

F. A. BYRAM.

TRIMMING.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 11, 1910.

996,001.

Patented June 20, 1911.

Fig. 1.

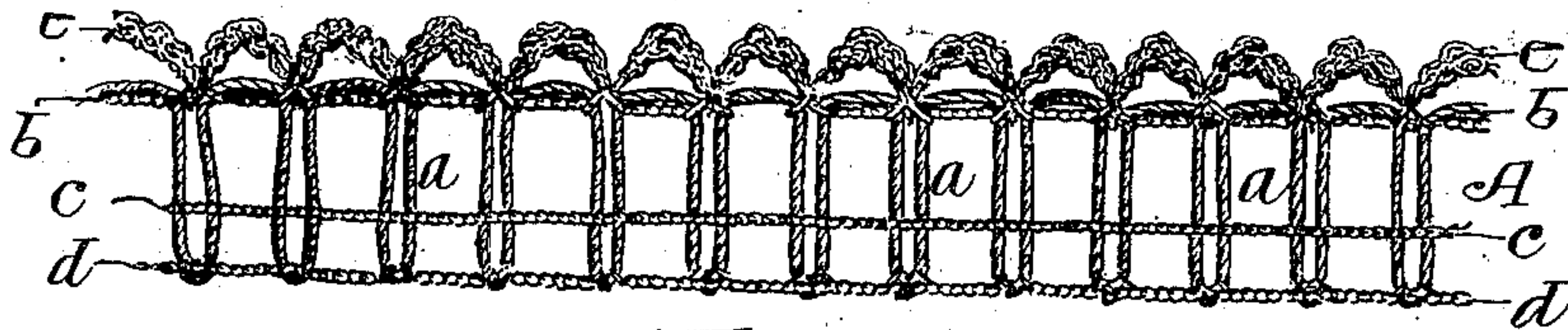


Fig. 2.

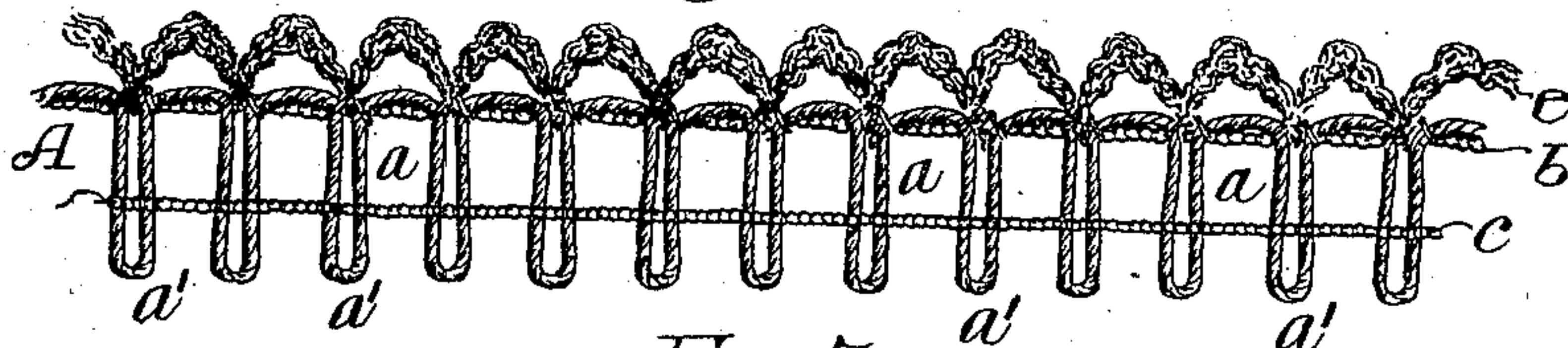


Fig. 3.

