

No. 668,327.

Patented Feb. 19, 1901.

J. J. M. CHAUVET & J. W. COULTER.

SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.

(No Model.)

(Application filed June 18, 1897.)

Fig. 1

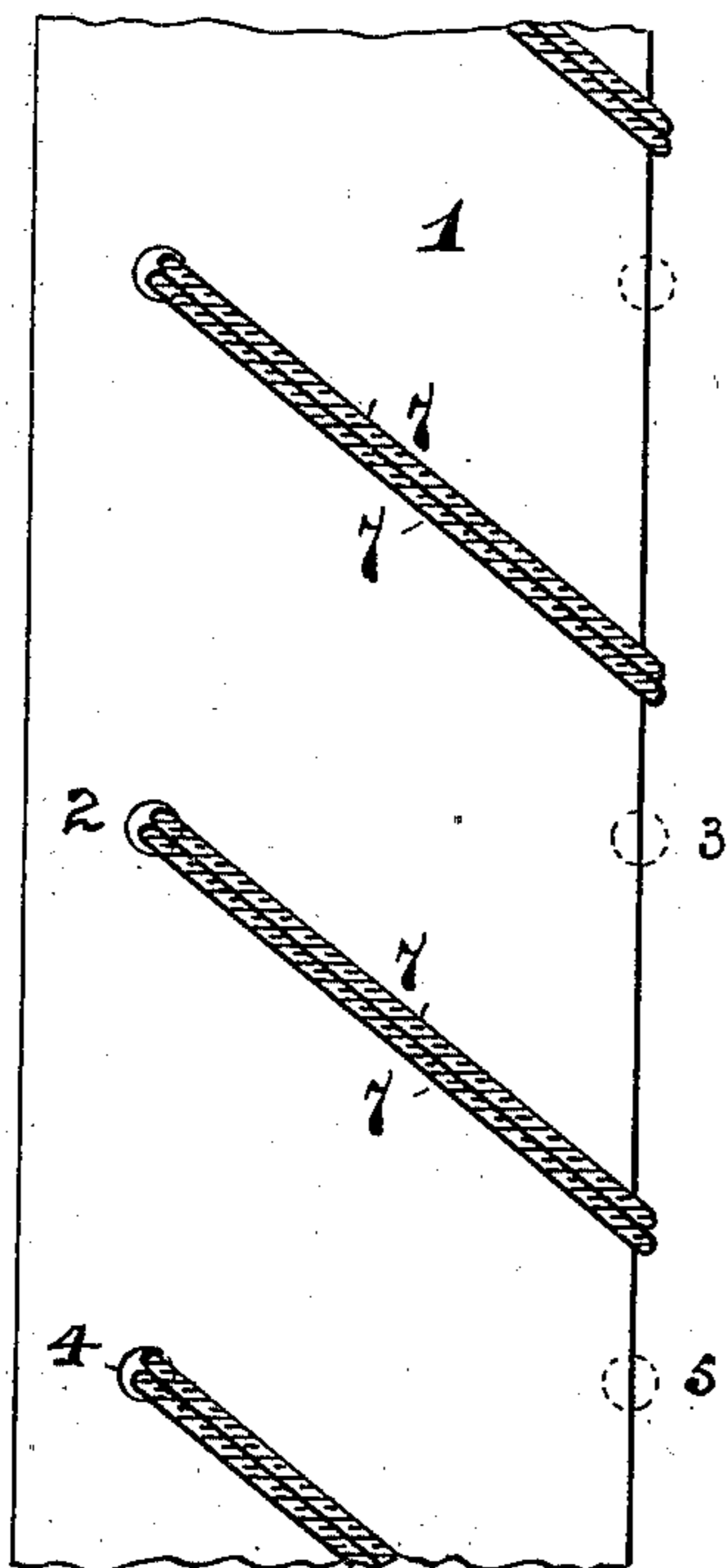


Fig. 2

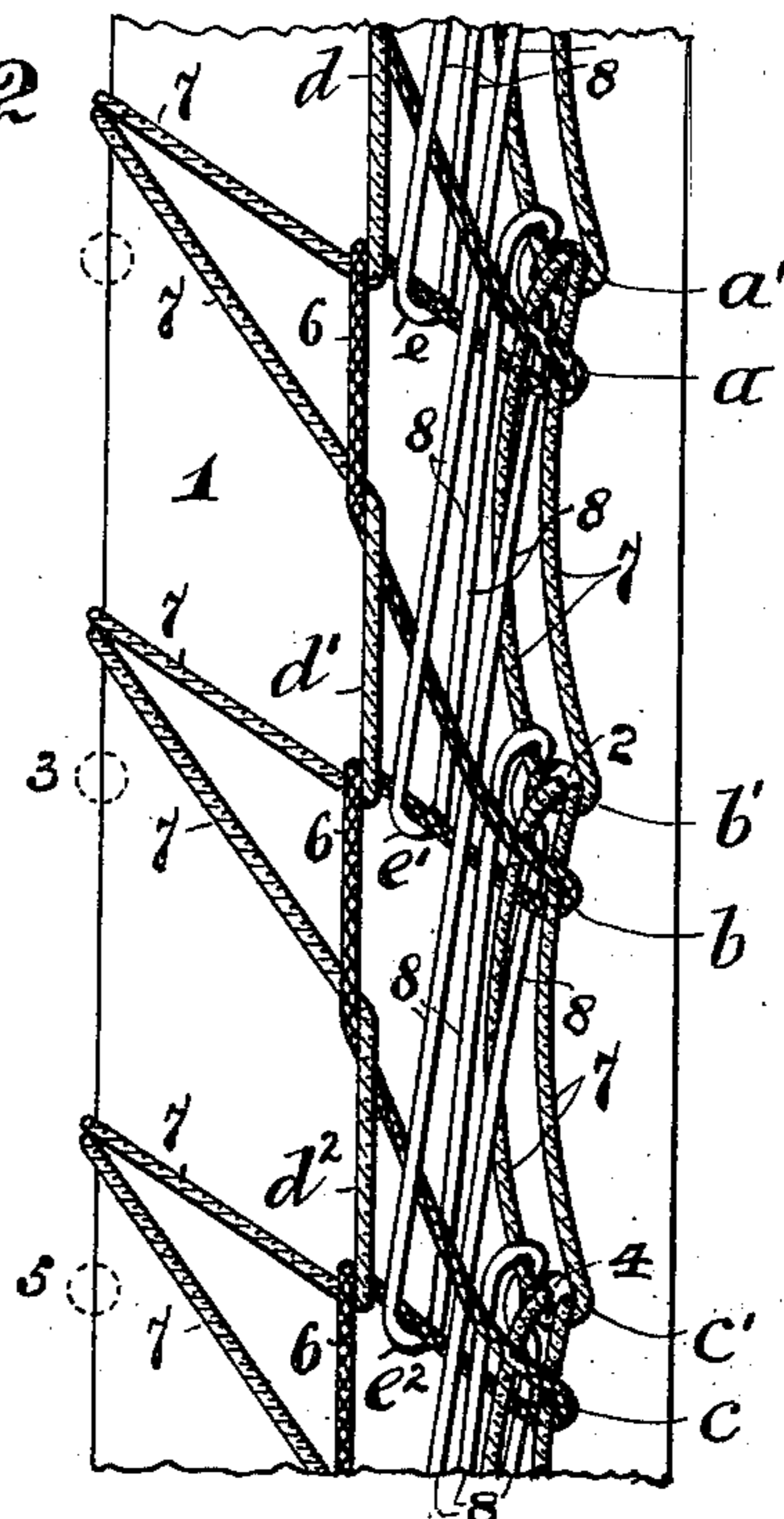


