

C. H. WILLCOX & C. CARLETON.

Cloth Gathering Attachment for Sewing Machines.

No. 125,424.

Patented April 9, 1872.

Fig. 1.

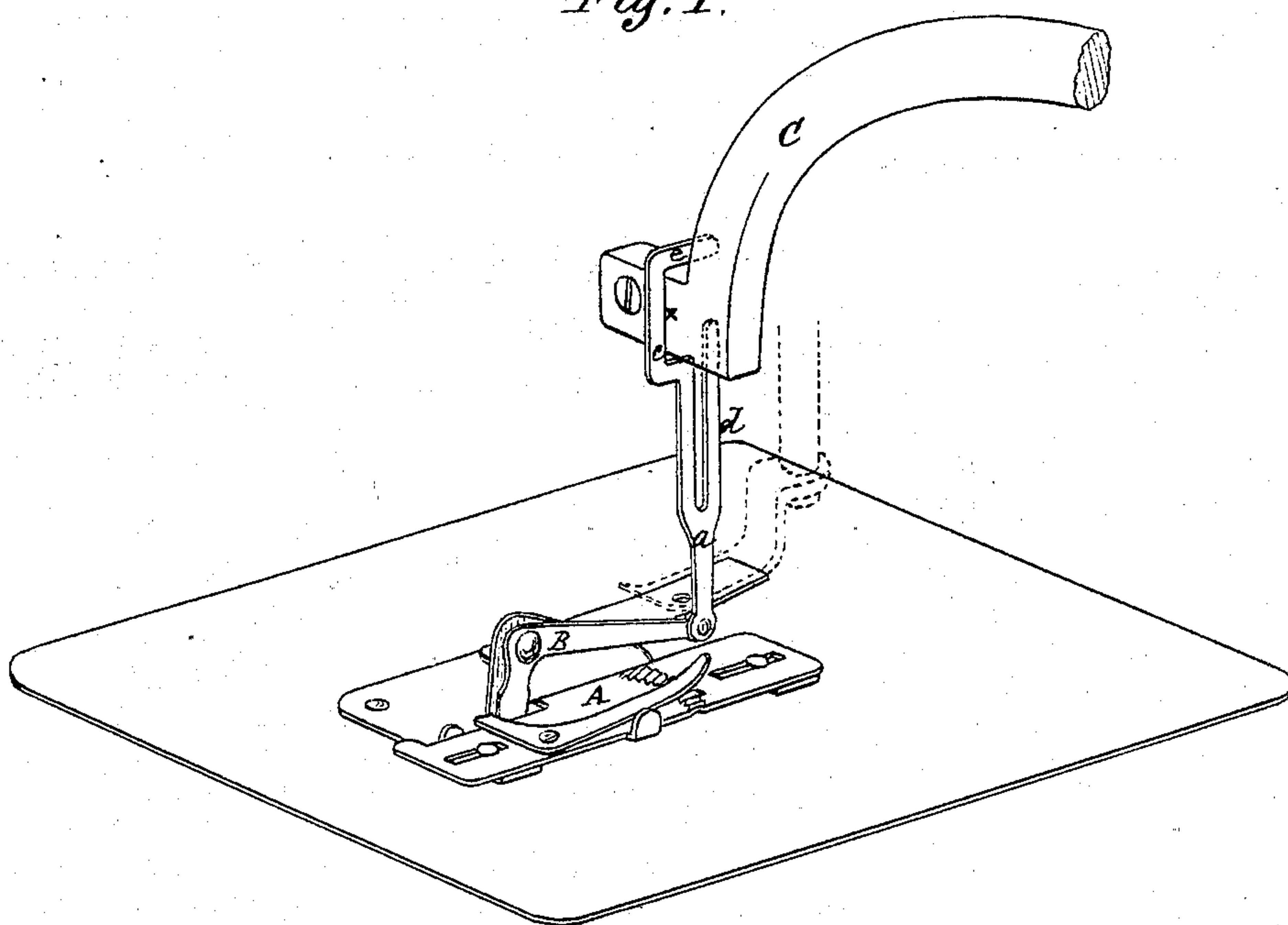


Fig. 2.

