

No. 789,236.

PATENTED MAY 9, 1905.

W. E. RINK.
LACE OR EMBROIDERY.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 21, 1903.

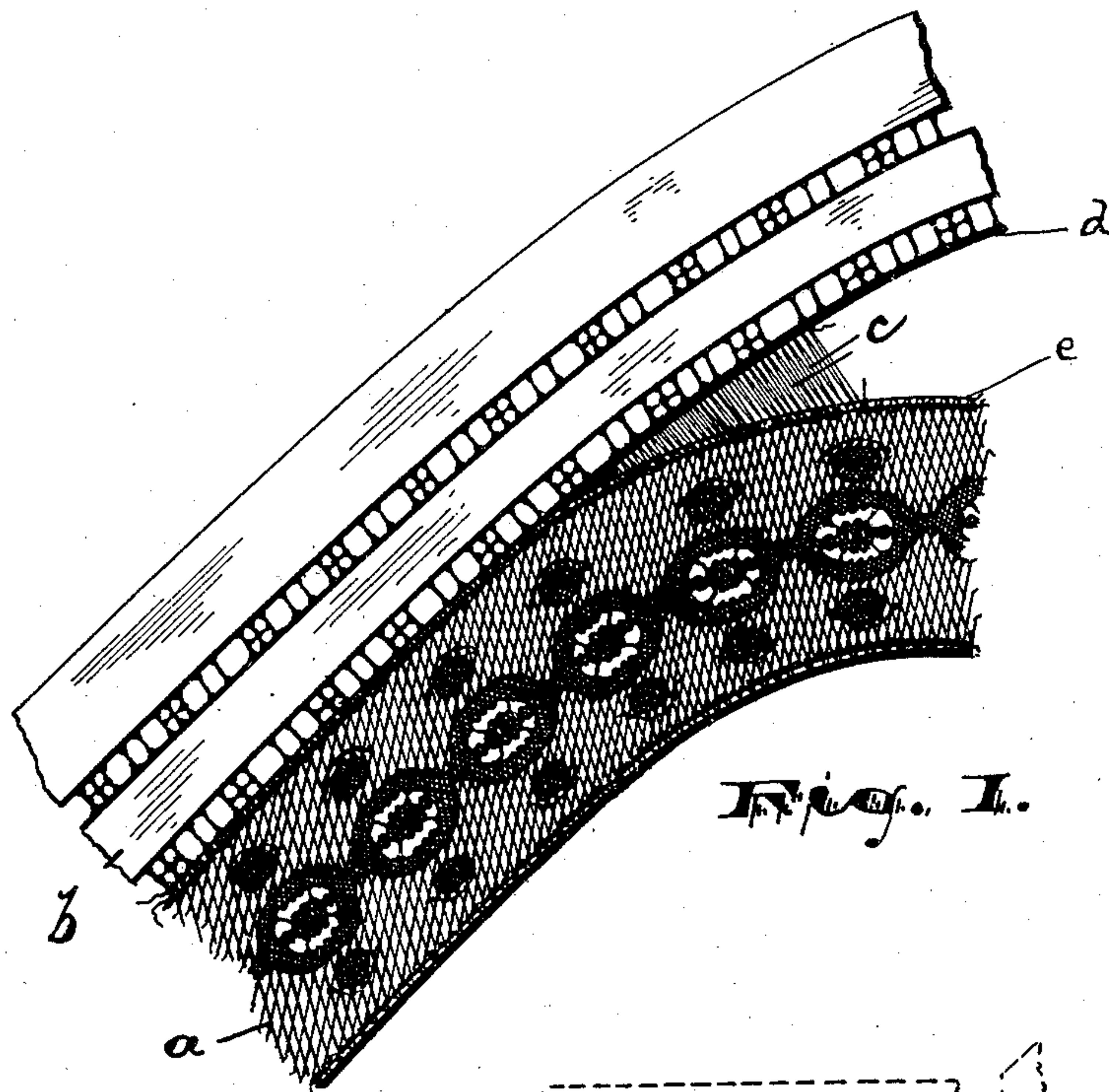


Fig. 1.

