

ELIZA H. ALEXANDER.

Braiding-Attachments for Sewing-Machines.

No. 136,355.

Patented March 4, 1873.

Fig. 1.

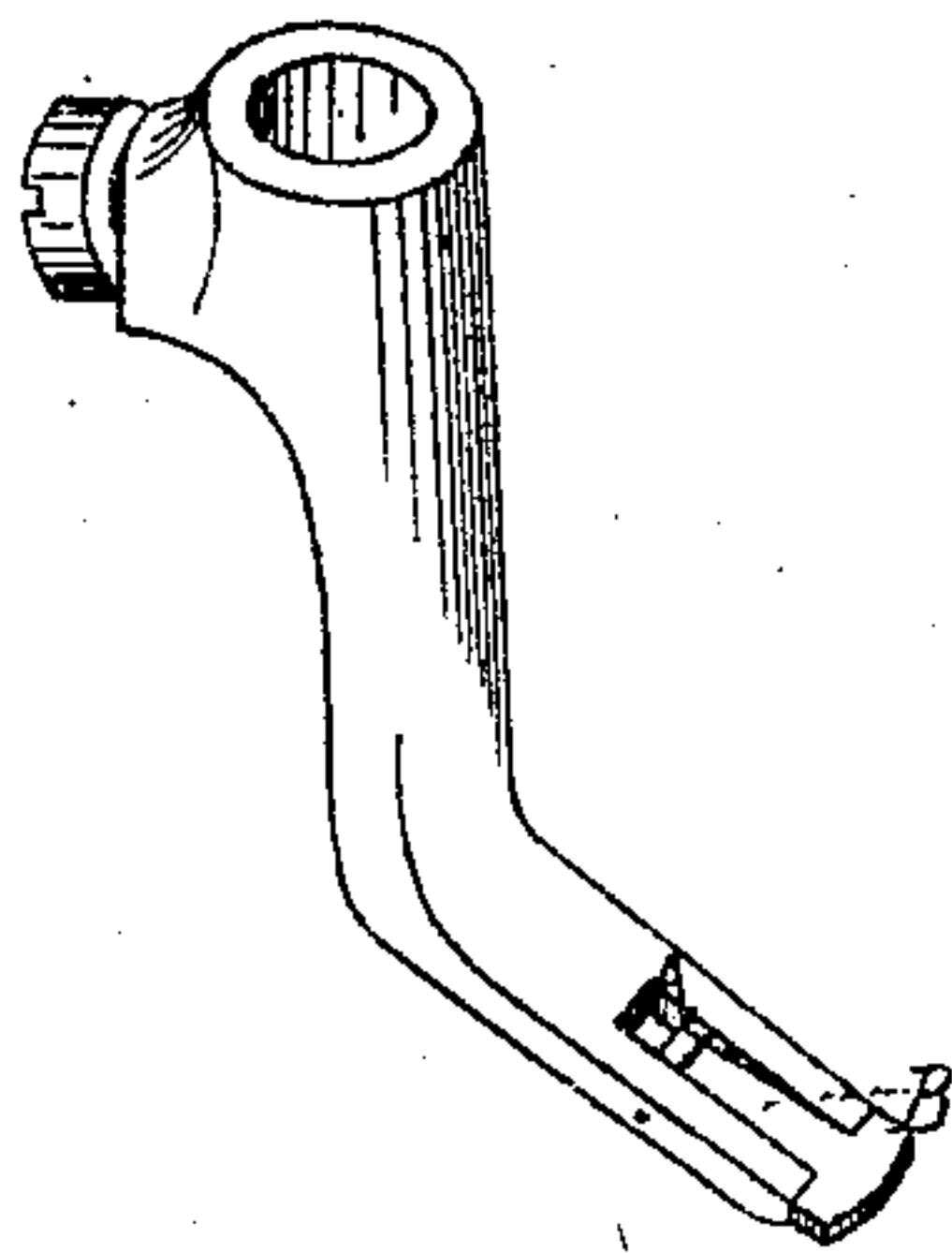


Fig. 2.

