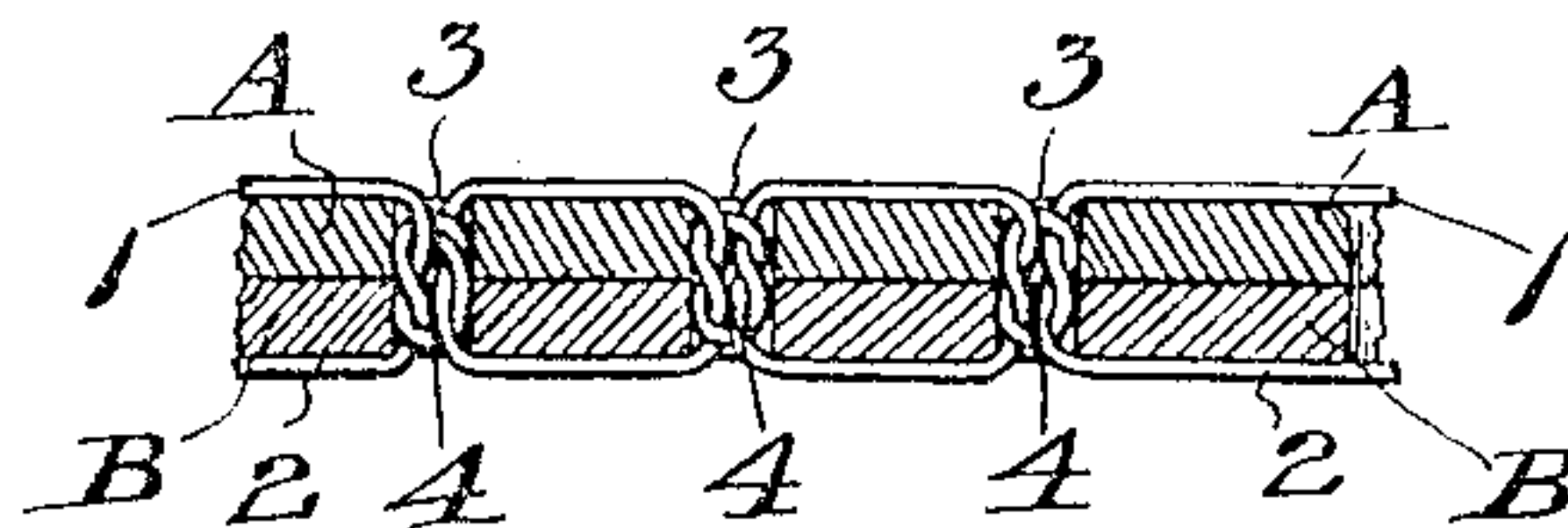


No. 892,438.

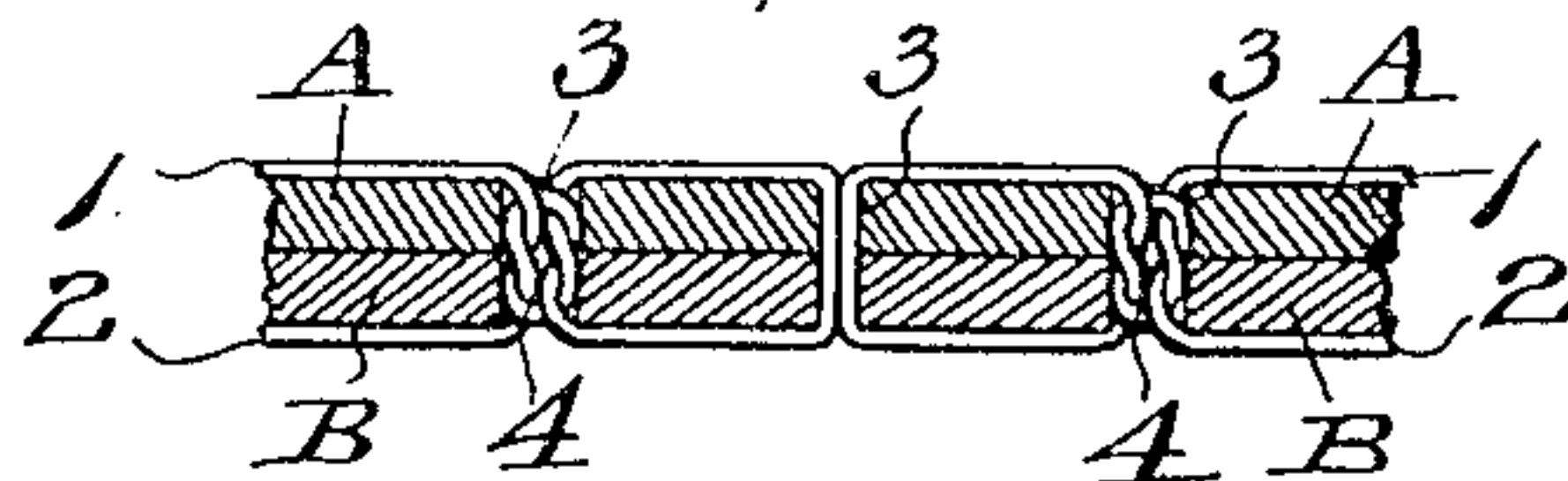
PATENTED JULY 7, 1908.

T. LIBBY.  
SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.  
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 5, 1907.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses

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Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS LIBBY, OF WATERVILLE, MAINE.

## SEAM FOR SEWED ARTICLES.

No. 892,438.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 7, 1908.

Application filed June 5, 1907. Serial No. 377,414.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS LIBBY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterville, in the county of Kennebec and State of  
5 Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seams for Sewed Articles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to seams used in sewing articles together and has for its object the  
10 provision of a seam that will not rip should any of its stitches be worn or cut and consists in the forming of a knot in each stitch by passing the threads through the hole twice and casting the strands of the threads  
15 around each other each time.

My invention will be described in detail hereinafter and illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of two strips of  
20 leather united by means of stitching having a knot formed in each stitch, and Fig. 2, a modified form of stitching in which the knots are made at intervals.

Referring to the drawings, A and B indicate two strips of leather sewed together by  
25 means of the two strands of thread 1 and 2. Heretofore in sewing leather by hand it has been the practice to run an awl through the two strips or pieces of leather at the point  
30 where a stitch is to be made and then run the two strands of thread through the hole 3 formed thereby, one strand from each end of the hole.

In making my improved stitch a hole 3 is  
35 made in the parts to be sewed together by means of an awl or other pointed implement and the ends of the two strands of thread inserted through the hole one from each end. After pulling the threads partly through the

hole one of the ends is cast around the other 40 strand in one direction making a simple knot and the threads drawn tight so that the twisted portion forming the simple knot is in the hole 3. The ends are then passed back through the same hole and before drawing 45 tight one end is passed around the other strand again this time in an opposite direction to the cast heretofore described so as to make another simple knot. By drawing the last simple knot into the hole in tightening the seam it 50 forms with the other knot, first formed, a double or hard knot 4 as shown in the drawings.

By this construction of seam it will be readily understood that should the thread 55 break between any two of the stitches the knots 4 on each side of the break would prevent the seam from ripping.

Having thus described my invention what I claim is— 60

A seam made of two threads both of which are passed through the material from the opposite sides thereof, the stitches having knots formed therein by passing the threads through the material towards one another in 65 opposite directions and casting them around each other, and then passing them back through the same stitch hole and casting the threads around one another in the opposite direction, substantially as shown and described. 70

In testimony whereof I hereto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS LIBBY.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL ENTIN,  
GEORGE H. SIMPSON.