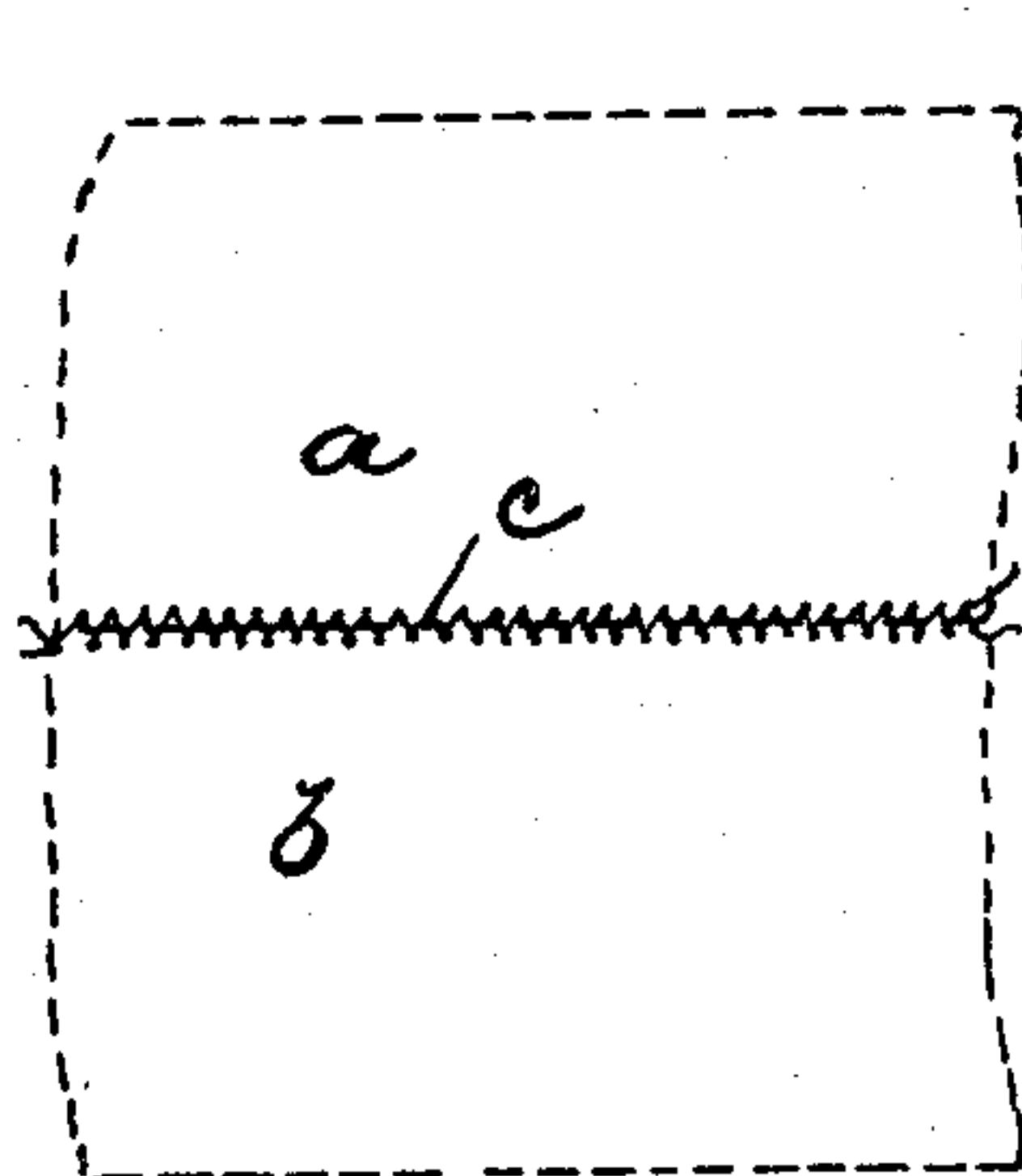


Fig. 2.

