

No. 682,283.

Patented Sept. 10, 1901.

C. SCHNEIDER.
SEAMS FOR SEWED ARTICLES.

(Application filed Feb. 18, 1898.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig: 1

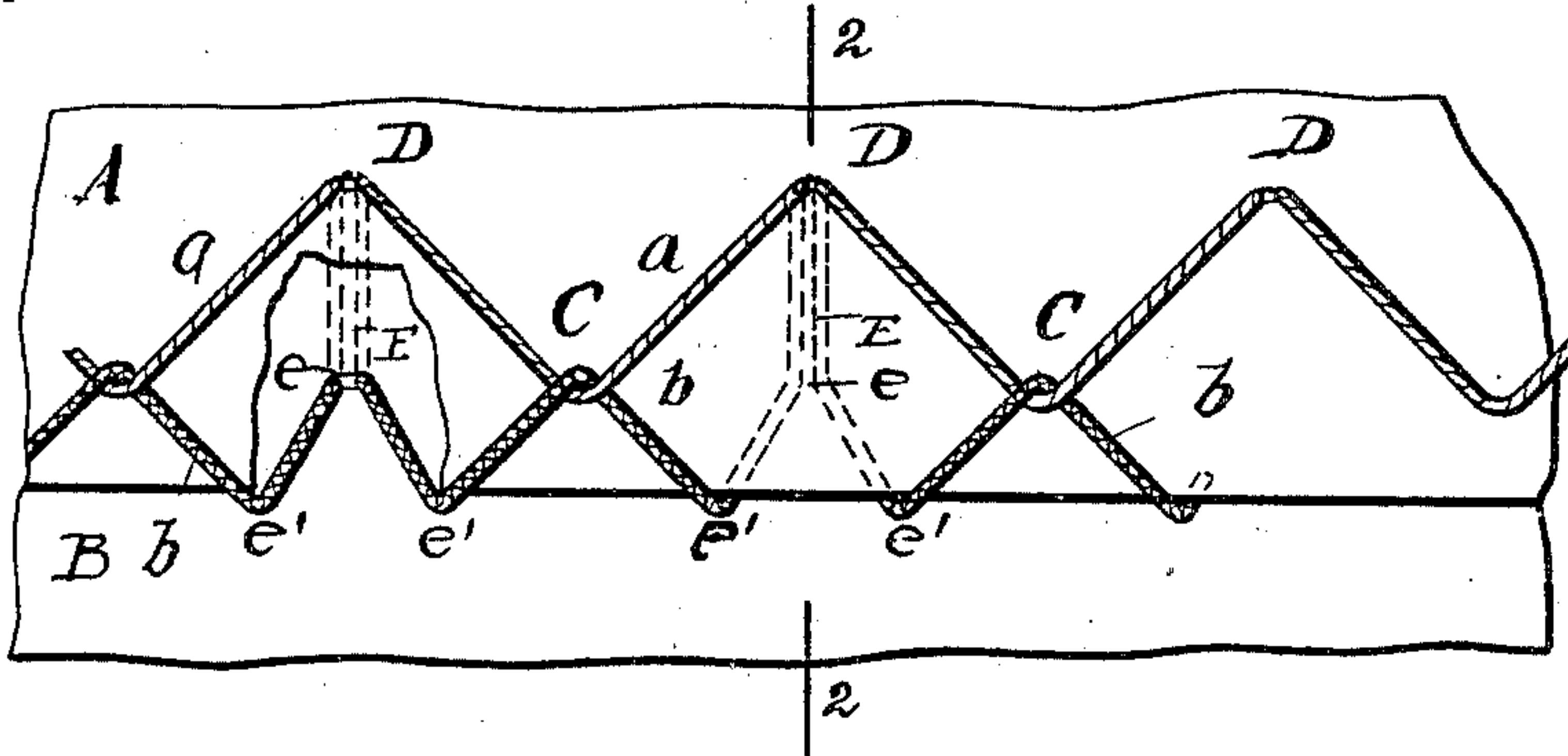


Fig: 2.

