

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. M. MERROW.
BORDER OR EDGING FOR FABRICS.

No. 507,234.

Patented Oct. 24, 1893.

Fig. 1.

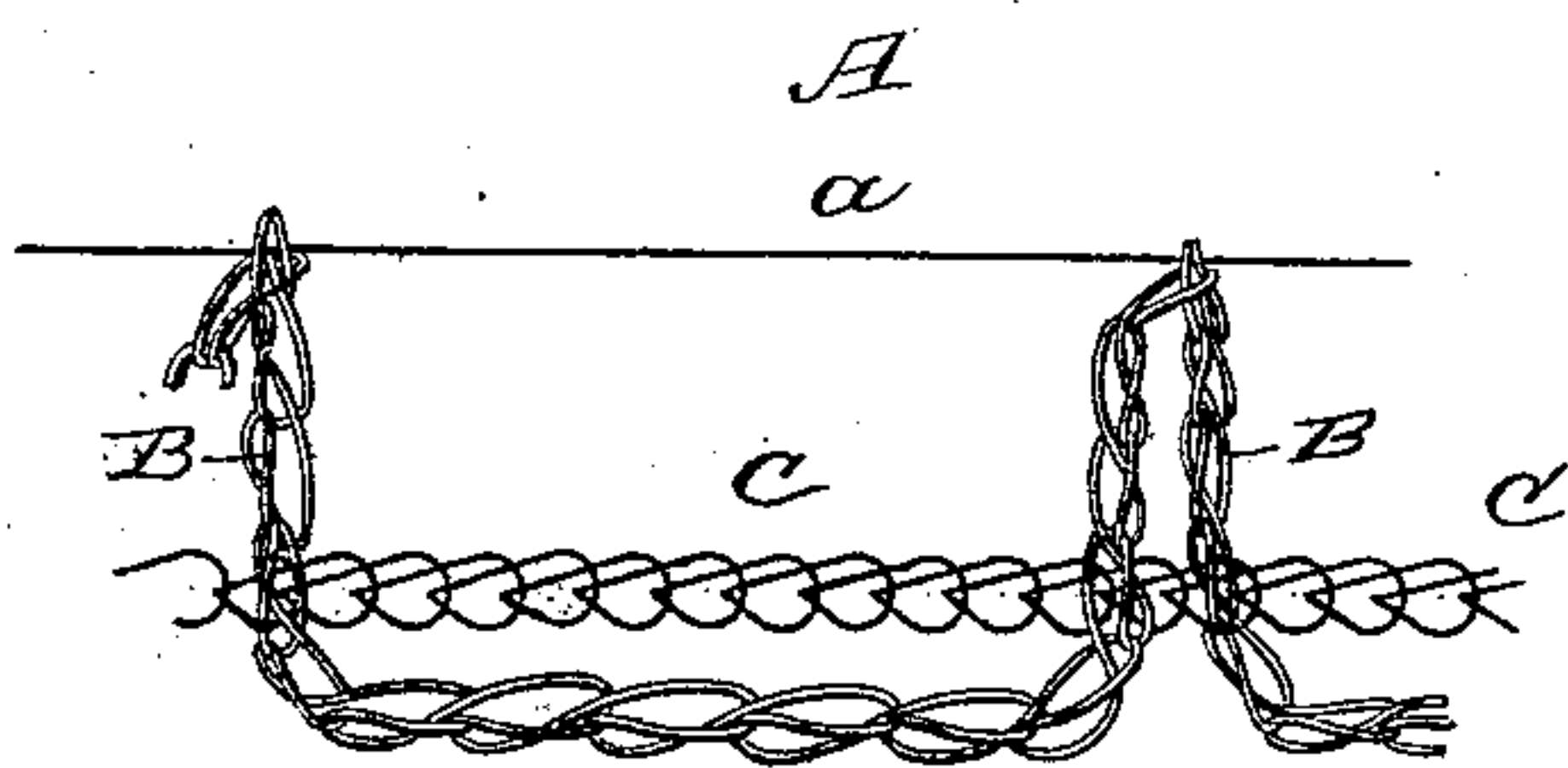
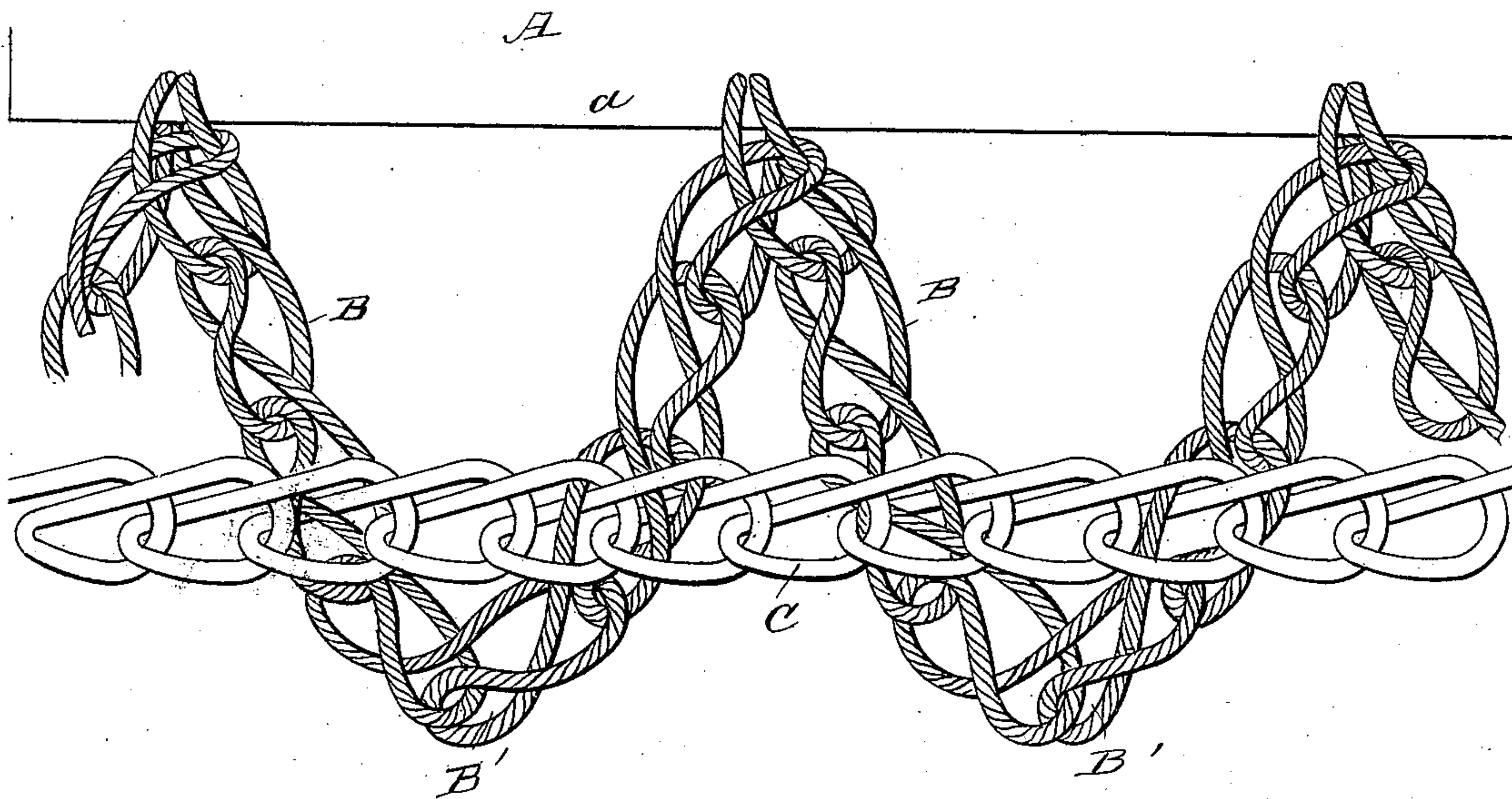


