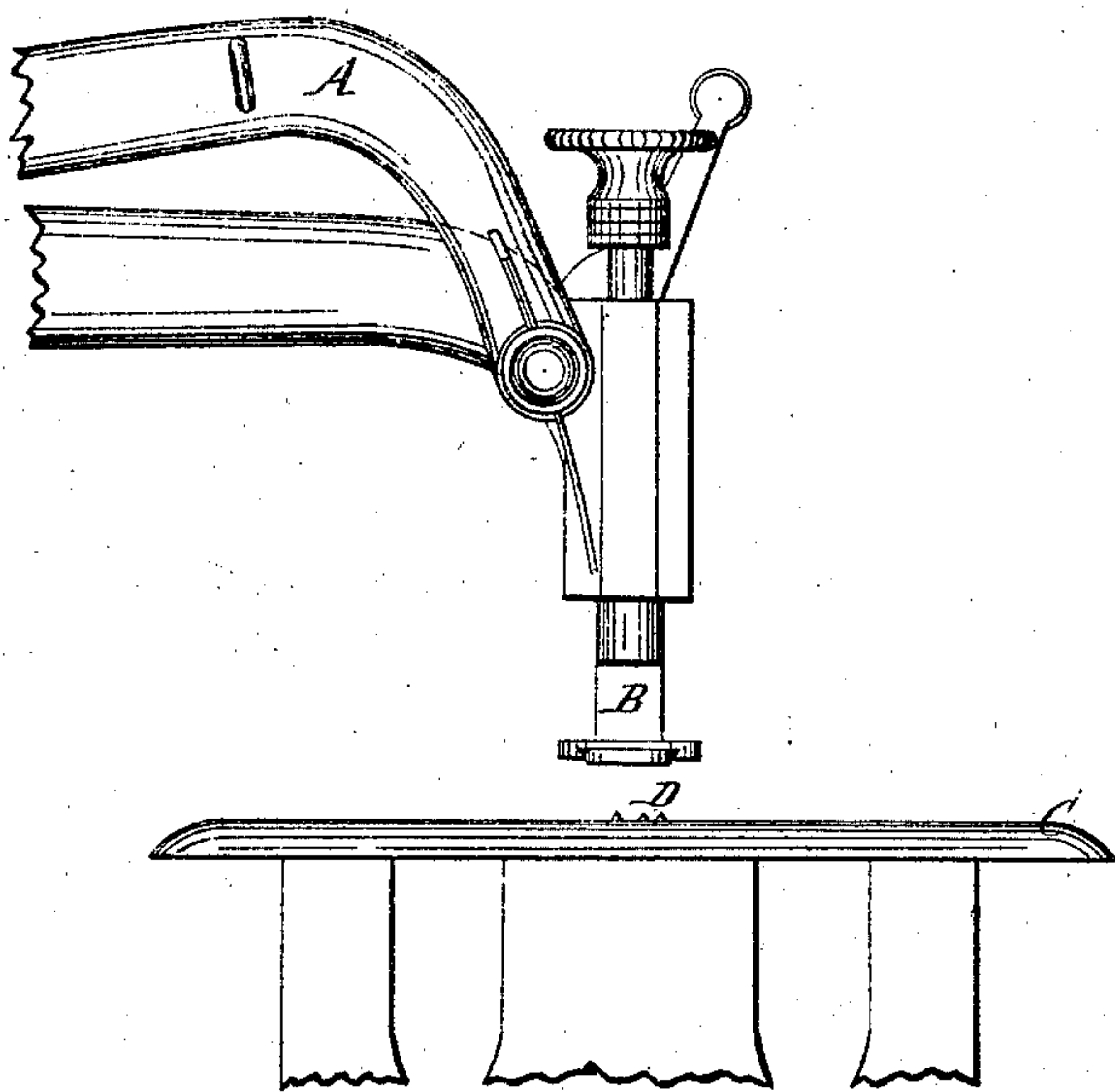


Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets.
S. M. Mascheowitz,
Sewing Machine.

No. 99782.

