

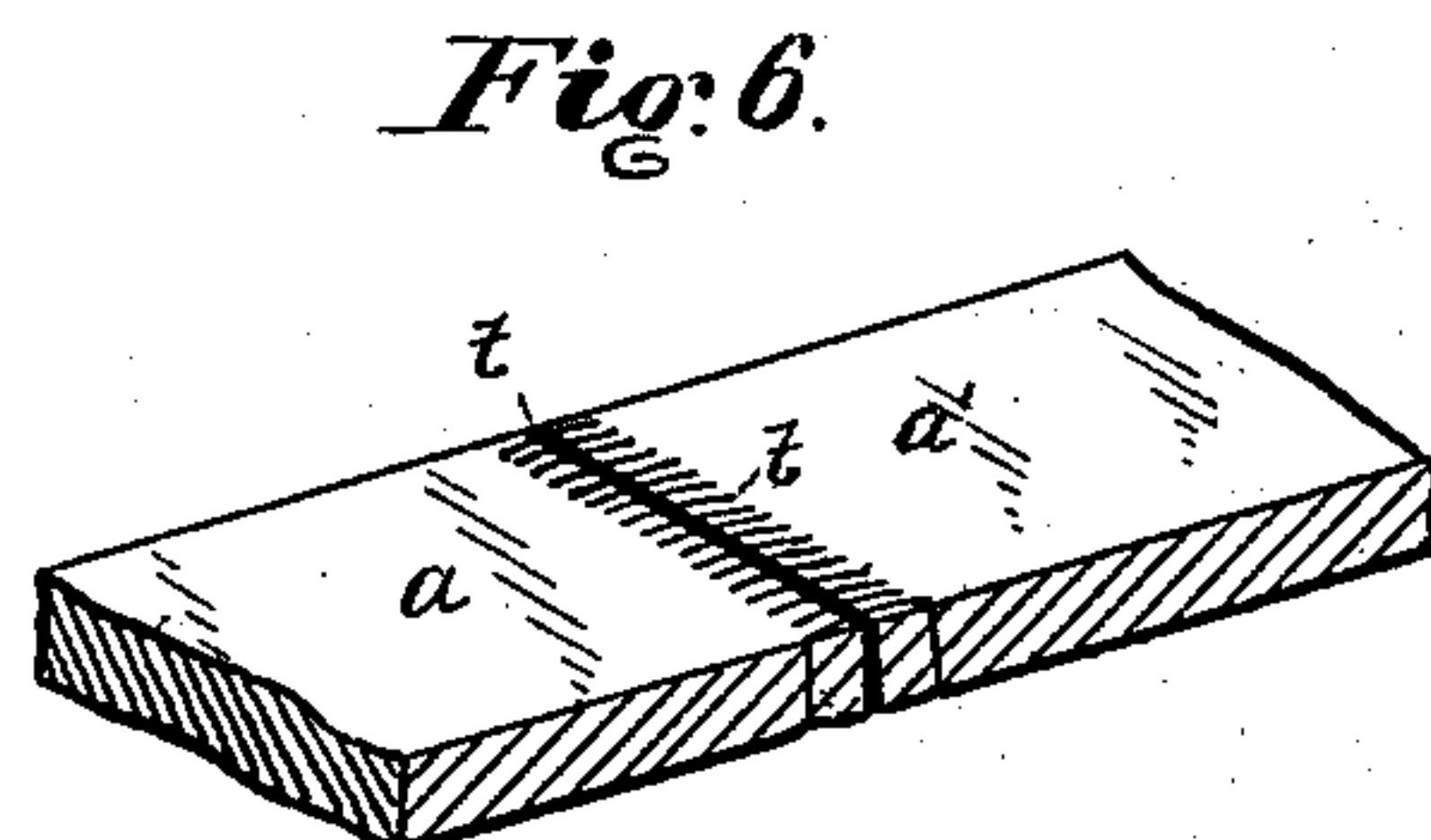
