

G. M. GRAY.  
METHOD OF MAKING GARMENTS.  
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963,434.

Patented July 5, 1910.

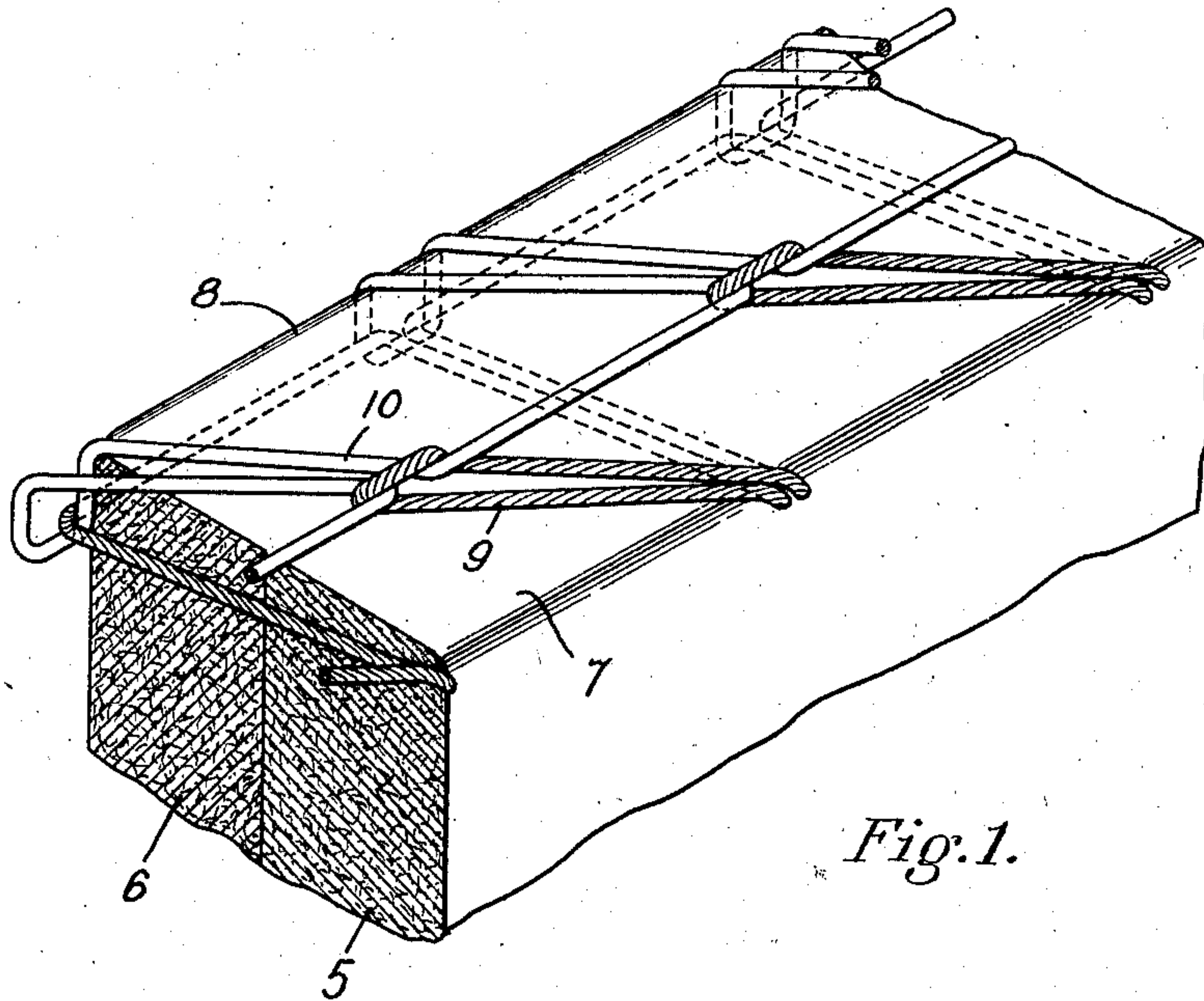


Fig. 1.

