

S. ARNOLD.
MODE OF UNITING EDGES OF KNITTED GOODS.

No. 104,532.

Patented June 21, 1870.

Fig. 1

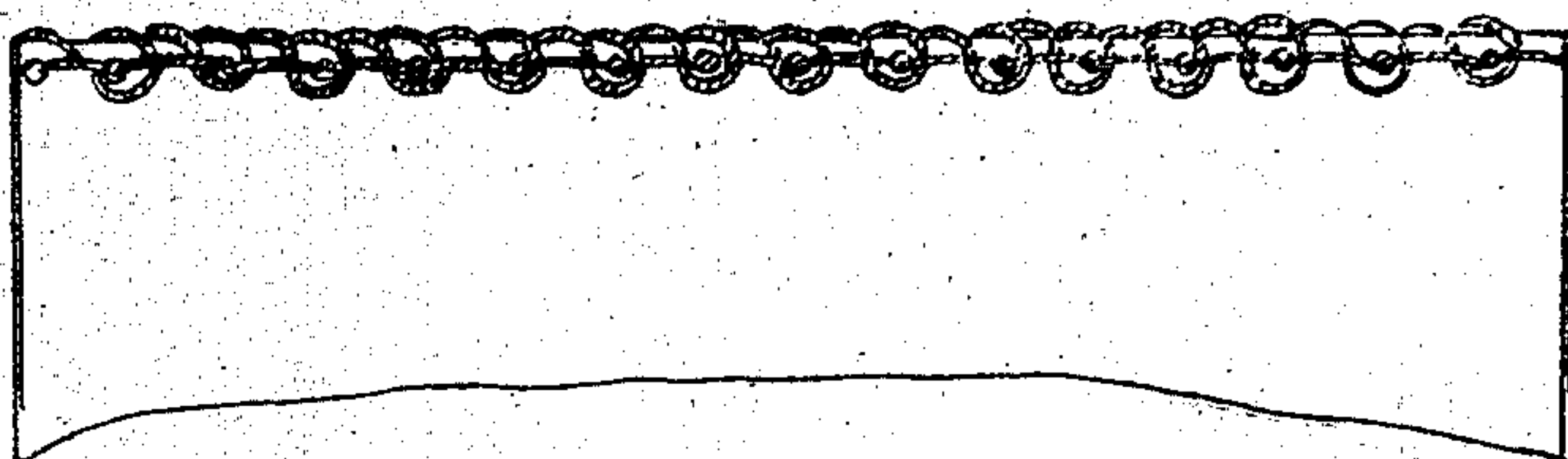


Fig. 2

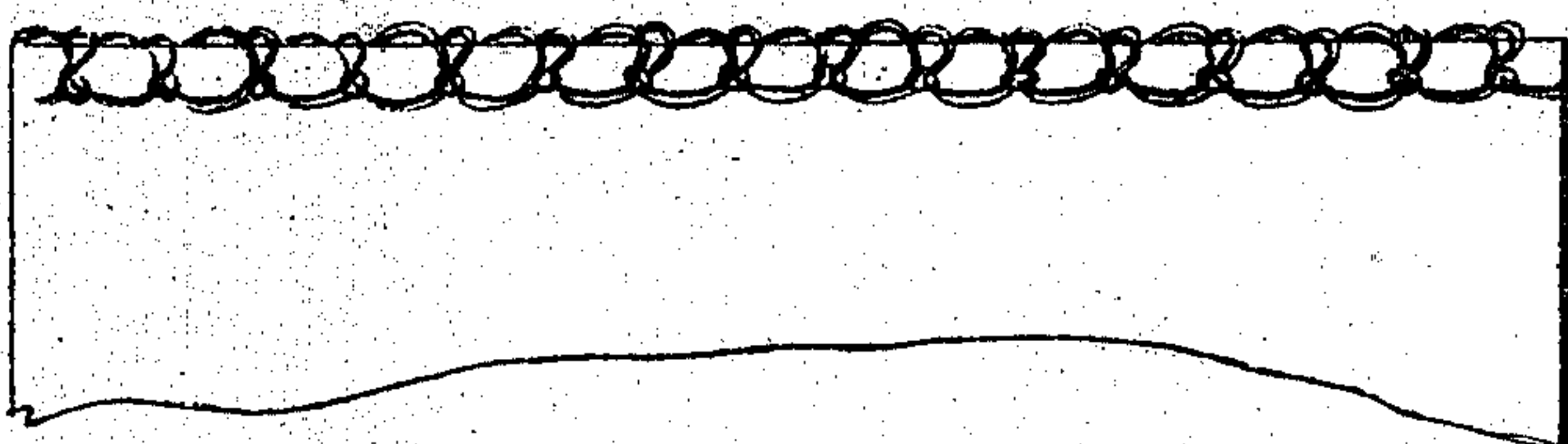


