

C. O. Crosby,  
Ruffle.

No. 41,280.

Patented Jan. 19, 1864.

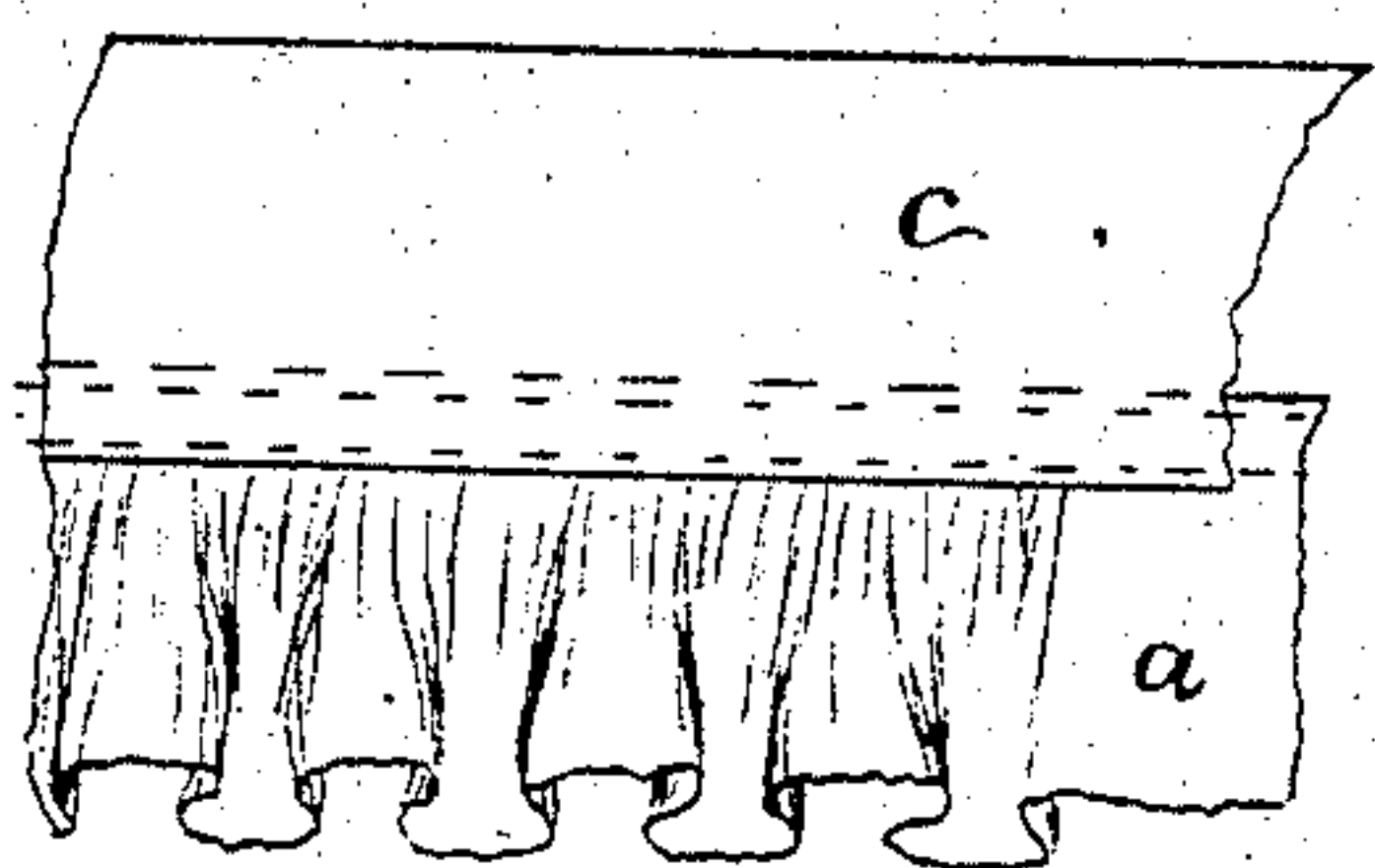


Fig. 1.

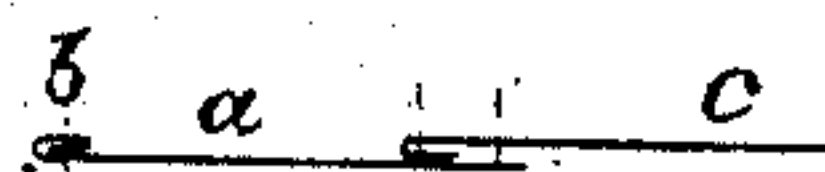


Fig. 2.

