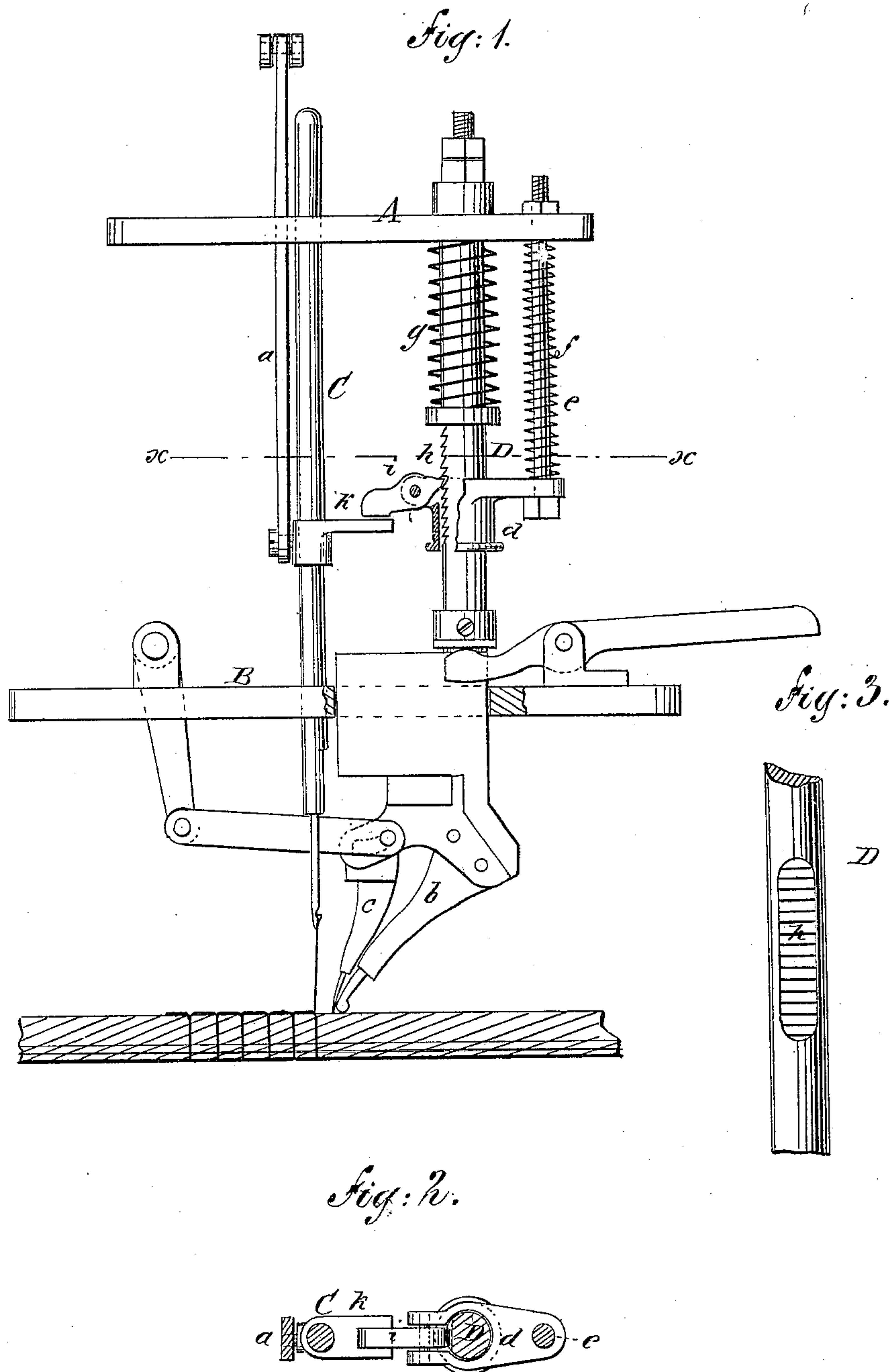


(No Model.)

J. R. SCOTT.  
SEWING MACHINE.

No. 246,563.

Patented Aug. 30, 1881.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB R. SCOTT, OF NYACK, NEW YORK.

## SEWING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 246,563, dated August 30, 1881.

Application filed August 9, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JACOB R. SCOTT, of Nyack, in the county of Rockland and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My improvements relate to machines for sewing boots and shoes.

The object of my invention is to insure uniformity in the movement of the presser-bar by the upward stroke of the needle-bar and secure uniform feed of the material. It is specially designed for use with the boot and shoe machines described in Patents Nos. 232,559 and 233,560, so that they may be adapted conveniently for the sewing of hose, where no variation of thickness is required; but it is also adapted to be used with other sewing-machines where the feed is produced by a downward movement of the presser-bar and the stock sewed is variable in thickness.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation, partially in section, of a sewing-machine needle and presser bars having my improvements applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same on line *xx* of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is an elevation of part of the presser-bar, showing the ratchet.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is the upper, and B the lower, supporting-plate of the sewing mechanism, in which plates the needle-bar C is sustained and reciprocated by pitman *a* with a stroke of uniform length.

D is the presser-bar, provided with foot *b*, and sustained in plates A B, so as to be capable of vertical movement. The feeding-finger *c*, hung on presser-foot *b*, is also of usual construction. The presser-bar D passes through a tubular guide, *d*, that is sustained by a rod, *e*, depending from plate A. The rod *e* passes loosely through an apertured arm of the guide *d*, so that the latter may slide freely on the rod, the downward movement of the guide being limited by a nut. Around rod *e* is a spiral

spring, *f*, tending to force the guide *d* downward, and there is also a spiral spring, *g*, around the presser-bar between a nut on the same and plate A, which forces the presser-bar down. The face of presser-bar D next to the needle-bar C is formed with ratchet-teeth *h* on that portion within and above guide *d*. Upon the guide *d* is pivoted a pawl, *i*, one end of which engages with ratchet *h*, while the outer end extends above an arm, *k*, that projects from needle-bar C.

It will be seen that by this construction the guide *d* is raised at the upward stroke of the needle-bar, and by engagement of pawl *i* with the bar D the latter is also carried up. The outer end of pawl *i* is the heavier, so that when the guide *d* is down and arm *k* free from the pawl the presser-bar D is free to rise and fall, according to the thickness of material beneath it, without altering the extent of its upward movement with the guide when the needle rises.

By the use of this mechanism there is no necessity of giving the needle a variable stroke, as heretofore practiced in this class of sewing-machines.

I am aware that it is not new to lift the presser-bar by means of the needle-bar to a uniform distance above the work regardless of the thickness of the latter and at each upward movement of said bar; but

What I do claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, in a machine for sewing boots, shoes, or hose, of a needle-bar, C, having arm *k*, the presser-bar D, having ratchet-teeth *h*, and the suspended guide *d*, having the pivoted pawl *i*, weighted at the outer end, said guide and presser-bar being held down by springs, substantially as shown and described.

JACOB R. SCOTT.

Witnesses:

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