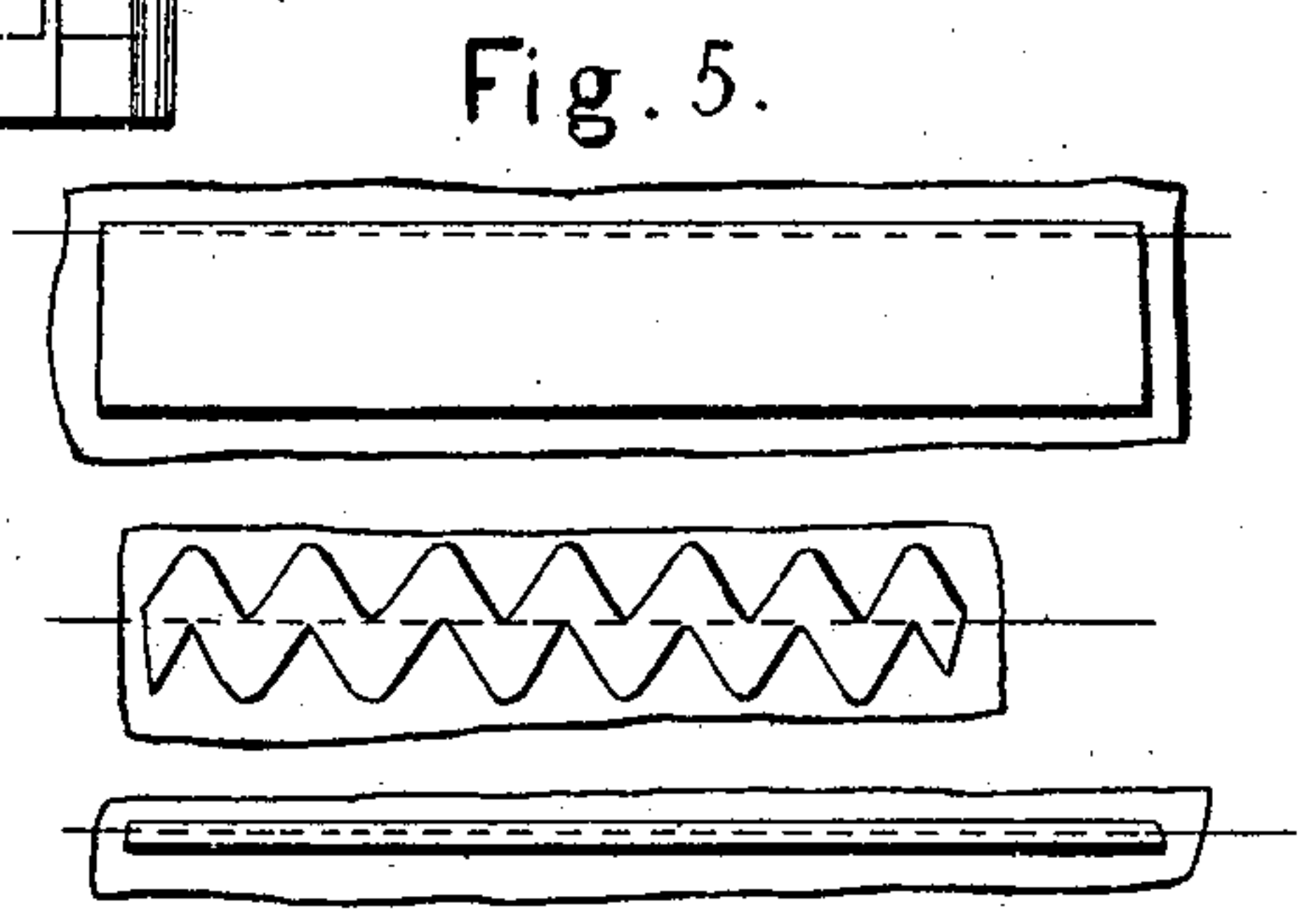