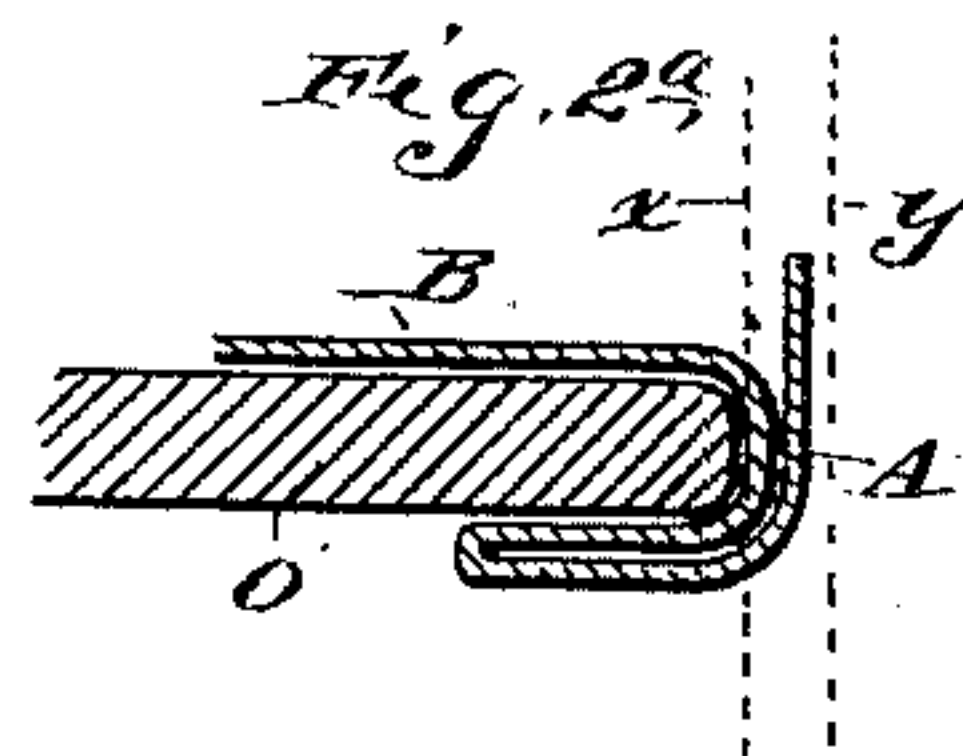
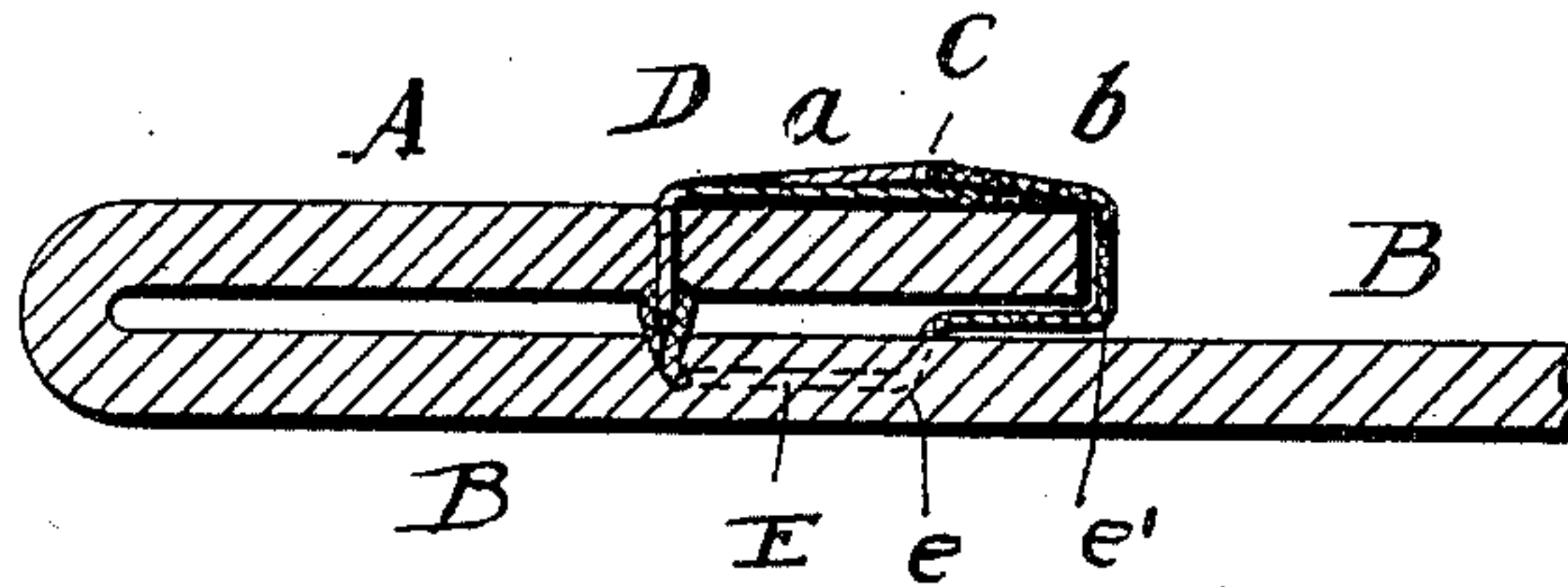


Fig: 3.

