

G. G. BATES.
Trimmings.

No. 214,609.

Patented April 22, 1879.

Fig. 1.

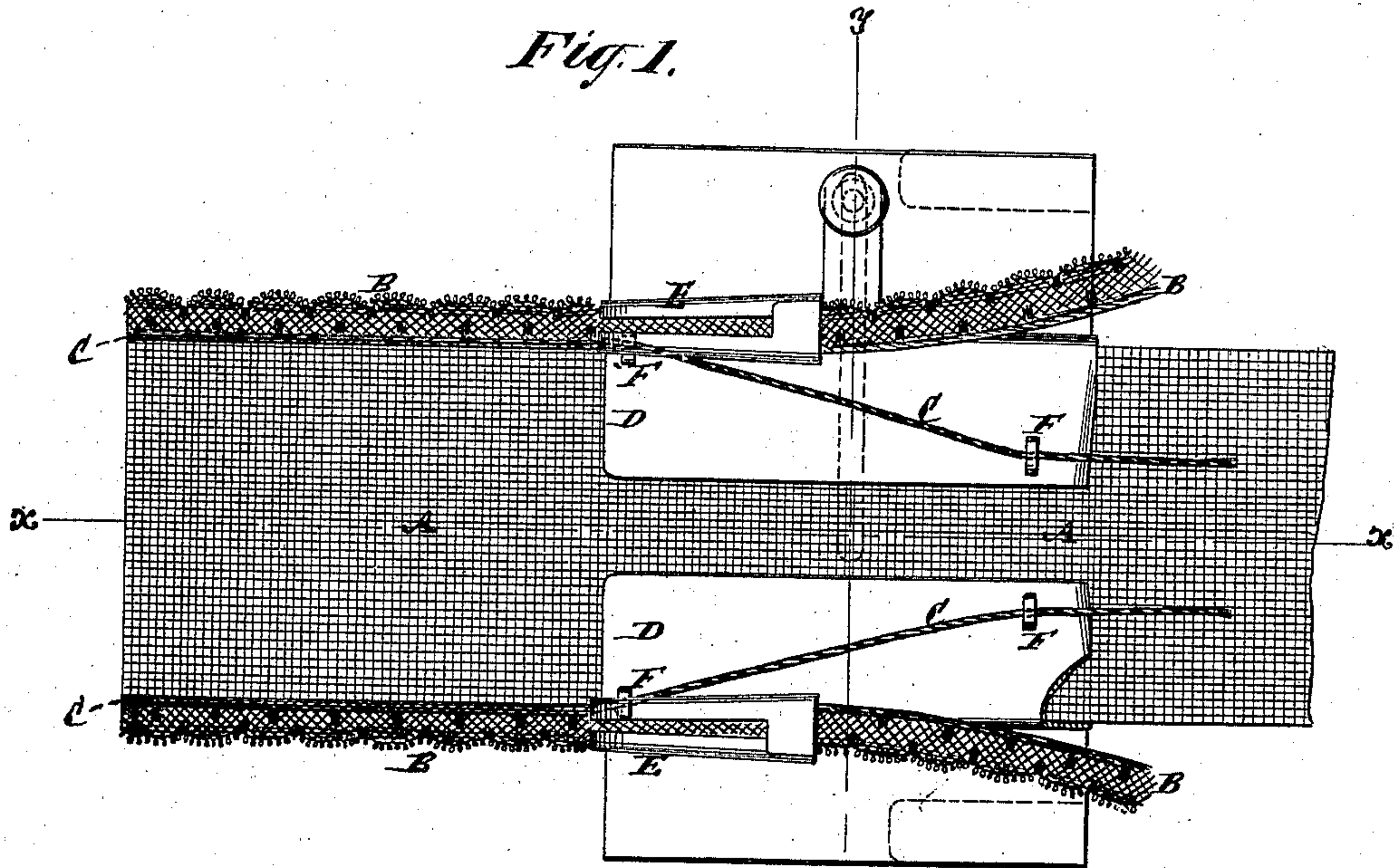


Fig. 2.