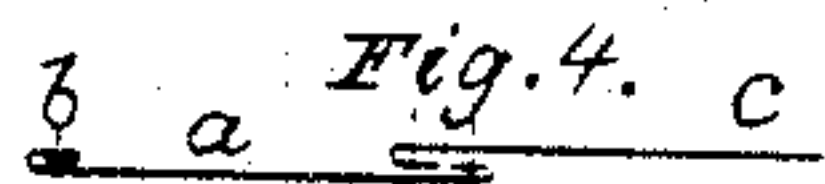


Fig. 4.

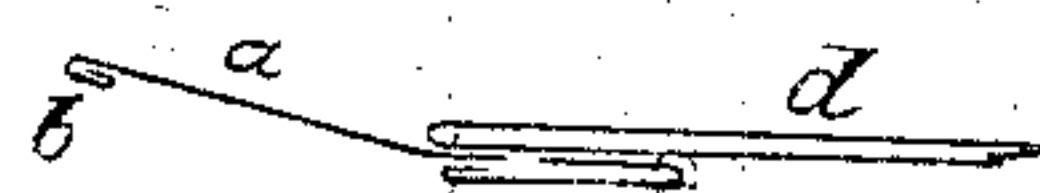


Fig. 3.

Witnessed

John E. Earle  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

C. O. CROSBY, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

## IMPROVEMENT IN RUFFLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **41,280**, dated January 19, 1864.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, C. O. CROSBY, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ruffles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a view of my improved ruffle complete; Figs. 2 and 4, the construction of my improved ruffle, and Fig. 3 the manner of attaching the same to a garment.

Similar letters indicate like parts.

My invention relates to ruffle or frilling made upon the ruffle or frilling machine for which Letters Patent were granted to myself and Henry Kellogg, bearing date the 2d day of December, A. D. 1862; and it consists in attaching to the ruffle or frill a ribbon or narrow strip of fabric, to serve as a facing in attaching the ruffle to a garment, the said strip or ribbon secured to the ruffle at the time the crimps are made in the machine by the same two rows of stitching which secure the crimps made by the crimping or frilling apparatus, as fully set forth in the Letters Patent aforesaid.

To enable others skilled in the art to produce my improved ruffle, I will proceed to describe the same.

I first take a ribbon or strip of fabric, *a*, (preferring thin muslin) of the proper width to make my ruffle. I hem the said strip upon one edge, unless it be a selvage, (see *b*, Fig. 2,) and introduce one end of the strip (that side upon which the hem is laid being up) into the frilling-machine before referred to. At the same time I introduce a second strip, *c*, to the same machine above the piece *a*. I pass the second strip, *c*, through an instrument similar to the common hemmer, the difference being that the instrument I employ simply turns the edge of the fabric, laying a single fold, while the common hemmer lays a double fold. This said instrument turns under one

edge of the strip *c* and guides the said strip into the machine by the mechanism before referred to. The under strip, *a*, is crimped, shirred, or plaited, while the upper strip lies flat upon the top of the ruffle, and near the edge opposite to the hem. At the same time the same machine runs two rows of stitching (denoted in red) along the turned under-edge of the upper strip and through both strip and ruffle, securing the two together and at the same time the plaits or crimps of the ruffle, and my improved ruffle comes from the machine finished.

The under strip may pass through an instrument into the crimping apparatus, which shall turn over the inner edge (see Fig. 4) in like manner as the edge of the upper strip or binding (as it may be termed) was turned under, which turned-over edge will be stitched down by one of the two rows of stitching, and thus produce a ruffle more finished in appearance than the method first described.

The use of the strip or binding thus attached I illustrate in Fig. 3, where *d* represents a section of the edge of a garment to which the ruffle is to be attached.

I first hem or stitch the inside edge of the garment to the back side of the ruffle, so that the edge of the garment will cover the lower row of stitches, then turn in the edge of the strip *c* (see said Fig. 3) and hem down the edge, and the work is done, and presents a neat and finished appearance both upon the wrong and right side.

Having thus fully set forth and described my invention, what I claim as new and useful, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As a new article of manufacture, the within-described ruffle, when the binding is turned under, as described, and the frill and binding secured together by two rows of stitching, substantially as specified, whether the edge of the frill under the binding is turned over or not.

C. O. CROSBY.

Witnesses:

RUFUS SANFORD.

JOHN E. EARLE.