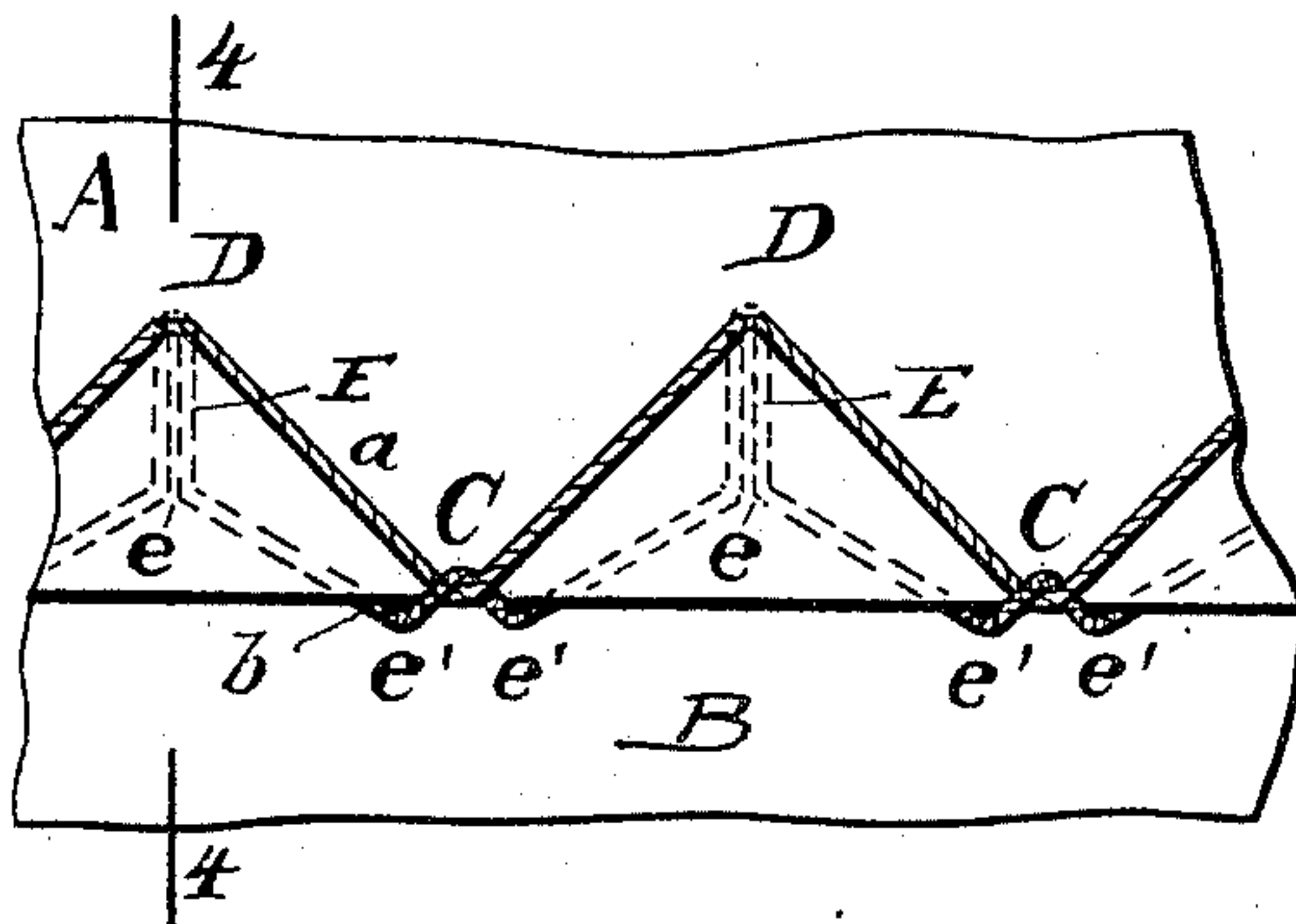
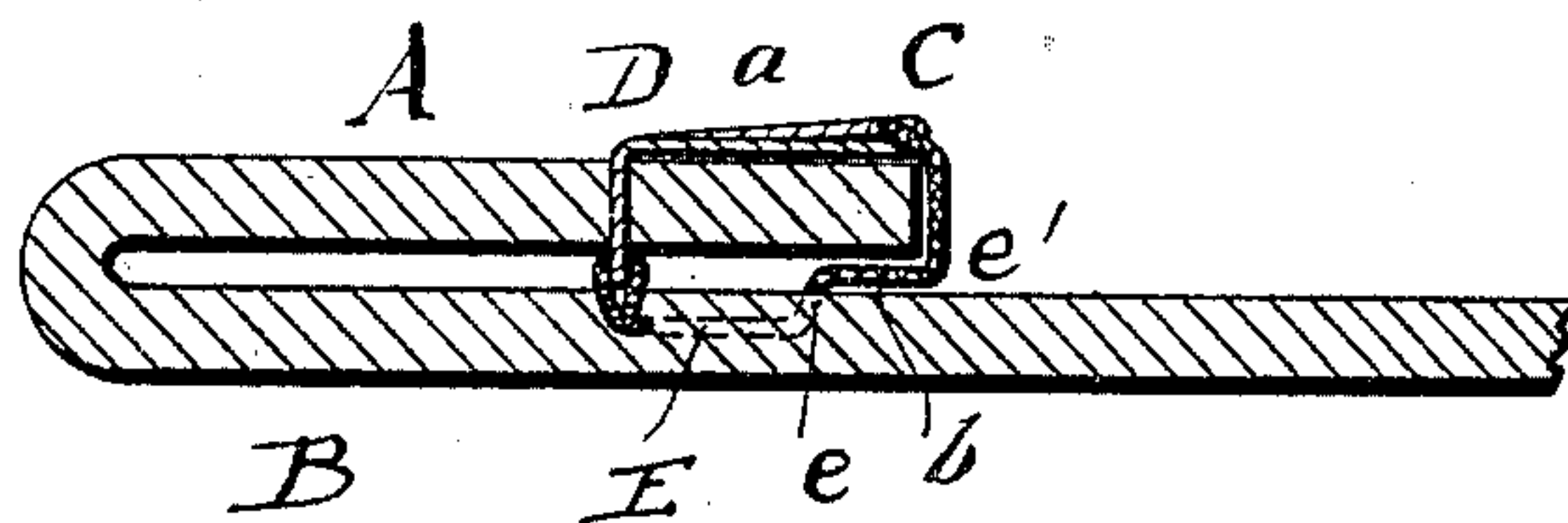


Fig: 4.