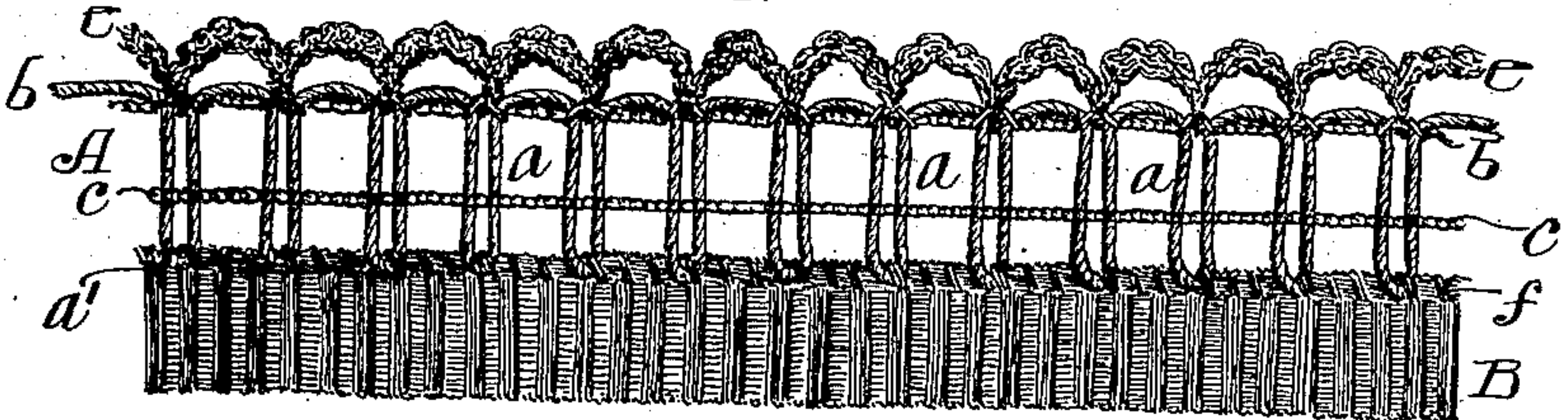


Fig. 4.

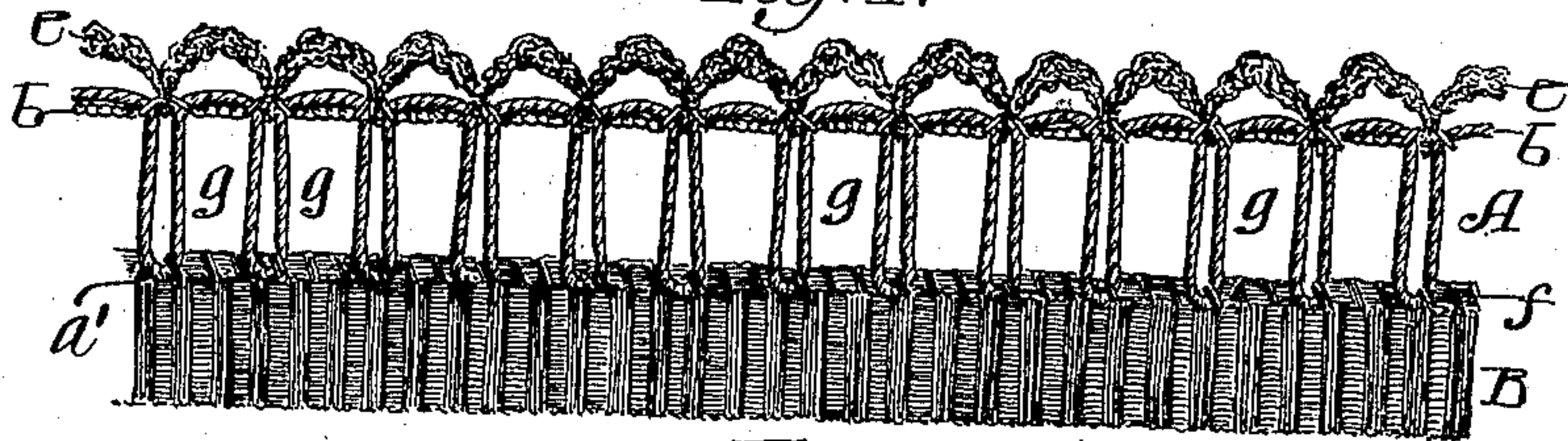
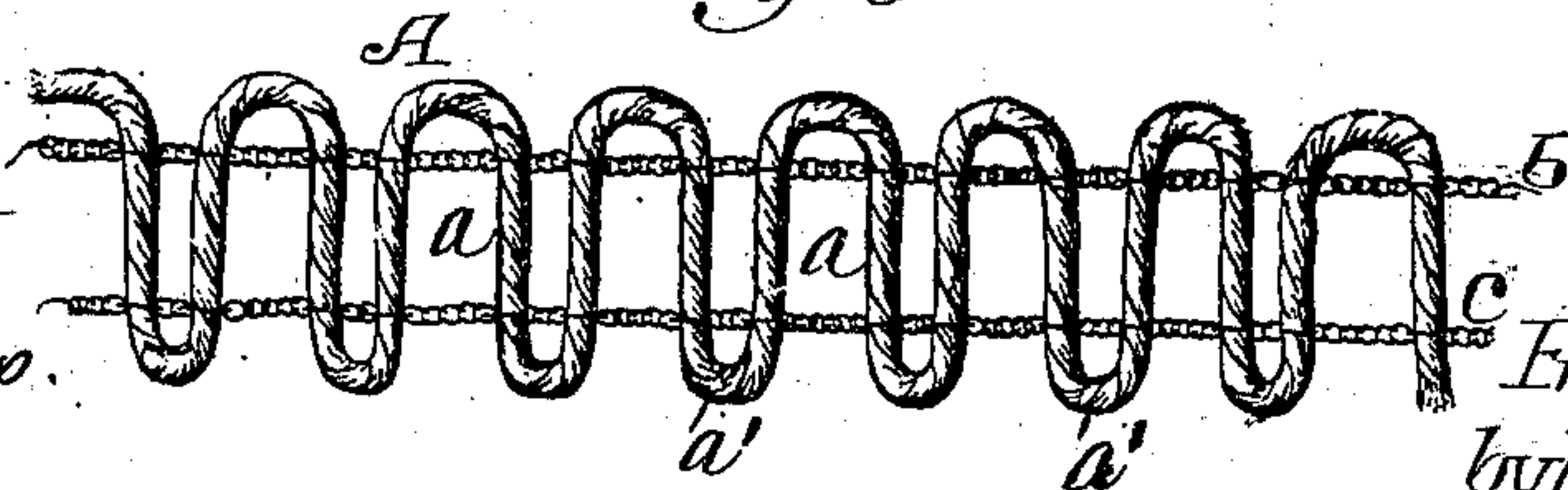


