# G. Rehfuss.

## Eyeleting Machine.

No. 43707 Patented Aug. 2, 1864.

FIG. 1.

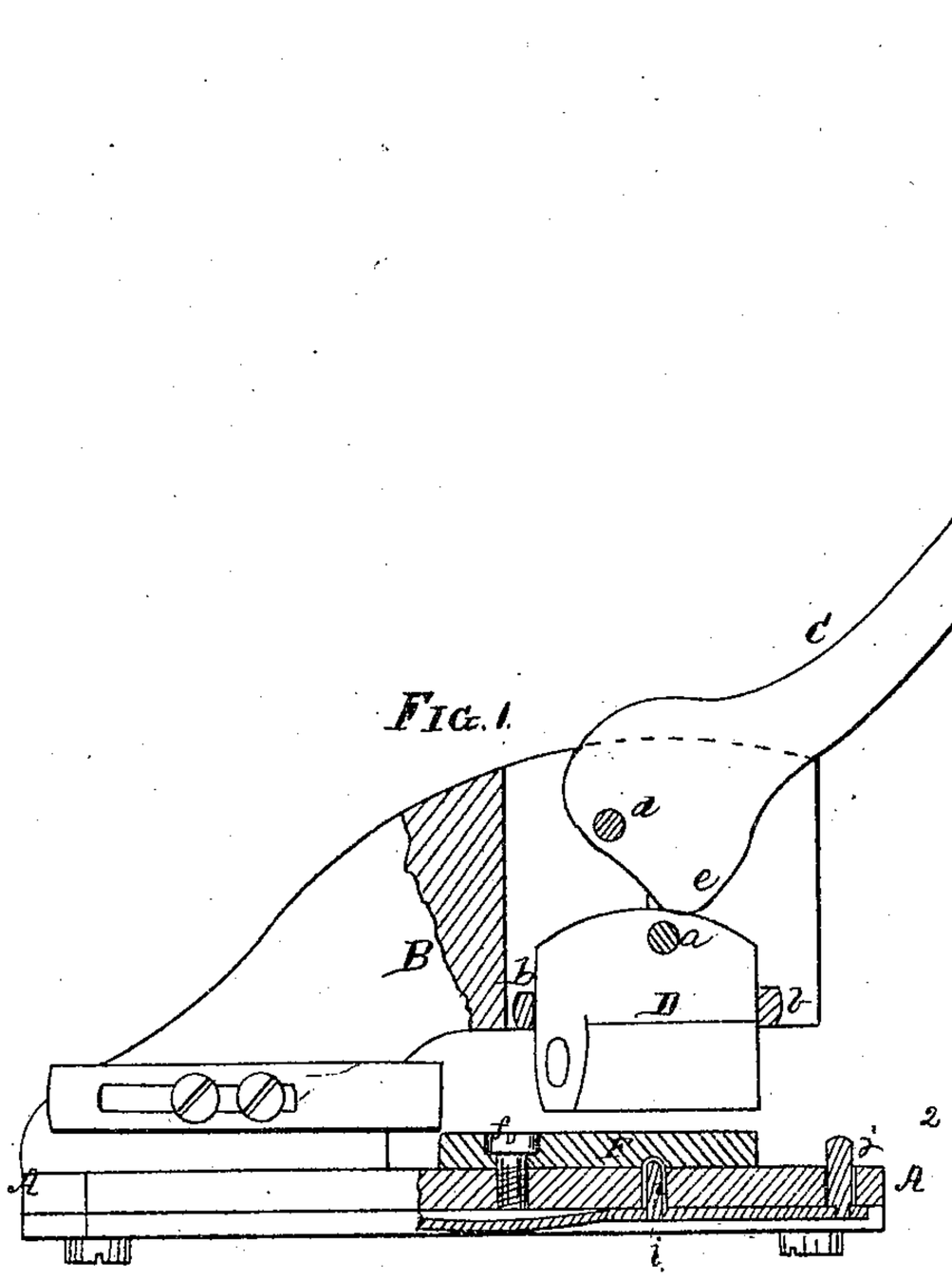



FIG. 2.

