(No Model.)

A. ORTMAYER.

METHOD OF SEWING.

No. 401,966. Patented Apr. 23, 1889.

Fig. 1.

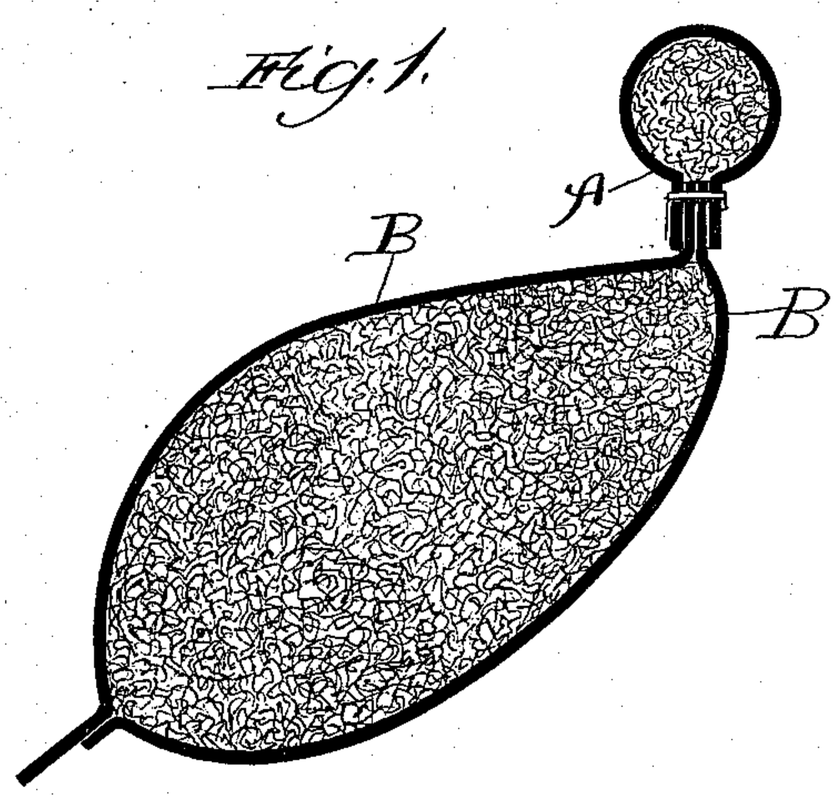


Fig. 2.

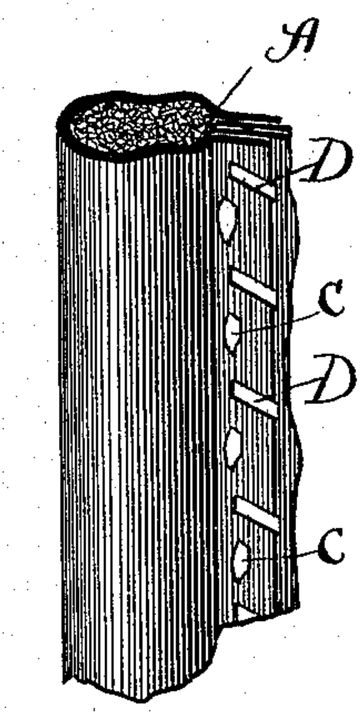
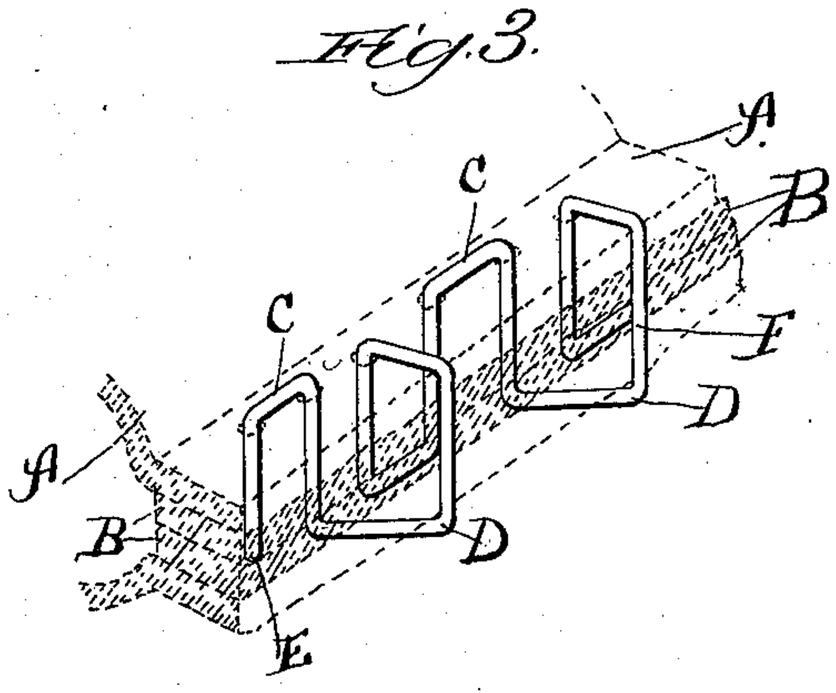


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW ORTMAYER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO A. ORTMAYER & SON, OF SAME PLACE.