Witnesses
P. Albertine
H. M. Hanney

C. Schneider Inventor
By his Attorney
Searl, T. Gutz.

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Fig. 5.

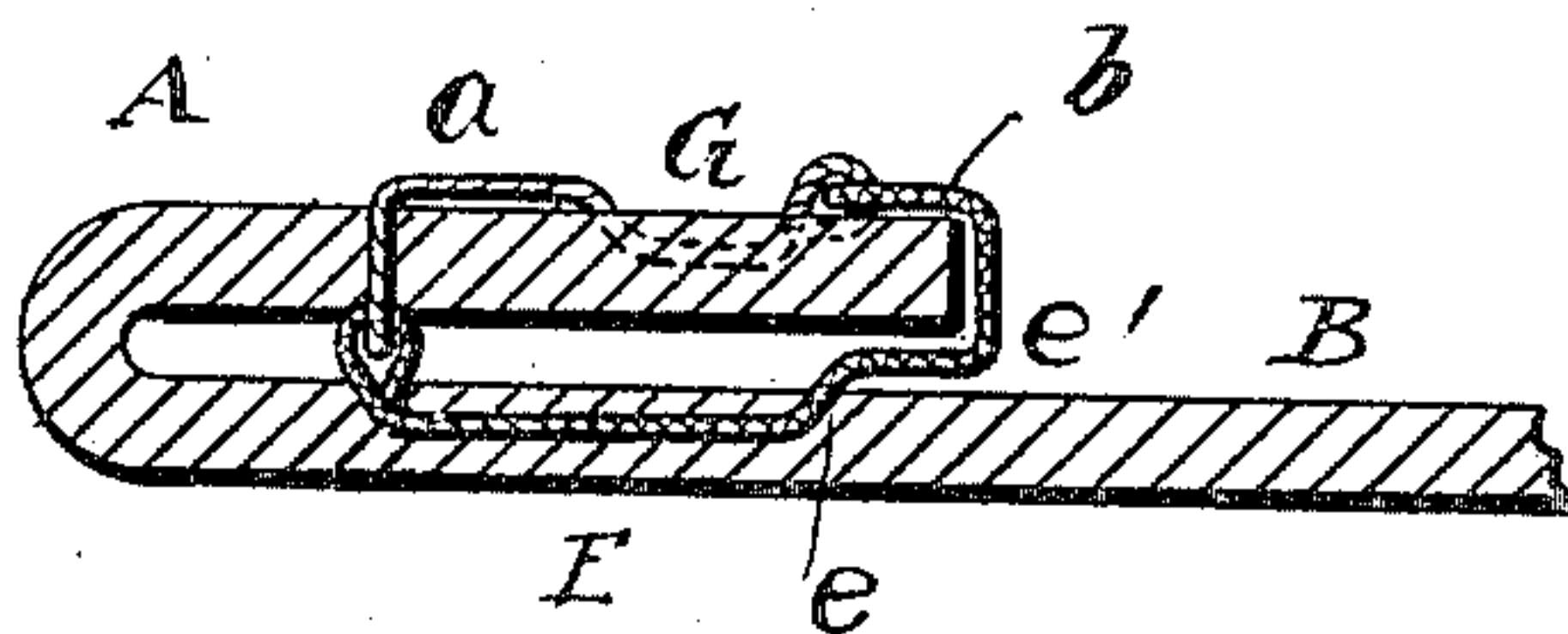
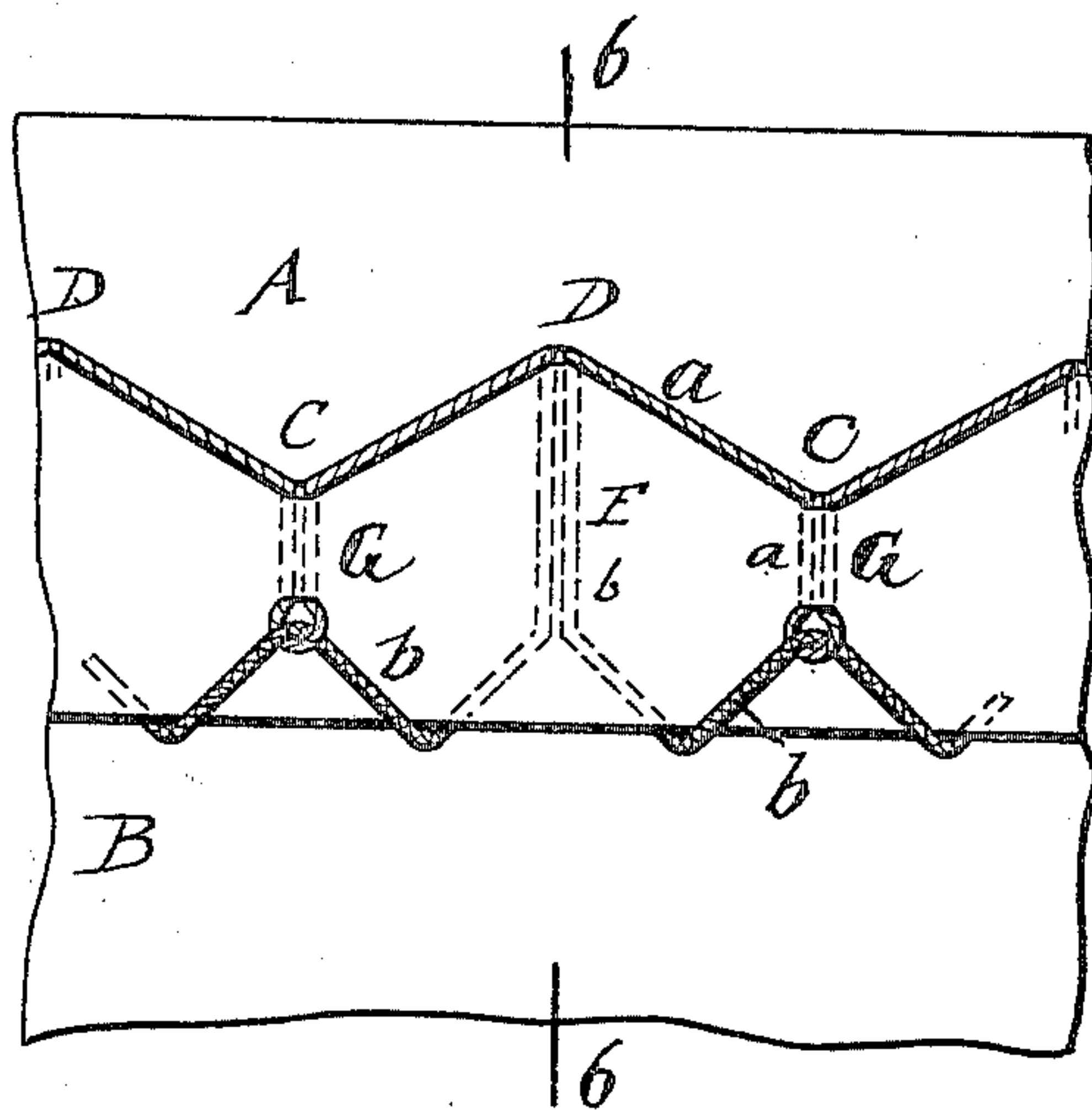
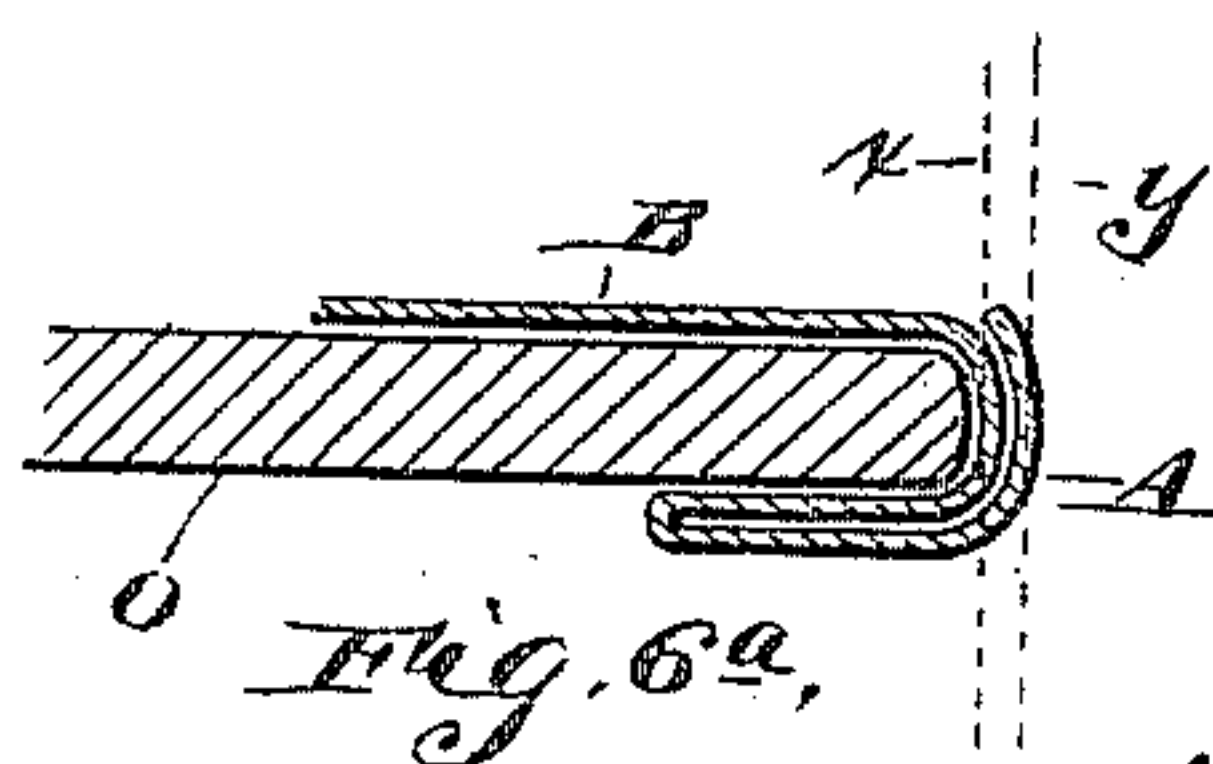


