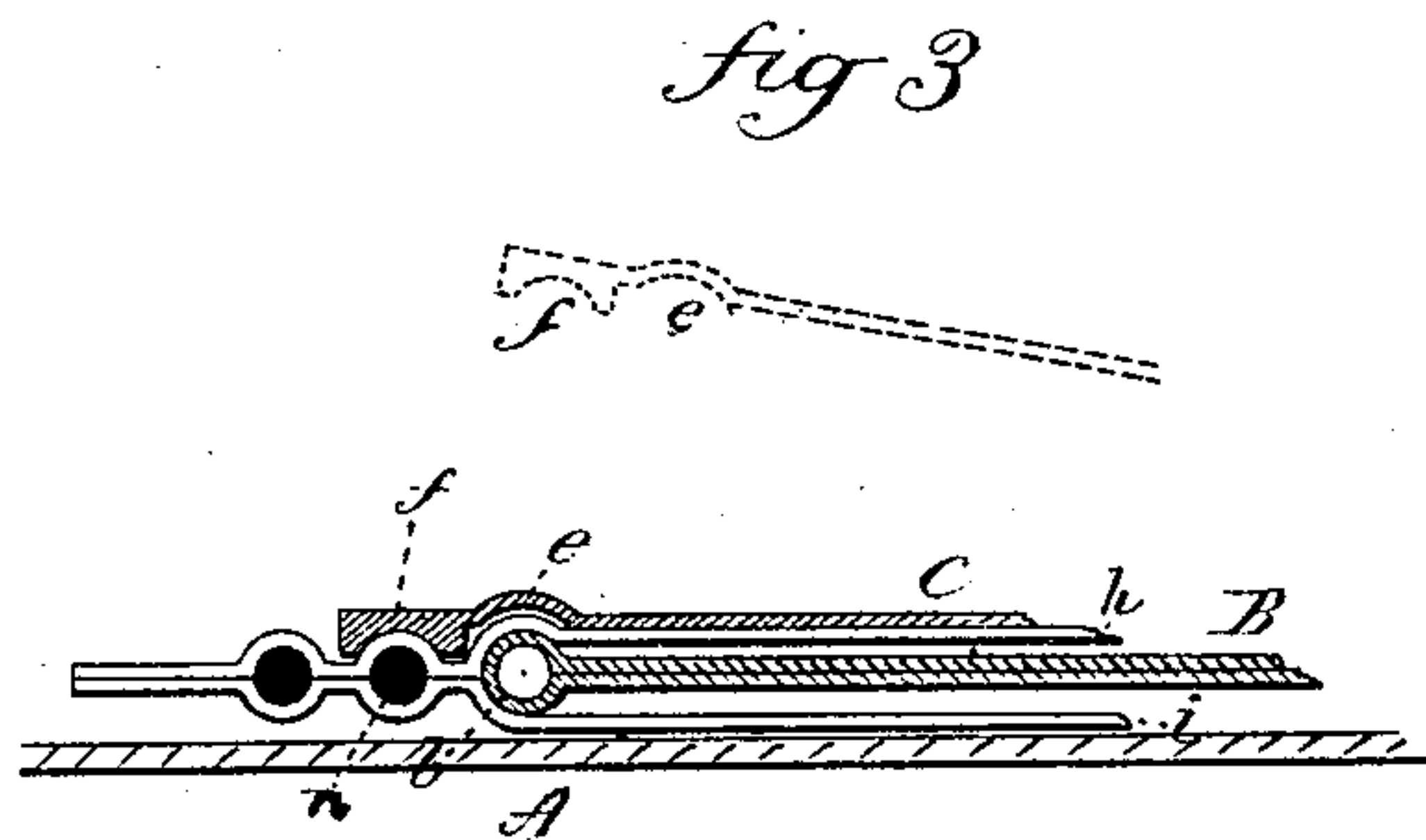
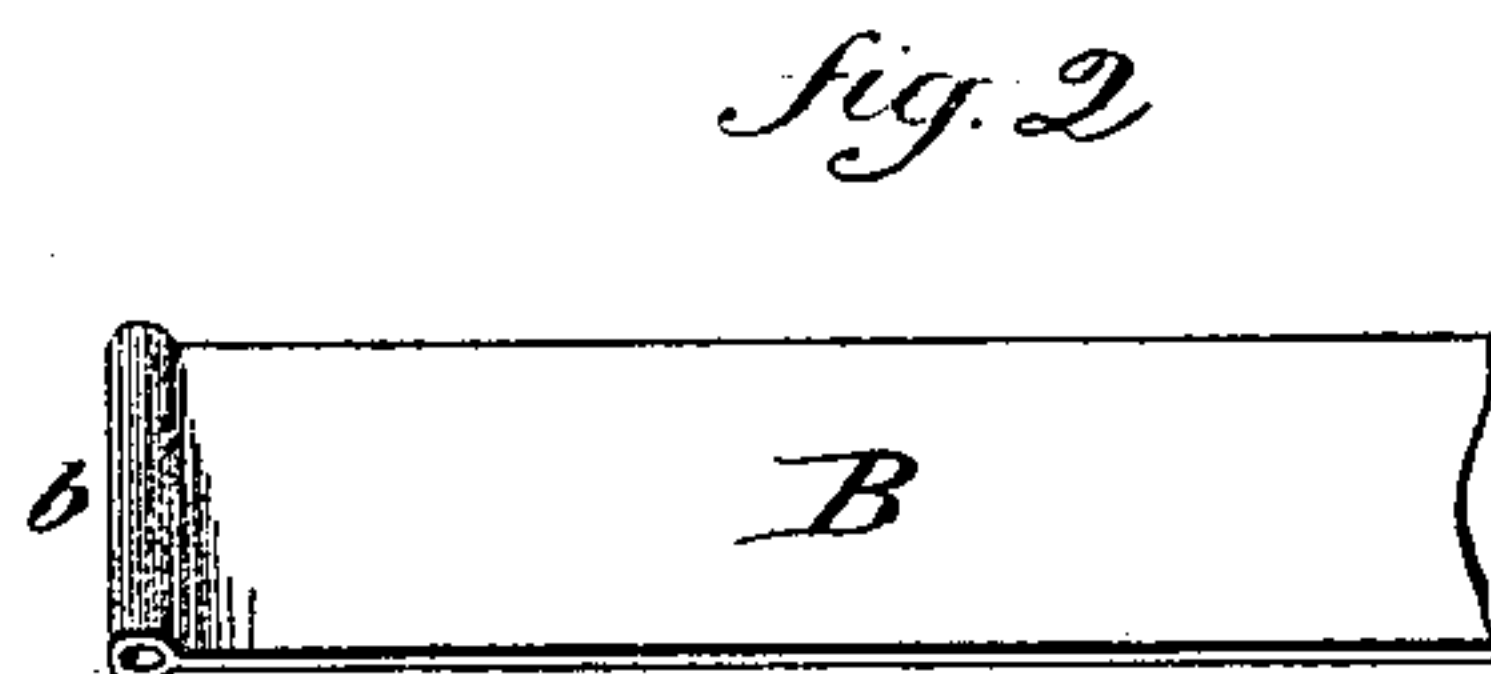
