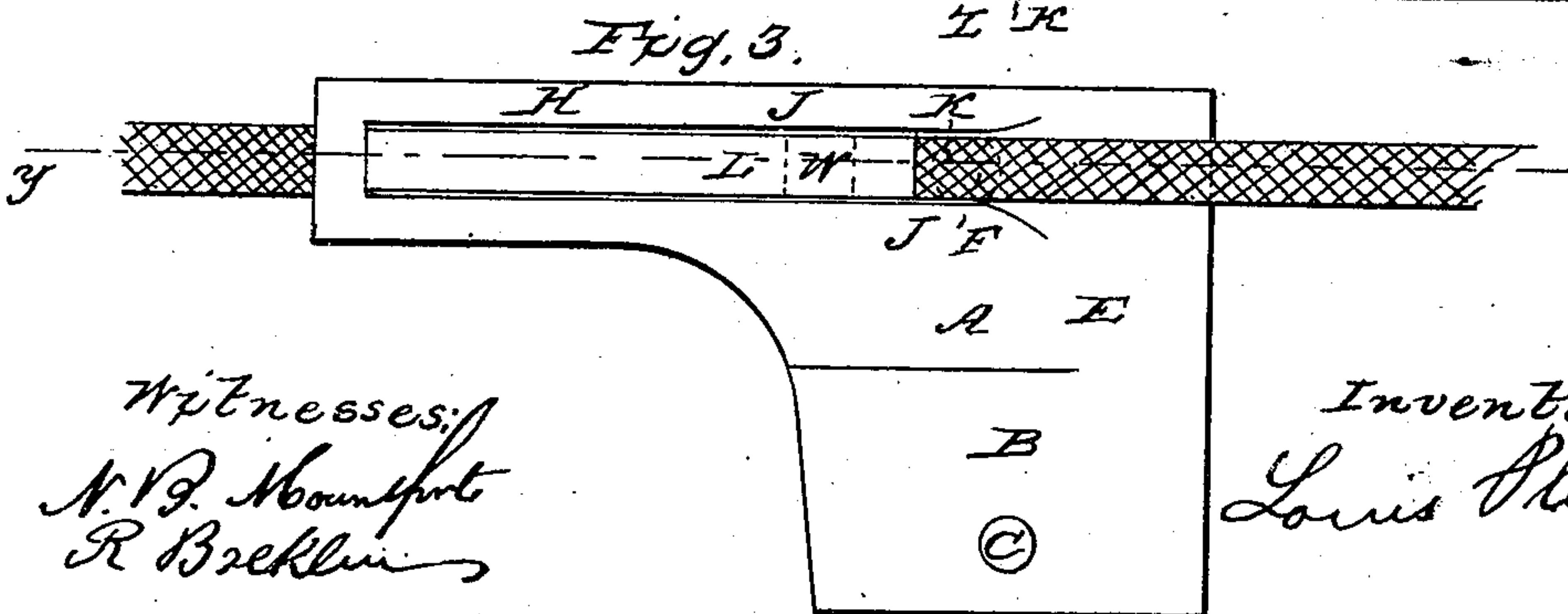
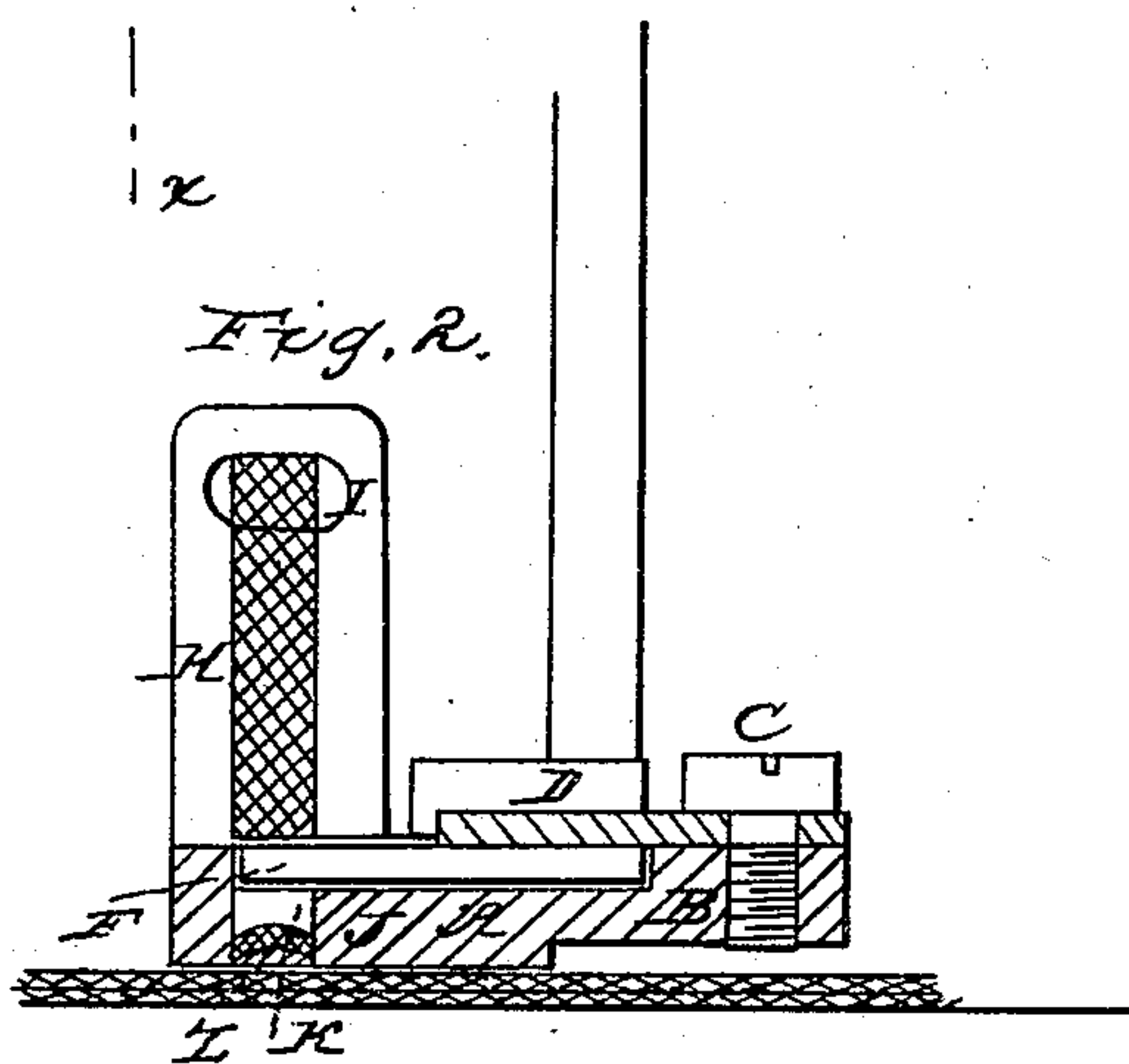