Fig. 6.



Witnesses
P. Albertine
H. M. Flannery

C. Schneider, Inventor
By his Attorney
Oscar F. Gunn

No. 682,283.

Patented Sept. 10, 1901.

C. SCHNEIDER.
SEAMS FOR SEWED ARTICLES.

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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

Fig. 7.

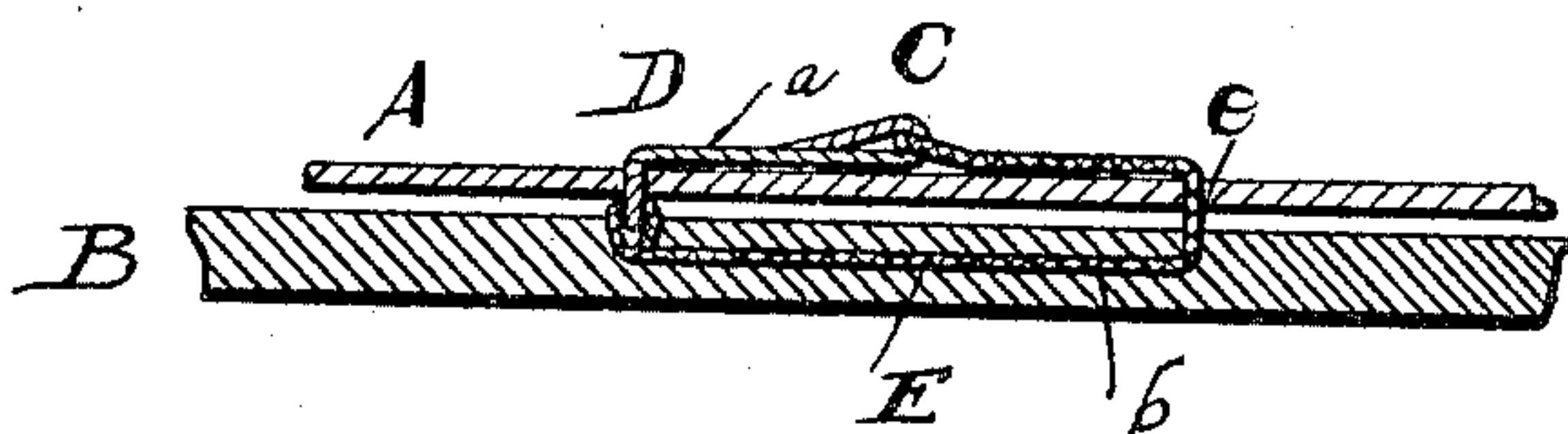
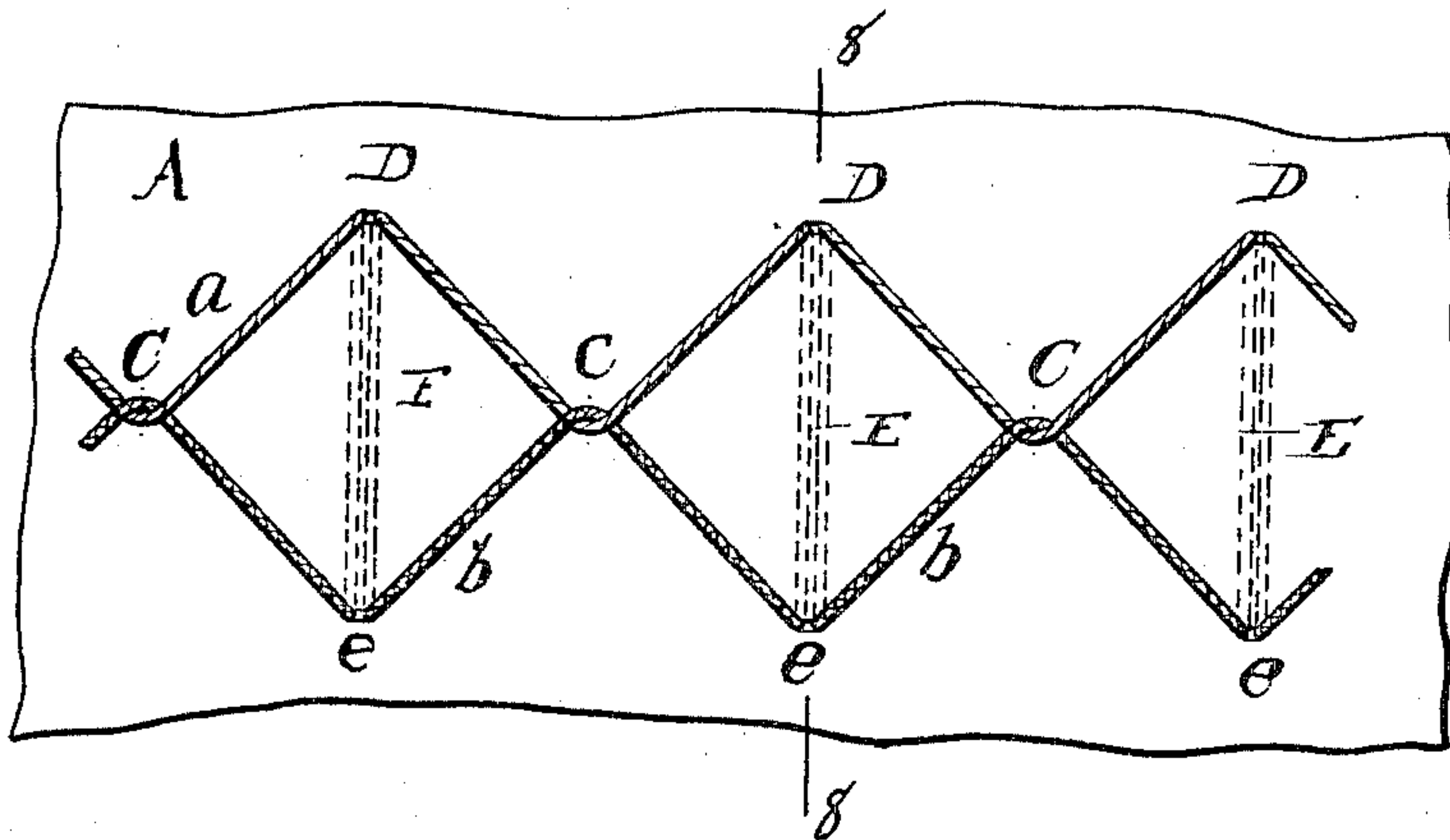