Fig. 4.

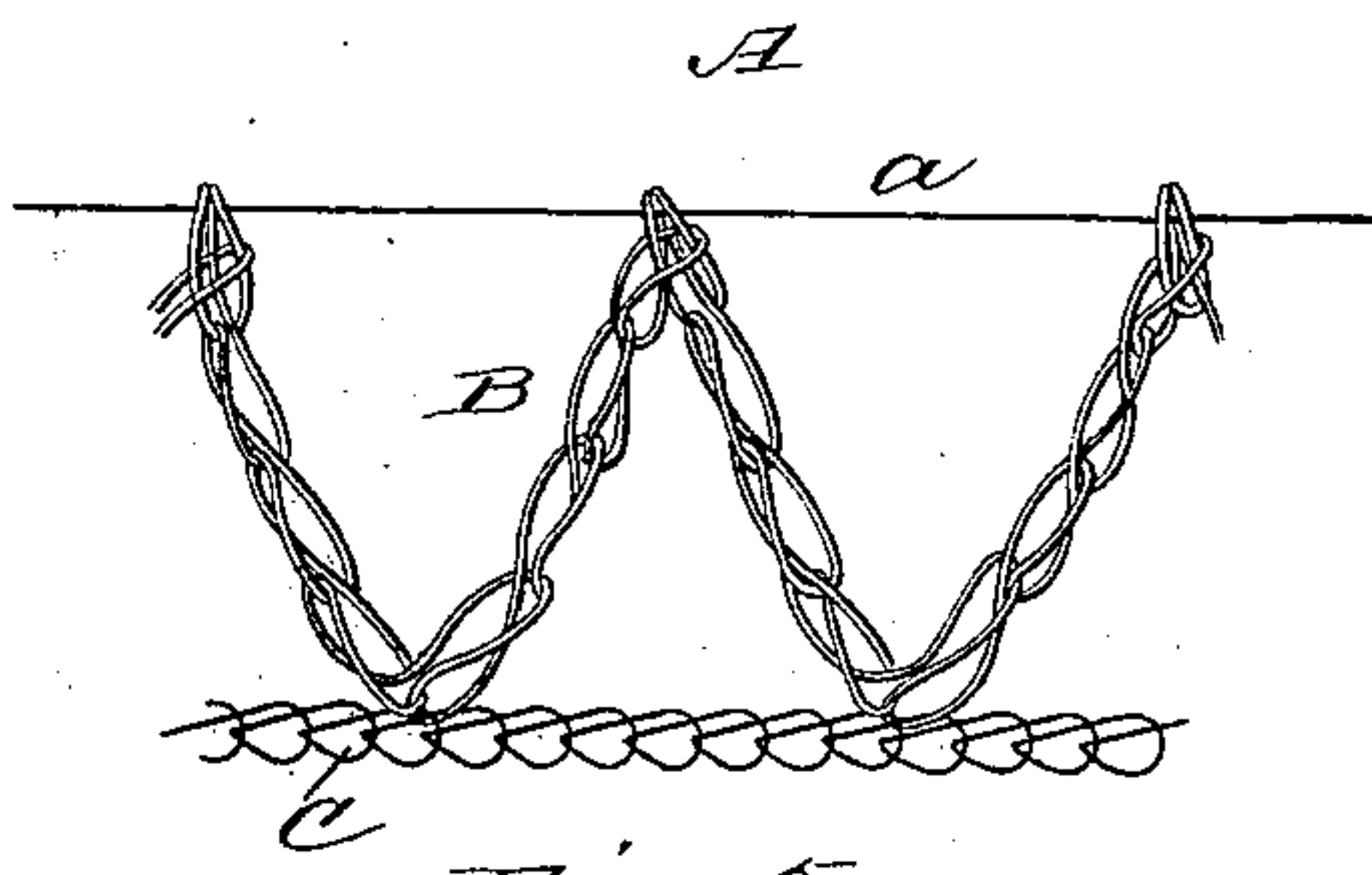


Fig. 5.

Witnesses

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Fig. 2.

