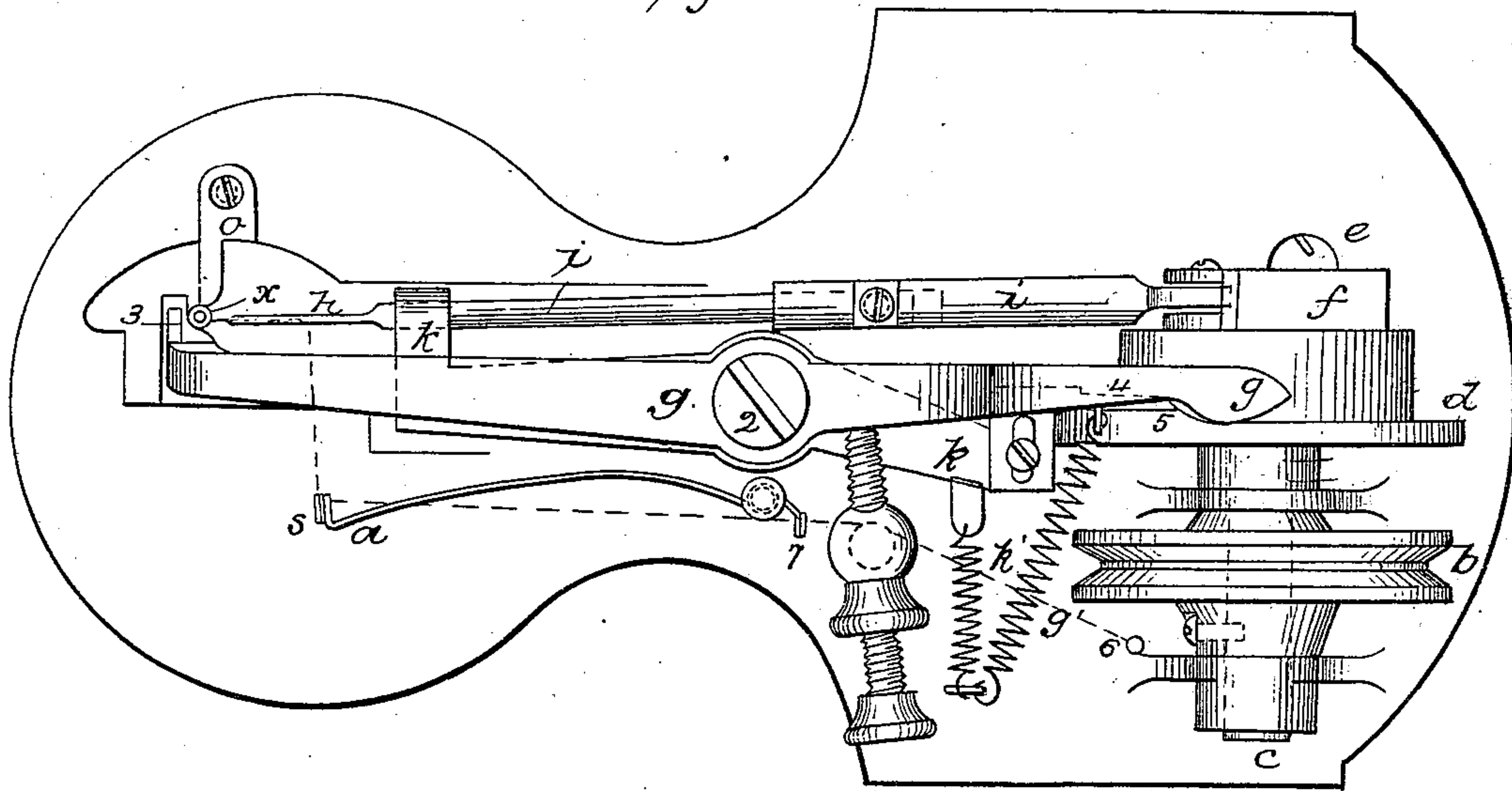


**J. FANNING.**  
**Sewing Machine.