Fig. 3

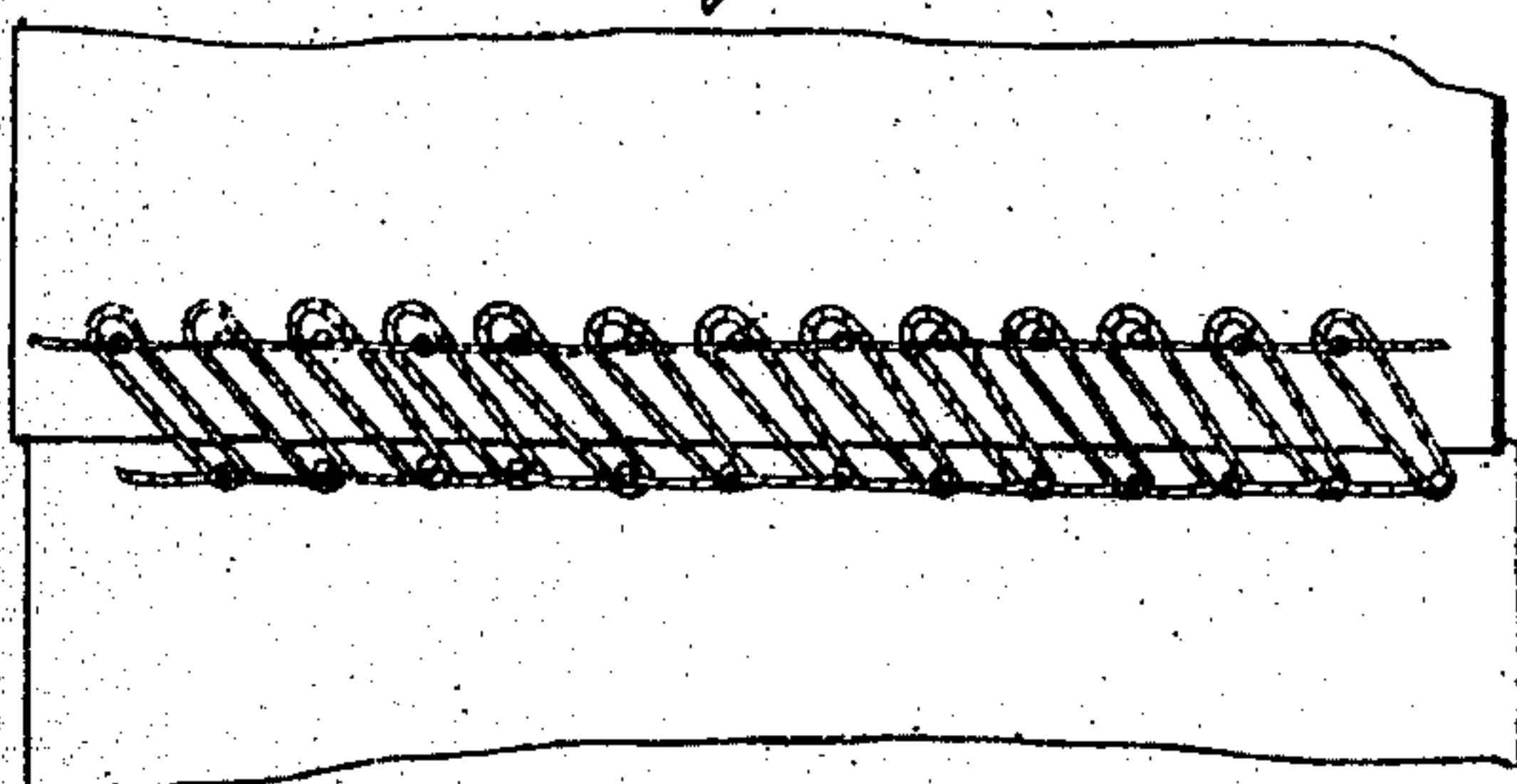
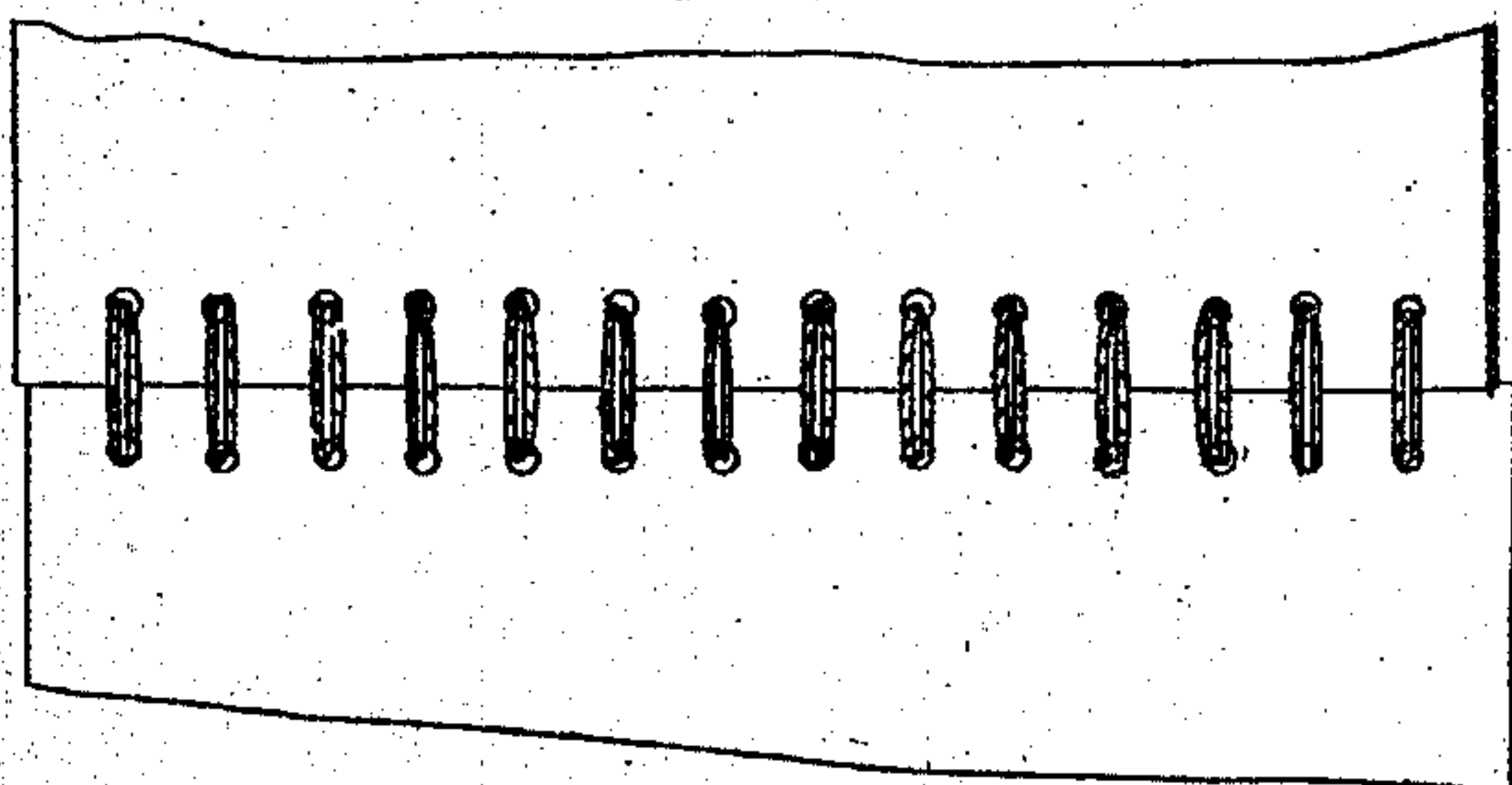