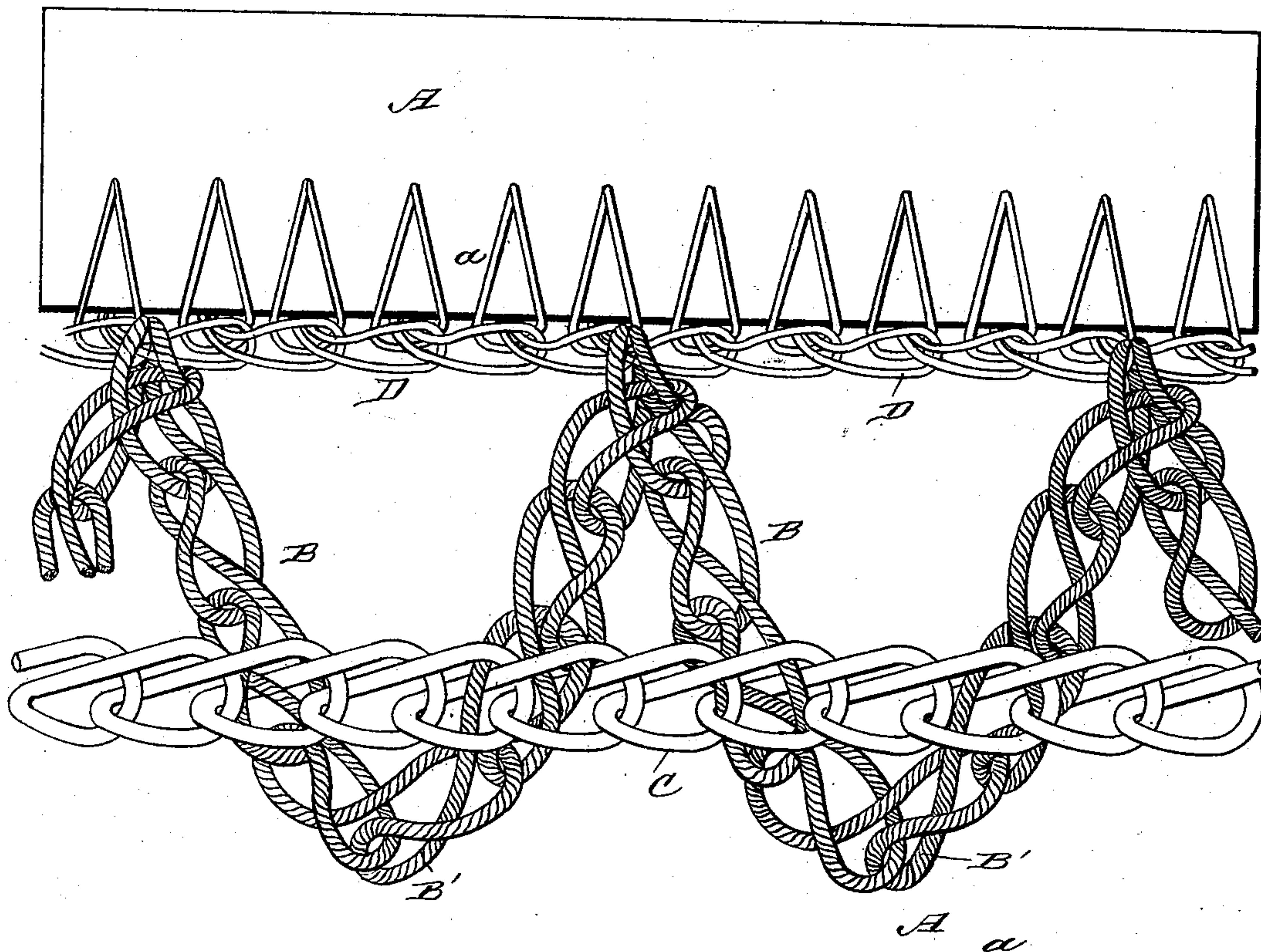


Fig. 6.

