

MILO HARRIS.

Improvement in Hemmer and Binder for Sewing Machines.

No. 121,516.

Patented Dec. 5, 1871.

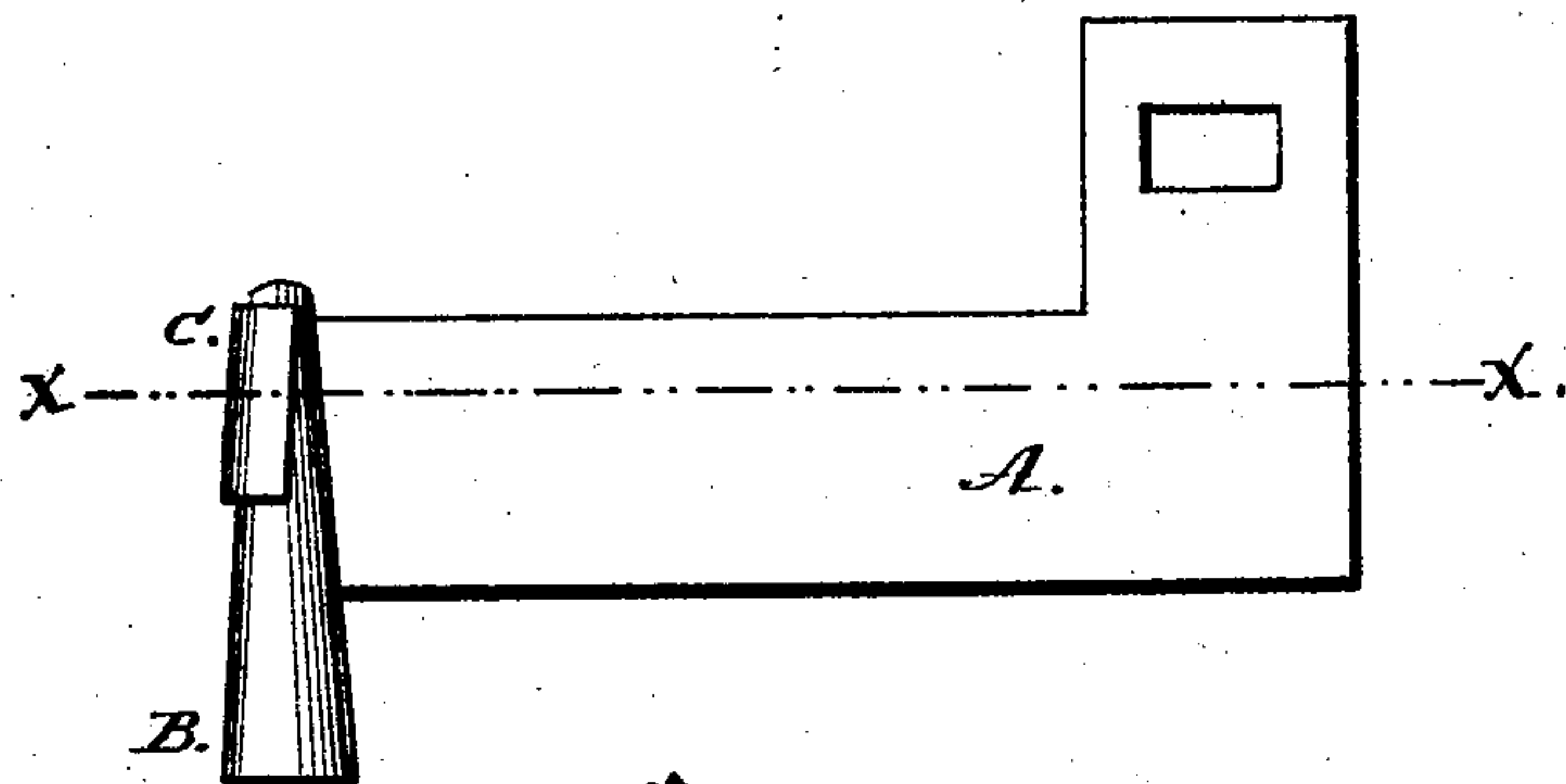


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

Witnesses;

M. Gardner.
Edw. W. Dunn

Inventor;

Milo Harris.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILO HARRIS, OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN HEMMERS AND BINDERS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 121,516, dated December 5, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILO HARRIS, of Jamestown, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Binders for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification:

My invention consists in so constructing the upper scroll of a binder for sewing-machines that it may form a guide and stop for the goods to be bound, so that when the binding is put on and turned back the stitches will not show on the face side.

Figure 1 is a plan view of binder; Fig. 2, end view of same. Fig. 3 is a transverse section.

A is a piece of sheet metal, used as a supporting plate, and is attached to the bed of a sewing-machine by the common gauge-screw. B is the double scrolls for turning the binding, and is made of sheet metal, and is rigidly connected to plate A at one end, as shown in Fig. 1. C is a part of the upper scroll B, used as a guide and stop when it is desired not to show the stitch on the face side, and is made by cutting the metal of which the scrolls are made wider on one side, at the small end, for about one-fourth the length of the scrolls, and using this side for the upper scroll, and after this scroll is formed turning this lip or projection back, parallel over the upper scroll, with room enough to let the goods pass between.

The binding is cut the proper width and insert-

ed in the large end of scrolls, and by moving forward through the point and under the presser-foot of a sewing-machine the edges are turned. The edge of the goods to be bound is passed over the upper scroll and down inside the guide C, so that the edges of the goods are conducted between the binding at the point of the scrolls, and when stitched with the machine and turned back the stitches do not show on the face side.

The advantage gained by making the scrolls and guide in this manner is that it is more simple, and the metal so turned back not only forms a guide to conduct the goods to be bound to the desired place, but forms at the same time a stop to prevent too much goods from passing into the attachment at once, and serves as a perfect guide to keep the seam straight, (I believe this is not accomplished by any other device made for this purpose,) and at the same time does not hinder the attachment from being used for hemming and binding in the common way.

I claim—

The combination, with the double hemming-scroll, of the guide and stop C, when arranged to operate in the manner and for the purpose specified.

MILO HARRIS.

Witnesses:

M. GARDNER,
EDW. W. DONN.

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