METHOD OF SEWING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 401,966, dated April 23, 1889.

Application filed January 2, 1889. Serial No. 295,245. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW ORTMAYER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Method of Stitching or Sewing, of which the following is a specification.

The cases where my improvement may be employed are too numerous to permit of my describing each of them here. Therefore I shall use as an illustration the application thereof in the making of a horse-collar, without, however, intending by so doing to limit myself to such application alone, inasmuch as I am aware that my improved method may be used wherever it is desired to fasten two or more pieces of suitable material together in a strong and durable manner.

In using horse-collars as hitherto made the rim is frequently torn off when any heavy strain is exerted thereon, as in backing, &c. This difficulty can, of course, be avoided by making three or four rows of stitches; but this method is expensive, and a stitch has been needed that should not add to the expense of making, but would be sufficiently strong for the purpose. This it is the object of my invention to provide, and by the method of stitching hereinafter described I obtain what I shall call a "double grip" upon the rim and shoulder, thus fastening them together in such a way that the rim will not be torn off under the strains to which it is subjected. Other advantages derived from this method of stitching are that more room is provided for the hame and that the edges of the rim are held so closely down upon the shoulder that sweat, dust, &c., cannot work under them and rot the leather, nor can the rope catch upon the edges and tear off the rim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical section through one side of a horse-collar; Fig. 2, an elevation of a portion of the rim thereof, showing the method of stitching employed; and Fig. 3, a perspective view of a portion of Fig. 2, showing the stitching in solid lines and the collar in dotted lines.

A represents the rim of the collar, B the shoulder, C the longitudinal stitches, and D the oblique stitches.

In making a horse-collar the two edges of the shoulder thereof are brought close together and laid flat on one another and the two edges of the rim then lapped over them, as shown in the drawings. The rim and shoulder are then stitched together by means of a thong or cord, as follows: Starting at the point E, Fig. 3, the thong is pressed through the four thicknesses of the rim and shoulder, then carried longitudinally parallel to the roll of the rim a suitable distance, then through to the other side. It is next carried obliquely to the point D, then passed through the material of the shoulder only, lapping over the edges of the rim, as shown by the vertical lines. It is then passed through all four thicknesses in two longitudinal stitches. Then another oblique stitch is made, (shown at F,) then two more longitudinal stitches, and so on till the sewing is completed.

It is to be particularly observed that while in making a longitudinal stitch the thong is carried through all four thicknesses, in the case of the inclined or oblique stitches the thong passes through four thicknesses at one end, but through only two at the other, these two being the thicknesses of the shoulder in the case I have shown as an illustration. By this means the edges of the rim are bound closely to the shoulder by the thong passing over them, so that when a rope is passed around the collar it cannot catch in the rim at any place.

While I prefer that there should be two longitudinal stitches to each oblique one, this is not essential to the working of my invention, since there may be an equal or greater number of oblique stitches, the gist of my invention consisting in combining, as above set forth, longitudinal and oblique stitches where the oblique stitches pass through all the thicknesses of the material to be sewed together at one end and through a less number at the other.

I claim—

1. The method of joining two pieces of fabric which consists in placing the edges of one

piece within the edges of the other, in passing a thread or thong first through all the thicknesses of fabric to be joined, then carrying it along substantially parallel to the edges of the fabrics and passing it again through all the thicknesses, then carrying it obliquely to the edges of the outer piece, then through the thicknesses of the inner piece, then back and through all the thicknesses, as before, and so on, alternately, whereby the fabrics are firmly bound together, substantially as described.

2. The method of joining the rim of a horse-collar to the shoulder thereof, which consists in placing the edges of the shoulder within the edges of the rim, then passing a thread or thong through all the thicknesses of rim and shoulder, carrying it along substantially parallel to the rim, and again passing it through all the thicknesses, then carrying it obliquely to the edges of the rim, passing it through the thicknesses of the shoulder only, carrying it obliquely back and passing it through all the thicknesses, as before, and so on in alternation, whereby the rim and shoulder are held firmly together and the edges of the former prevented from being torn, substantially as described.

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