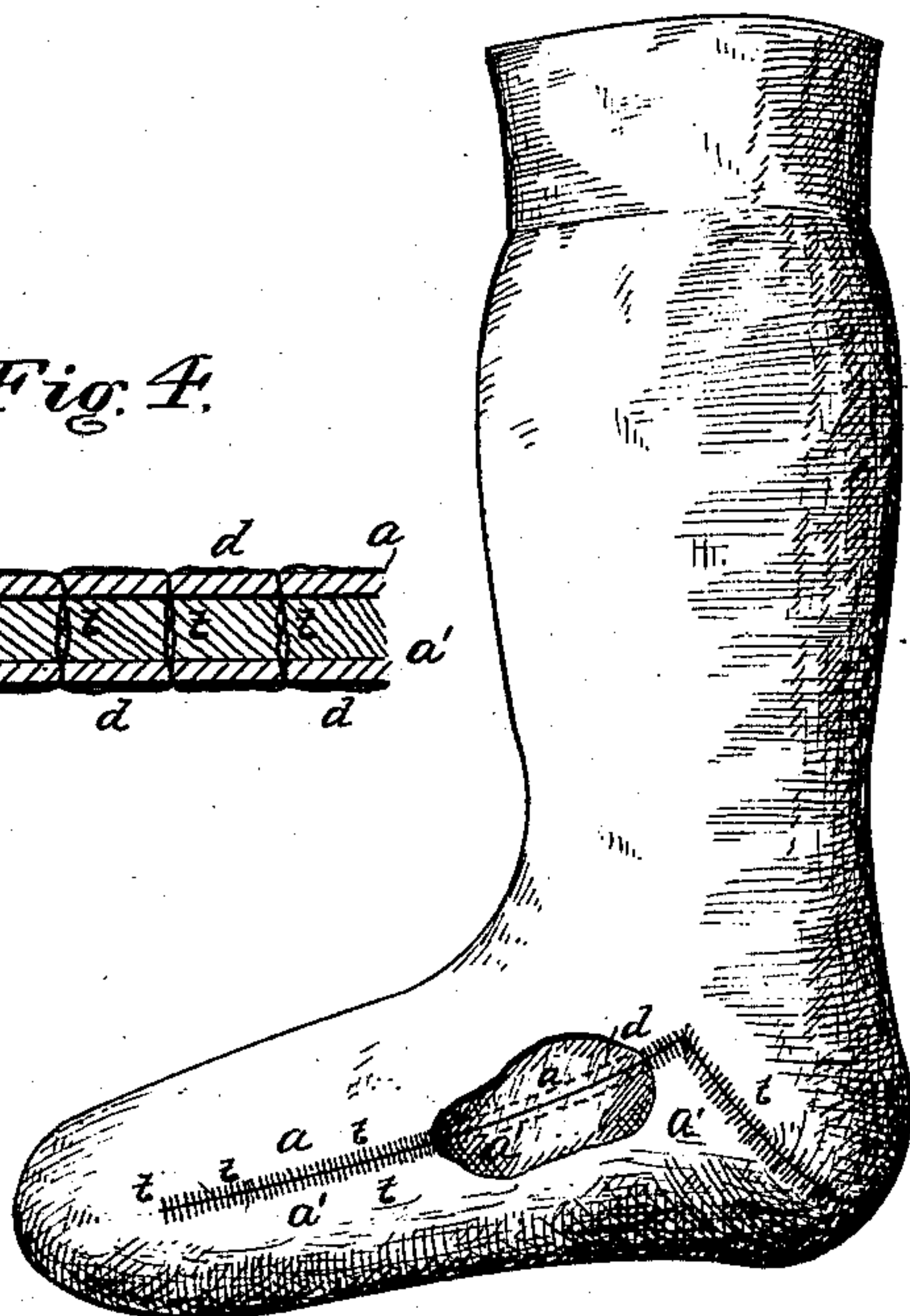