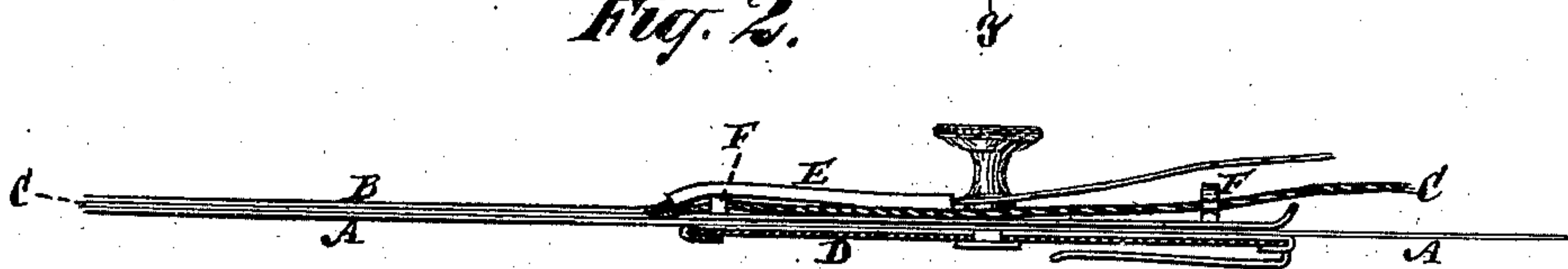
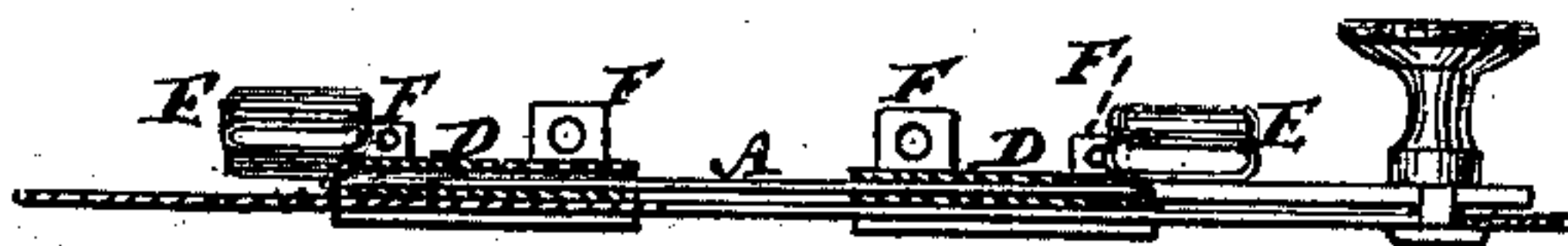


Fig. 3.



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IMPROVEMENT IN TRIMMINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **214,609**, dated April 22, 1879; application filed October 26, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE G. BATES, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Trimmings or Edged Fabrics for Wearing Apparel, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention consists in a fabric composed of a main strip or body portion and one or more edgings of lace or other material, united to the main strip by one or more interposed cords and an adhesive material.

Furthermore, the invention consists in a process of uniting edgings to fabrics by means of adhesive material and a cord applied between the fabric and the edging.

By this invention I am enabled to produce an edged fabric of improved appearance at less cost and in a much simpler and more expeditious manner than when the edgings are sewed to the main strip or body portion of the fabric.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan of a piece of double-edged fabric made in accordance with the invention, and as in the course of having the edgings secured to it. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section on the line *x x* in Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line *y y*.

A represents the main strip or body portion of the fabric; and B B, lace edgings applied thereto, and united therewith by one or more interposed cords, C, and an adhesive material applied to cement said cord or cords to the main strip or body portion of the fabric.

In manufacturing the article the main strip or body portion A, the edgings B, and the interposed cord or cords C are all arranged in proper relation with each other at one end of the fabric, and moved lengthwise in concert, the strip A preferably being moved through a main guide, D D, the edgings B B through independent side guides or wings E E, and the cord or cords which unite, by the aid of the adhesive material, the main strip and edgings together, made to pass through guide-eyes F F; or the several parts of the fabric may be otherwise suitably guided to direct

them in their proper courses relatively with each other.

In such a fabric the edges are united with the main strip by adhesive material, but not directly, as, if either the edging or the main strip were to be moistened for the purpose, they would pucker up; and, if the duplicate edgings were sewed on, a separate sewing operation would be necessary for each edging, thus adding materially to the expense of the fabric. To remove these objections, I unite the edgings with the main strip by adhesive material through the instrumentality of the cord or cords C—as, for instance, by passing said cord or cords in their way to their interposed position between the main strip and its edgings through a bath of starch or adhesive material, and so cause said cords to become carriers of the adhesive material used to unite the edging with the body portion of the fabric.

In some kinds of goods which contain sufficient starch to produce the necessary adhesion of the edgings with the main strip or body portion of the fabric, the cord or cords C, instead of passing through a bath of adhesive material, may be passed through a bath of water, or be otherwise simply moistened, and so convey the necessary moisture to the starched goods to produce the necessary adhesion of the edgings to the main strip.

In either case the cord or cords, combined with the adhesive material, serve to unite the edging or edgings with the main strip or body portion of the fabric, as said strip, edgings, and cord or cords are all fed or moved in concert, and such forms a much simpler, cheaper, and more expeditious mode of attachment than the methods heretofore practiced, and produces a much more perfect result than could possibly be attained by the separate and direct application of adhesive material to the main strip or its edgings when fitting them together.

Furthermore, by pressing the fabric after it is complete between rollers which may be heated, the cord or cords C are not only made to closely unite, by virtue of the adhesive material, the edgings and body portions of the fabric, and to become an integral portion of the fabric, but also to give a much neater

appearance to the latter and hem-finish to the main strip or body portion of the goods, as shown in Fig. 1.

I claim—

1. A fabric having one or more edgings of lace or other material united by one or more interposed cords and adhesive material, substantially as specified.

2. The process of uniting edging to fabrics by means of adhesive material and a cord applied between the fabric and the edging, essentially as described.

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