**

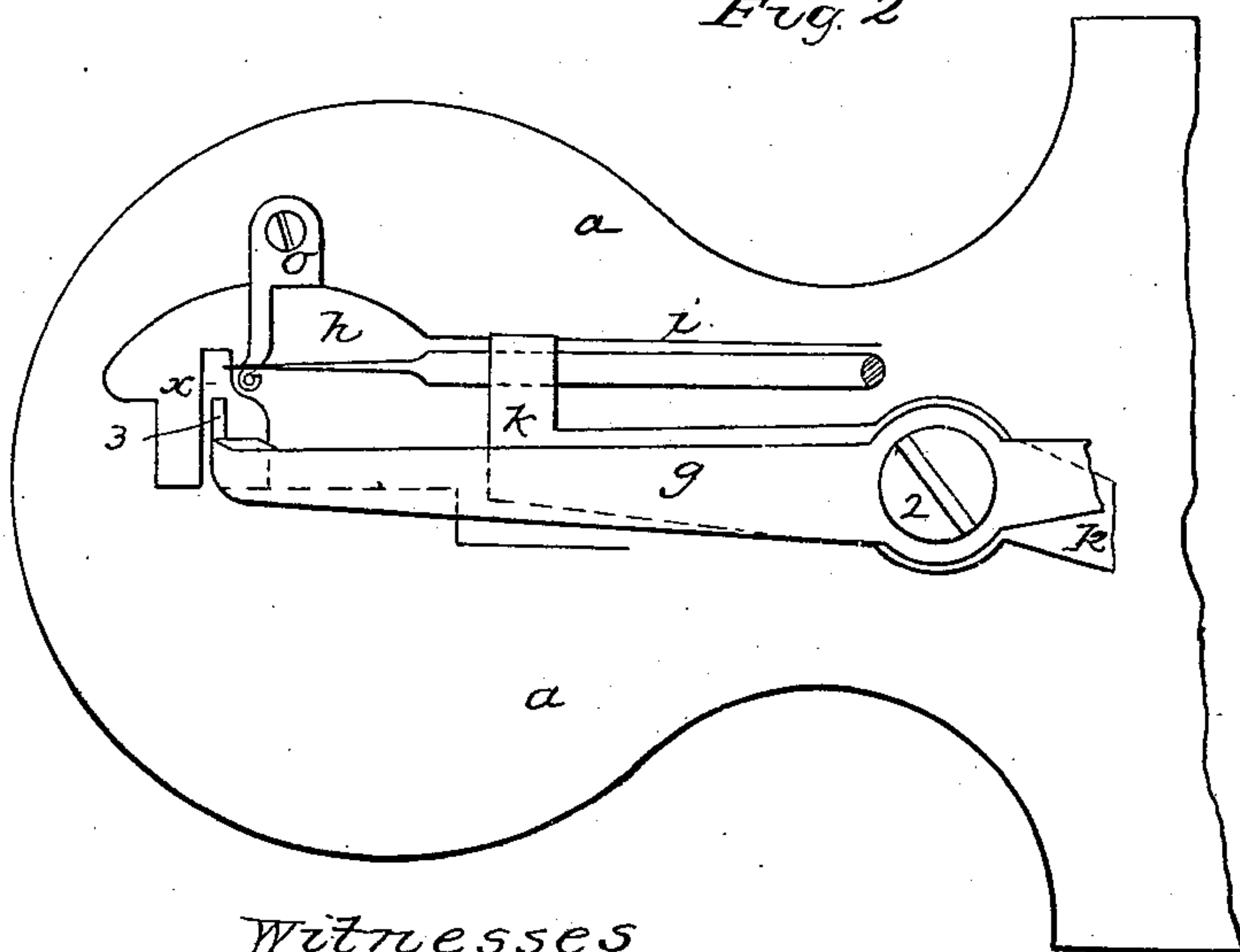
No. 72,829.