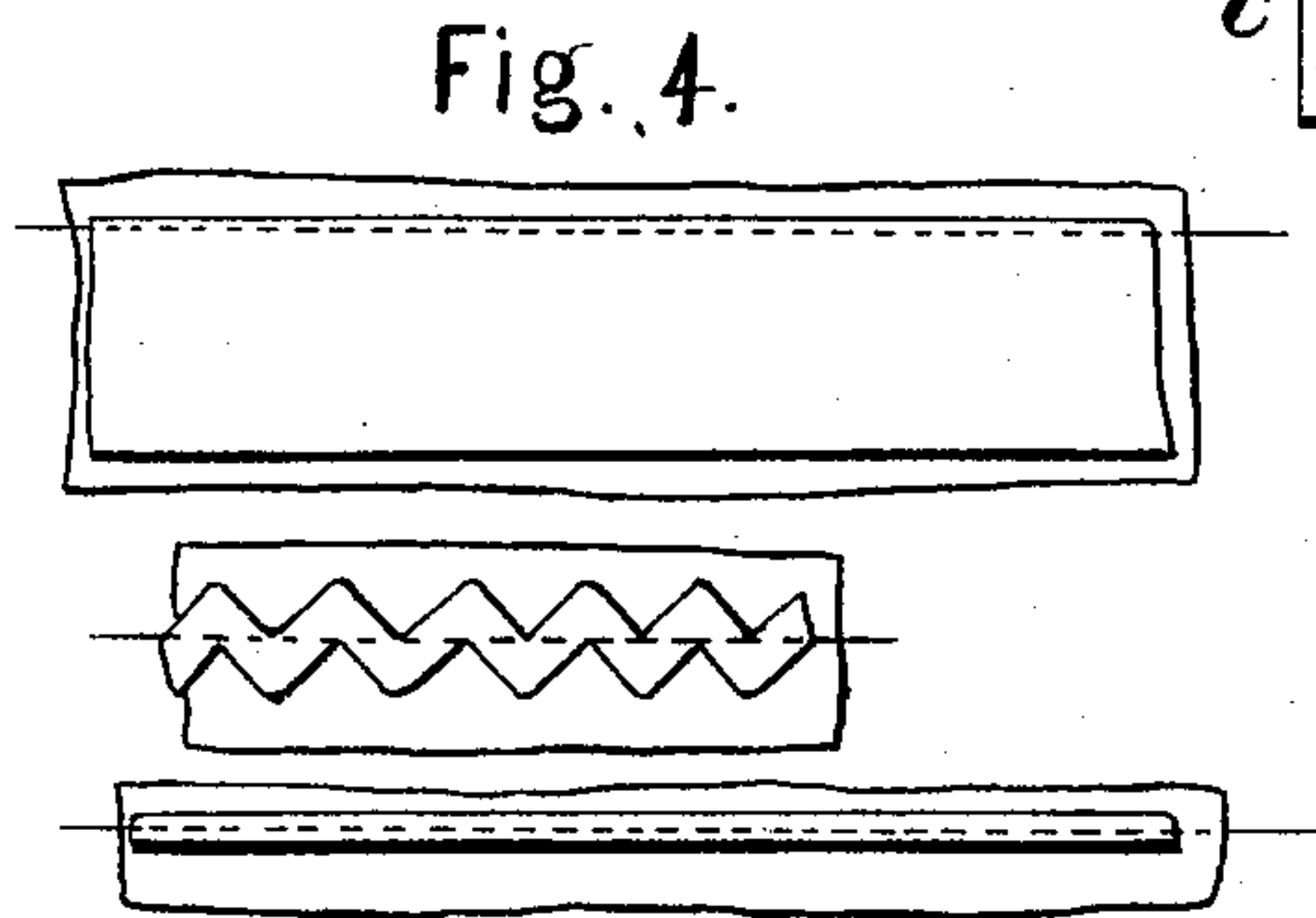
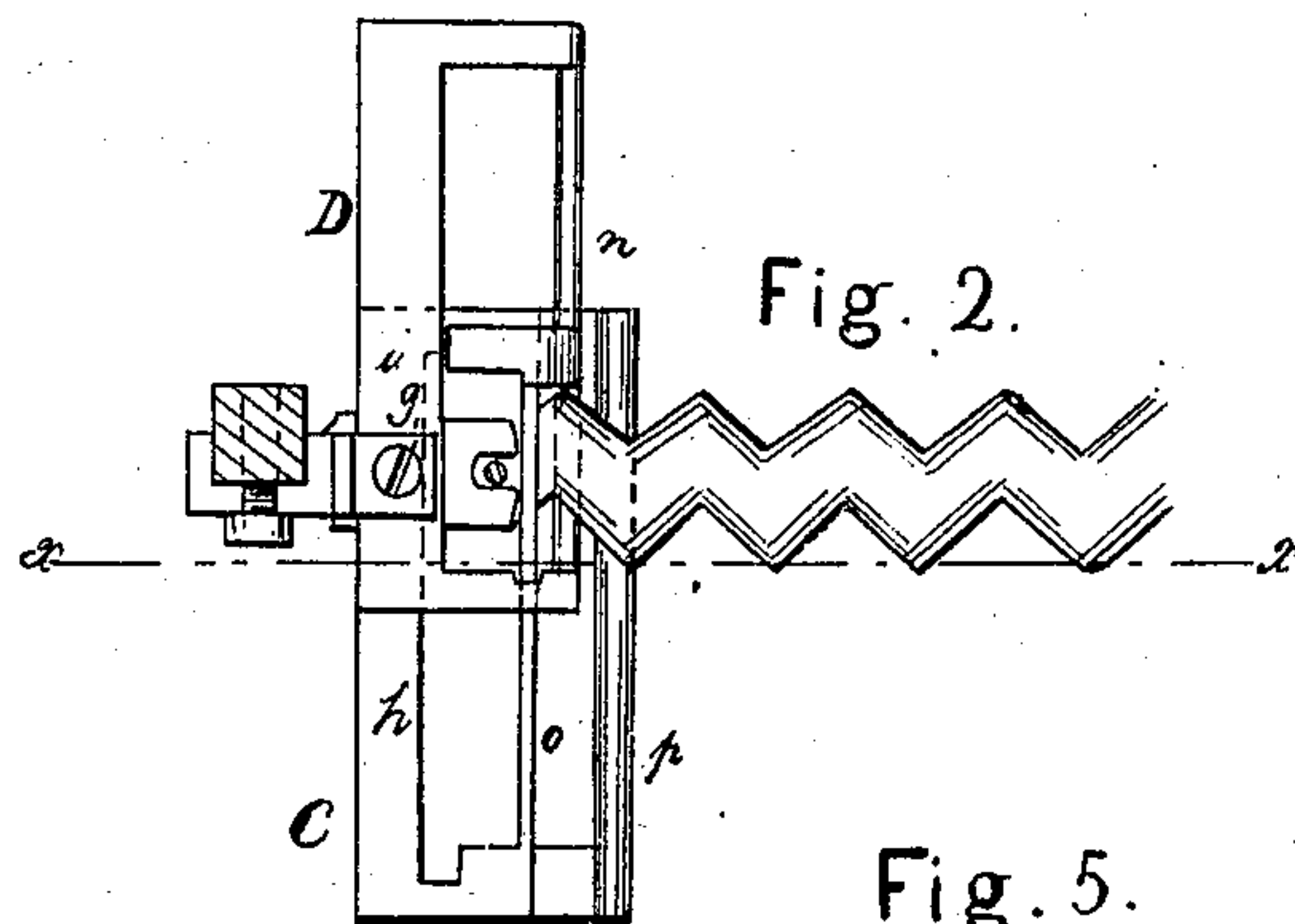
