

No. 689,746.

Patented Dec. 24, 1901.

L. B. PURINTON.
EDGING FOR FABRICS.
(Application filed Oct. 19, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig: 1.

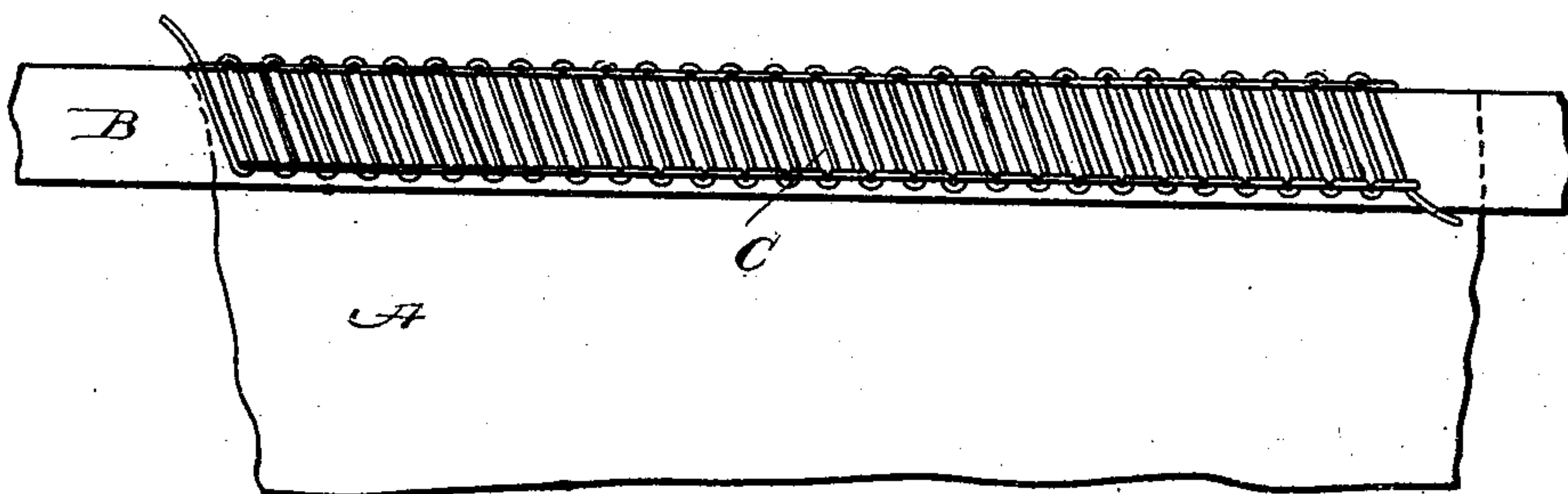


Fig: 2.

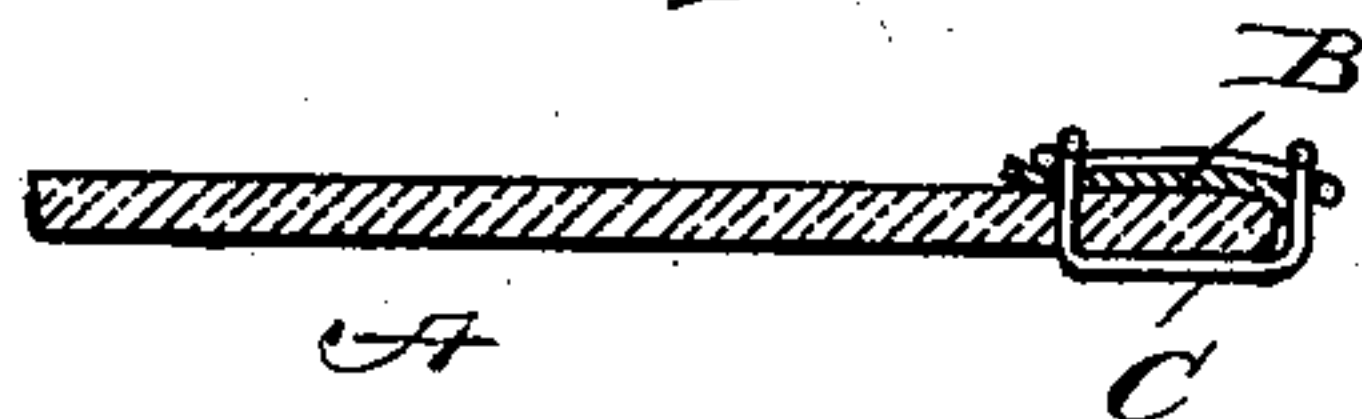


Fig: 3.

