

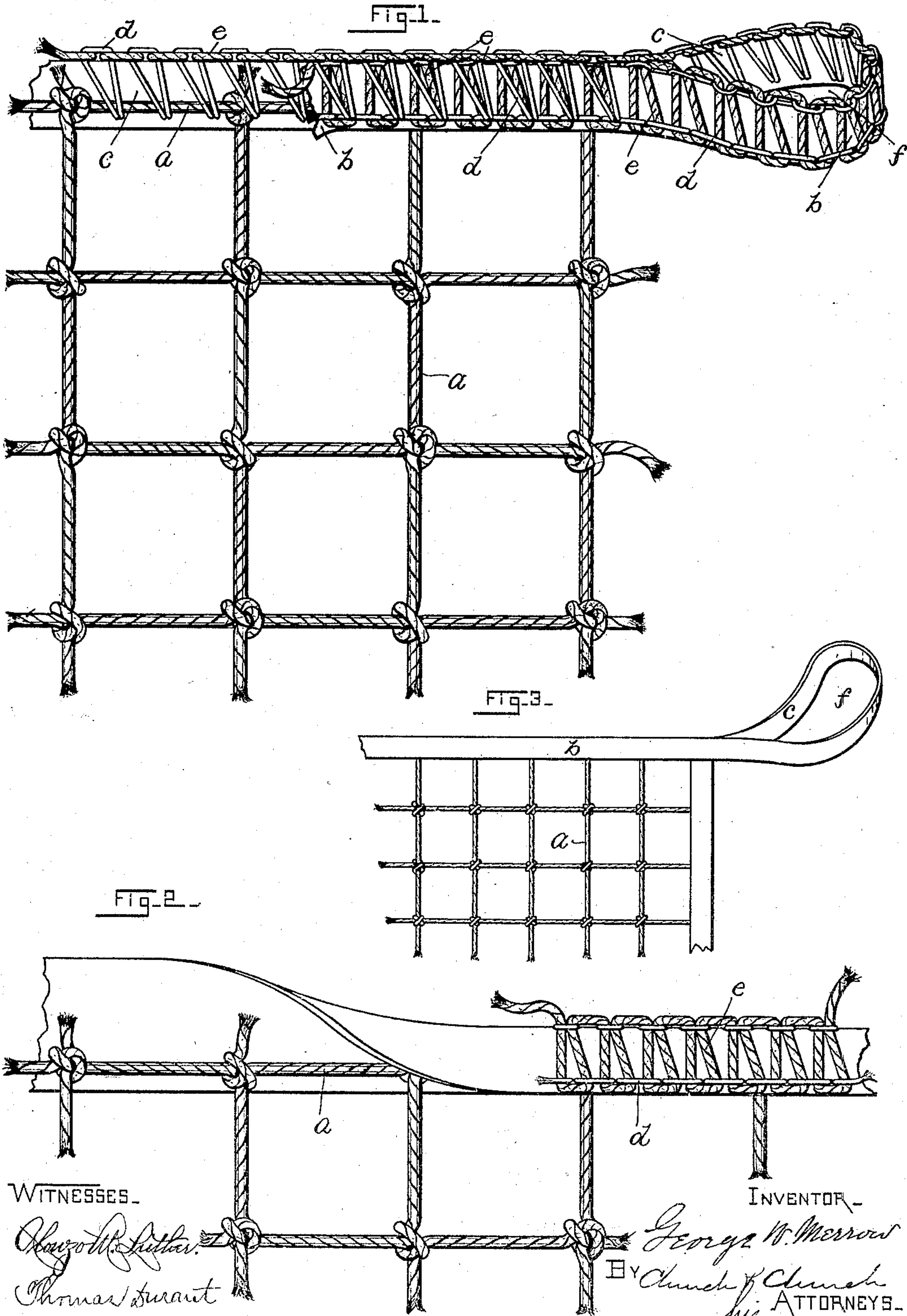
No. 725,113.

PATENTED APR. 14, 1903.

G. W. MERROW.  
BORDER FOR THE EDGES OF FABRICS.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 6, 1902.

NO MODEL.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. MERROW, OF MERROW, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

## BORDER FOR THE EDGES OF FABRICS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 725,113, dated April 14, 1903.

Application filed June 6, 1902. Serial No. 110,543. (No specimens.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. MERROW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Merrow, Tolland county, State of Connecticut, 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, throughout which similar letters of reference denote like parts.

