L. ANDERSON.

Binding Attachment for Sewing Machines.

No. 103,538. Patented May 31, 1870.

Fig. 1.

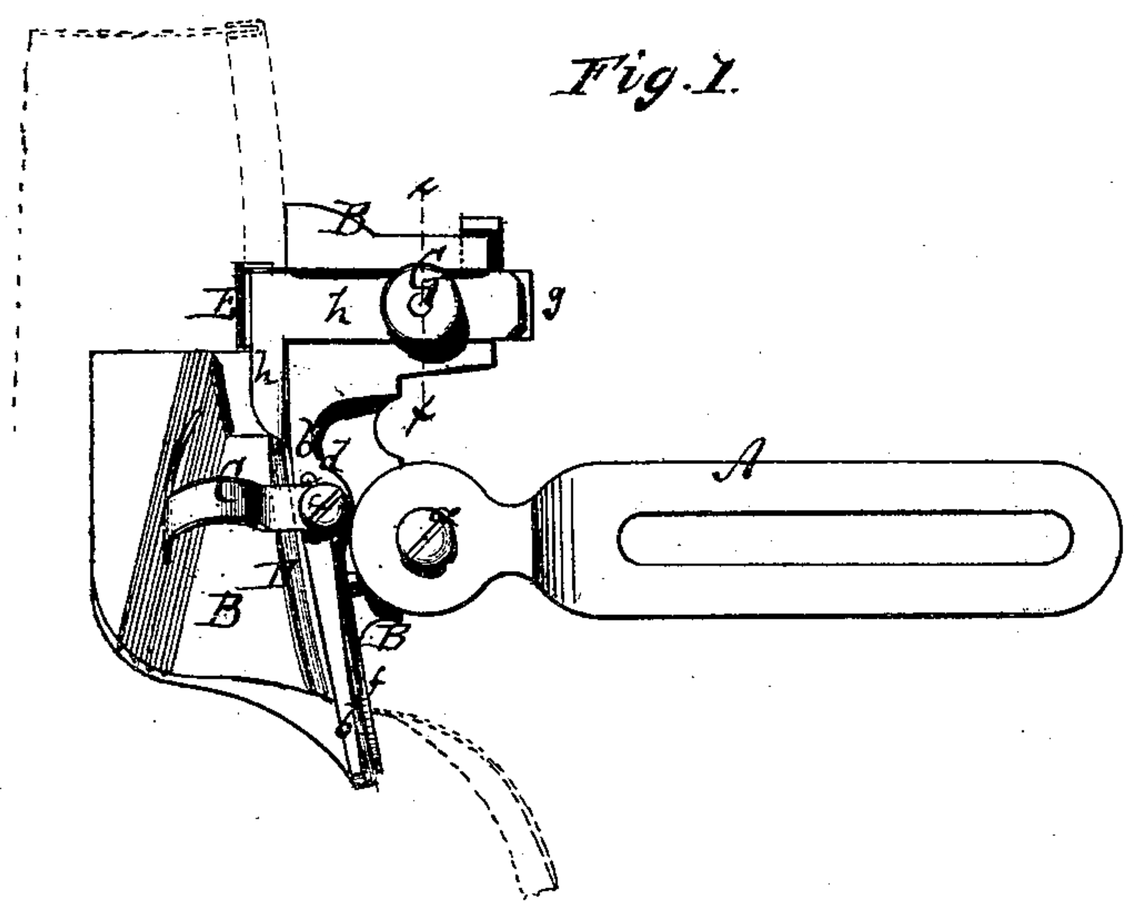


Fig. 2.