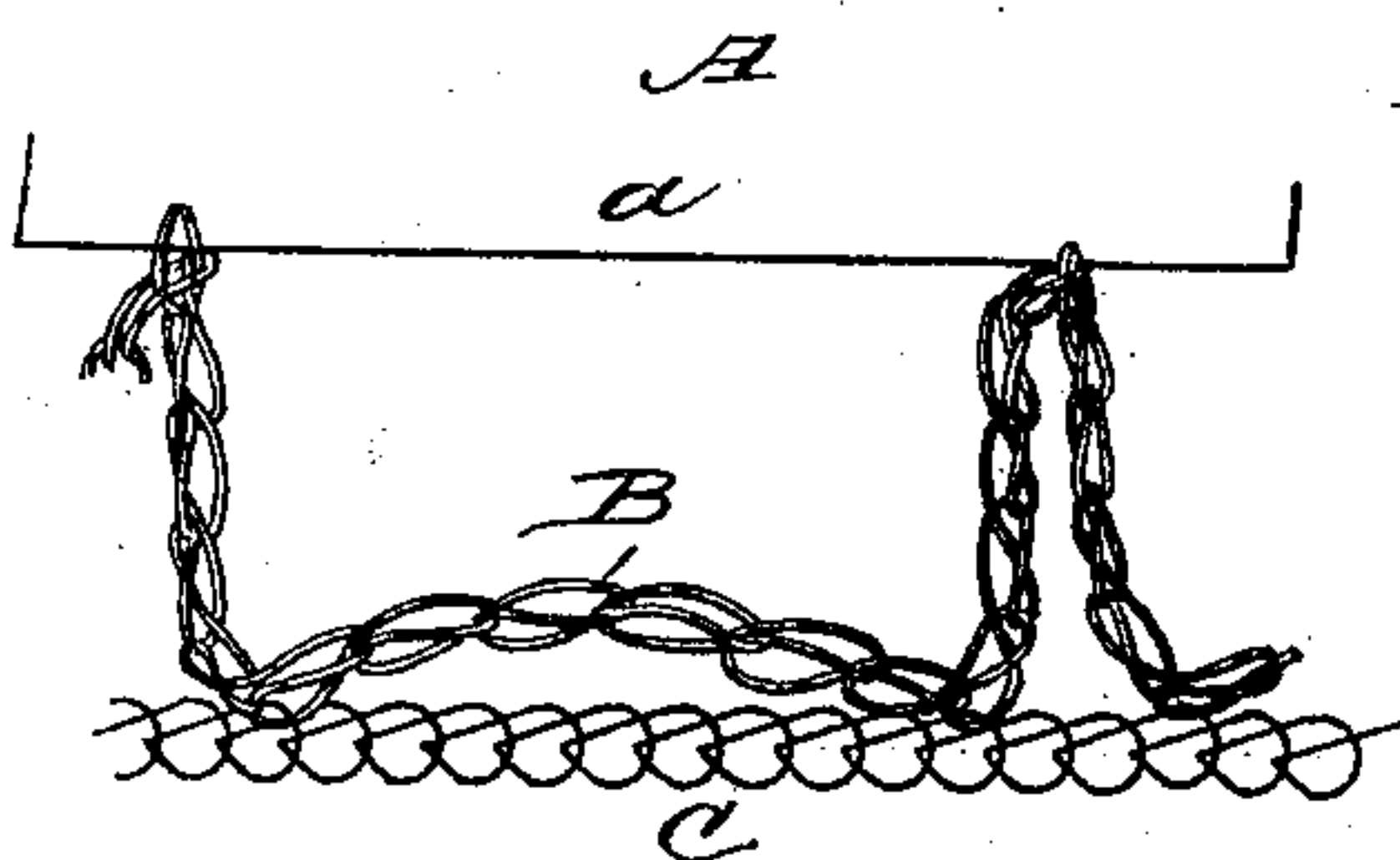


Fig. 7.