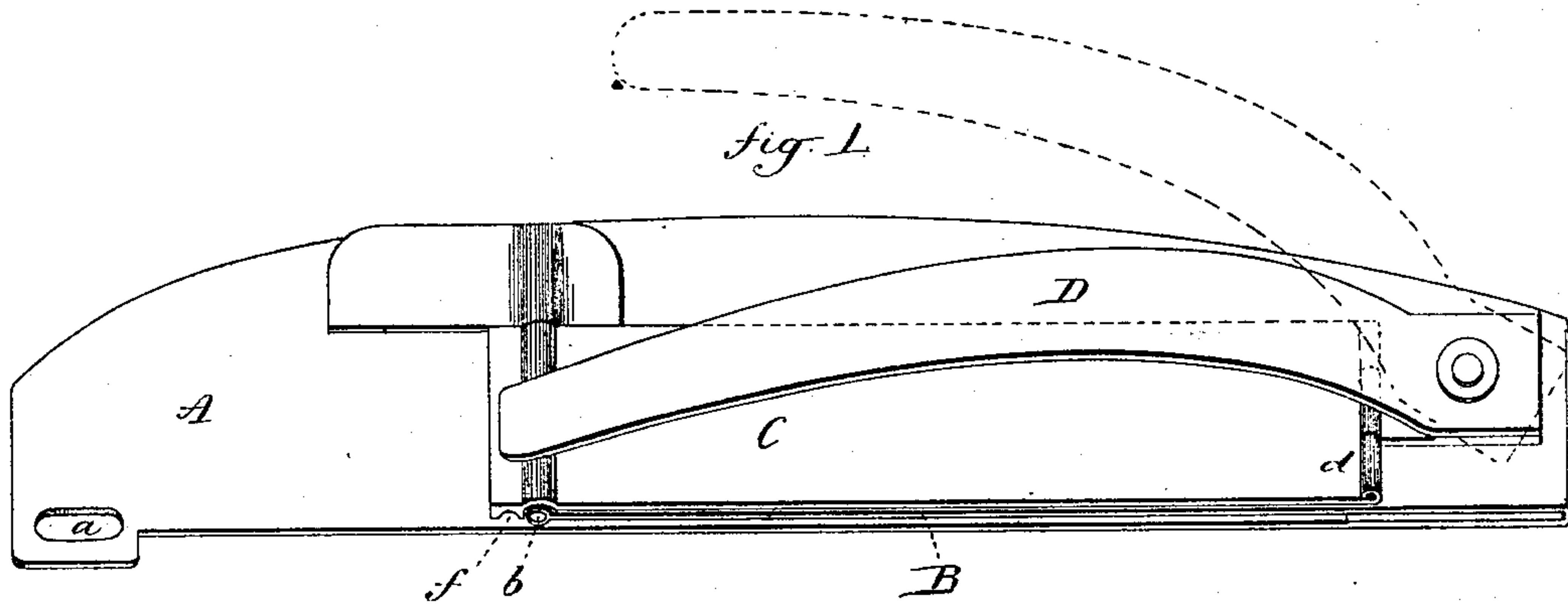