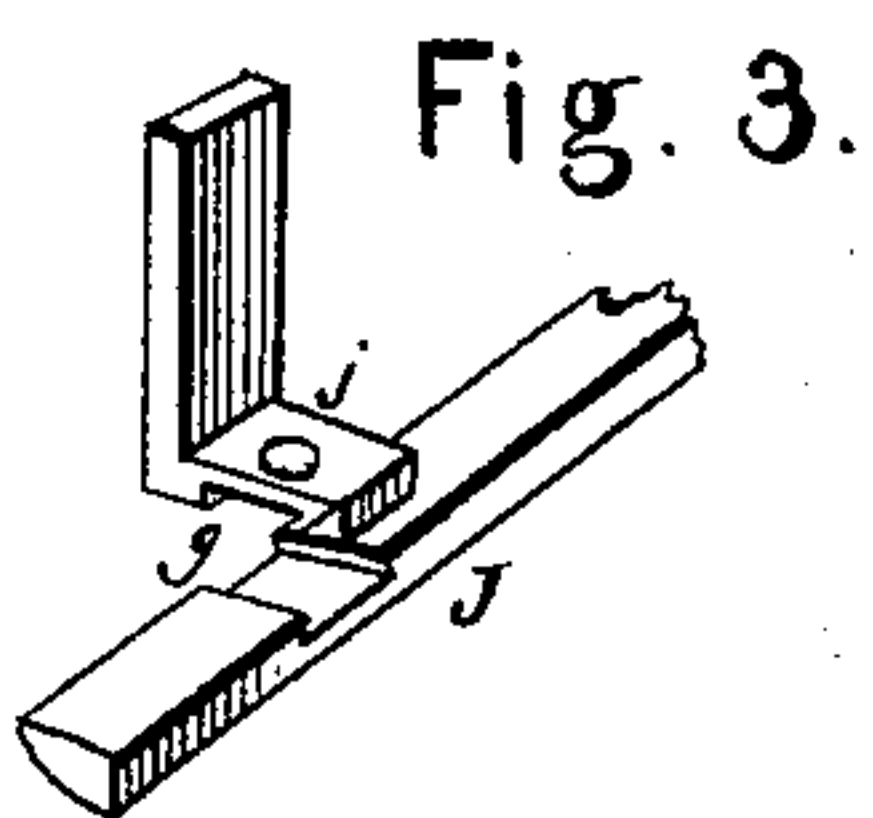