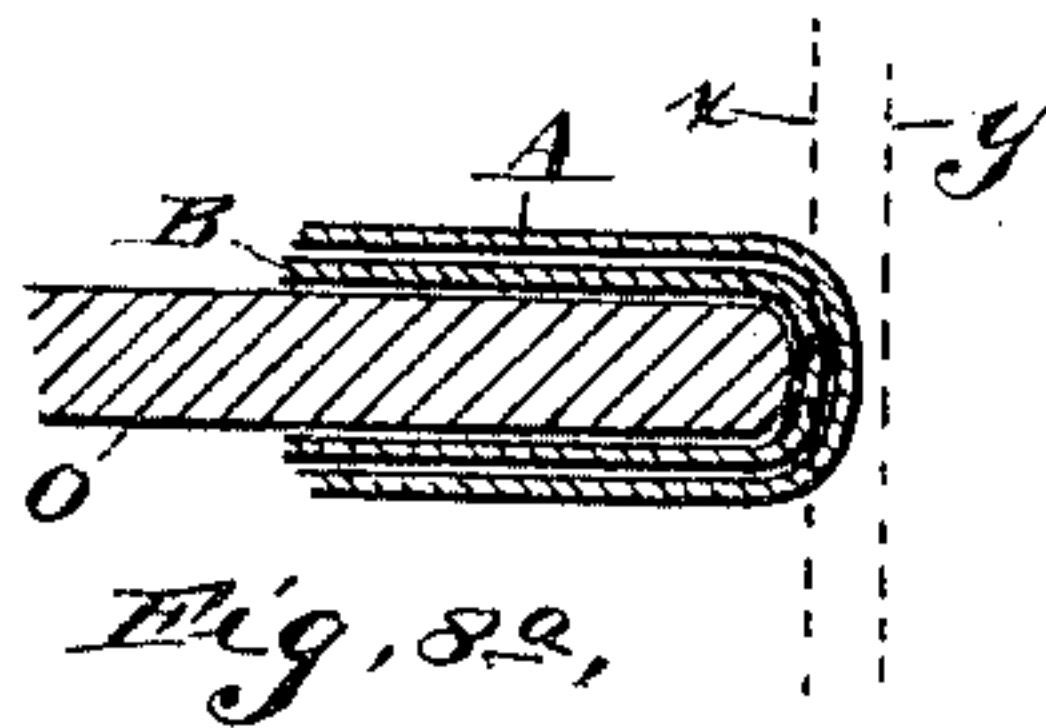


Fig. 8.



Witnesses

T. Albertine
H. M. Flannery

C. Schneider, Inventor

By his Attorney

Osborn & Gurney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL SCHNEIDER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO WILLIAM D. ELGER, OF SAME PLACE.

SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 682,283, dated September 10, 1901.