(No Model.)

W. McCABE.
SEWING MACHINE CORDER.

No. 246,328.

Patented Aug. 30, 1881.



Witnesses.
L. D. Rogers
L. D. Rogers

Wm. McCabe
Inventor.
By Atty.
Wm. E. Earle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM McCABE, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

SEWING-MACHINE CORDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 246,328, dated August 30, 1881.

Application filed June 13, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WM. McCABE, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Sewing-Machine Corders; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Fig. 1, a perspective view, looking from the needle side of the device; Fig. 2, the cord-blade detached; Fig. 3, a longitudinal section enlarged.

This invention relates to an improvement in cord-guides for sewing-machines, the object being to introduce the cord between two thicknesses of fabric, against a seam previously formed, and so that the two thicknesses of fabric will be stitched together close against the opposite side of the cord, the use of the invention being specially adapted to cording corsets, crinoline, &c., in which parallel cords are introduced as close to each other as possible; and the invention consists in the construction of the guide, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

A represents the plate or base of the guide, which is fitted to be secured to the cloth-plate of a machine by the insertion of the guide-screw through a slot, *a*, or otherwise.

B is the cord-guide blade, which is attached to the base sufficiently far from the cord-tube *b* to allow a space between the blade and the base for the lower thickness of fabric to pass.

Above the blade B is the holding-plate C, preferably hinged to the part below, as at *d*, so that it may be raised therefrom, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 3. This holding-plate C has a groove, *e*, in its under surface, directly over the cord-tube *b*, as seen in Figs. 1 and 3, and extends beyond the cord-tube, where it is fitted with a groove, *f*, parallel to the cord-tube, for the purpose hereinafter described.

D is a spring arranged to bear upon the plate C and hold it upon the fabric, but may be turned away, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 1, to permit the plate C to be raised.

The two thicknesses of fabric *h i* are introduced, the one, *h*, above the blade B, between it and the plate C, the other, *i*, below the blade

B, and so as to bring the seam, which has been previously made, close against the outside of the cord-tube *b*, or it may be a doubled edge of two thicknesses of fabric. The cord is passed through the tube *b*, which conducts it between the two thicknesses of fabric, close against the line where they are joined outside the tube. The two thicknesses of fabric, with the cord, are introduced between the presser-foot and the work-plate of the sewing-machine, and so that the line of stitches made by the machine will run through the two thicknesses of fabric close against the cord. The inner edge of the groove *f* in the plate C forms a guide to hold the fabric close up to the cord-tube *b*, as seen in Fig. 3. After one cord has been thus introduced the fabric is removed and reintroduced, bringing that part of the fabric which incloses the cord last introduced, as at *n*, into the groove *f* in the plate C. Then a second cord is introduced in like manner as the first, the groove *f* serving as a guide for the last-introduced cord, whereby the cord being introduced is necessarily laid parallel to the last preceding cord.

The object of hinging the plate C is for convenience of introducing the fabric to the folder. The purpose of the spring D is to afford a yielding pressure upon the work, but sufficient to retain it in its position.

The plate C may be made adjustable relatively to the cord-tube, so that the cords may be introduced with a space between them and yet secure the required parallelism; but in the class of work for which this guide is especially adapted the cords are required to be introduced as close to each other as possible, so that only a single line of stitches can be run between the adjacent cords.

I do not wish to be understood as broadly claiming a tubular guide to conduct the cord between two thicknesses of fabric to the needle of a sewing-machine, as such, I am aware, is not new; but

What I do claim is—

1. The combination of the blade B, provided with the tube *b* at its free end, with the plate C, arranged to lie upon the upper thickness of fabric and hold it upon the said blade, and provided at its free end with a guide parallel to the cord-guide, substantially as described.

2. The plate A, having the blade B attached

- thereto by one end, and free from its point of connection to the other end, the said other end provided with the tube *b* and fitted for stationary attachment to a sewing-machine, combined with the plate C, hinged by one end to said stationary part, the other end free above the said blade, and provided at its other end with a groove, *f*, outside of and parallel with the tube *b*, substantially as described.
- 10 3. The plate A, having the blade B attached thereto by one end, and free from its point of connection to the other end, the said other end provided with the tube *b* and fitted for stationary attachment to a sewing-machine, combined with the plate C, hinged by one end to said stationary part, the other end free above the said blade, and provided at its other end with a groove, *f*, outside of and parallel with the tube *b*, and a spring applied to bear upon said plate C and arranged to be turned therefrom, substantially as described.

WILLIAM McCABE.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. EARLE,
LILLIAN D. ROGERS.