Patented Dec. 31, 1867.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2*



Witnesses  
Chas. H. Smith  
Geo. D. Walker

Inventor  
 John. Fanning  
 per L. W. Sewell  
 Atty

# United States Patent Office.

JOHN FANNING, OF BROOKLYN, ASSIGNOR TO JOHN S. ANDREWS, OF  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

*Letters Patent No. 72,829, dated December 31, 1867.*

## IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING-MACHINES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, JOHN FANNING, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented, made, and applied to use, a certain new and useful Improvement in Sewing-Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the said invention, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making part of this specification, wherein—

Figure 1 is an inverted plan of a sewing-machine, showing my improvement, the looper being about to enter the loop of needle-thread, and

Figure 2 is a similar view, showing the loop of needle-thread distended ready for the needle to pass through it.

Similar marks of reference denote the same parts.

The object of this invention is to provide means for sewing with a single looped stitch, or with a two-thread looped stitch, by the same machine, with a very slight change of the parts.

I will proceed to describe the machine as adapted to sewing with two threads, and then point out my feature of improvement.

*a* is the bed of the machine, above which is the arm, pressure-foot, needle-bar, and arm moving the same, not, however, shown in the drawing, as they may be of any desired character. *b* is the pulley, to which power is applied to revolve the shaft *c* and cam *d*, to actuate the machine. *e* is a crank-pin in the cam *d*, that, moving in a slot in the lever *f*, gives motion to it and the needle-bar that is connected with its opposite end. *g* is the feed-bar on a fulcrum, 2, the roughened end 3 passing through an opening in the bed. 4 is the portion of the cam *d* that gives motion to the feed-bar *g*. *g'* is the spring to keep the bar *g* to its cam. The lower needle or looper *h* is on a bar, *i*, that is connected by a joint to the lever *f*, so as to be reciprocated thereby. This bar *i* slides through an eye in the lever *k*, between the lever feed-bar *g* and the bed *a*; and this lever *k* is moved by the part 5 of the cam *d*; and *k'* is the spring to keep the lever *k* to its cam.

The lower or under thread passes through the eyes 6, 7, and 8, from a spool, under suitable tension; thence through the eyes of the looper *h*, as indicated by the blue line, fig. 1. These features, however, do not constitute my invention, the sewing being performed by the usual concatenations of the thread; that is to say, the looper passes through a loop of needle-thread on one side of the needle *x*, that draws up above the cloth, re-enters, and takes a loop off the under needle or looper *h*, that, having previously crossed the path of the needle *x*, and withdrawing, slips the previous loop of upper or needle-thread off upon the loop of lower thread around the upper needle, and so on.

I make use of a movable finger, *o*, that is attached to the under side of the bed *a* by a set-screw or other convenient device, so that it can be turned out of the way when the machine is used with two threads. When only one thread is employed, the finger *o* occupies the position shown in the drawing, with its end nearly in contact with the needle, and lying between the looper *h* and the bed *a*, as in fig. 2.

It is to be understood that, when but one thread is employed, the looper *h* passes forward and through the loop of needle-thread on one side of the needle, as seen in fig. 1. Then, after the needle has been drawn up, the looper *h*, by the cam 5, is made to cross the needle's path, and is drawn back (by the lever *f*) as the needle again descends. The loop of thread being over the looper *h*, and the feed carrying the cloth away from the finger *o*, the drawing back of the looper *h* causes the thread of the side of the loop next the bed *a* to draw across the point of the finger *o*, and be detained while the side of the loop furthest from the bed is moved along by the friction upon the looper, and by a slight incline in its surface, so that the loop is spread around the point when the needle passes through, thereby insuring the proper looping of the thread. The looper *h* retires, dropping its loop around the needle, and goes forward, taking another loop of thread from the needle.

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

The movable finger *o*, in combination with the looper *h* and lever *k*, to which motions are given by the lever *f* and cam 5, as and for the purposes specified.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my signature, this fourth day of October, A. D. 1867.

JOHN FANNING.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. SMITH,  
GEO. D. WALKER.