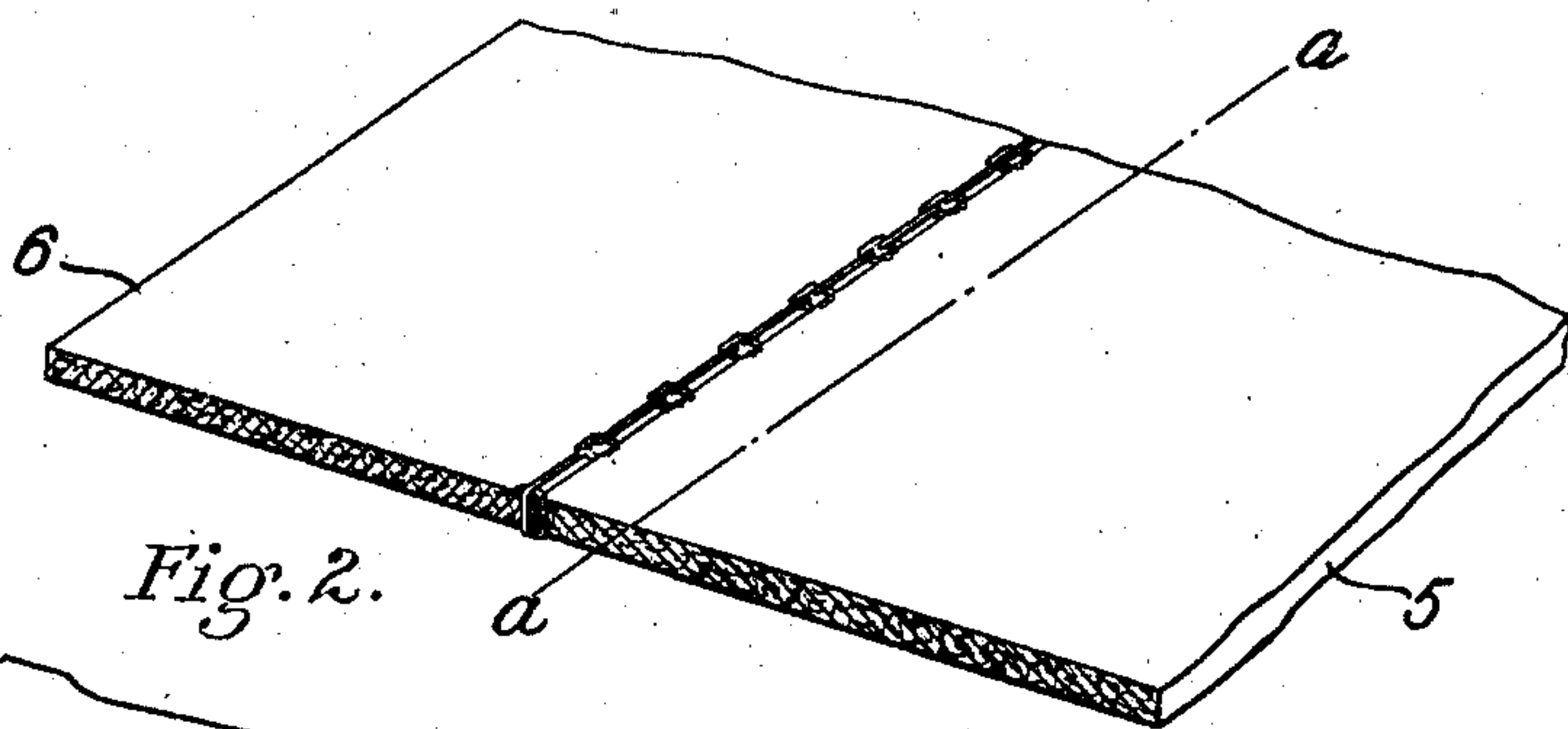


Fig. 2.