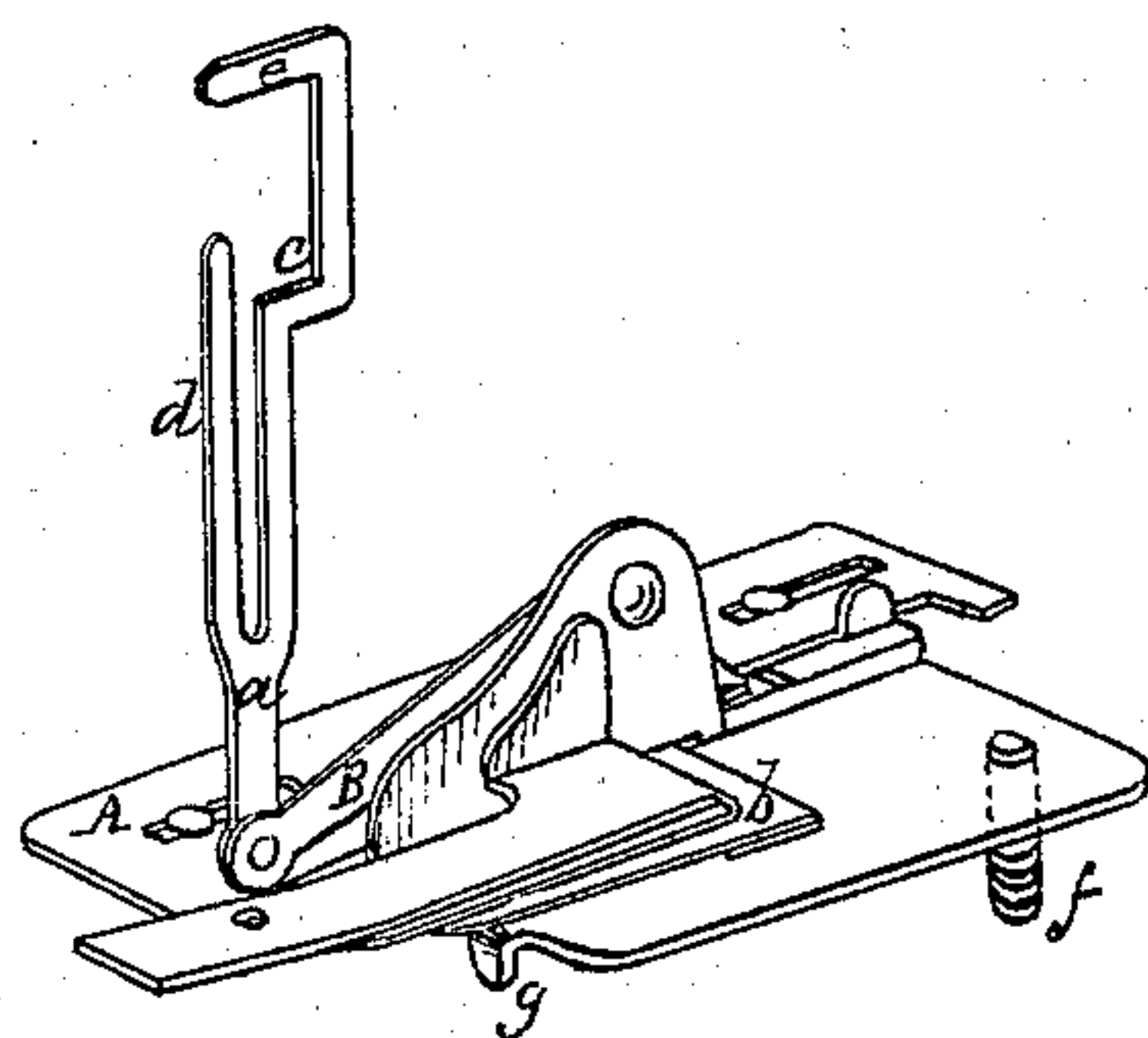
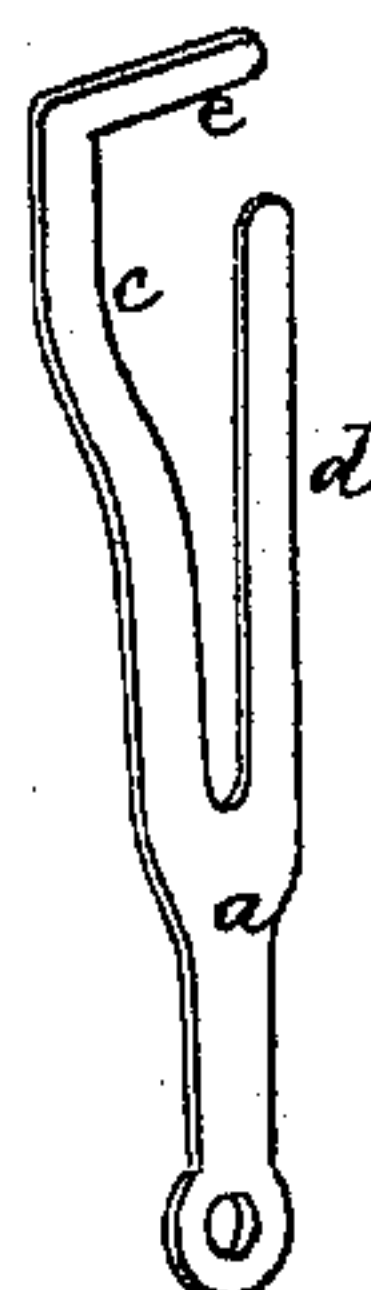