Fig. 3

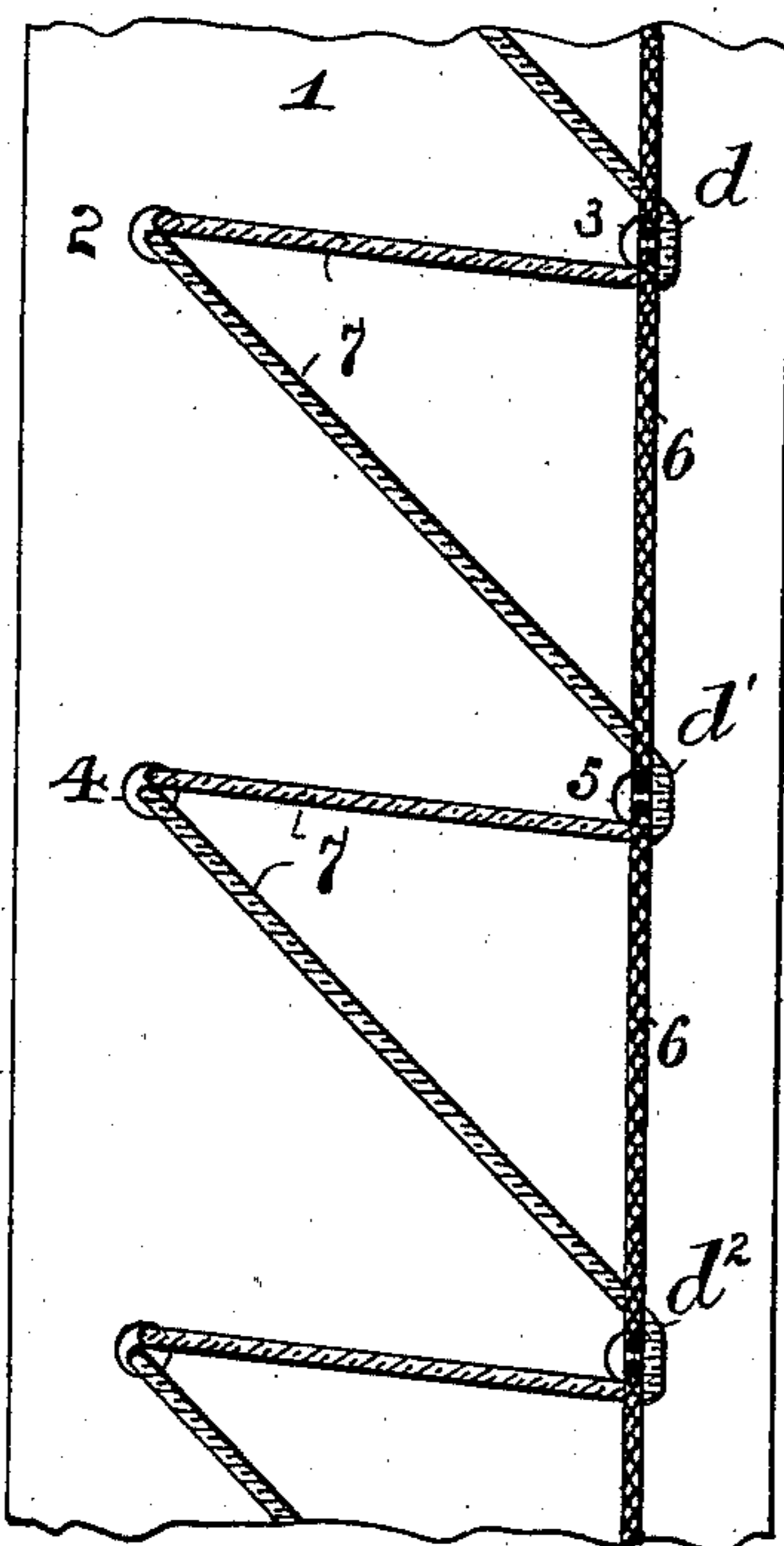
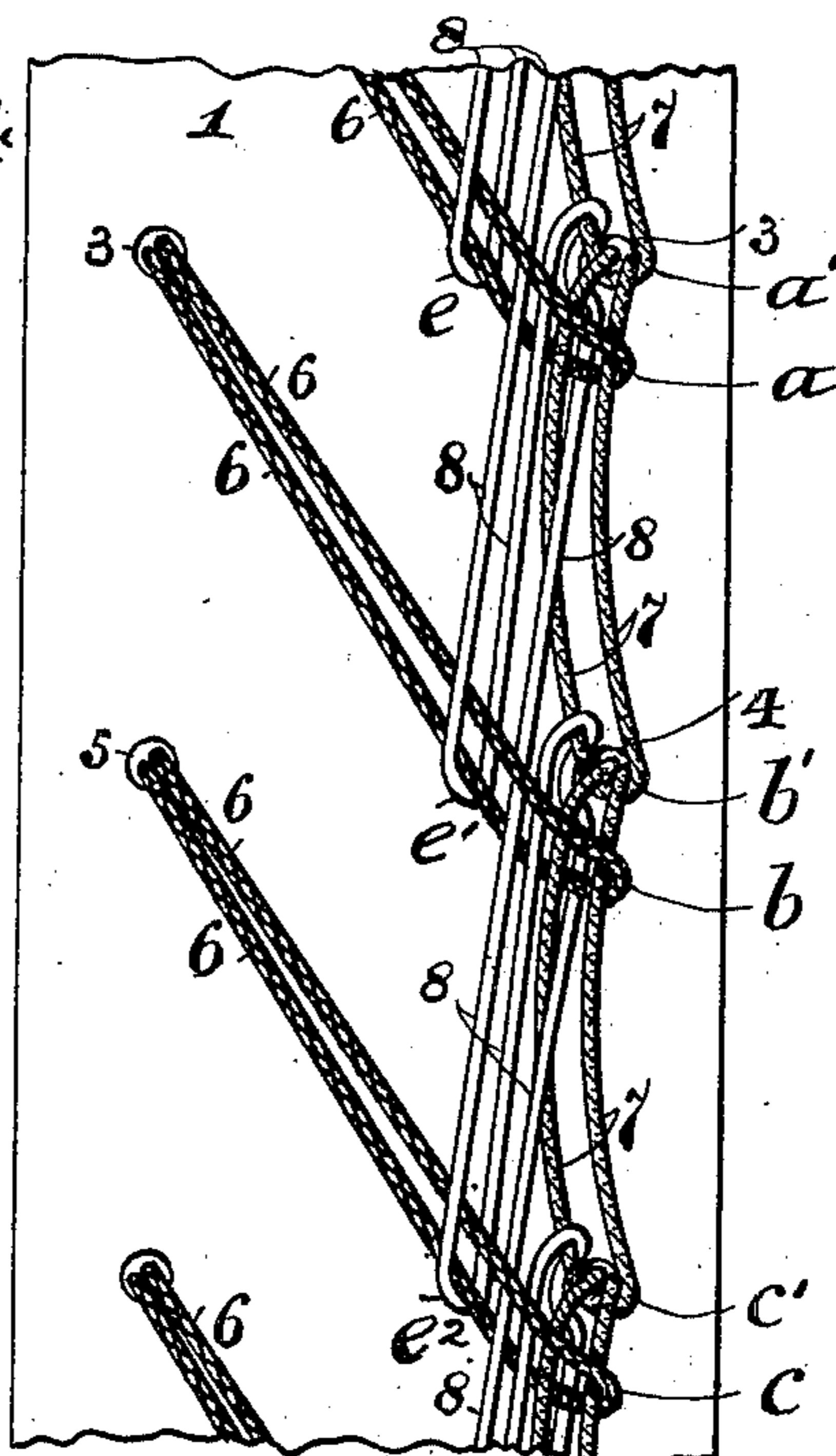