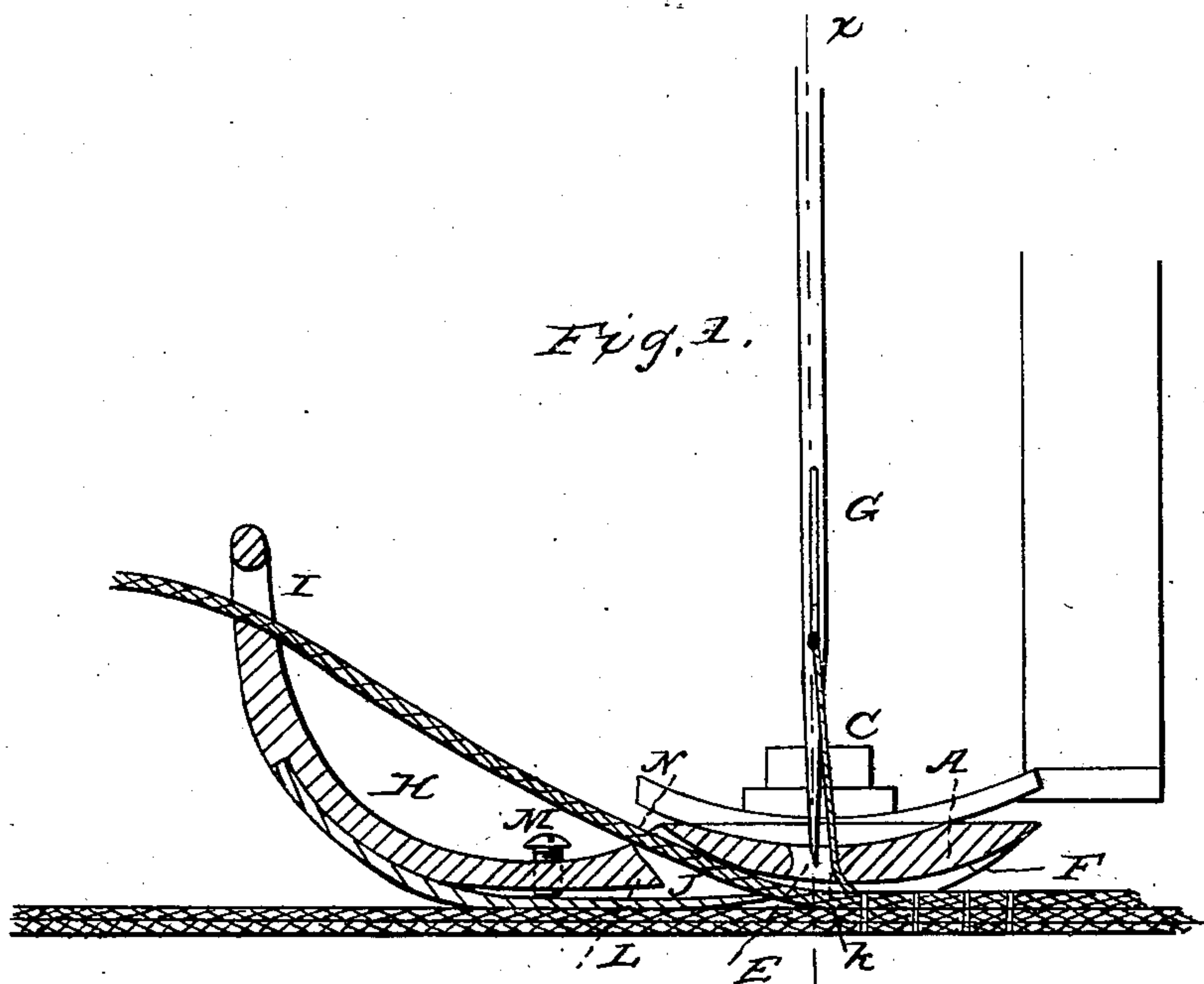