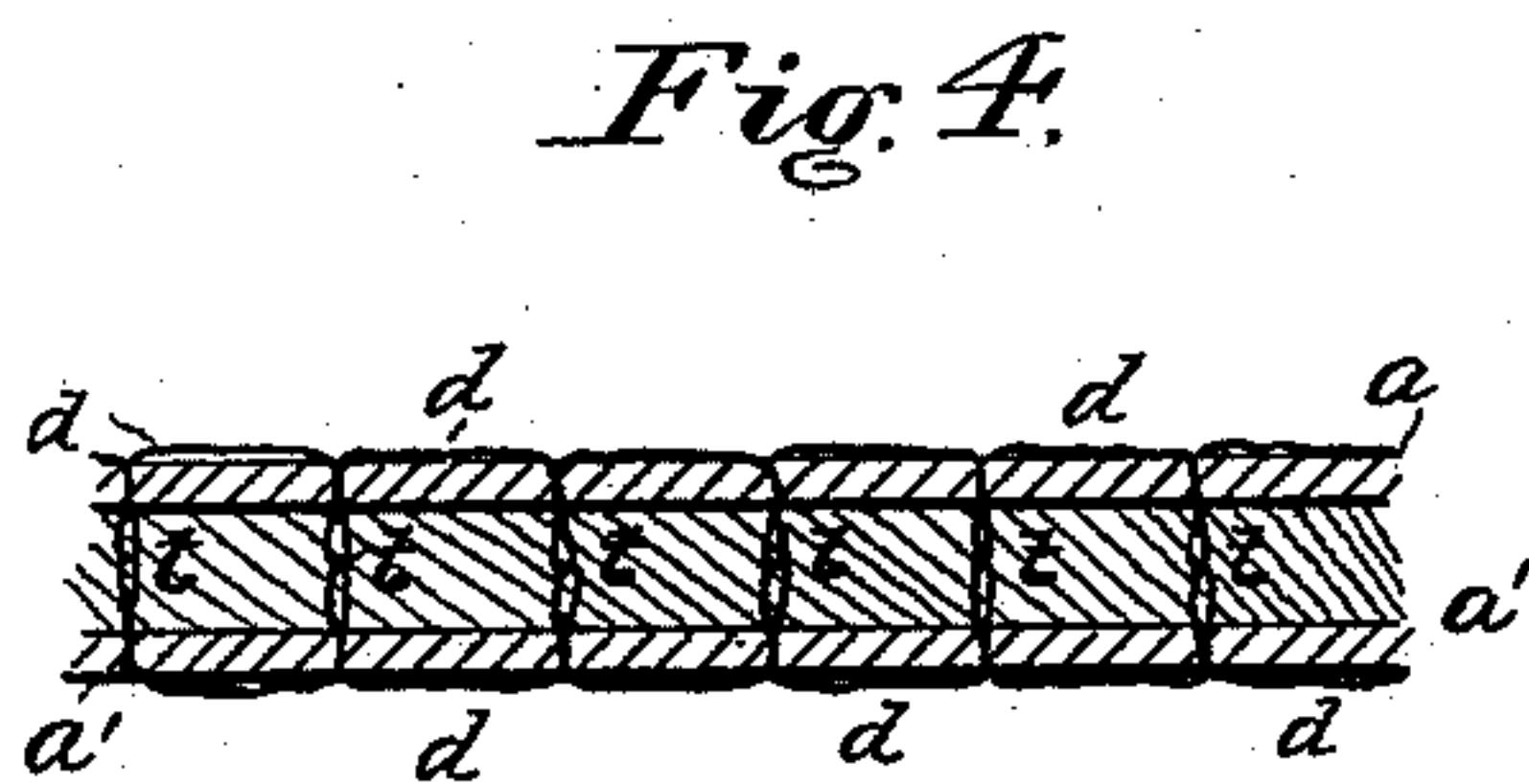
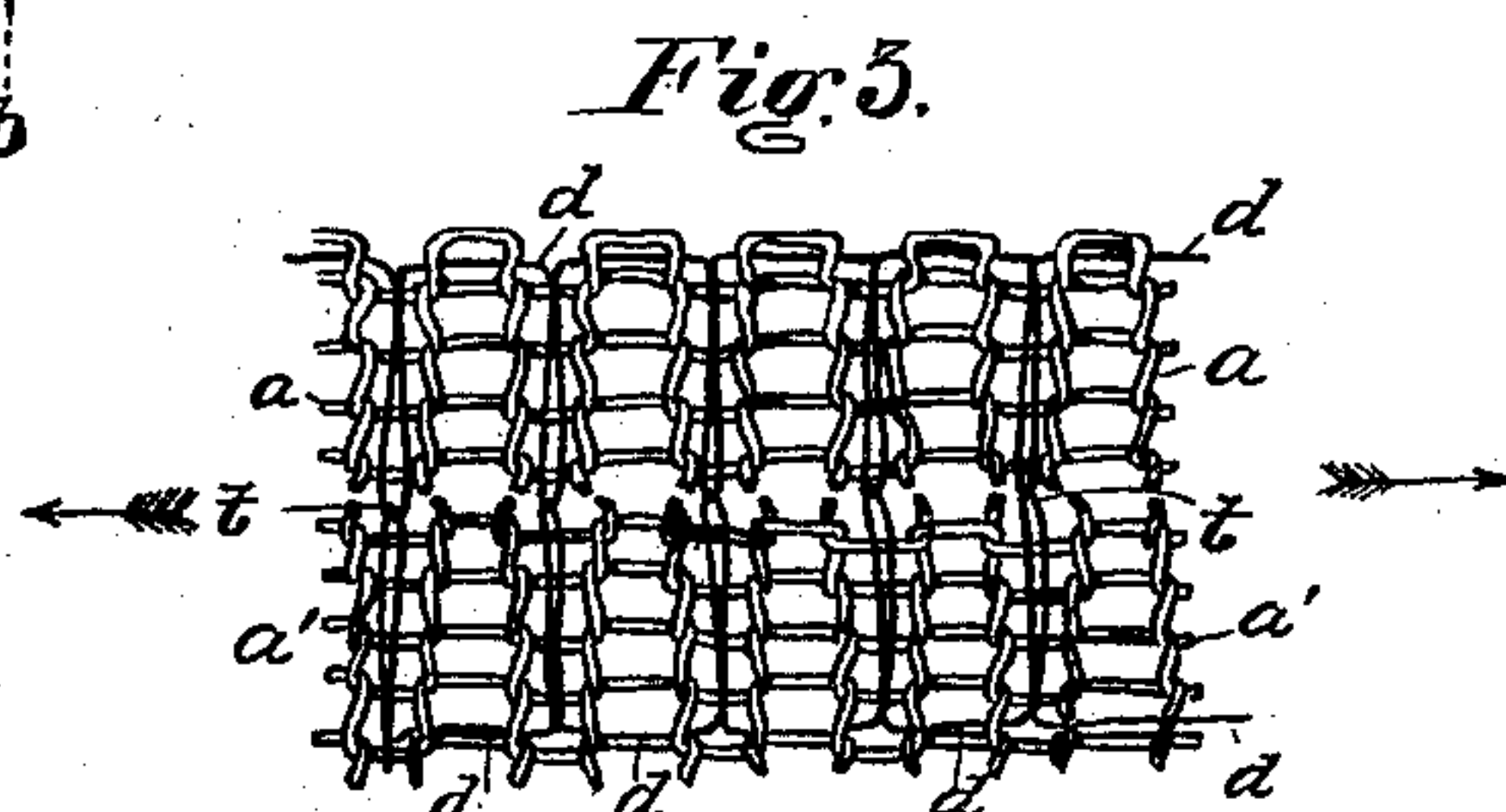