The object of this invention is to provide a non-elastic but flexible border or finish for the cut or raw edges of netting or other similar open-work fabric adapted to protect and strengthen the edge and adapting the netting for use in situations requiring some strength as well as finish—a ping-pong net, for instance. Furthermore, the said border is adapted to be “looped” at desired points to provide means whereby an article made in accordance with this invention may be readily secured to a suitable support.

While the improvements forming the subject of this invention are adapted for use with open-work fabric in general, as well as other kinds of fabric, they are especially planned to provide a finish for netting of the character mentioned, and in the drawings the said improvements are shown as thus utilized.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a portion of a net having a border of the improved construction. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, illustrating a modification of this invention. Fig. 3 is a view, on a somewhat-reduced scale, illustrating an adaptation to be presently described.

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

In the preferred form of my invention the edge of the net is located between two tapes or sections of a doubled tape or band. The sections of tape are secured to the net and to each other by overseam-sewing penetrating the tape near the inner edge, and the tape is extended in the form of a loop at the end or ends of the net.

The overseaming incloses the outer edges

of the tape—that is, the edges farthest from the body of the net—while near its opposite edges the tape is penetrated by the stitching, thereby not only securing the tape-sections and the net together, but also preventing the rendering or sliding of the tape with relation to any part of the net.

Referring to the drawings, the letter *a* denotes the net, *b c* sections of the doubled tape forming the border of the net, and *d e* the needle and looper threads, respectively, of the overseam-sewing, a well-known and desirable form of such sewing being illustrated, but no particular form being essential to this invention.

In the process of furnishing the edge of the net with my improved border a section of the tape, as at *b*, is fed into the machine upon the edge of the net and both are overseamed together, thus securing the tape to the edge of the net. When the end of the net is reached, the overseaming is continued upon the tape alone for a suitable distance, and the net is then turned end for end and also turned over, so that the side which was uppermost when first passing through the machine will be underneath and the net with the tape secured to what is now the under side thereof is again introduced into the machine and the overseaming continued upon the tape and including also the net and the section of the tape which was first overseamed to the edge of the net. It will be clear that as the overseaming is continued the edge of the net will be covered and protected on either side by the tape, and all knots and loose ends of the cords forming the net will thereby be hidden from view, and the edge of the net will be suitably reinforced by the addition of two thicknesses of tape overseamed to the net and to each other, while that portion of the net which has been overseamed beyond the end of the net without including the latter forms a strong loop well adapted for handling the net or for attaching it to a handle or support. Continuing the operation to the other end of the net, overseaming a portion of the tape beyond the net, reversing and overturning the net, and continuing the overseaming, as before, until



both sides of the net at the edge have been finished will complete the edges of the net and provide it with a loop at either end.

I consider it preferable to finish the raw edges at the end of the net before finishing the edges which are to be provided with loops. The ends may be finished in a manner similar to that already explained, omitting to make the loops or by cutting the tape at the corners of the net, thus going over or finishing the edge of the net twice, once on each side. The end of the net may, however, be protected and finished on both sides at one operation by folding the tape to form a binding and overseaming it upon the edge of the net at its ends, as shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 3 illustrates a section of netting one end of which has been finished before finishing the adjacent edge with the tape and loop.

It is preferred that the tapes embrace and that the stitches penetrate said tapes on the inner side of one of the edge cords of the net or on the inner side of the last row of knots if the net be a knotted one.

The described binding or finish serves to inclose the cut or ragged edges of the net and provides a firm border therefor of pleasing appearance. It effectually retains the shape of the net and when formed with loops provides means whereby the net may be conveniently secured to its support.

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, open-work material having an edge finish formed of a flexible band doubled to overlie the opposite faces of the material and to provide a loop beyond the material, overseam-stitching penetrating the band near its inner or edge adjacent the material and inclosing the opposite edge, the said overseaming being also extended into the loop, substantially as described.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, open-work material having an edge finish formed of flexible bands between which the edge of the material is embraced, the said bands being formed into loops at desired intervals and being secured to each other and to the material by overseam-stitching which penetrates the bands near their inner or edges adjacent the material and incloses the opposite edges, the said stitching being also extended into the loops, substantially as described.

3. An edge finish for fabrics consisting of a band secured to the fabric by overseam-stitching which penetrates the band near its edge adjacent the fabric and incloses the opposite edge, the said band being extended to form loops in which loops the overseaming-stitching is continued, substantially as described.

GEORGE W. MERROW.

Witnesses:

ALONZO M. LUTHER,  
W. A. W. STEWART.