sewing-machine, (of the button-hole class,) one of which stitches passes through the edge of the binding and the fabric to which it is to be secured and the next stitch through the fabric alone, but close to the edge of the binding material, and so on alternately. When this is accomplished, the binding may be turned over the edge of the garment to be bound and secured along its other or free edge; or, if desired, one edge of the binding may be first secured by a line of stitches, whether straight or zigzag, and after being turned over the free edge may be secured upon the outer side by a line of zigzag stiches, such as above specified; or in the case of sleeves, or where the binding is to lie flat upon the garment, the two free edges thereof may be machine-felled in the manner specified above.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my improved method of binding the free edges of a garment. Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the first stitches in forming the binding. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line *x x*. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on line *y y*. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing a modified method of forming the binding; and Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing the old method of forming a hand-felled binding.

A is the fabric, the free edges, H, of which are to be bound; and B is the binding material. In binding, as shown in Fig. 4, the binding material B is laid face downward upon the fabric A and close and parallel to the free edge H, and is then secured thereto by a line of zigzag stitches, C, the alternate stitches D passing through the edge of the binding material next to the free edge H, and also through the fabric A, and the alternate stitches E passing only through the fabric A, but close to the edge of the binding B. When the binding is now turned over, the free edge thereof is held between the two rows of stitches D and E, and cannot drag or in the least expose the said stitches. The free edge of the binding material is drawn under the fabric and then secured by a line of stitches, F, formed by hand, but, being upon the under side of the garment, are not seen, and as much care in sewing is not required as with the outer row of stitches, C; or, if desired, the stitches F may be made by a machine, as shown at I, Fig. 5, in which case it would be advisable to leave the felled stitches C upon the inner face of the garment, the particular finish of the binding outside of the felled seam being of secondary importance to my invention.

The essential feature of the invention lies in the fact that the zigzag stitches alternately secure the free edge of the binding to the fabric, and pass through the fabric alone, but close to the free edge of said binding. This performs two functions—viz., prevents any dragging and confines the free edge of the binding material between two rows of stitches, and yet allows the binding to completely turn over to cover or confine the zigzag portion of said rows of stiches, enabling the binding to lie flat upon the fabric—a feature which has heretofore been accomplished in hand-work alone.

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

1. The method of binding garments, which consists of stitching the binding material face down upon the fabric to be bound and near its free edge by a series of zigzag stitches, some of which pass through the binding material and the fabric to be bound and some through the fabric alone, but close to the binding, then turning over the binding material to bring its face up and to hide the zigzag stitches and exposing a line of short parallel stitches at right angles to the edge of the binding, and then turning the binding over the edge of the material to be bound and securing it upon the under side thereof, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The method of binding garments, which consists in placing the binding material upon the fabric to be bound and securing it thereto by a line of zigzag stitches in which the stitches pass alternately through the edge of the binding material and fabric and through the fabric alone close to the edge of the binding material, and then turning the free edge of the binding over the edge of the material to be bound and uniting the said free edge of the binding to the under or back side of the material to be bound by a line of stitches, and in which the edge of the binding material which is turned over the back is caused to cover the line of stitches used to attach the front edge of the binding to the fabric and passed entirely through the latter, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The method of binding garments, which consists of stitching the binding material face down upon the fabric to be bound and securing it thereto by a zigzag line of stitches, in which some of the stitches pass through the binding material and fabric to be bound and some through the fabric alone, but close to the binding material, then turning the binding-face upward and bending the free edge thereof over the edge of the material to be bound, bringing the edge of the binding substantially over the line of said zigzag stitches, which appear on the under side of the material to be bound, and uniting said free edge of the binding to the under or back side of the material to be bound by a line of stitches, whereby the said line of zigzag stitches upon the back are in effect made invisible.

In testimony of which invention I hereunto set my hand.

RAPHAEL S. GREEN.

Witnesses:
R. M. HUNTER,
E. M. BRECKINREED.