

G. VINCENT.
Sewing-Machine Binder.

No. 59,879.

Patented Nov. 20, 1866.

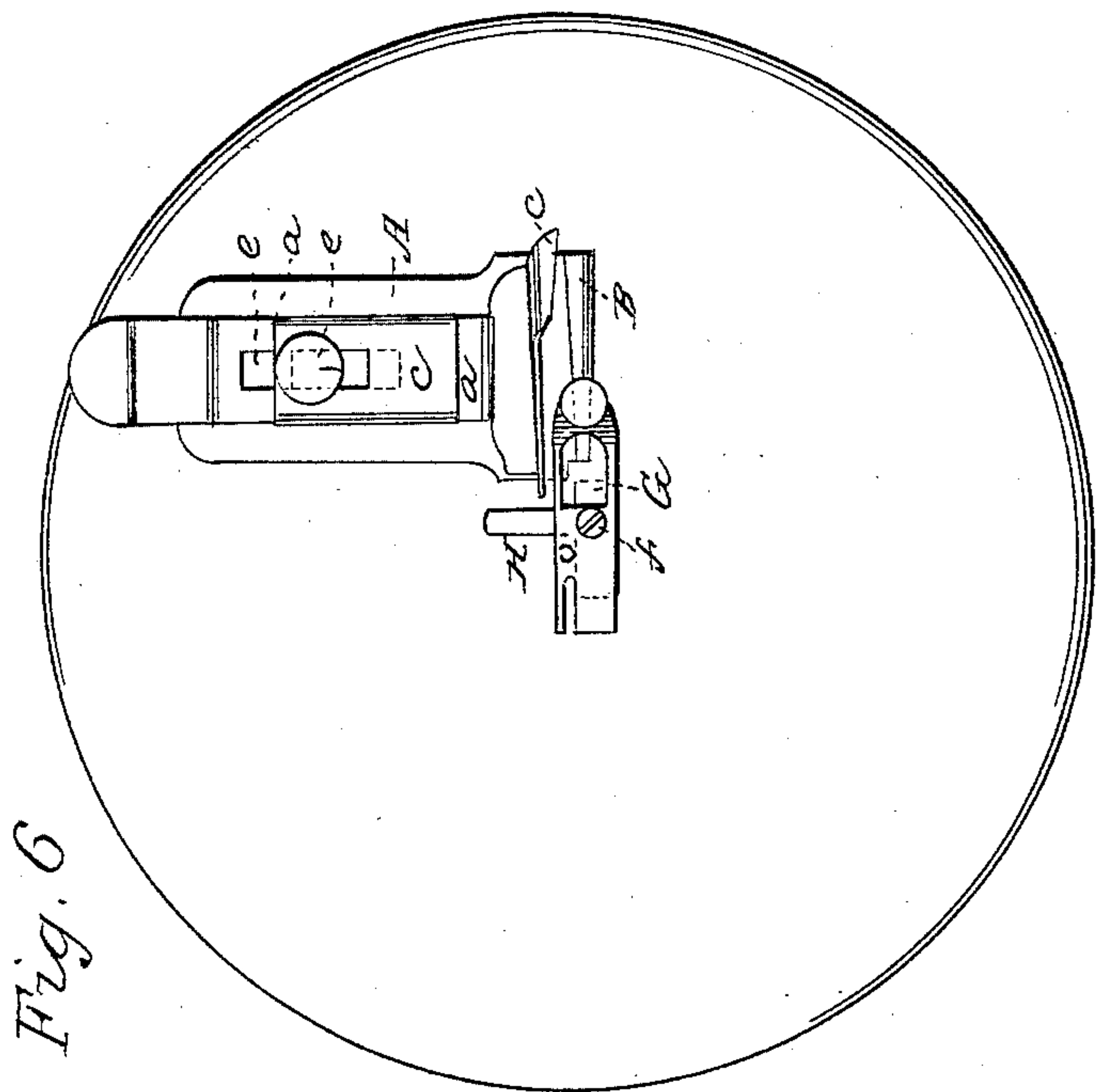


Fig. 6

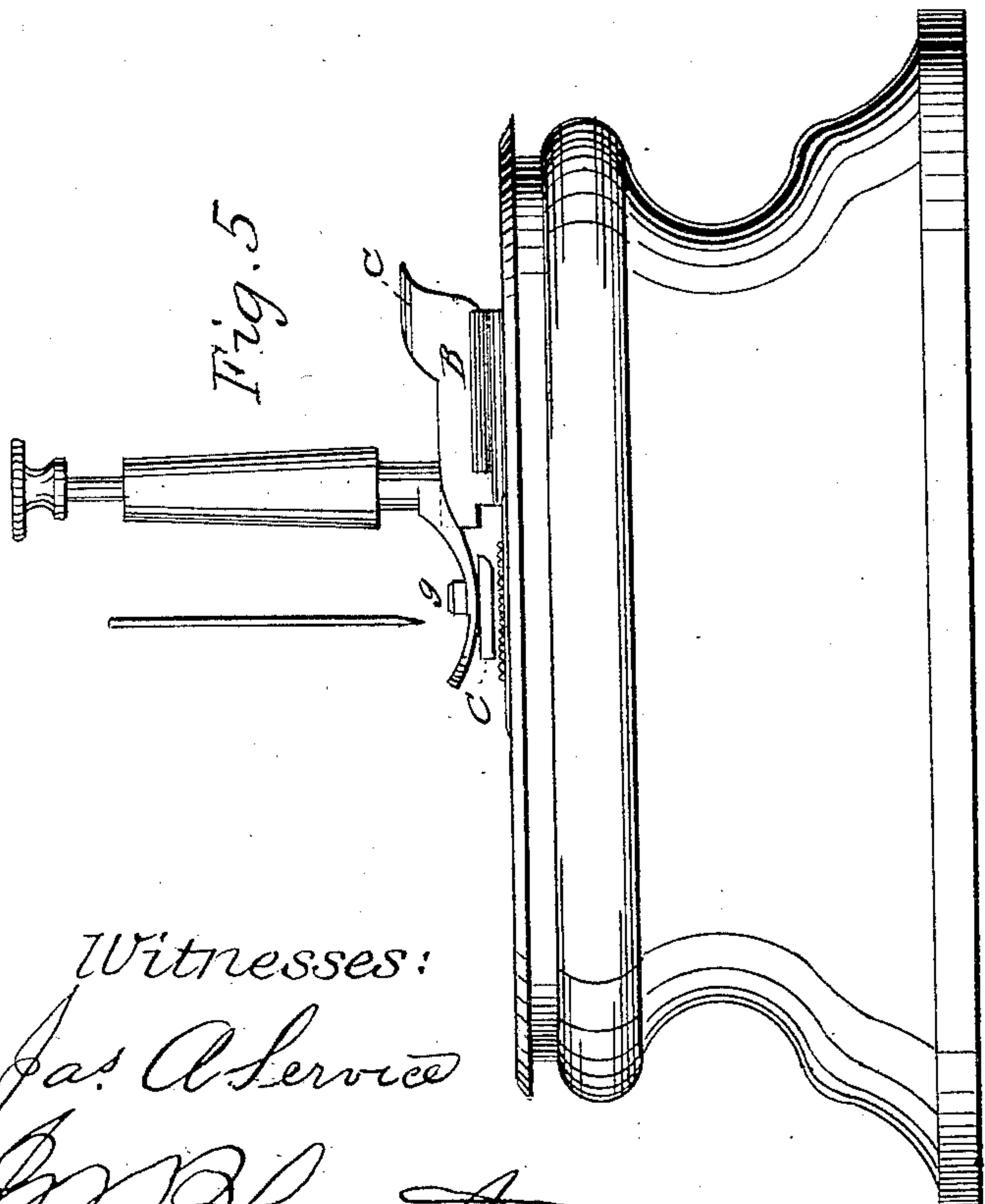


Fig. 5

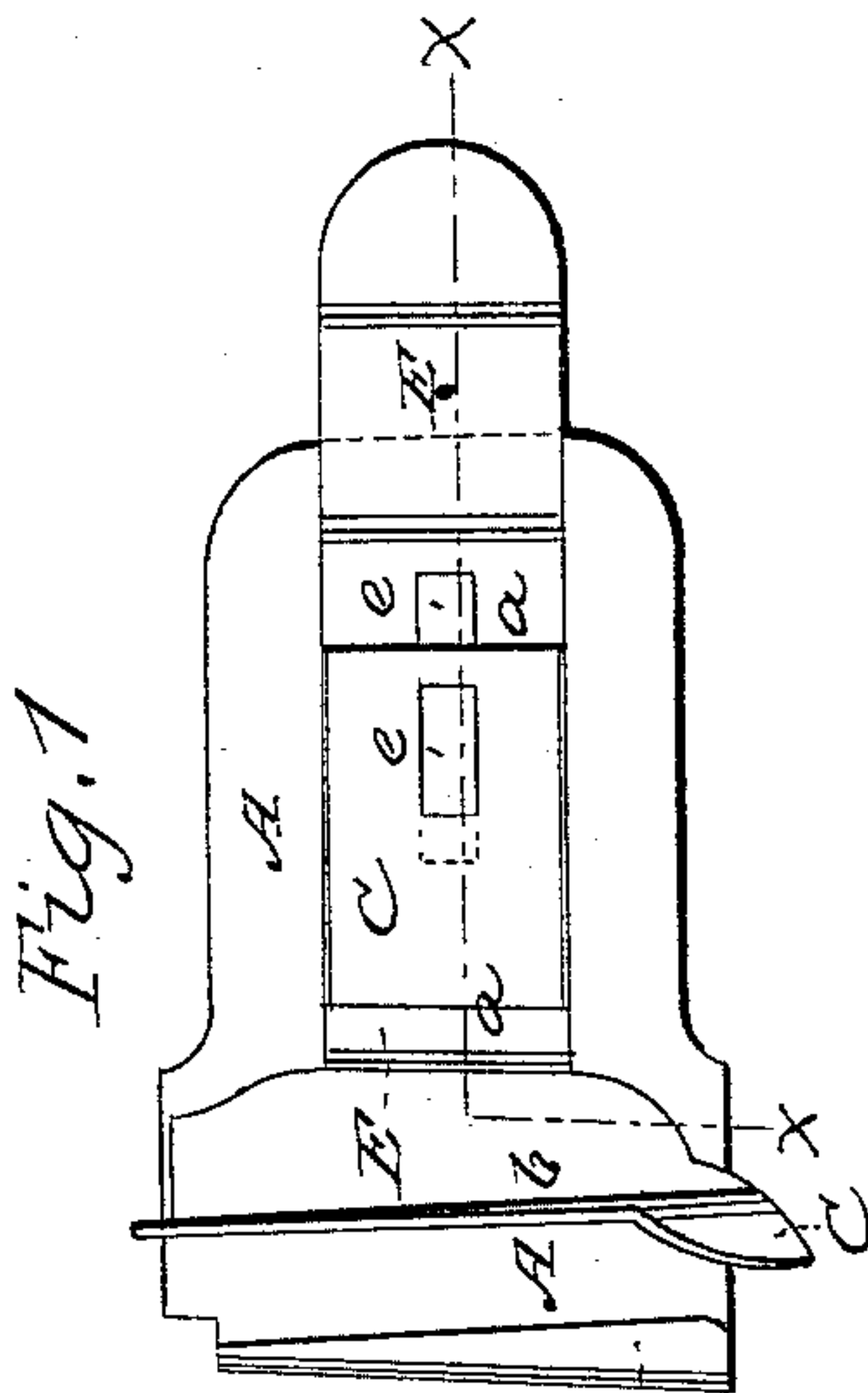


Fig. 1

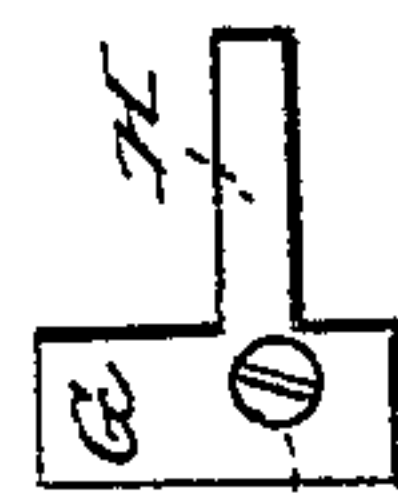


Fig. 3

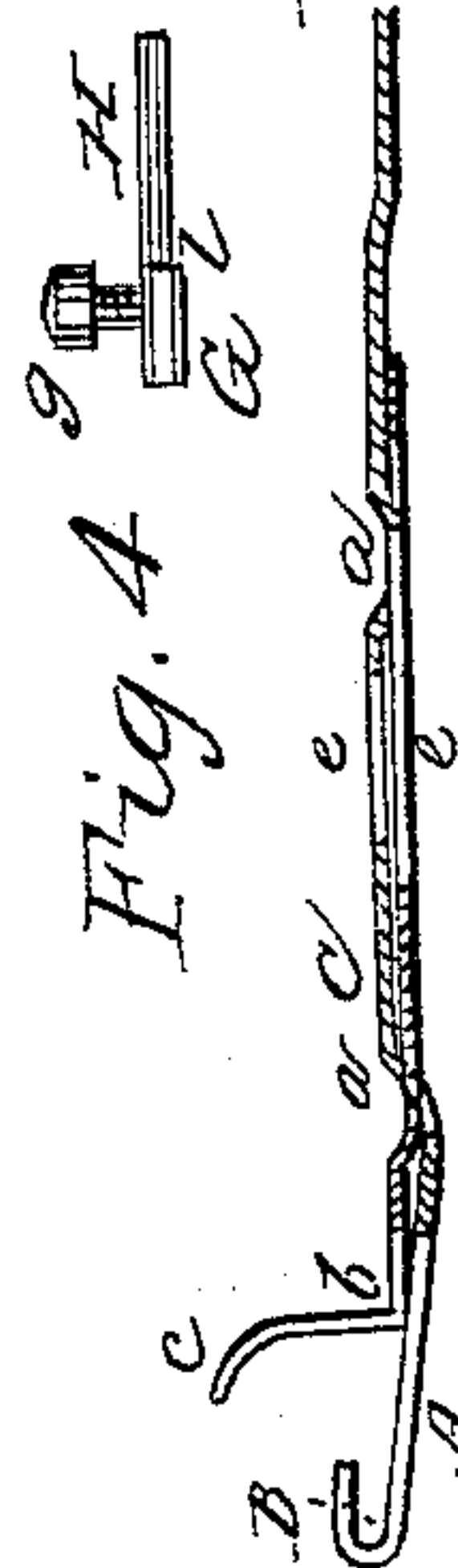


Fig. 4

Fig. 2

Witnesses:

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Geo. Vincent
Per Munnif Attys

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IMPROVEMENT IN BINDER FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

GEORGE VINCENT, OF STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

Letters Patent No. 59,879, dated November 20, 1866.

SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, GEORGE VINCENT, of Stockton, in the county of San Joaquin, and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Binders for Sewing-Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in binders for sewing-machines and the binder made according to my invention is provided with a plate of metal with openings, through which moves a plate so arranged as to form a gauge which can be regulated to suit any width of binding, while a curve in the plate serves as a guide to the lower edge of the binding. It is also provided with a piece of metal so constructed as to form a guide for the upper edge of the binding, and to turn it over so as to give an equal width to both sides of the binding. It also, by means of a shoulder on its lower side, regulates the distance of the seam from the edge of the binding, and serves as a guide for its upper edge.