Fig. 4



Witnesses
Geo. Wadman
M. Wilson

Inventors
Joseph J. M. Chauvet
John W. Coulter
By Lafford & Bull atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH J. M. CHAUVET AND JOHN W. COULTER, OF BROOKLYN,
NEW YORK.

SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 668,327, dated February 19, 1901.

Application filed June 18, 1897. Serial No. 641,302. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH J. M. CHAUVET and JOHN W. COULTER, citizens of the United States, and residents of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Seams for Sewed Articles, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention is particularly suited for bindings upon hat-sweats, but is not necessarily limited thereto and may be used upon any article upon which it is desired to produce the result.

Heretofore double chain-stitch seams have been made, one example of which is shown in Patent No. 438,794, dated October 21, 1890, to Beardslee. Heretofore also in other seams the loops extending below the fabric of two upper threads have been held by an under or locking thread; but in the latter cases the upper threads did not form a chain-stitch of themselves, but the loops of upper threads were dependent for being held below the fabric not upon each other, as in a double chain-stitch, but wholly upon the under or locking thread. One example of the latter form of stitch is shown in Patent No. 25,692, dated October 4, 1849, to Vogel. We have invented a stitch which combines with a double chain-stitch the under or locking thread, so that the loops of upper threads are held below the fabric by the combined functions of their engagements with each other and with the under or locking thread, whereby we produce a seam possessing double safeguards against unraveling.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows our seam formed at the edge of the fabric and constituting what is commonly termed an "overstitching-seam." Fig. 2 is a bottom view of the same with the threads loose to show their position in the seam. Fig. 3 shows our seam formed within the body of the fabric. Fig. 4 is a bottom view of the same with the threads loose.

1 is the material. 2 3 are the points at which two needles descend at once. 4 5 are the positions at which the next descent of the two needles occurs. 6 is the upper thread from one needle. 7 is the upper thread from the other needle.

$a a'$ are the pair of loops of upper threads left on the under side of the material by one ascent of the needles. $b b'$ and $c c'$ are the pairs of loops of the upper threads left on the under side of the material by the next two ascents of the needles. At each feed of the fabric (before each descent of the needles) the needle-thread 7 above the fabric is drawn over, so as to form a loop, through which the loop of needle-thread 6 will be carried. These loops of needle-thread 7 are lettered successively $d d' d^2$. In Fig. 3 they appear on the upper surface of the fabric and in Fig. 2 on the under surface thereof.

8 is the underlocking or looper thread by which the successive pairs of loops $a a'$ and $b b'$ of upper or needle threads are secured on the under side of the fabric. This under or locking thread is in a succession of loops $e, e',$ and e^2 . It will be seen that the under-thread loop e' extends through upper-thread loops a' and a around upper-thread loop b , also that under-thread loop e^2 extends through upper-thread loops b' and b around upper-thread loop c . Thus each loop, as e' , of under or locking thread extends through both the loops, as $a' a$, of upper threads produced by one ascent of the pair of needles and around one of the loops, as b , of upper thread produced by the next succeeding ascent of the pair of needles. At the same time one of the loops, as b' , of upper threads produced by each ascent of the needles extends through both the loops $a' a$ of upper threads produced by the next preceding ascent and around one of the loops c' of upper thread produced by the next succeeding ascent, the said next succeeding loop b of upper thread around which the under-thread loop e' extends being from one needle and the said next succeeding loop c' of upper thread around which the upper-thread loop b' extends being from the other needle. This seam is strong, elastic, and may be rapidly made. It is of course understood that the tension will draw up the loops of thread 7 until they barely extend below the material. In this stitch the upper threads 6 and 7 form a complete double chain-stitch without the under thread 8, so much so that if the under or locking thread 8 were cut and removed there would still remain a double chain-stitch like

that shown in said United States Patent No. 438,794, dated October 21, 1890, to Beardslee, which, however, would possess the liability to unraveling peculiar to double chain-stitches.

- 5 The under thread is combined with such double chain-stitch so as to stay, secure, or lock it against unraveling, and thus form a non-raveling chain-stitch.

We claim—

- 10 1. The herein-described seam comprising the fabric, the first needle-thread, the loops of which interlock with each other beneath the fabric as in a single chain-stitch, the second needle-thread the loops of which beneath
15 the fabric interlock with the loops of the first needle-thread, and a third thread having loops passed through the loops of one needle-thread and enchaind with the loops of the other needle-thread.

- 20 2. The herein-described seam for sewed articles comprising the fabric and two interlocked threads forming a complete double

chain-seam, and a locking-thread formed into loops each of which is looped with a loop of one of the other threads at one stitch-point 25 and with a loop of one of the threads at a successive stitch-point, substantially as described.

3. The herein-described improvement in seams for sewed articles comprising the fabric and threads looped therein and with each other to form a complete double chain-seam, and a locking-thread formed into loops each of which loops passes through the loops of both of the other threads made at one stitch-point 30 and is looped about the loop of one of the threads formed at the next stitch-point, substantially as described.

JOSEPH J. M. CHAUVET.
JOHN W. COULTER.

Witnesses:

JAMES T. LAW,
M. WILSON.