L. PLANER.

Braiding Guide for Sewing Machines.

No. 47,171.

Patented April 4, 1865.



Witnesses:
N. B. Mountfort
R. Breckin

Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS PLANER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN BRAIDING-GUIDES FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 47,171, dated April 4, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS PLANER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Braiding-Guides for Sewing-Machines; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, made on an enlarged scale, in which—

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal vertical section of my improved braiding-guide, shown in operation with a sewing-machine; the plan of section being taken in the line of sewing and feeding. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the same, the plan of section being indicated by the line *xx*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an inverted plan view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

The nature of this invention consists in providing the groove in which the braid is guided under the needle of a sewing-machine with a concave bottom and a flat spring in a manner such that this spring presses the braid, in passing through said groove, constantly toward the deeper part of said concave bottom, whereby the braid is prevented from passing to one side of the groove, and hence a less experienced operator can control the braid, in laying the same in curved directions upon the cloth, with more facility than with the braiding-guides now known or used.

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

A, Figs. 1, 2, and 3, represents the body of this braiding-guide, which is provided with the usual extension, B, the set-screw C, and the plate D, to secure the same to the pad of an ordinary sewing-machine. The under face, E, of the body of the guide is made convex, as usual, to allow the cloth to pass freely under and from under the guide.

F is the needle-hole of the guide, and G (shown in blue lines) represents the needle of the machine.

H is an arm extending backward and upward from the needle-hole and in a contrary direction to that of the line of feed-motion, the raised end terminating in a loop, I.

J is a groove cut in the under surface of the guide-body A, extending from the needle-hole

in contrary direction of the feed-motion of the machine, and the same is of proper dimension to guide the braid under the needle. The bottom of the groove J is made concave, as clearly shown at K, Fig. 2. In the end of the groove J is secured a flat spring, L, which extends forward and terminates very near the needle-hole, and is made to vibrate and bear against the concave bottom of the groove J, but is prevented from bearing with too great a pressure against this bottom by means of a small set-screw, M, fixed in the arm H of the guide.

N is an opening communicating from the groove J to the upper surface of the guide. Now, when a braid is to be guided and sewed upon the cloth, as indicated by red lines in Fig. 1, the cloth (shown in black lines) is, as usual, passed under the braid-guide, and between it and the sewing-table, and the braid is passed from its spool through the loop I, then through the opening N into the groove J, and, passing finally between the bottom of said groove J and the end of the spring L, comes under the needle-hole, where it meets the cloth and is sewed to it in passing by the needle of the machine.

From the foregoing it will be clearly perceived that the braid, in passing between the spring L and the concave bottom of the groove J, is constantly pressed into the center of the groove, and is thereby safely guided, so as to pass properly under the needle, and the inconvenience to the operator of guiding the braid properly in sewing the braid upon the cloth in curves is greatly reduced, and such work can be produced in less time and by less experienced operators than with the present known or used braiding-guides.

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

1. Providing the groove J with a concave bottom and a spring, L, to operate in the manner and for the purpose herein specified.

2. The arrangement of the set-screw M, with spring L, for regulating the pressure of the spring upon the braid in passing under the bottom of the groove J, substantially as herein set forth.

LOUIS PLANER.

Witnesses:

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