Fig. 4



Witnesses,

W. Sharts

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SATTERLEE ARNOLD, OF CLAVERACK, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN MODES OF UNITING EDGES OF KNITTED GOODS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 104,532, dated June 21, 1870.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SATTERLEE ARNOLD, of the town of Claverack, in the county of Columbia and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Method of Sewing together the Cut Edges of Knit Cloth; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of the stitch as it appears on the upper side of two pieces of that goods whose edges are united in my improved mode, and also of the edge of a single piece when hemmed with this stitch. Fig. 2 is a view of the same as it appears on the opposite or under side. Fig. 3 is a view of the stitch or seam as it appears when the two pieces, after being sewed, are opened and spread out, the inner or wrong side being up. Fig. 4 is a view of the same as it appears on the outer or right side.

It has long been a desideratum with manufacturers of hosiery and other garments of knit cloth to find some means of expeditiously and cheaply sewing together the cut edges of such fabrics, so as to make a strong, durable, and neat seam, having but a small welt or ridge on the inner side, and possessing the requisite elasticity.

When two selvages are to be united together, as in case of the best English hosiery, a strong, neat, and smooth seam may be formed either by hand-sewing or by a machine; but when a garment is formed by cutting out the parts from a piece of knit cloth and sewing the cut edges together, or when any seam in it has to be formed by sewing two cut edges together, it has hitherto been found impracticable to unite the said cut edges by a seam sufficiently strong and durable, without leaving a wide margin between the seam and the edges of the fabric, to prevent the seam from raveling or fraying out, and thus causing not only a waste of material, but forming a clumsy and very objectionable welt on the inner side of the seam.

As great elasticity in the seam is required in this kind of work, the well-known elastic chain-stitch formed by the Grover & Baker sewing-

machine has hitherto been found the only practicable machine-stitch for the purpose; but this seam requires the wide and objectionable margin above mentioned to be left.

After many experiments I have discovered that by means of an overseaming stitch two cut edges of knit cloth may be united together by a very neat seam, that will not only be strong and durable, and have but a small welt or ridge on the inner side, but that will possess the requisite degree of elasticity.

In practicing my invention I use the American Button-Hole and Overseaming Sewing-Machine, or any other machine that will make a similar overseaming stitch. I lay two pieces of knit cloth with their cut edges together—that is, one piece upon the other, so that their edges will be flush with each other. (See Figs. 1 and 2.) Having prepared the machine for overseaming, the knit cloth is placed upon it and sewed in the same manner as woven cloth. The over stitching so binds the cut ends of the yarn that a strong and durable seam may be made by taking up but very little of the cloth, and consequently forming but a very small welt or ridge, and one that when applied to hosiery will scarcely be felt by the most delicate foot.

Knit goods for shirts and drawers and for hosiery are, for the most part, knit in cylindrical form, and subsequently cut so as to be sewed up into such shapes or forms as the garment to be made requires, and in so shaping them some of the seams are necessarily cut bias.

I have found by experiment that by my method, above described, knit goods cut biasing may be united by a strong, durable, and neat seam, taking up much less cloth than is required in the mode of sewing such fabrics heretofore practiced.

After the seam is completed by sewing two edges or pieces together, they are opened or spread out, and the seam pressed, if desired. It is less prominent, and occupies less space than a felled seam, and is inferior only to a seam formed by crochet or loop stitch, which seam is only practicable in sewing selvage edges together.

I do not claim the overseaming stitch here-

in described, nor the employment of said stitch in the manufacture of garments from woven fabrics; but

What I do claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the cut edges of knit cloth with substantially such an overseaming-machine stitch as is hereinbefore described.

2. As new articles of manufacture, garments

made of knit cloth having seams formed by sewing the cut edges of the fabric together by means of substantially such an overseaming-machine stitch as is hereinbefore described.

SATTERLEE ARNOLD.

Witnesses:

W. SHARTS,

WM. A. HARDER.