Patented Feb. 15. 1870

Fig 4



S. M. Mascheowitz
Inventor

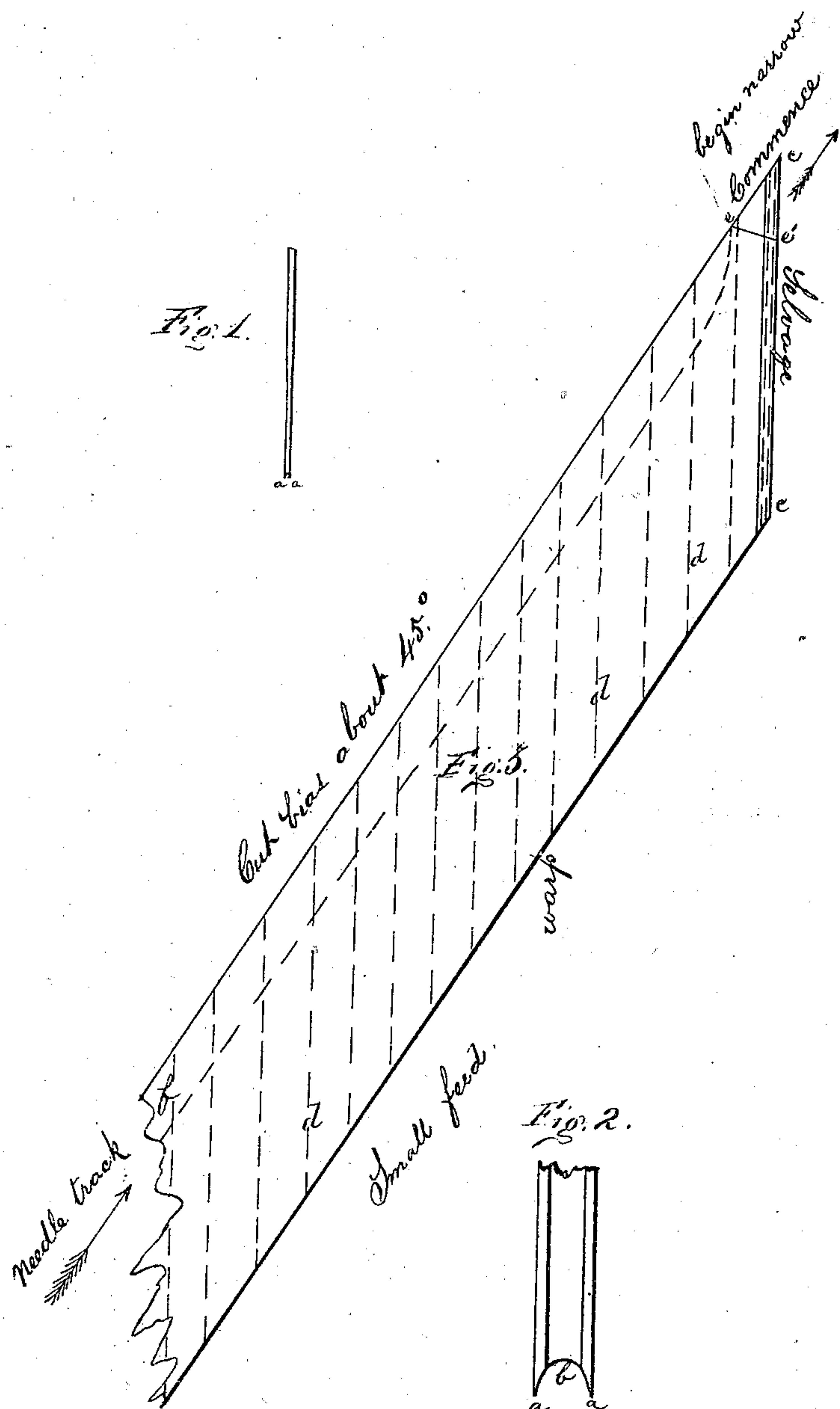
Witnesses
Geo. N. Collins
H. W. Collins

Sheet 2. 2 Sheets

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SCHAMU MORITZ MOSCHCOWITZ, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

Letters Patent No. 99,782, dated February 15, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN APPARATUS FOR FRIZZLING CLOTH.