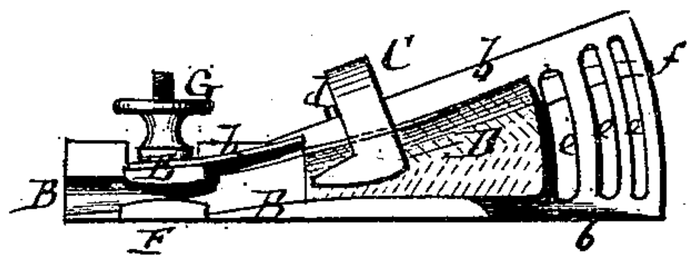


Fig. 3

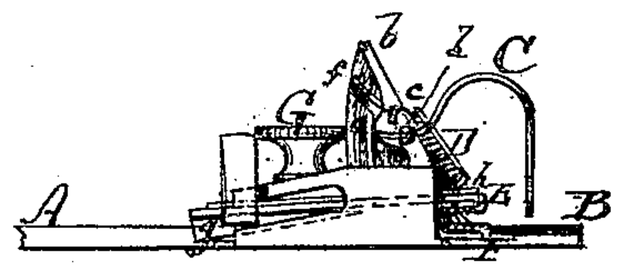


Fig. 4.

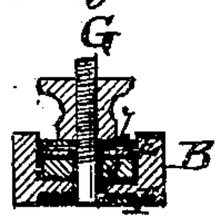
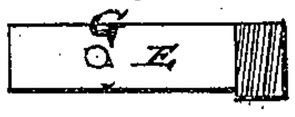


Fig. 5



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LAURITZ ANDERSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BINDING ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **103,538**, dated May 31, 1870; antedated May 3, 1870.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAURITZ ANDERSON, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Binder 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 drawing, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a plan or top view of my improved binder. Fig. 2 is a face view of the same. Fig. 3 is an end view of the same. Fig. 4 is a detail transverse section of the same, taken on the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a detail inverted plan of one of the adjustable slide-guides.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a new binder attachment to sewing-machines, which is applicable to all kinds of machines, to operate with material of suitable thickness.

The binder is attached by a swivel screw or pin, *a*, to a slotted plate, A, which is secured to the machine, and which permits the binding part to be swung in suitable direction, thereby adapting the device to all different machines. The main part of the binder is a plate, B, which is pivoted to A, and which has an upwardly-projecting flange, *b*, of tapering form, as in Fig. 1. To the upper edge of this flange is pivoted the spring cloth-guide C. The cloth to be bound is held on the plate B and under the spring C, the plate being grooved, as shown, to guide the cloth in the proper direction. The spring can be turned on its pivot *c*, and as the latter is on the inclined edge the spring will be elevated or lowered as it is turned, and is thereby adapted to material of greater or less thickness. A stop, *d*, arrests the spring at its lowest position.

The ribbon used to bind the cloth is first put through one of three curved apertures, *e*, in the higher end of the flange *b*, which are of varying height to accommodate ribbons of different width. *f* is a plate pivoted to the back of the flange, to be swung upon the top edge of the ribbon to accurately steer the same. The ribbon is next passed between the front of the flange *b* and a curved plate, D. This plate is attached to the plate B, as shown, and is curved gradually, so as to gradually bend the ribbon into the required form. The inner side of the plate D is grooved, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, for the purpose of stretching the ribbon to both edges. Thence the ribbon passes through the two adjustable guides E F, in which its edges are held out horizontally to embrace the cloth to be bound, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1. The inner face of the upper slide, E, is also grooved, as in Fig. 5, in order to draw the cloth tight against the ribbon.

The guides E F are formed on slotted shanks, which are held in place by a screw, G. By means of a wedge, *g*, forced between them they can be set more or less far apart to bind cloth of suitable thickness, and on the screw G they can be moved more or less far ahead of the flange *b* to fit wide or narrow ribbon.

The upper edge of the ribbon is guided into the upper guide by a curved plate, *h*.

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

A cloth-binding attachment consisting of the grooved plate B, slotted flange *b*, presser-spring C, curved grooved plate D, guides E F, and wedge *g*, all constructed and arranged to operate as described.

The above specification of my invention signed by me this 8th day of October, 1869.

L. ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

N. MIKKELSEN,

CONSIDER H. WILLETT.