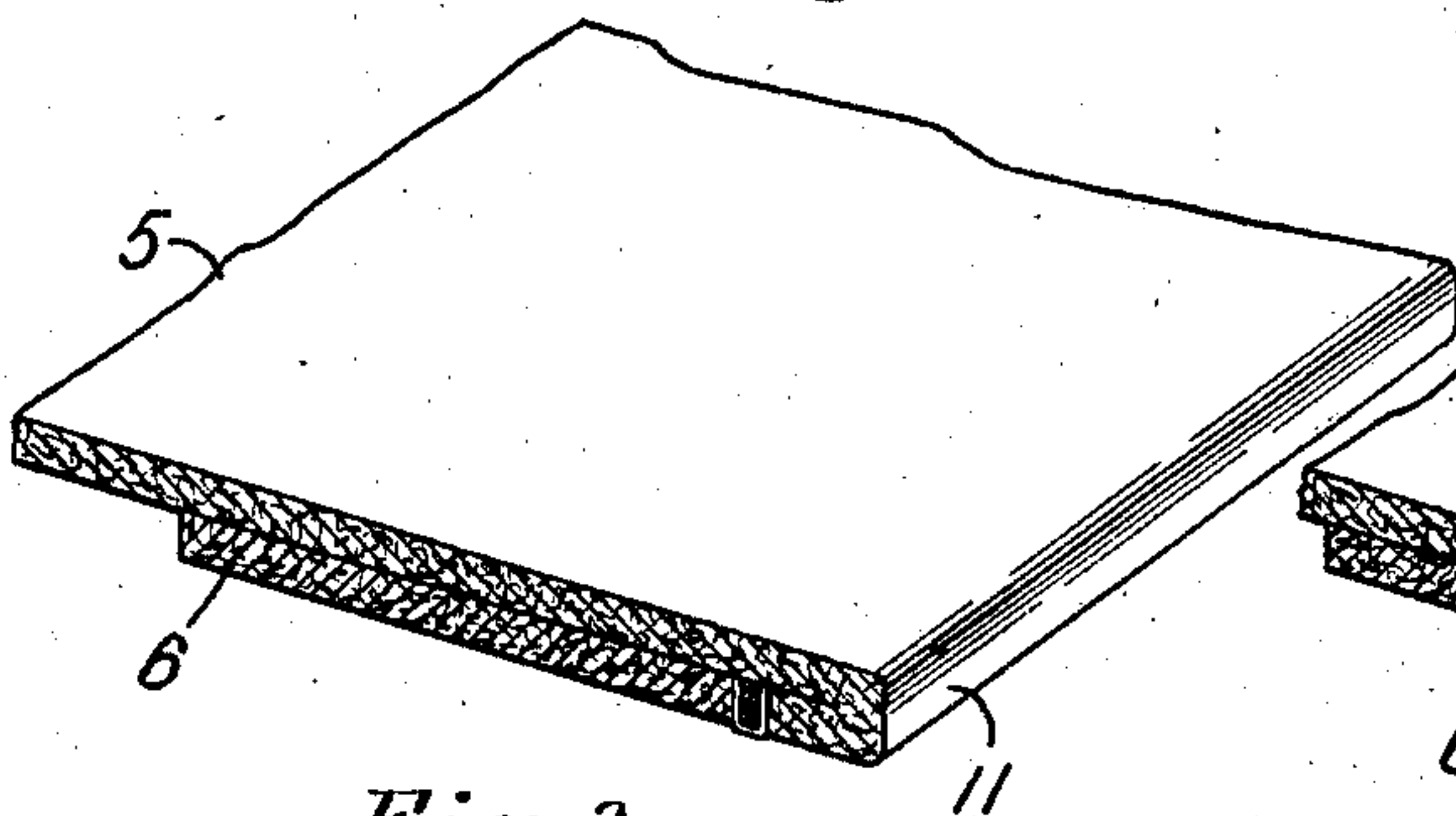


Fig. 3.