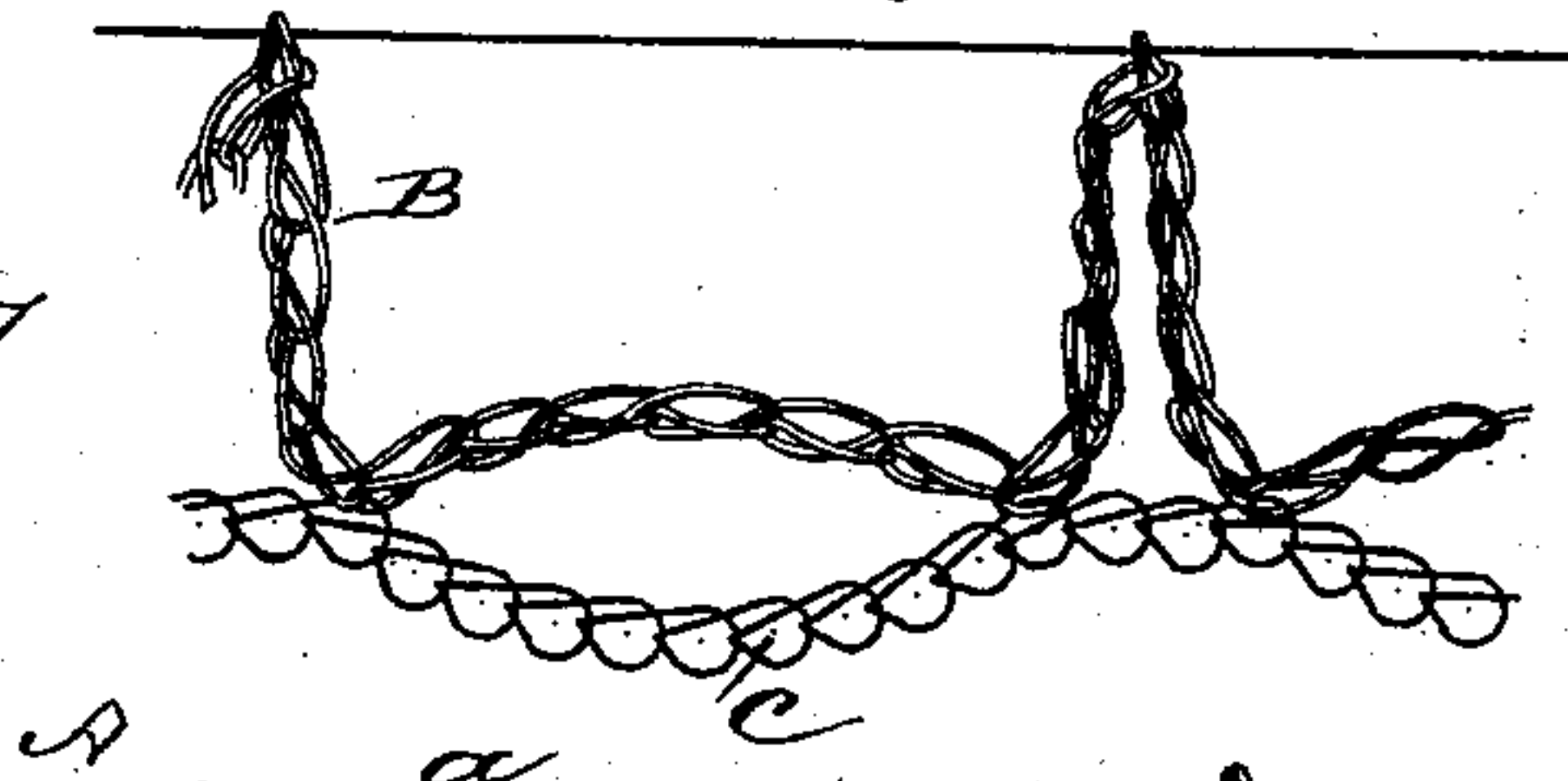
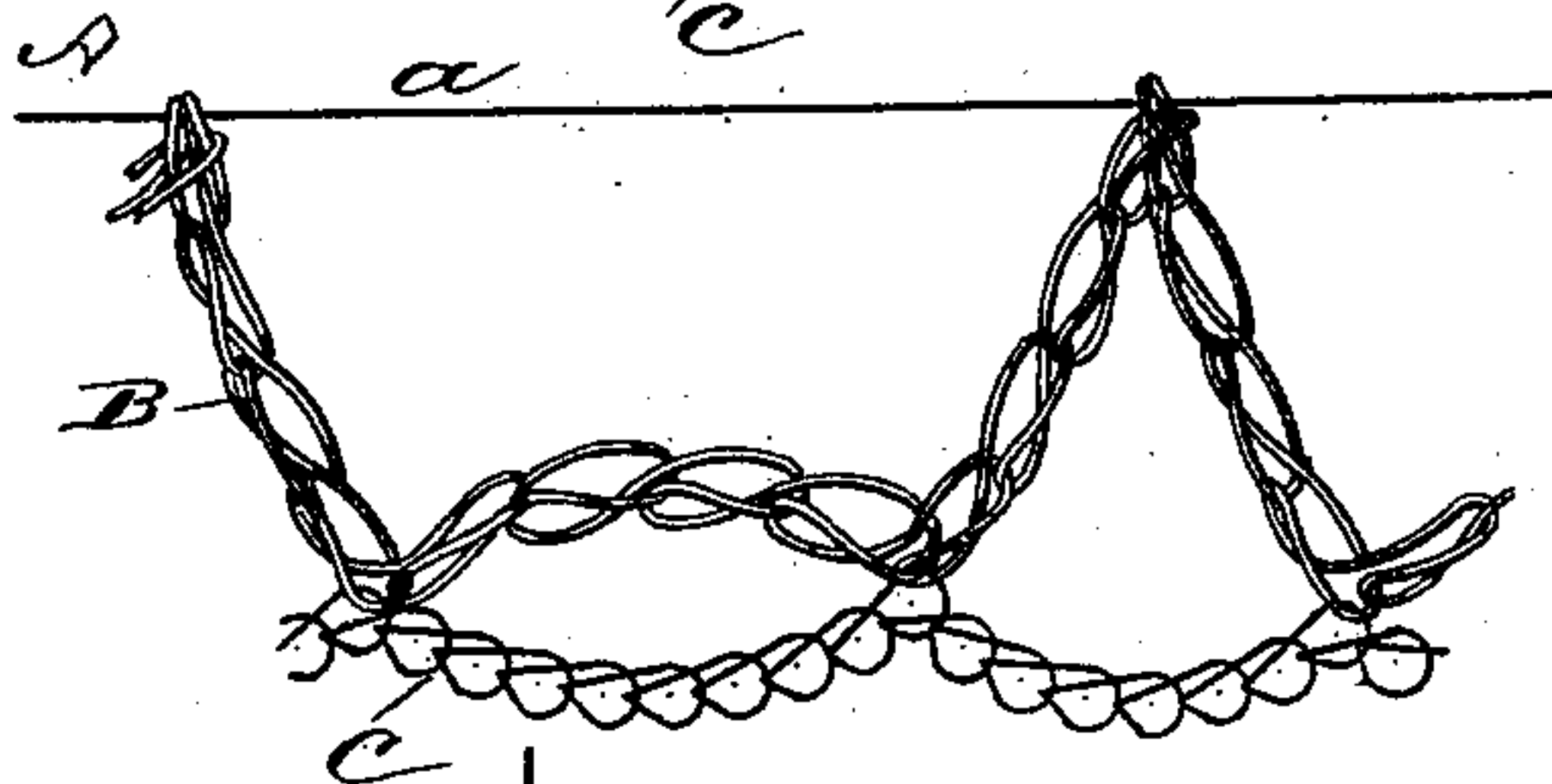