Application filed February 18, 1898. Serial No. 670,751. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL SCHNEIDER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seams for Sewed Articles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in seams for garments and other articles; and the object of my invention is to provide a new and improved two-thread seam which does not unravel, is strong and durable, and produces a handsome and pleasing effect and gives the garment or other article a finished appearance.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification and in which like letters of reference indicate like parts in all the views, Figure 1 is a face view of my improved seam as used for finishing and holding the raw edge of one layer of fabric on another layer. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse sectional view on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 2^a is a view showing the manner of folding the fabric for producing the seam of Fig. 2. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing a slight modification. Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse sectional view on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a face view similar to Fig. 1, showing another modification. Fig. 6 is a vertical transverse sectional view on the line 6 6 of Fig. 5. Fig. 6^a is a view showing the manner of folding the fabric for producing the seam of Fig. 6. Fig. 7 is a face view similar to Fig. 1, but showing a top layer of fabric not having an exposed edge. Fig. 8 is a vertical transverse sectional view on the line 8 8 of Fig. 7. Fig. 8^a is a view showing the manner of folding the fabric for producing the seam of Fig. 8.

The seam is formed of two threads *a* and *b*, which are interlocked with each other and drawn through the fabric in such a manner as to form a zigzag stitch-line and to unite the two layers of fabric. The two layers of fabric A and B may consist of two independent layers, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8, or the upper layer may be formed by doubling over the lower layer B, as shown in Figs. 1 to 6.

As shown in Figs. 1, 3, 5, and 7, the thread *a* forms a zigzag line on the face of the upper fabric layer A, and on said upper face of the layer A the thread *b* is interlooped with the thread *a* at every alternate angle of the zigzag line formed by the thread *a*—that is, at the points C. When the upper layer has an edge, said points C may be a greater or less distance from the edge of the upper layer, and thus more or less of the thread *b* will show on the upper surface of the upper layer A—as, for example, in Figs. 1 and 3; but in all cases the thread *b* is interlooped with the thread *a* at the alternate angles—that is, at the points C—and the loops thus formed are upon the upper surface of the upper layer. The thread *a* is drawn through the thickness of the layer A at the points or angles D of the said zigzag line formed by the thread *a* and is interlooped below the layer A with the thread *b*, which from the points C passes over the edge of the upper layer A and passes through the lower layer B, between the upper and lower faces of the same a greater or less distance, as a blind stitch E, beginning at *e* and ending at the looping with the thread *a* below the layer A, and thus not showing in any manner on the under or outer side of the lower layer B. That part of the thread *b* passing over the edge of the upper layer A is designated by *e'*. In the seam shown in Figs. 5 and 6 the upper thread *a* is also drawn through part of the upper layer A as a blind stitch G; but in all other respects the seam is formed in the manner previously described and shown. In the seam shown in Figs. 7 and 8 the upper layer has no edge adjacent to the line of stitches; but in all other respects the seam is the same as those described and is made in precisely the same manner and by means of the same machine, the only difference being that this feature is not made at or adjacent to a layer of fabric having an edge. If the upper layer A were cut in Figs. 7 and 8 along the line *e e'*, the result would be the same as that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, with the only difference that the blind stitch E would begin directly below the edge thus formed by cutting the upper layer and not a short distance inward from said edge, as shown in Figs. 1 to 6. In all the

seams shown and described the thread *a* forms a zigzag line on the face of the layer and is interlooped with the thread *b* at alternate angles and alternately on the upper and lower surface of the upper layer.

In the formation of the seam shown in Fig. 2^a the fabric is bent about a support *O* in a manner such that the layer *B* lies close to the support, and layer *A* lies on the layer *B* with its edge extending upward at substantially right angles to the support. The needle carrying the thread *a* passes first through the layer *B* in the form of a blind stitch therein and over the layer *A*, but not penetrating the same. The thread *b* is locked with the thread *a* at each descent of the needle, the fabric being fed along the support at each descent of the needle.

The seam shown in Fig. 6^a is made in substantially the same manner as above described, except that the needle in its right-hand descent passes through the layer *A*, making a blind stitch therein. The seam shown in Fig. 8^a is made in the same manner as that shown in Fig. 6^a. *x* and *y* show the two lines of descent of the needle.

I am aware that a zigzag or serging stitch has been produced by means of two threads and a serging-machine on the edge of a fabric; but such stitch is not like the one that I have shown and described, and I also am aware that a single-thread looping-stitch has been made on the edges of fabric for the purpose of securing and finishing such edge; but

this stitch, better known as the "glove-sewing" or "overseaming" stitch, is not like the one I have shown and described.

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

1. The combination with two layers of material, of the two threads *a* and *b* uniting them, the thread *a* forming a zigzag line on the face of the upper layer and the thread *b* forming a blind stitch in the lower layer and being interlooped with the thread *a* alternately on the upper surface of the upper layer and between the two layers, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The combination with two layers of material, of two threads *a* and *b* uniting the two layers, the thread *a* forming a zigzag line on the upper surface of the upper layer and the thread *b* forming a blind stitch in the lower layer and being interlooped with the thread *a* alternately above and below the upper layer and the thread *a* forming a blind stitch in the upper layer, substantially as herein shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 16th day of February, 1898.

CARL SCHNEIDER.

Witnesses:

OSCAR F. GUNZ,
N. M. FLANNERY.