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

Titus H. Irons.

Will H. Burrows

Inventor.

Frank A. Byram

by his Attorneys

Howson & Howson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK A. BYRAM, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

TRIMMING.

996,001.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 20, 1911.

Application filed April 11, 1910. Serial No. 554,691.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK A. BYRAM, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Trimmings, of which the following is a specification.

The ordinary machine knit trimmings that are applied to knitted goods will not yield to any great extent with the goods, owing to the fact that all machine knit trimmings heretofore made were provided with a heading which was secured to the fabric by stitching.

The object of this invention is to make a lace trimming which can be applied to knitted goods and which will yield with the goods.

In the accompanying drawing:—Figure 1, is a view of my improved trimming as it leaves the machine; Fig. 2, is a view showing the heading course removed and the trimming ready to be applied to the goods; Fig. 3, is a view showing the trimming applied to the goods, with the binder thread running through the ribbon space; Fig. 4, is a view showing the trimming attached to the fabric with the binder thread removed; Fig. 5, is a view similar to Fig. 4, showing the ribbon in position; and Fig. 6, is a view of a modification of the top of the trimming showing the binder course nearer the ends of the loops than in the other figures.

Referring to Fig. 1, A is a trimming consisting of a series of elongated loops *a*, and a series of longitudinal courses *b*, *c* and *d* formed by knitting a chain stitch in the present instance. The top course *b* extends at the top edge of the trimming, the course *d* extends at the bottom edge of the trimming, and the course *c* extends through the ribbon space of the trimming at any point between the two other courses.

c is an ornamental top course made, as shown in Figs. 1 to 5, separate from the loops *a*, but it may be made a part of the loops, as shown in Fig. 6, where a plain top is desired. After the trimming is knitted, as shown in Fig. 1, the course *d* is removed, being of utility only during the knitting process and as it is made of a series of chain stitches it can be readily taken out by simply pulling the thread, leaving the trimming, as illustrated in Fig. 2, with the ends *a'* of the loops *a* free. The trimming in this condi-

tion is sold to the knitted goods manufacturer, who applies the trimming to the material, preferably, as shown in Fig. 3, by any elastic overseam stitch *f*, which not only secures the loops of the trimming to the fabric B, but also binds the edge of the fabric. The trimming can be applied either by placing the trimming on the face of the fabric with the loops at the edge of the fabric and running the material through an ordinary overseaming machine, or it can be placed some distance from the edge and the fabric trimmed and cut as desired.

After the trimming has been attached to the fabric, as shown in Fig. 3, the binder course *c*, which holds the loops in position while they are being attached to the fabric, is removed by simply drawing on the thread, as it is made of a series of chain stitches, leaving the ribbon space *g* clear, as shown in Fig. 4, so that the ribbon *i*, Fig. 5, can be readily run through the space. Thus it will be seen that the trimming is free to yield with the fabric, as there is no heading at the point where the trimming is attached to the fabric to prevent it from yielding.

It will be understood that the style of the trimming may be considerably modified without departing from the essential features of the invention, and that any suitable ornamental top can be used in connection with the loops forming the ribbon space. It will also be understood that the trimming can be used with or without the ribbon, as desired.

I claim:—

1. A trimming for fabrics having a series of loops and a course connecting said loops adjacent one of their ends to form therewith a complete article of manufacture; with a plurality of removable binding threads temporarily connecting the loops, one of said binding threads being distant from the other ends of said loops.

2. A trimming for fabrics including a series of loops; with a top course connecting said loops adjacent their ends to form therewith a complete article of manufacture; and a removable binding thread connecting the loops at points thereof distant from their bottom ends.

3. A trimming for fabrics consisting of a series of loops arranged to provide ribbon receiving spaces and having a top course

permanently connecting them to form a complete article of manufacture; a removable course engaging the loops adjacent one of their ends; and a second removable course
5 extending through the ribbon spaces of the loops, the two removable courses being made of chain stitches.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK A. BYRAM.

Witnesses:

WILLS A. BURROWES,
WM. A. BARR.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