Fig. 8.



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(No Model.)

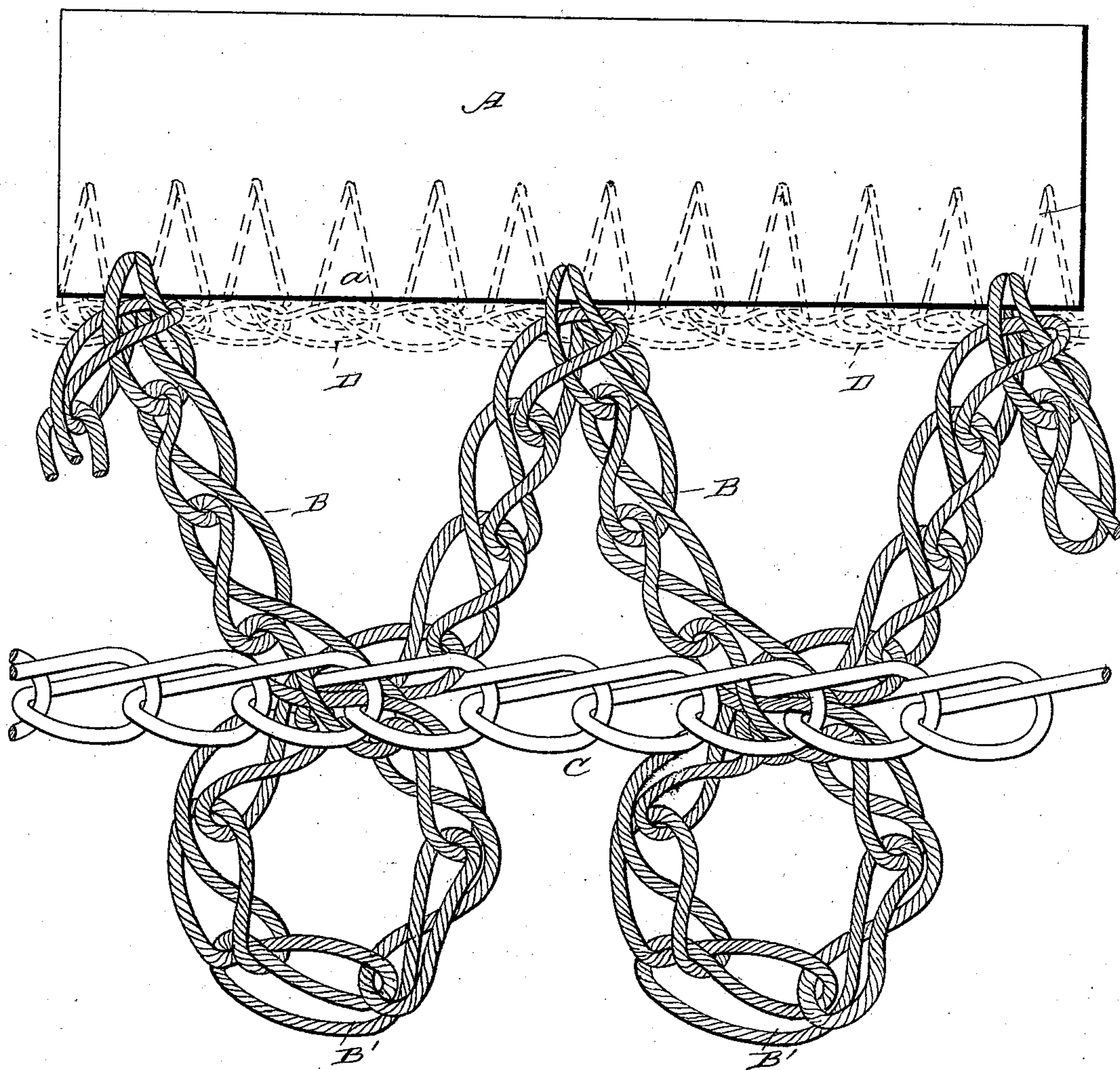
3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH M. MERROW, OF MERROW, CONNECTICUT.