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

L. B. Nottingham.  
J. R. Nottingham

Inventor.

Chas. N. Willcox & Cyrus Carleton  
by atty. Hollister

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. WILLCOX, OF NEW YORK, AND CYRUS CARLETON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNORS TO WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.

## IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTH-GATHERING ATTACHMENTS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 125,424, dated April 9, 1872.

### *To whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, CHARLES H. WILLCOX, of the city, county, and State of New York, and CYRUS CARLETON, of Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gathering Attachments for Sewing-Machine, of which the following is a specification:

Our invention relates to gathering attachments in which the devices for operating on the cloth are actuated from or by the needle arm or bar of the sewing-machine, and it is directed to the formation of the link which connects the moving parts of the gatherer with said arm or bar; the object being to obtain a link which will take a firm and secure hold upon the arm or bar, and may also be readily disconnected therefrom or applied thereto. The invention consists of a link provided at the end which is to be connected with the machine with a projecting tongue, stud, or equivalent device, adapted to fit over or into the needle bar or arm on one side, and a spring-finger adapted to press or rest against said bar or arm from the opposite side, so as to hold the tongue or stud in place, while, at the same time, it may be drawn back or away from the bar, so as to permit the disengagement of the tongue or stud whenever it is desired to disconnect the link from the machine.

The link is susceptible, with slight modifications in form, of application to various kinds of gatherers to be used on various sewing-machines. In the accompanying drawing we have represented it as applied to a gatherer constructed in accordance with the patents of Allen Johnston of October 18, 1870, and January 31, 1871, and used with the needle-arm of a Willcox and Gibbs sewing-machine.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the gatherer and so much of a sewing-machine as is needed to illustrate our invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the gatherer from the side opposite to that shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a like view of a modified form of the link.

The lower end of the link *a* is jointed, as shown, to the angle-lever B, which reciprocates

the plate A, to which the lower and movable blade *b* of the gatherer is fixed. The upper portion of the gatherer is formed to fit around or against the needle-arm, there being sufficient space between its part *c* and the spring-finger *d* to admit of the needle-arm being contained between them. The upper end of the link is provided with a tongue or stud, *e*, which extends over the needle-arm, as seen in Fig. 1. The spring-finger *d*, which is attached to or formed in one piece with the link, occupies the position shown in the drawing relatively to the parts *c e* of the link, and is of such length as to extend up beyond the point where the link meets the needle-arm, so that it may rest against the side of the arm opposite to that on which the part *c* is situated.

In applying the link, shown in Figs. 1 and 2, to the needle-arm C, the long spring-finger is pulled out sidewise until the link can slip over the arm, when the finger is released, and allowed to spring back into the position shown in Fig. 1, where it will serve to hold the link securely in place on the needle-arm. To disconnect the link from the needle-arm, the spring-finger is pulled out sidewise, as before, until the link can be slipped off.

In lieu of having the tongue or stud *e* to extend over the top of the needle-arm it may be inserted in a hole or socket formed in the side of the arm, say, at the point *x* in Fig. 1. A link adapted for this purpose is shown in Fig. 3; the upper part *c* of the link being somewhat shorter than the corresponding part of the link in Figs. 1 and 2, so that the point of the tongue will come about opposite to the point *x* on the needle-arm, where the socket is formed. This link is connected with and disconnected from the needle in the same manner as the link in Fig. 1.

The base-plate of the gatherer is provided with a holding-screw, *f*, and a teat, *g*, placed at some distance from the holding-screw. These devices fit in corresponding holes in the cloth-plate of the machine so placed as to bring and hold the gatherer accurately in position under the needle.



Having described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A spring link, constructed substantially as herein shown and described, for connecting the moving parts of a gathering attachment with the needle arm or bar of a sewing-machine.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification before two subscribing witnesses.

CHAS. H. WILLCOX.  
CYRUS CARLETON.

Witnesses:

GEO. F. WILSON,  
THEO. A. TAYLOR.