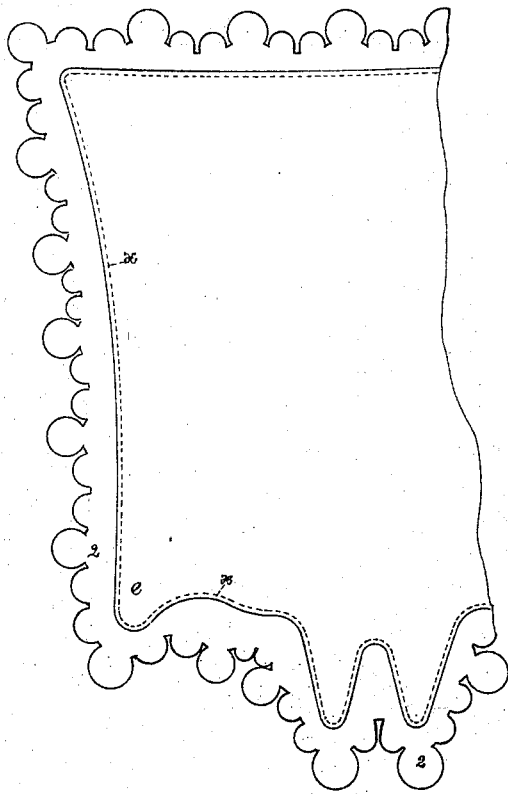


G. H. DIMOND & S. D. CASTLE.
Lined Fur Robes.

No. 209,333.
Fig. 1.



Patented Oct. 29, 1878.

Fig. 2.

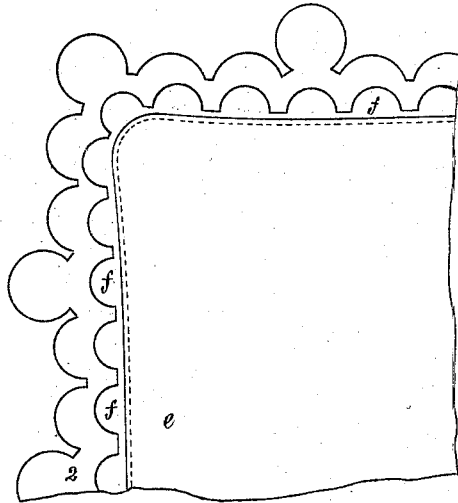


Fig. 3.

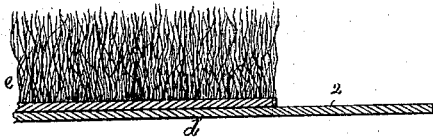


Fig. 4.

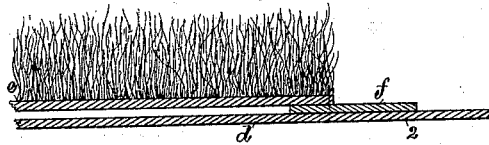


Fig. 6.

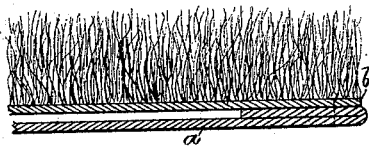
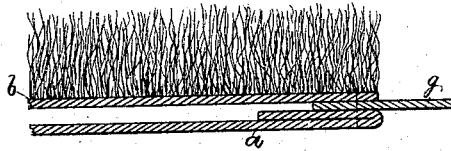


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. DIMOND AND SAMUEL D. CASTLE, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

IMPROVEMENT IN LINED FUR ROBES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **209,333**, dated October 29, 1878; application filed July 30, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE H. DIMOND and SAMUEL D. CASTLE, both of Bridgeport, county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lined Fur Robes, which is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in lined fur robes; and consists chiefly in a skin having a lining the free edge of which is extended beyond the edge of the skin, and beyond the stitches uniting it with the skin, said skin and lining constituting a robe, and being an improved article of manufacture.

In the manufacture of lined fur robes as heretofore commonly practiced the edges of the lining have been turned or folded inward toward the wrong side of the skin, and the said skin and the turned edge of the lining have been united by a thread carried by a hand-operated needle, the thread passing through three thicknesses of material, and the stitch being that commonly known as the "running stitch." A robe formed in this way presents a coarse-appearing thick edge, which is frequently made yet thicker by the introduction of a binding between the lining and the skin to give an appearance of finish.

In this our invention the free edge of the lining, made larger than the skin, is permitted to project or extend sufficiently outside of and beyond the edge of the skin and the stitches uniting the lining and skin to enable the said free edge to be treated as a border, and be ornamented or otherwise finished.

Figure 1 represents the hair face of a skin, having a lining projected beyond the skin, and ornamentally cut to form a border. Fig. 2 represents a portion of a robe having a bordering-strip introduced between the lining and skin. Figs. 3 and 4 are, respectively, sections of the edges of the robes shown in Figs. 1 and 2; and Figs. 5 and 6 are sections of common robes with and without borders, the linings being turned in in the usual way.

Referring to the old form of robe shown in Figs. 5 and 6, it will be noticed that the lining *a*, at its edge, is turned backward upon itself,

and is united to the skin *b* by a series of hand-stitches. In this old form of robe care must be taken to prepare a lining larger than the skin, and then to turn the edge of the lining back upon itself until it is of the same size or smaller than the skin, which operation requires very considerable time and care; but, owing to the adjacent irregular-curved and straight edges, the difficulty of folding the lining evenly and without puckers or plaits at the places where opposite curves occur is greatly enhanced, and the turned edge of the lining following the irregular edge of the skin is thereby necessarily made very bungling.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 3, illustrating our improved robe, the lining *d*, made larger than the skin, has the skin *e* laid flat upon it, so that the free edge of the lining extends beyond the edge of the skin, as at 2, entirely about the said skin. After which, by means of a sewing-machine, the edges of the skin and the lining are united by a series of machine-made stitches, *x*, which are made to pass through and through the skin and lining, fastening the same together very closely. After stitching the skin and lining together the projecting free edge of the lining is pinked or otherwise cut, so as to project uniformly, and for the desired distance for the formation of a border, 2.

This our plan, besides saving much time in properly placing the lining and skin together to be sewed, also enables us to produce a robe having a more beautiful edge, and by the employment of sewing-machine stitches the cost of sewing is greatly reduced and the quality of the work improved.

If desired, an independent bordering-strip, *f*, may be introduced (as at Figs. 2 and 4) between the lining and skin, thereby making a double border of the same or different colors, according to the material used for the lining and border. In Fig. 5, the border is represented at *g*.

We claim—

1. As an article of manufacture, a lined fur robe composed of a skin and a lining having its free edges extended beyond the edges of

the skin, the skin and lining being united by a series of stitches extended through both the skin and lining.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a robe composed of a skin and a lining, the free edges of which are extended beyond the edges of the skin, and a bordering-strip inserted between the skin and the extended

edges of the lining, the skin, the lining, and the bordering-strip being united by a line of stitching, substantially as described.

GEORGE H. DIMOND.
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Witnesses:

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