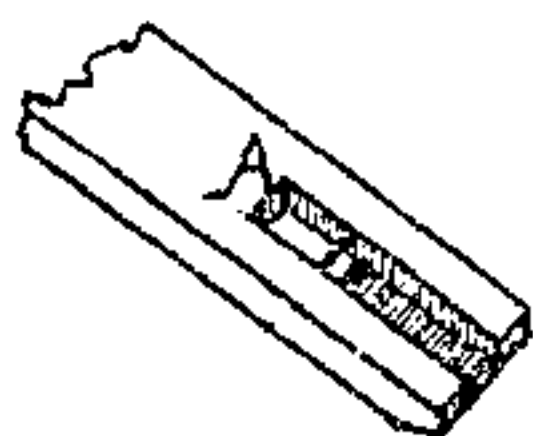
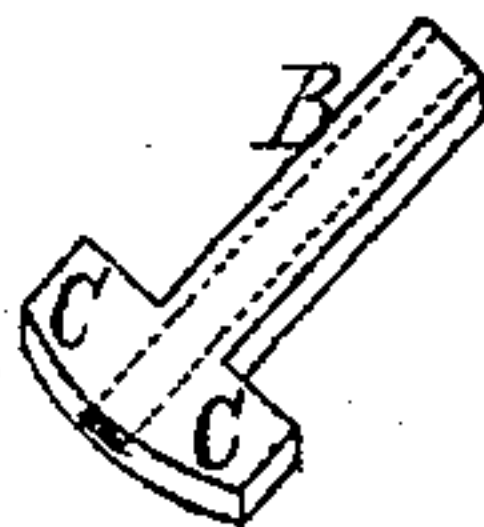


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

E. V. Eliot.
Boyd Eliot

Inventor.

Eliza H. Alexander.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIZA H. ALEXANDER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN BRAIDING ATTACHMENTS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 136,355, dated March 4, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIZA H. ALEXANDER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Braiding Attachments for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification:

Nature and Object.

This invention consists in a braid-guide, constructed as hereinafter described, so that the guide may be turned over and back at the pleasure of the operator, so as to turn the braid over on itself when forming a corner.

Heretofore braid-guides have been fixed to the attachments, and when it was desired in braiding with sewing-machines to turn a corner the braid separated and spread at the corner, and presented a clumsy appearance as compared with hand-braiding.

My invention obviates this difficulty by enabling the operator, while the machine is in operation and the braid passing in continuously, or while the braid is in the guide, to turn the guide and the braid contained therein over whenever a corner is to be formed, as is done generally when braid is sewed on by hand.

Drawing.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the presser-foot of a sewing-machine with my improvement attached thereto. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the guide-holder broken off from the quilting-gage or presser-foot, and with the guide removed. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of the

tubular braid-guide, showing in dotted lines the slot through which the braid passes.

A in the drawing represents a slot or tube of rectangular section, into which the tubular braid-guide B slides. C C are projections on the guide B, by which it can be turned over and inserted into the slot A without delaying the operation of the machine. These projections serve also as stops to insure the proper position of the guide in its holder. The turning of the guide B over causes the braid to be turned over, which is especially convenient when forming a corner or short turn in braiding. The braid-guide B, instead of being a tube, may be a mere rectangular loop of wire, and might be slid into the side of the holder and retained by a spring; or the projections C C may be so constructed that one or the other of them may be slid into a slot in the quilting-gage. Numerous other modifications might be suggested by which the tubular braiding-guide can be turned over and retained in the desired position at the pleasure of the operator; but

What I claim is—

The braiding-guide, constructed substantially as described, and secured to the presser-foot or quilting-gage of a sewing-machine, so as to be turned over at the pleasure of the operator during the operation of braiding, or without removing the braid from the guide.

ELIZA H. ALEXANDER.

Witnesses:

E. N. ELIOT;
BOYD ELIOT.