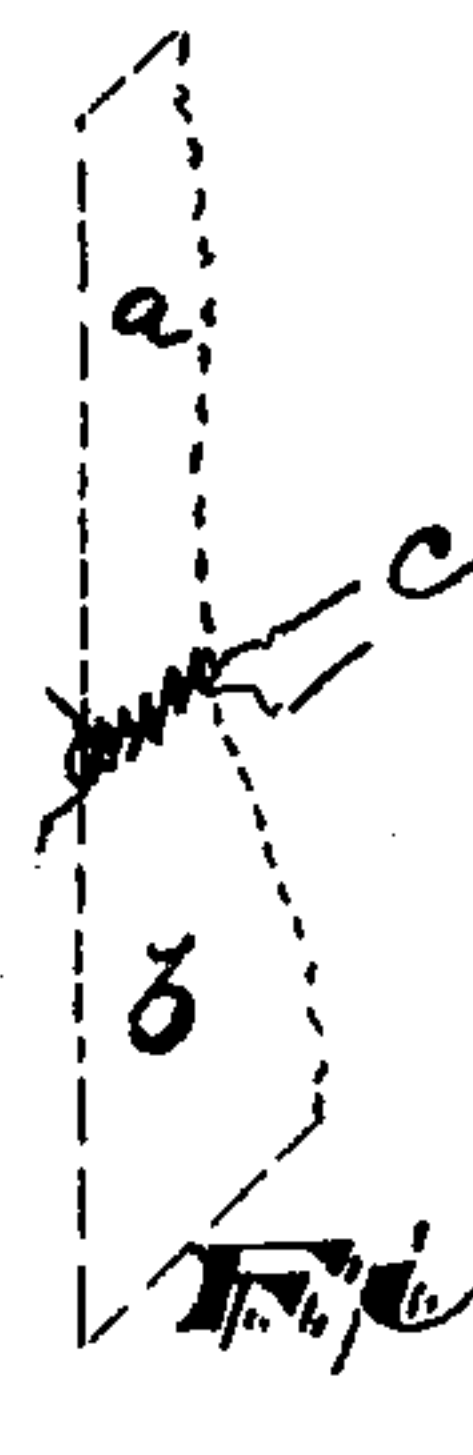


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. RINK, OF HILTON, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO L. AND A. B. MEYER, WORKING UNDER THE STYLE NAME OF AMERICAN UNDERGARMENT CO.

LACE OR EMBROIDERY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 789,236, dated May 9, 1905.

Application filed September 21, 1903. Serial No. 173,979.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. RINK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hilton, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented and produced a new and original Improvement in Lace or Embroidery; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The objects of this invention are to secure a more perfect or sightly finish and avoid the bulky seams produced heretofore when joining lace to Hamburg edging or like embroidery in the manufacture of ladies' and children's undergarments and to secure other advantages and results, some of which may be referred to hereinafter in connection with the description of the details of the invention.

The invention consists in the improved trimming for clothing, &c., having the arrangements and combinations of parts, all substantially as will be described, and finally embraced in the clauses of the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the figures, Figure 1 is a view of a piece of lace and a piece of Hamburg edging or embroidery joined by stitching, ends of said parts appearing to be drawn apart to show the joining-threads more clearly; and Figs. 2 and 3 show in plan and perspective views, respectively, the stitching.

In said drawings, *a* indicates a piece of lace of any suitable variety adapted for trimming garments, and *b* indicates a piece of Hamburg embroidery or similar embroidery commonly employed in the manufacture of ladies' and children's underwear. Heretofore in joining lace and Hamburg embroidery it has been common to overlap the edges of said parts or apply broad sides of said parts face to face preliminary to sewing the same, the turning and repeated sewing of said parts resulting in the formation of a thick rib at the joint,

which is inimical to the most ornamental appearance in that said rib tends to distinctly define where the parts come together and prevent an appearance of continuity of integral fabric. In my construction the extreme edge of the lace fabric *a* and that of the embroidery *b* are brought into abutting relation and as thus applied are sewed by a machine while lying flat upon a suitable plate or support, the needle moving back and forth first through one fabric and then through the other, so that the thread *c* takes a zigzag course back and forth across the flat joint, the thread at the said joint giving an appearance corresponding with the embroidery, but not effecting a strong rib or demarcation such as above referred to. The stitching *c* may be either the chain or lock stitch variety, the said extreme edges extending lengthwise of the two strips of fabric and having cord-like borders *d e* formed in the weaving or manufacture of the Hamburg embroidery and lace. Said cord-like edges of the two varieties of fabric are brought together in parallel relation and are joined by the zigzag stitches of a sewing-machine, the needle entering immediately behind the said cord-like edges, and thus under the usual tension said cord-like edges are brought close together, making a single heavy cord-like seam identical with or closely resembling the buttonhole or overhand stitching in the finish about the holes or openings in the Hamburg embroidery. Thus joined the fabrics present no loose and irregular bunching of the joined fabrics such as would result from the joining-thread entering the fabrics, or one of them, at a considerable distance back from the edge and being drawn up by tension. Thus the joined parts *a b* give a composite fabric of unusual appearance, capable of being practically employed as a breast or front piece in an underwaist or as a composite insertion in a gown, dress, underskirt, &c., and especially one made from linen or cotton goods, such as cambric, lawn, muslin, and the like.

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

In ladies' and children's underwear, the combination of two dissimilar but ornamental tex-

tile fabrics, each having a cord-like edge, the cord-like edge of one lying in parallel relation to the cord-like edge of the other, said edges being joined by zigzag stitches which
5 pass immediately behind the cord-like edges under and over the same and form with said edges a heavier cord-like seam, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 31st day of 10 August, 1903.

WILLIAM E. RINK.

Witnesses:

CHARLES H. PELL,
A. W. McCABE.