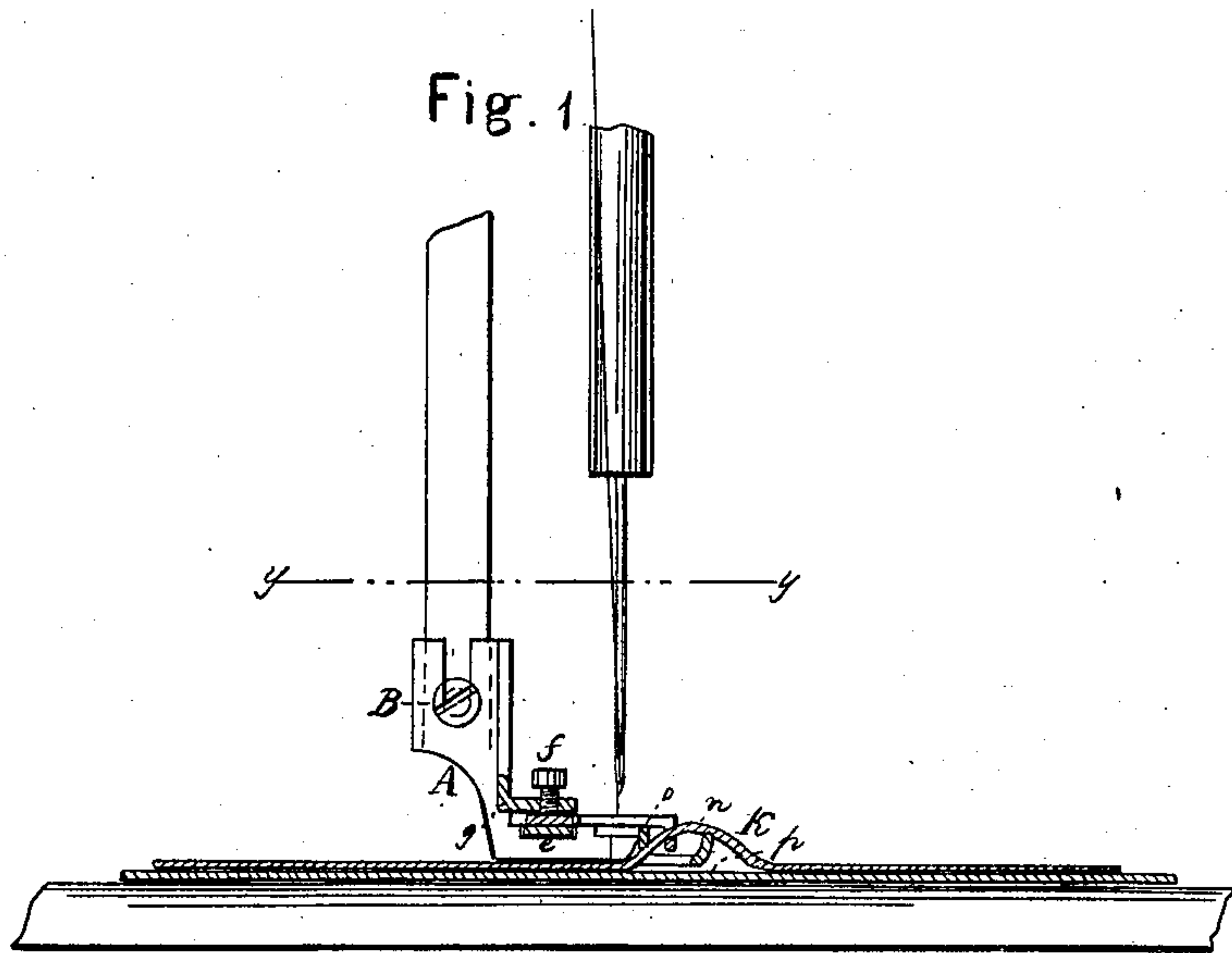