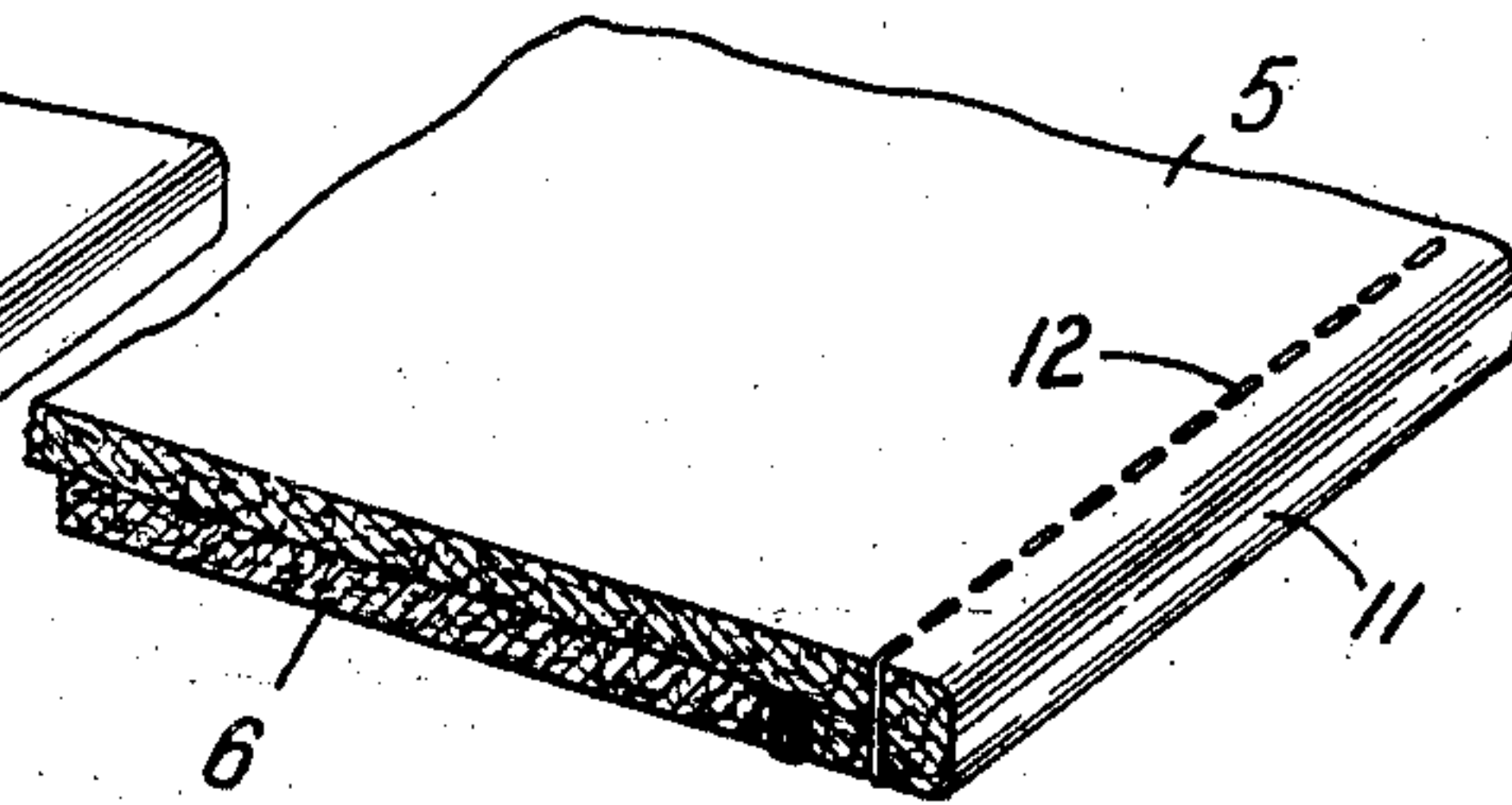


Fig. 4.

Witnesses:  
Sydney E. Taft.  
Annie J. Dailey.

Inventor:  
George M. Gray,  
By his attorney,  
Charles J. Gooding.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE M. GRAY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## METHOD OF MAKING GARMENTS.

963,434.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 5, 1910.

Application filed June 22, 1909. Serial No. 503,600.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE M. GRAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Methods of Making Garments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved method of making a garment formed of two thicknesses of fabric lying face to face with their edges butted one against the other and joined together by stitches, said stitches preferably being formed by two threads extending through the thicknesses of fabric close to the edges thereof, said stitches being interlocked with each other.

The invention consists in the method whereby said thicknesses are joined together in the manner aforesaid.

It is customary in machine made garments such as overcoats and the like to fold the edge of the outer fabric inwardly upon itself and to fold the edge of the facing outwardly upon itself and then sew the four thicknesses together, thus forming an edge for the garment with four thicknesses. In heavy garments this construction presents a bulky unfinished appearance and to overcome this result and reduce the thickness of the edges of said garment, the same after being sewed is subjected to a very heavy pressure by a machine especially adapted for the purpose. This method of obtaining a thin edge on a heavy garment is, however, unsatisfactory for the reason that the cloth is more or less damaged by such heavy pressure and also has to be steamed after the pressure has been removed, and moreover after a certain time, and especially when wet or exposed to dampness, the cloth edge which has been compressed swells and returns to substantially its original thickness.