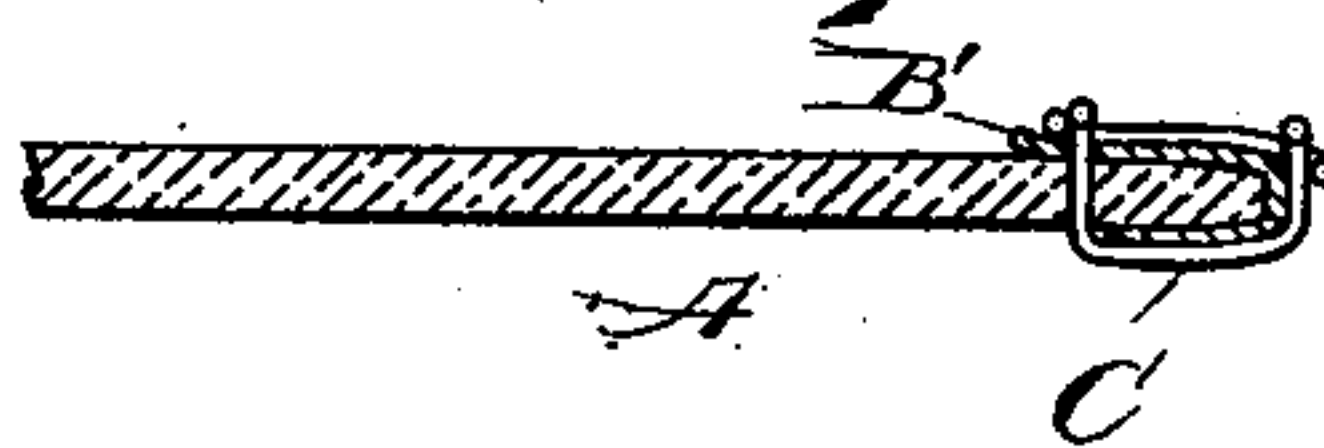
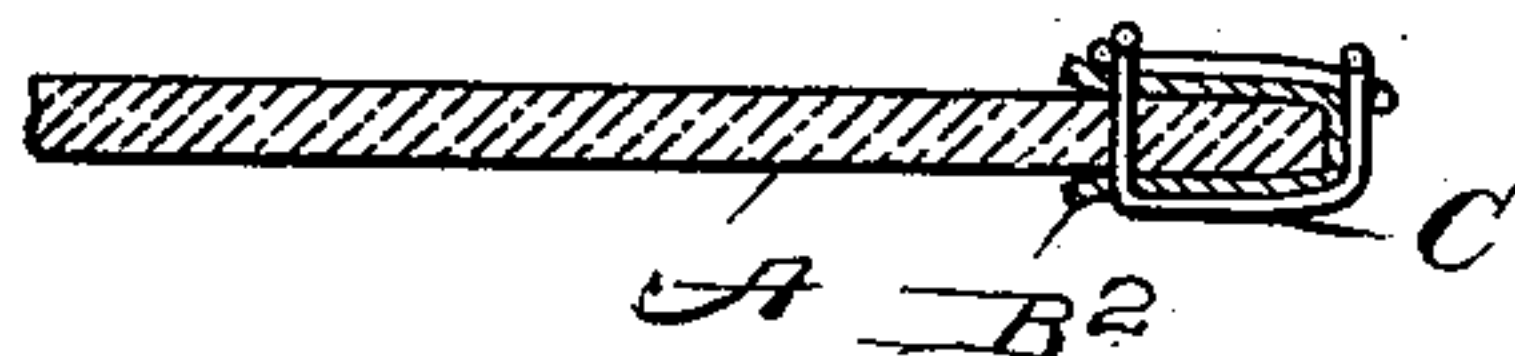


Fig: 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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EDGING FOR FABRICS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 689,746, dated December 24, 1901.

Application filed October 19, 1900. Serial No. 33,650. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUCIAN B. PURINTON, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Borders or Finishes for the Edges of Fabrics; 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.

The object of the present invention is to form a non-elastic border upon a selvage, cut, or rough edge of an elastic fabric and which when formed will have good wearing qualities both with respect to abrasive action and tension.

The invention is particularly applicable in connection with wearing-apparel formed of knitted fabric, such as the fleece-lined goods now in vogue, although it will be understood that the invention has wide range of usefulness.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a section of fabric with an edge formed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse section. Figs. 3 and 4 are similar views of modified forms of the edge.

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

In the drawings, A indicates the knit material, B indicates an inelastic tape or band, and C indicates a line of overedge-stitches. The tape or band may be of any suitable material and may have one or both edges selvaged rough or cut. The line or row of overedge-stitches extends through the tape or band near its edge and also through the material to be finished, thus extending from a suitable distance from the edge of the material entirely around the edge thereof and around one edge of the tape or band, which with the exception of its narrow projecting margin is included within the overedge finish and held upon the face of the finished material. The stitches which pass through the tape or band and also through the material secures the tape or band and pre-

vents it from slipping between the overedge-stitches and the material, and thus permanently retains the said tape.

By covering the tape or band a highly-finished appearance is given the edge, the life of the garment is prolonged, the edge is made non-elastic, and these desirable results may be attained with the use of a very narrow tape or band, much narrower, in fact, than would be necessary to pass around the edge of the material; but while this is possible and is preferred the invention is of broader scope, for it is obvious that the tape or band may be passed around the edge and either penetrated on the opposite side by the stitches or not, as preferred.

Referring to Fig. 3, it will be seen that the tape or band (lettered B' in this instance) passes around the edge of the material and terminates beneath the stitches, but is penetrated by the stitches near one edge only.

Fig. 4 shows a somewhat wider tape or band B², which is passed around the edge of the material and is penetrated by the stitches near both edges.

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

1. As an improved article of manufacture, an elastic flexible material having an edge finish formed by an inelastic flexible band lying parallel with the edge of the material and overseaming-stitching passing around said edge and partially around and penetrating the band in proximity to its edge remote from the edge of the material; substantially as described.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, an elastic flexible material having an edge finish formed by an inelastic flexible band secured to the material by overseaming-stitching penetrating the band in proximity to its edge remote from the edge of the material and passing around the opposite edge of the band and edge of the material; substantially as described.

LUCIAN B. PURINTON.

Witnesses:

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