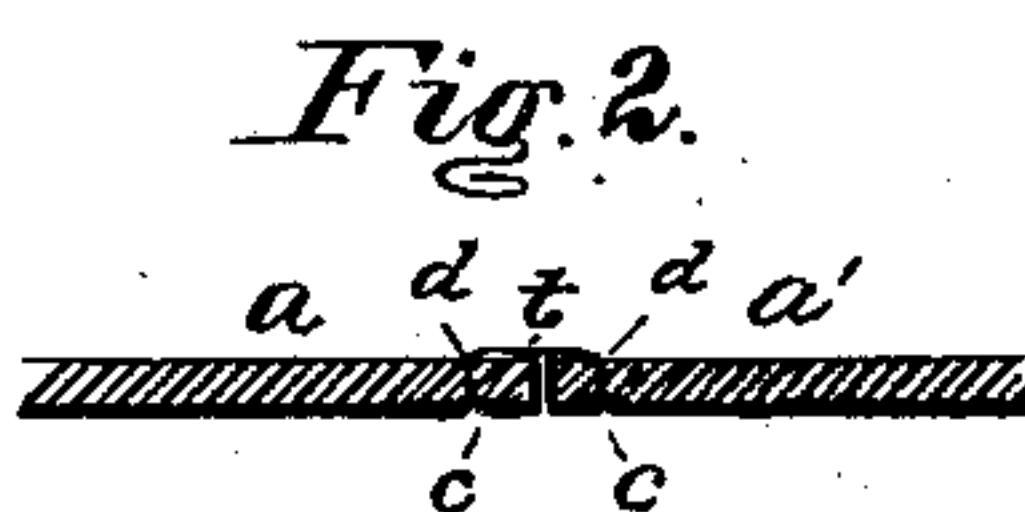