BORDER OR EDGING FOR FABRICS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 507,234, dated October 24, 1893.

Application filed May 2, 1889. Serial No. 309,386. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH M. MERROW, of Merrow, in the county of Tolland and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improved Border or Edging; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to a new and improved ornamental border or finish for fabrics, hereinafter described and specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating my invention, Figure 1 represents a border composed of a base and two lines of chains or stitches. Fig. 2 represents a border composed of three lines of stitches or chains of loops. Fig. 3 represents a border, similar to that in Figs. 1 and 2, with the principal line twisted to form double loops. Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 illustrate modified forms of the invention.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

My improved border or finish is composed of a base or foundation strip A to which is attached an open work edging formed by connecting, in certain relations, two or more chains or lines of loops or stitches B, C, hereinafter designated "chains."

What is herein designated as the "base" A may be composed of any suitable material presenting an edge or margin *a*, such, for example, as a tape, cord, strip, a chain of stitches, the edge of a garment or a fold of fabric, and the edge *a* may be either plain, overstitched or otherwise protected or ornamented as desired. The chains, so called, each consist of a series of connected stitches or loops, formed from one or more threads or strands and produced in any well known manner, as by a sewing machine, or hand or machine crocheting. The several chains may be of the same or different materials, stitches or colors, as desired, to produce different effects.

In forming the border the chain B is attached at intervals to the margin *a* of the base, as by forming one or more stitches in or through the base, so as to produce a series

of loops B' extending beyond the margin *a*. The loops B' thus formed from chain B are supported and retained in position along the edge of the base by means of a chain C extending longitudinally of the margin *a* and attached to each loop B' at one or more points.

The chain B may be connected either directly to the base A, as represented in Fig. 1, or it may be attached thereto through the medium of a line of stitches or chain D running lengthwise of the base or formed upon the margin *a* thereof, as represented in Fig. 2.

It will be observed that in the embodiment last mentioned the finish is composed of a base and two substantially parallel chains C, D, the one—D—connecting the looped chain B to the base, and the other—C—connecting and sustaining the loops B' beyond the margin *a* of the base. The forms and dimensions of loops B' can, of course, be varied, and the chain C may be connected to the loops at various distances from the margin *a*, and it may either cross and be attached to the loops at two or more points between the base and outer ends of the loops, as represented in Figs. 1, 2 and 4, or it may be attached to the outer extremity of the loops B' at one or more points, as indicated in Figs. 5, 6, 7 and 8, the chain C being laid straight, as in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6, or slack, as represented in Figs. 6, 7 and 8.

To produce a variation in the figure and a more ornamental or elaborate effect, the chain B of the loops B' may be twisted or crossed between the points of attachment to the base, as represented in Fig. 3, thus producing a double loop, the chain whereof is held and maintained in position by the chain C which crosses, and is attached to the chain B preferably at the point where the latter is brought together to form the double loop.

The chain B may be formed and attached to the base or to the line of stitches D by means of any convenient chaining or stitch forming mechanism adapted to the purpose, such as the ordinary sewing machine, but I prefer to employ a machine such as that forming the subject of my prior application, Serial No. 291,317.

A convenient mode of forming and applying the chain C is by an ordinary sewing mechanism, but I have invented a special machine for

this purpose wherein provision is made for handling, controlling and feeding the loops or scallops B' formed from chain B while forming and applying the chain C thereto.

5 The form of finish represented in Fig. 2, of the drawings is the preferred embodiment of my present invention, that is to say it is a complete exponent of the several novel features claimed herein, the other examples representing modifications and variations in the disposition of the chain C, while Fig. 1 merely represents the chain B secured directly to the base without the overseaming or binding thread.

15 Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a border or edging for fabrics consisting essentially of a base or foundation, a chain B connected
20 at intervals to the base by the inclusion of a

portion of the base within one or more of the stitches comprising the chain, and a chain C extending lengthwise of the margin of the base and attached to the loops of chain B; substantially as described.

25 2. As a new article of manufacture, a border or edging consisting essentially of a base or foundation, a chain B connected at intervals to the base by the inclusion of a portion of the base within one or more of the stitches of the chain, and a chain C extending lengthwise of the base and attached to the loops formed from chain B at two points more or less remote from each other and from the base; substantially as described. 30

JOSEPH M. MERROW.

Witnesses:

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