

C. Spinnagel.
Lining and Binding Fabric.

N^o 50,317.

Patented Oct. 3, 1865.

Fig. 1

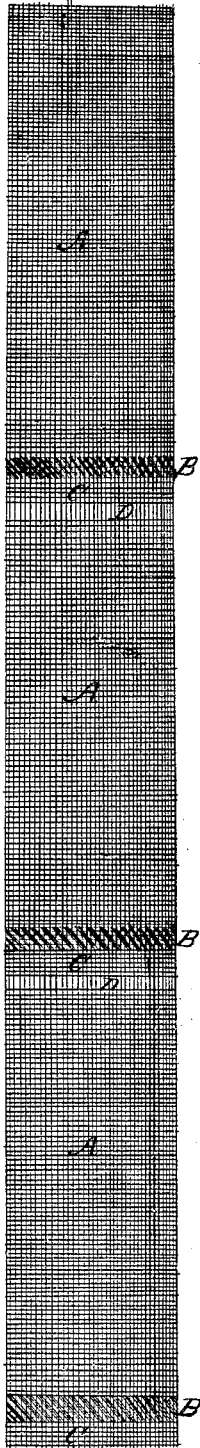


Fig. 2.

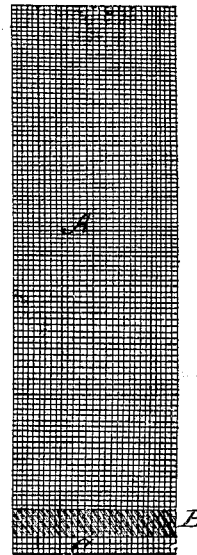
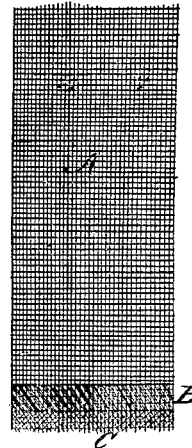


Fig. 3.



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CHARLES SPANNAGEL, OF BARMEN, PRUSSIA.

IMPROVED FABRIC FOR SKIRT LINING AND BINDING.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **50,317**, dated October 3, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES SPANNAGEL, of the city of Barmen, in the Kingdom of Prussia, have invented a new and Improved Mode of Manufacturing Skirt Borderings and Linings to be Applied to Wearing-Apparel; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Similar letters represent similar parts.

Heretofore in making dresses for females they have been bound at their lower or bottom edges with braids or tapes or narrow strips, such binding being usually, but not in all cases, of comparatively strong and thick weavings as compared with the fabric of which a dress and its lining are composed.

Now, this invention consists in forming and weaving such binding-tape or strong narrow fabric in combination with a fabric to be used for lining a dress, so that the part of the lining which comes near the lower or bottom edge of a female dress will have woven with it a strong narrow fabric suitable to form the binder to the bottom edge of the dress in which such lining fabric is used.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the fabric used for lining the dress, made of the desired width.

B is the binding-tape or strong narrow fabric, woven with the lining fabric A, to protect the bottom edge of the dress. This strong fabric B may be made either of the same color and material as the lining fabric A, or any other color and material to correspond to the dress may be woven in to produce a strong binding fabric. This strong fabric B is woven some little distance from the edge of the material, as shown in Figures II and III; or, if several widths of lining materials are woven together, this strong fabric B is woven some little distance from the place, D, where the same are cut apart, (see Fig. I.) so as to leave a small quantity or narrow edge, C, outside or beyond the strong binding fabric B, to facilitate the sewing on of the same, to the bottom of the female dress. This projecting piece or edge C may in some cases, when the lining material A is made of very light or thin material, be

woven heavier or thicker, as represented in Fig. III, to give greater hold while sewing the same on the dress.

When it is desired that the width of lining fabric should be comparatively small as compared with the width of the loom employed, several widths of lining fabric, each having its thick or strong fabric woven therewith suitable for a binder, may be woven side by side, as represented in Fig. I, as when weaving ribbons or narrow goods, where several shuttles are carried by the batten. When, however, a greater width of lining fabric is desired, then a loom suitable for weaving a single piece or width with its thick or strong binder fabric near the selvage may be used; or, in place of using several shuttles in order to produce several widths of fabric side by side in a wide loom, a single width of lining fabric of a width coinciding with the loom may be woven in a manner capable of being divided longitudinally into less widths, there being a series of strong or thick binders woven in parallel stripes at intervals apart, parallel with each other, so that when the wide fabric is cut or divided longitudinally each width of fabric, when separated from the others, will have at one of its edges a strong narrow fabric suitable for a binder; or a strong narrow binder fabric may be produced at each of the two selvages of a weaving suitable for a lining fabric, and then the fabric may be divided longitudinally, so as to form two pieces of lining fabric, each with a thick or strong binder fabric near its selvages on one of its edges; or the thick or strong narrow binder fabric may be woven or produced transversely of the fabric at intervals and the fabric afterward divided transversely; but it is preferred in all cases that the narrow binder fabric should be produced longitudinally of the lining fabric, as by so doing more and, if desired, a different class of warp-threads may be employed in producing the narrow binder fabric than are used for producing a like width of the lining fabric which is combined therewith.

Ordinarily fabrics for lining females' dresses have been of plain or tabby weavings; but in some cases twill weavings have been used for this purpose.

In carrying out this invention the parts of the fabrics which are to constitute the linings

or parts of the linings of females' dresses may be of tabby or other classes of weavings as heretofore used, while the narrow parts or portions thereof which are to be used as binders to the bottom edges of the dresses may, and it is desirable that they should, be woven either as strong twills or cords or other strong forms of weaving.

I would here state that I make no claim to the weaving either of the two parts of a fabric, whether it be the lining part or the binder part, when considered separate and apart, the one from the other. The peculiarity of the invention consists in their combination in the act of weaving, so that in making up a lady's dress, in place of having a detached or separate narrow fabric for a binder to bind the bottom edge of the dress, the binder used forms part of the lining fabric, and in making a dress it will be lapped or folded over or on the edge of the fabric of which the dress is formed, and such binder fabric will be sewed to the lower edge of the dress when applying the lining fabric thereto.

In weaving lining fabrics in conjunction with binder fabrics according to this invention, whether the binding fabrics are woven at the edge or in the midst of the lining fabrics, as

above explained, it is preferred that there should be a small quantity or narrow edge of a comparatively thin fabric corresponding in weaving with the lining fabric or of other form of weaving outside or beyond the outer edge of the narrow binder fabric, in order that the needles used in sewing the binder fabric on the bottom edges of females' dresses may not be required to pass through the thicker or stronger weavings constituting the binder fabrics. This, however, although preferred, is not essential.

Having now fully described the nature of my said invention and improvements, what I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The herein-described skirt bordering and binding as a new article of manufacture, when combined together in the manner and for the purposes substantially as set forth and specified.

In witness whereof I, the said CHARLES SPANNAGEL, have hereunto set my hand and seal this second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

CHARLES SPANNAGEL. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

GEÖRG HEMPEL,

WM. BLANKEMANN.