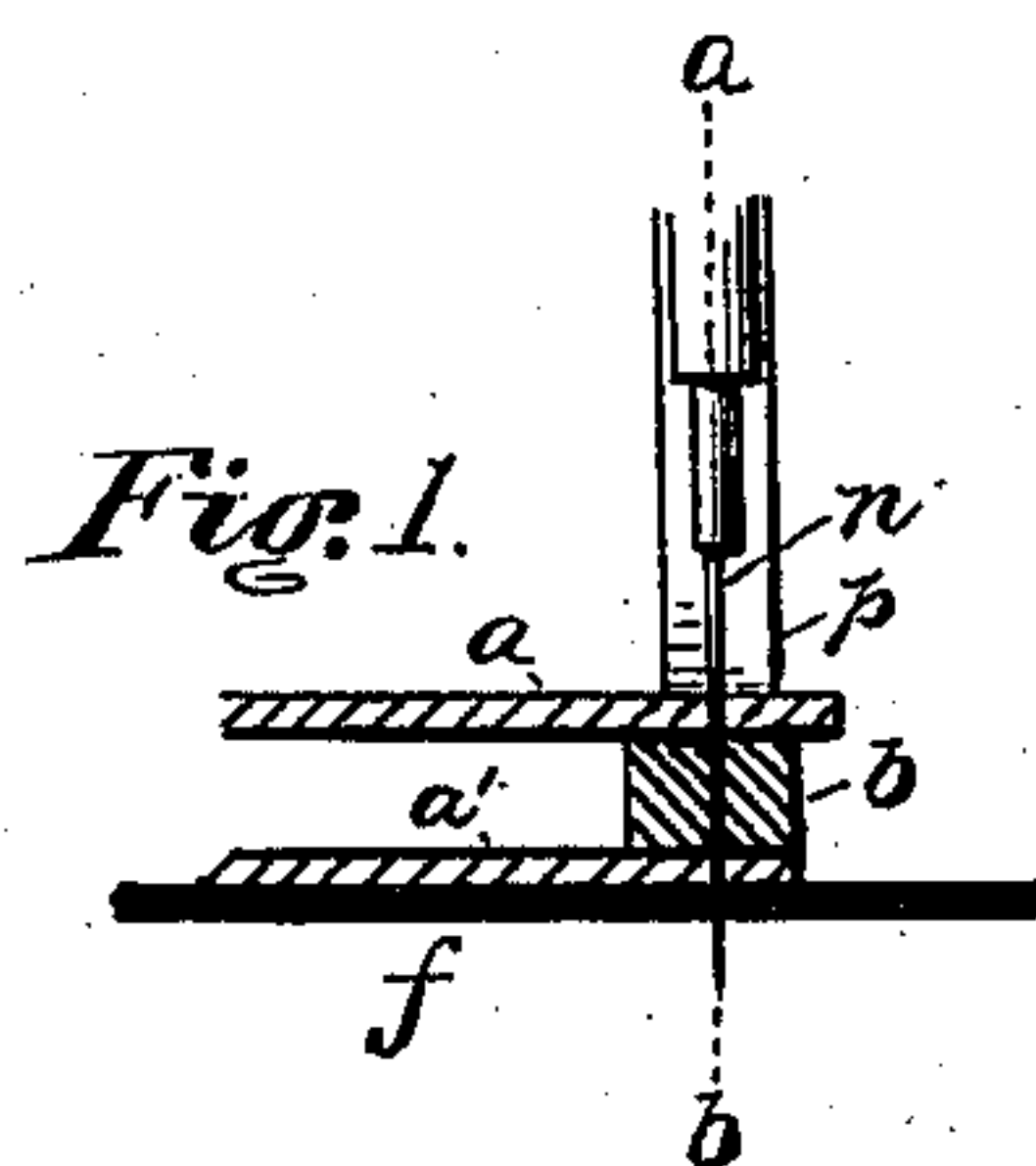
(No Model.)