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, SCHAMU MORITZ MOSCHCOWITZ, of the city, county, and State of New York have invented a new and useful Instrument and Apparatus for Frizzling Strips of Silk or other Stuff; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making a part of this specification, and the letters of reference marked thereon, in which the same letter represents the same thing in each figure.

Figure 1 is an elevation of the instrument or tool;

Figure 2 is an enlarged elevation of the acting end of the same;

Figure 3 is a diagram explanatory of the mode of using the apparatus; and

Figure 4 is a side view of certain operative parts of a sewing-machine.

By frizzling, I mean converting into fringe the parts adjacent to the edges of strips of woven goods, the instrument acting to destroy the collocation or assemblage of the threads produced by weaving, to draw out the warp and weft threads in lines perpendicular or nearly so to the line of the edge of the strip.

A represents the reciprocating needle arm; B, the presser-foot; C, the cloth-plate; and D, the feeding device of a sewing-machine.

The acting part of the instrument consists of a point or points and shoulders. I prefer two points, with a shoulder between them, the points being represented at *a a*, and the shoulder between them at *b*. The points at their extremities should be sharp, and the shoulder should have a rounded edge, the points to penetrate through or between the threads, the shoulder to bear upon the threads and draw them out.

The instrument may be formed of an ordinary sewing-machine needle, by breaking it in two through the eye, and then by sharpening the two sides of the eye to points.

If the part at *b*, between the points, be not smooth and rounded, it should be thus formed, so that the shoulder shall not cut or fray the threads, or do so as little as possible.

This instrument may have a handle applied to it, and be used by hand. I prefer to mount it in the needle-carrier of a sewing-machine, Wheeler & Wilson's by preference, with the line connecting the points perpendicular to the line of feed, but the angle of the line connecting the points to the line of feed is not essential.

In order to use the tool thus mounted, I need the reciprocating needle-arm, the presser-foot, the table for supporting the goods, and the feed-bar or wheel of a sewing-machine, and I find that the best work is done when the feed is small or through a short distance between each stroke of the tool.

The tool should be so set as to descend far enough below the table to destroy the collocation of the threads to their ends.

I find that I can do the best work upon strips cut bias, at angle of forty-five degrees, or nearly so, with the selvage of the goods; and in fig. 4 a strip is shown whose selvage is at *c c*, the line of warp threads being indicated at *d d*. I snip off one edge of this selvage, as at *e e*, as it is sometimes so tightly woven that it is difficult to frizzle. I then put the strip under the presser-foot, and set the machine in motion, so that the tool strikes in at or about *e*. I then gradually turn the goods so that the tool strikes further and further from the edge, and when the desired distance from the edge is reached, feed the stuff parallel with the edge, or nearly so, the dotted line *e f* in the drawings indicating the track of the tool.

I prefer to commence as described, so as to make a narrow fringe at the end, as I find this enables me to frizzle without tearing at the end of the strip; and I prefer to feed the strip with the ends of the warp threads pointing somewhat in the direction of the feed, as indicated in the diagram, as I find then that fewer threads are cut or injured.

In order to frizzle the other edge of the strip I feed it the other end first, so that the warp threads have the same angle to the direction of the feed. When the strip is cut at an angle of forty-five degrees with the selvage, the warp and weft threads form fringe of about the same length; if the strips be cut at a different angle, one set of threads, when frizzled out, project further than the other set. About half an inch or less of projection, is a good width for the fringe.

Both the tool and the apparatus are useful. With the tool an operator can frizzle much faster than by picking out the threads with an ordinary needle point, as has heretofore been the practice, and when the tool is combined with the parts of a sewing-machine, as described, a yard of frizzling can be completed at least as quickly as a yard of stitching.

As fifty or sixty yards of frizzled trimming are often used in a single dress, and the only drawback to its extended use is its enormous expense, it will be perceived that the invention is of considerable value.

I claim, as of my own invention—

1. The frizzling-tool, constructed substantially as herein described.
2. The combination of the reciprocating needle-arm, presser-foot, supporting table, and feeding device of a sewing-machine with a frizzling-tool, constructed substantially as herein set forth.

SCHAMU MORITZ MOSCHCOWITZ.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. COLLINS,
H. W. COLLINS.