J. W. GILLAM.
Sewing Machine Guide.

No. 93,193.

Patented Aug. 3, 1869.



Witnesses

Chas. Nida
Wm. H. Brooks

Inventor.

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United States Patent Office.

JOHN W. GILLAM, OF NEWTON, NEW JERSEY.

Letters Patent No. 93,193, dated August 3, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN BRAID-GUIDE FOR 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 W. GILLAM, of Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey, have invented a new and improved Sewing-Machine Attachment; 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.

This invention relates to an adjustable gauge for facilitating the sewing of braid and trimmings on to garments, cloth, or other material, as will be herein-after more fully described.

In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 represents a vertical section of the gauge, showing the same as when in use, the presser-bar, and the needle and needle-bar, being shown in red color, the section being through the line *xx* of fig. 2.

Figure 2 is a top view, looking from the line *yy* of fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a modification of the manner of securing and fastening the gauge.

Figures 4 and 5 represent specimens, showing the description of work to which the sewing-machine is adapted by my improved gauge.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is the presser-foot, which, as seen in the drawing, is attached to the bar by a screw, B, and with which my adjustable gauge is connected.

The gauge consists of two rectangular slotted plates, C and D, which slide together longitudinally, and are also adjustable transversely or widthwise.

The longitudinal adjustment gauges the width, and the transverse adjustment gauges the thickness of the braid or trimming.

These two plates are placed one upon the other, as seen in fig. 2, and are fastened in a groove, *e*, on the top of the foot A, by the screw *f*.

The screw *f* passes through the projecting ear *g*, which is fastened to the presser-foot, in any suitable manner.

The broad bar *h*, of the lower plate C, fits into the groove *e* in the presser-foot, and the bar *i*, of the plate D, fills the space between *h* and the ear *g*, as seen in fig. 1.

In fig. 3 this arrangement is somewhat modified, as J is a plate, which is locked to the ear *e*, as seen, and may rest on the bar *i*, and receive the end of the screw *f*. This will give a large bearing-surface on the bar *i*, and prevent any displacement in the gauge-plates.

The form of the two gauge-plates in cross-section, is seen in fig. 1, C being represented in blue and D in yellow color. The former has two longitudinal slots.

K represents the braid or trimming, which is passing through the gauge.

For guiding the braid straight through under the needle, the gauge-plates are slipped longitudinally together, so that the inner surfaces of the ends of those plates will guide the braid, and keep it in a central position under the needle.

The gauge-plates may as readily be adjusted to attach the braid or trimming by stitches at one side of the centre, as seen in figs. 4 and 5.

For regulating the device for varying thicknesses of braid or trimming, the gauge-plates are slipped together widthwise, by which movement the space between the outer bar *n* of the plate D, (seen in yellow, in fig. 1,) and the middle bar of the plate C (seen in blue, in fig. 1,) is increased or diminished in width.

The braid, in being sewed on, is passed over the outer bar *p* of the lower plate, over the bar *n*, and under the bar *o*, when it passes under the presser-foot, as seen in the drawing, and is drawn under the needle by the feed, with the cloth to which it is sewed.

In sewing on the serpentine or zigzag braid, provision is made, by ledges attached to the bars *n o* of the plates, or otherwise, for properly guiding the braid, so as to insure a straight line for the stitches, as seen in figs. 4 and 5.

Instead of connecting the gauge-plates immediately with the presser-foot, as represented, they may be connected with an arm extending from the presser-bar or stationary arm, or any other arrangement may be made for supporting and holding them, so that the proper adjustments may be made, and so that they may be placed in front of and used in connection with the ordinary presser-foot.

I do not broadly claim a guide for braid or trimming, for sewing it on by a machine, as I am aware that they have been used before; but I am not aware that an adjustable guide or gauge, similar to mine, has before been used for this purpose.

Having thus described my invention,

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

The sewing-machine gauge, constructed, as described, of the slotted plates C D, provided, respectively, with the bars *o* and *p*, and *n*, and adapted for adjustment longitudinally and transversely, as herein set forth, for the purpose specified.

The above specification of my invention signed by me, this 13th day of March, 1869.

JOHN W. GILLAM.

Witnesses:

FRANK BLOCKLEY,
E. GREENE COLLINS.