C. S. PUSEY.

SOCK, GLOVE, &c.

No. 361,080.

Patented Apr. 12, 1887.



WITNESSES:

Jas. Nolan,
N. H. Leubner

INVENTOR

Caroline I. Pusey,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CAROLINE S. PUSEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

SOCK, GLOVE, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 361,080, dated April 12, 1887.

Application filed August 7, 1885. Serial No. 173,849. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CAROLINE S. PUSEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Socks, Gloves, Hosiery, and other articles the parts of which are sewed together, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of this invention is to provide an improved seam adapted more especially to be used in connection with articles to be worn next to the skin—such as stockings and other articles made of knit, felted, woven, or leather stuff sewed together.

I have described and claimed a mode of carrying out my invention in an application for Letters Patent filed by me November 25, 1884, Serial No. 148,797; also, another mode in an application filed by me October 23, 1885, Serial No. 180,717.

Although applicable to woven, felted, and leather fabrics, the invention is, I think, more especially useful as applied to knit or looped fabrics—such as stockings—particularly to what are known as “cut goods,” and, as stated in the aforesaid prior applications for patent, its object is “to obviate the well-known and serious objection to such goods arising from the hard, raised, and insufficiently-elastic seams.”

I shall now describe a mode of carrying out my invention, reference being had to the annexed drawings, which, with the exception of Figure 6, are similar to those accompanying my said application filed November 25, 1884.

Fig. 1 is a transverse vertical section through the two margins of a knit fabric being sewed together with a sewing-machine. Fig. 2 is a section across the seam of the fabric after the ends of the free edges thereof have been brought flush and opposite each other in the same plane. Fig. 3 is a plan, greatly magnified, of a portion of the united fabric at and near the margins thereof. Fig. 4 is a section, as on line *a b*, Fig. 1, taken on the vertical line upon which the superposed margins are being sewed together, the presser-foot and other parts of the sewing-machine being omitted. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a finished stocking whose cut edges have been united according to my invention,

a section of the same being removed in order to show the inner side of one of the seams. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a section of fabric of textile, felted, or leather material in which the invention is embodied.