The object of this invention is to overcome the difficulty hereinbefore set forth and to provide a method of making a garment such as an overcoat which while the edges thereof are constructed of two thicknesses of heavy fabric, namely, the outer fabric and the inner facing, still said garment shall present an edge having two thicknesses of fabric, one of which is doubled upon itself to form a closed edge, whereby an edge is formed which will not ravel which is comparatively thin and yet in which the outer fabric and inner facing

are joined together in a very strong and neat manner whereby the garment is rendered neat in appearance and durable and a certain amount of material is also saved as compared with garments in which the edge is formed by folding the edges of the outer fabric and the facing upon themselves and then sewing said double fabrics together, whereby four thicknesses of the fabric are present at the edge of the garment as hereinbefore set forth.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of two thicknesses of fabric very much enlarged for the purpose of illustration, said thicknesses of fabric being joined together by stitches. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the two thicknesses of fabric joined together by stitches as in Fig. 1, with the faces of the two thicknesses of the fabric separated and that portion of the fabric adjacent to the edges pressed, to butt the edges of the thicknesses of fabric together. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the two thicknesses of fabric, one of said thicknesses being folded near its edge and the two thicknesses of fabric brought together face to face. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the two thicknesses of fabric, the thicknesses being folded as in Fig. 3, and said thicknesses stitched together near the folded edge thereof.

Like numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

In the drawings, 5 and 6 are two pieces of fabric representing, respectively, the outer piece of fabric of a garment such as an overcoat and the inner piece of fabric or facing. In joining these two pieces of fabric together according to my improved method, the edges 7 and 8 of the pieces of fabric 5 and 6, respectively, are brought into substantial alinement and the two thicknesses of fabric are placed face to face with each other and are then sewed together in any desired manner, but preferably by means of an over-stitching machine in which two threads are used, namely, the needle thread 9 and the looper thread 10. The needle thread is passed through the two pieces of fabric 5 and 6 close to the edges 7 and 8, said needle thread and looper thread being interlocked and extending across the edges 7 and 8. After the pieces of fabric have thus been sewed together, as illustrated in Fig. 1, the faces of said pieces of fabric are separated from each other and that portion



which has been stitched adjacent to the edges 7 and 8 is pressed until the edges 7 and 8 butt one against the other, as illustrated in Fig. 2. The outer portion of fabric is then  
5 doubled as along the line *a-a*, Fig. 2, to form a closed edge 11, Fig. 3, the faces of the two pieces of fabric being brought together and the edges thereof remaining butted one against the other. Finally, if de-  
10 sired, a row of stitches 12, Fig. 4, may be put in adjacent to the edge of the fabric and thus firmly unite the two thicknesses of fabric adjacent to said edge. The row of stitches 12 may be placed in any desired po-  
15 sition and may, if desired, be placed in alinement with the butted edges of the two pieces of fabric 5 and 6, thus hiding the stitches which join the edges of the pieces of fabric 5 and 6 together and also hiding said edges  
20 so that in the finished garment the edges of the piece of fabric where they are joined together are hidden and the garment presents a very neat appearance and is strong and durable. It will be seen that a certain  
25 amount of cloth is saved by using my improved method of joining the two pieces of fabric together as compared with that in which the edge of each of the pieces of fabric is turned in upon itself and the two

pieces of fabric thus stitched together forming four thicknesses at the edge of the garment as hereinbefore set forth.

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

The method of joining two thicknesses of fabric together for a garment which consists in first placing said thicknesses face to face with their edges in alinement with each other, then joining said thicknesses together  
40 by stitches extending through said thicknesses of fabric close to their edges and across said edges; then separating the faces of said pieces of fabric from each other and pressing the same adjacent to said edges un-  
45 til said edges abut one against the other; and finally doubling one of said thicknesses of fabric upon itself to form an edge with the thicknesses of fabric lying face to face  
50 with their edges butted one against the other and joined together by said stitches.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE M. GRAY.

Witnesses:

CHARLES S. GOODING,  
LOUIS A. JONES.