Figure 1 is a top view of the guide for the lower edge of the binding, and the attached gauge for regulating it to any width of the binding.

Figure 2 is a side sectional elevation of the same taken through the line *x x*.

Figure 3 is a top view of the guide for the upper edge of the binding.

Figure 4 is a side elevation of the same.

Figure 5 is a front elevation of the cloth-plate of a sewing-machine, showing the relative position of the needle, presser-foot, and the parts of the binder.

Figure 6 is a top view of the cloth-plate with the different parts in their respective positions.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A, fig. 1, is a thin, flat plate of metal bent into a curve at B, as is plainly shown in fig. 2. This curve serves as a guide to the lower edge of the binding. The central portion of this plate, at C, is slightly raised so as to admit the plate E, which passes under the part C, and through openings in the plate A, to the upper surface at *a a*. This plate is bent at right angles at the point *b*, and has a projection at *c* which is bent over so as to give the binding the right direction. The plate A and the plate E have slots, *e e*, through them, and coinciding so as to allow the set-screw, shown in red in fig. 6, to pass through and secure the guide to the cloth-plate, and also to fasten the movable plate at any desired point, as the binding may be wide or narrow. G, figs. 3 and 4, represents the body of the guide for the upper edge of the binding, which is fastened to the presser-foot by the set-screw *g*. H is a small spur projecting from the part G, at right angles, and slightly rounded on the side towards the lower guide, so as to allow the binding to move easily under it. The spur H is somewhat thinner than the part G, so that a shoulder is formed at *i*, fig. 4, which serves as an inside guide for the edge of the binding.

In order to show clearly its use, I will now proceed to describe its operation, using for this purpose the Florence sewing-machine, to which the binder is fitted, although they may be applied to any of the machines now in use.

When it is desired to use the binder, the set-screw on the cloth-plate of the machine is passed through the slots *e e*, in the plate A and the plate E. The guide for the upper edge of the binding is then fastened to the presser-foot by passing the head of the set-screw *g* through the slot in the presser-foot, and after moving it down to the narrow part of the slot, fixing it firmly, so that the spur H projects in the direction represented in fig. 6. The lower edge of the binding is then inserted into the curve B and moved along till it reaches the spur H, under which it passes and is turned over towards the front, so that the upper edge of the same touches the shoulder *i*. The plate E is then moved forward until the curved part, *c*, comes against the curve in the binding and the under edge rests against the inside of the curve B, when it is fixed by the set-screw, which holds it to the cloth-plate. The edge of the cloth to be bound is then placed against the inside curve of the binding and the needle set in motion. The lower edge of the binding will be pressed into the curve B, and the upper edge will be turned over by the spur H, and, as it rests against the shoulder *i*, will be kept in place, so that the line of stitching will always be at the same distance from the edge of the binding. The set-screw, *g*, has a little motion from side to side in the slot in the presser-foot, so that the shoulder *i* will be nearer or further from the line of the needle, thus causing the seam to be nearer to or further from the edge of the binding.

Among the advantages to be gained by the use of this binder are, first, its instant adjustability to any

thickness of work, from the fact that the guide for the upper edge of the binding is attached to the presser-foot, so as to be entirely distinct from the rest of the binder; second, its great simplicity, especially the plan for the adjustment to different widths of binding, and the ease with which binding may be put in and taken out, and, notwithstanding the fact that there is but little to confine the binding, it never gets out of place; third, the use of the guide, for the upper edge of the binding, as an inside guide for keeping the seam at an equal distance from the edge of the work.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination of the plates A and C with the block G, and its spur H, operating substantially as above described and for the purpose herein set forth.

The above specification of my invention signed by me this 30th day of April, A. D. 1866.

GEORGE VINCENT.

Witnesses:

L. M. CUTTING,
W. H. VANVLEAT.