Like letters of reference, where they occur in the several figures, indicate the same or corresponding parts.

I interpose between the two overlapped edges *a a'* of the fabric to be united, either before commencing the sewing or continuously as the same proceeds, some suitable material or device, *b*, that will permit the needle *n* of the machine to pass through the same in sewing, and which may be subsequently removed, thereby leaving a space between the two superposed layers of the fabric, which space is spanned by the sewing-threads *t*, Fig. 4. In the present instance the material which I use, and which I term the “separator,” to interpose between the layers of fabric to be sewed together, consists of a strip of paper of suitable thickness; or a device such as the slotted strip shown and described in my before-mentioned application, Serial No. 148,797, may be employed for an identical purpose. When the sewing is completed, or as the same proceeds, the free edges of the fabric are cut off at a distance outside the line of stitching equal to about one-half the thickness of the separator—that is to say, one-half the distance between the separated layers of the stuff. If these outside free margins are not too wide for the final object in view, hereinafter explained, the trimming will of course be unnecessary. The sewing having been entirely completed in the manner described, the stuff thus sewed together is removed from the machine, and the two sides are then drawn out so that the edges of the free margins are brought about flush and in the same plane, as in Figs. 2, 3, 5, and 6, the threads *t* spanning over the space between the two lines of stitching *d*.

With hosiery or looped fabrics the sewing is done with quite a close short stitch under tension, so as to catch and bind, as nearly as practicable, all the loops successively of the stuff, as shown in Fig. 3. When the two sides of the fabric are stretched apart, as in the direction of the span of the threads *t*, the stitches or loops of the latter bite, as it were, into the loops or

threads of the fabric in the manner illustrated at *c* in Fig. 2, and thus the latter are held the more firmly and securely.

It will be obvious from the foregoing that in articles sewed together by the method described there is no raised seam, and in knit fabrics that the seam is laterally highly elastic. In fact, usually, the fabric may be stretched on the line of stitching—that is, in the direction of the oppositely-pointing arrows, Fig. 3—as far as any other portion of the stuff will stretch in the same direction and without breaking the stitch-threads. The series of threads *t*, which span the free margins of the stuff, as mentioned, may be either on the usual outside of the finished article or on the inside thereof.

In sewing the layers together I have used a lock-stitch machine—such as the “White” machine; but a chain-stitch machine may be employed.

My invention is applicable to a variety of textile, felted, leather, and knit or looped fabrics generally, wherein the parts or edges are sewed together, and wherein it is desirable to avoid raised seams.

I am aware of Arnold’s Letters Patent, No. 278,486, dated May 29, 1883, and Helen A. Blanchard’s Letters Patent, No. 167,492, dated September 7, 1875, and No. 174,764, dated March 14, 1876, wherein the margins of the fabric are united together by an overseaming or zigzag stitch; but the essential difference between articles made according to said patents and those hereinbefore described is, that in the former the transverse threads lie on both sides

of the fabric, while in my invention they are upon one side only, whereby the seam is not so hard as where the threads are on both sides. This is accomplished by means of a straight-ahead sewing, in the manner hereinbefore described, as distinguished from zigzag sewing or overseaming.

It may be said that articles made according to my invention are united together by what is practically a zigzag stitch sewed straight ahead, which stitch has great elasticity, which in knit garments it is very desirable to secure.

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

1. The combination, with two pieces of textile or similar fabric having their edges abutted, of a series of stitches the threads of which span across said abutting edges on one side only of the fabric, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with two pieces of knit or looped fabric having their edges abutted, of a series of stitches embracing the loops of the fabric successively, as shown, and the threads of which stitches span across said abutting edges on one side only of the fabric, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature this 6th day of August, A. D. 1885.

CAROLINE S. PUSEY.

Witnesses:

JAMES ROUNTREE,
W. W. DOUGHERTY.