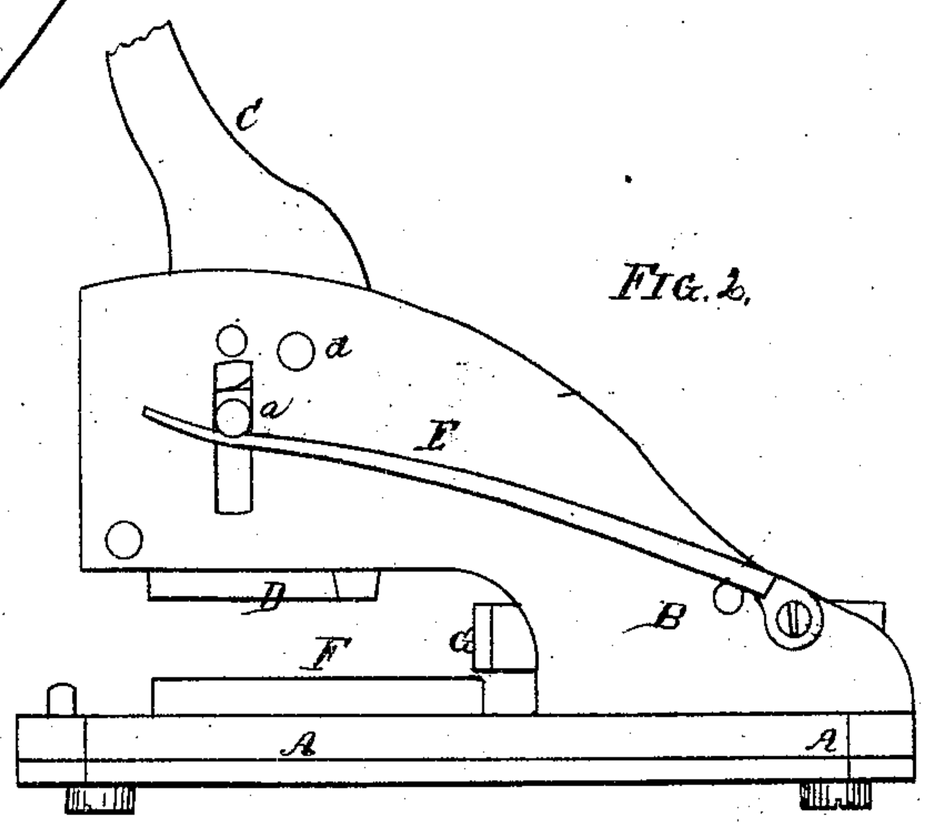



FIG. 3.

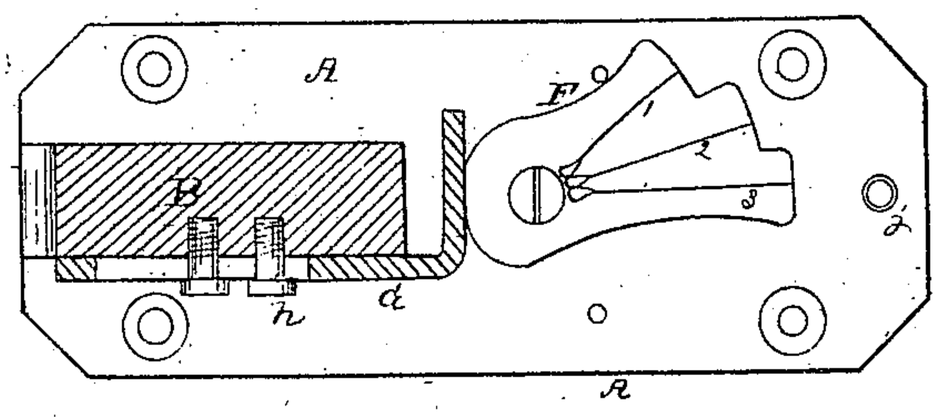
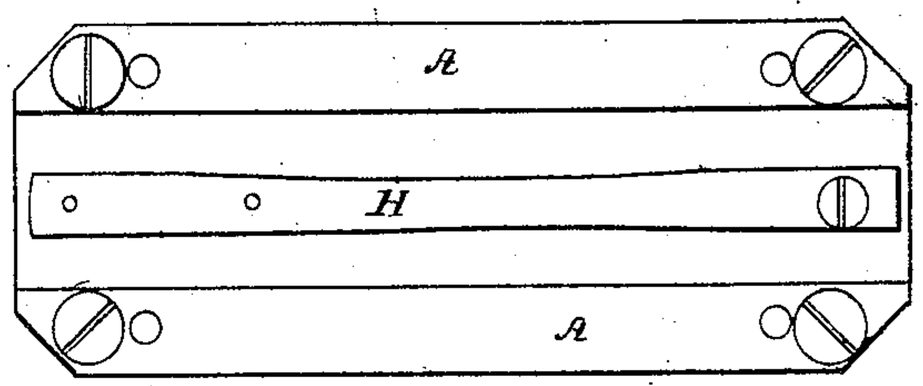



FIG. 4.




Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE REHFUSS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR CUTTING BUTTON-HOLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **43,707**, dated August 2, 1864.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE REHFUSS, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented a Machine for Cutting Button-Holes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked ther o n.

My invention relates to machines or instruments for cutting button-holes; and it consists of a movable base constructed substantially as described hereinafter, and having two or more incisions of different lengths, in combination with a cutting-die, which, by a proper adjustment of the said movable plate, can be made to cut button-holes of different lengths.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation.

On reference to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side view, partly in section, of my machine for cutting button-holes; Fig. 2, an exterior view of the machine; Fig. 3, a sectional plan on the line 1 2, Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 an inverted plan view of the machine.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A is the base of the machine, which has suitable holes for receiving screws for the attachment of the instrument to a table or bench. From the base A projects the stationary arm B, the outer portion of which is divided so as to leave a space for the reception of the lower end of the lever C and the upper end of the die D, the latter having a pin, *a*, which passes through a slot in the stationary arm B and bears upon a spring, E, Fig. 2, secured to the stationary arm B, the said spring tending to maintain both die and lever in an elevated position. This die is guided by strips *b b*, the lower end being reduced to a sharp cutting-edge of the form of the button-hole to be cut, one end of this edge being so formed as to entirely cut away a portion of the fabric, as in other button-hole-cutting machines. The lever C is hung to a pin, *d*, which passes through the stationary arm, there being at the lower end of this lever a cam-like projection, *e*, for bearing on the rounded top of the die D.

F is the movable base on which the fabric to be cut is placed. This base consists of a plate of the peculiar form represented in Fig. 3, and is secured to the base-plate A of the machine by a set-screw, *f*, on which it is arranged to turn. In the face of this movable base are cut three incisions, 1, 2, and 3, each of which is at the end nearest the set-screw *f* of the pear shape represented, so as to correspond with the similarly-shaped cutting-edge of the die D.

In a recess on the under side of the base-plate A is a spring, H, from which two pins, *i* and *j*, project through openings in the said base-plate, the pin *i* fitting into one of three orifices in the under side of the movable base F.

It will be seen that owing to the peculiar form of the outer end of the movable base the three incisions 1, 2, and 3 are of different lengths, to suit the different lengths of button-holes which have to be cut. In Fig. 3 the movable base F has been so adjusted that the longest incision 3 will coincide with the cutting-edge of the die D when the latter is depressed, the base being held in this position by the projection *i* on the spring H.

When the machine has to be used for cutting shorter button-holes, the spring H is depressed by placing a finger on the projection *j*, thereby withdrawing the pin *i* from the notch in the movable base F, and setting the latter at liberty, so that it can be moved to such a point that one of the shorter incisions will coincide with the cutting-edge of the die, when the pin *i* will take its place in another orifice, so that the base may be held in the desired position.

A bent bar, G, so secured to the stationary arm B as to be adjustable thereon, serves as a stop by which the distance of the button-hole from the edge of the fabric is determined. On depressing the lever C its cam-like projection *e* will act on the upper rounded edge of the die D, and cause its cutting-edge to sever the fabric on the movable base F, the length of the cut depending, not on the length of the cutting-edge of the die, but on the extent of that portion of the movable base which is immediately below the said cutting-edge.

On releasing the lever C, the spring E will restore the same as well as the die D to their former elevated positions.

I do not desire to confine myself to any particular mechanism for depressing the cutting-die D, to any particular number of incisions in the base F, or to any particular form of frame-work for the machine; but

I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A movable base, F, constructed substantially as described, and having two or more incisions of different lengths, in combination with a button-hole-cutting die.

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

GEO. REHFUSS.

Witnesses:

JOHN WHITE,

CHARLES HOWSON.