

(No Model.)

J. F. J. GUNNING.
SEWING MACHINE GUIDE.

No. 253,372.

Patented Feb. 7, 1882.

fig. 1

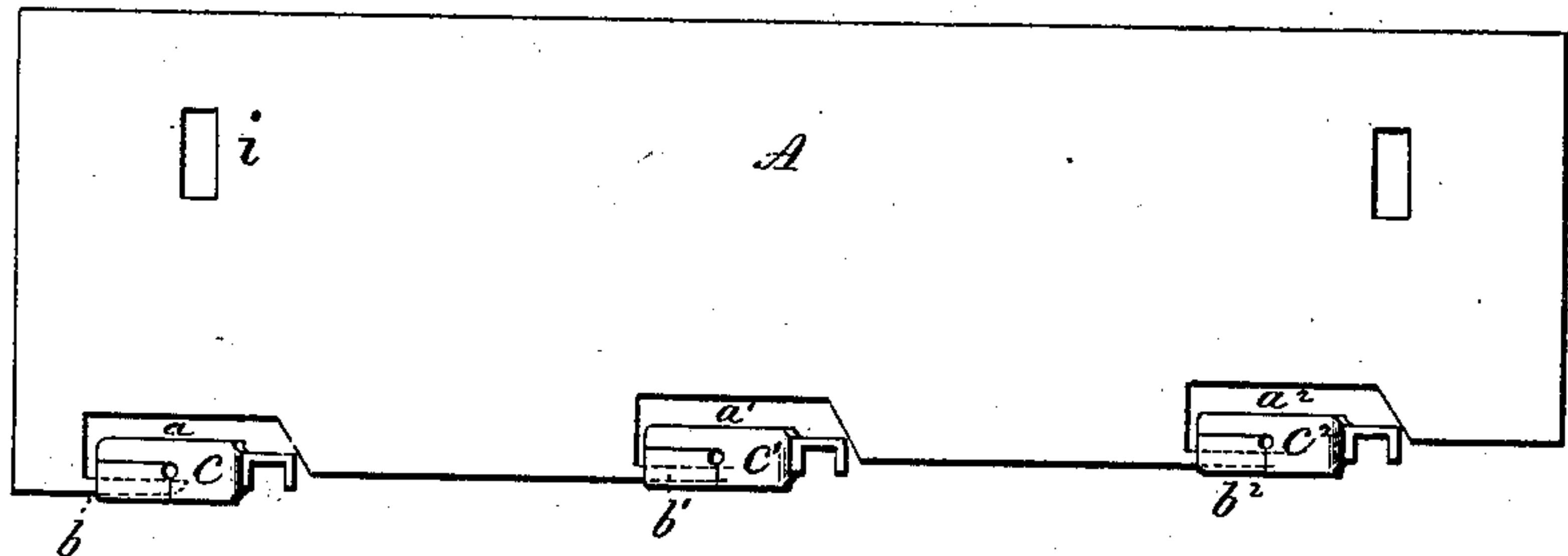


fig. 2

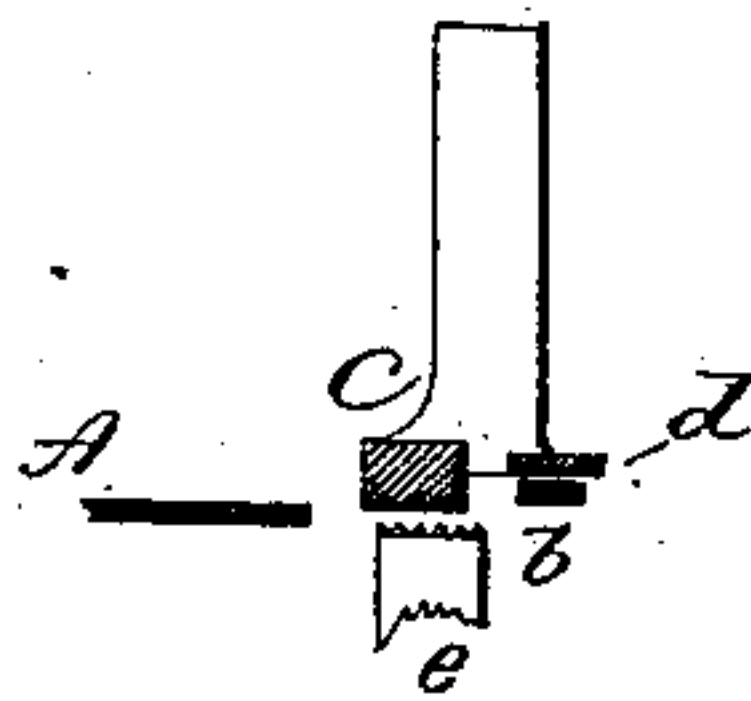


fig. 4

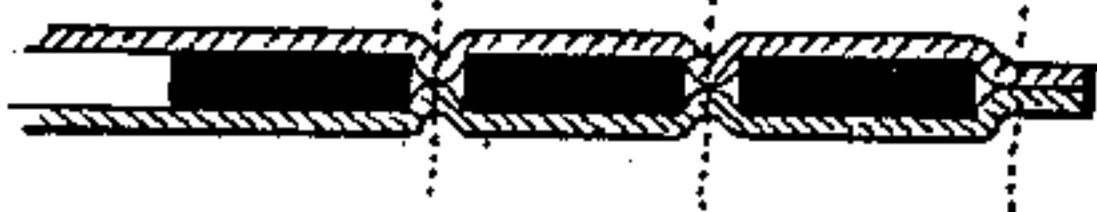


fig. 3

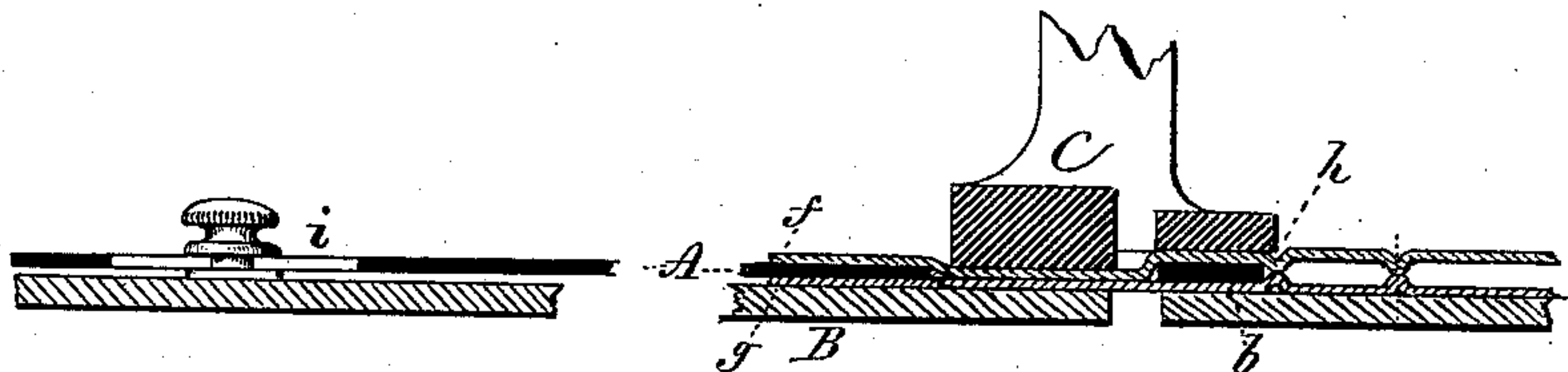


fig. 5



Witnesses.

L. K. Murray
L. D. Rogers

James F. J. Gunning
By Atty. Inventor
J. M. Clark

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES F. J. GUNNING, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

SEWING-MACHINE GUIDE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 253,372, dated February 7, 1882.

Application filed October 21, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES F. J. GUNNING, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Sewing-Machine Guides; 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—

Figure 1, a top view of the guide-plate with the presser-foot; Fig. 2, a transverse section through one of the presser-feet; Fig. 3, a transverse section, enlarged, illustrating the operation, showing the plate as attached to the work-plate with the work introduced; Fig. 4, a transverse section of the work, illustrating the object of the invention; Fig. 5, the same section as Fig. 4, natural or full size.

This invention relates to an improvement in sewing-machines, or guides therefor, designed to form parallel pockets between two thicknesses of fabric, a single line of stitches through the said fabrics forming divisions between the pockets, and whereby the said pockets are brought into close proximity to each other, with special reference to the manufacture of corsets, crinoline, and like articles.

In Fig. 4 I represent a section of the work which is required for this machine to do. The bones for this class of work are very narrow, and hence require a correspondingly-narrow pocket. Fig. 5 represents a transverse section of the work in full size. These pockets are so narrow that if the two thicknesses of fabric are simply laid one upon the other and stitched together flat it is very difficult to open the pockets so that the bones may be readily inserted.

The object of my invention is to construct the guide so as to form the pockets open, ready to receive the bones, as well as combine several guides in one, whereby several pockets may be made at one time; and it consists in a presser-foot having a recess formed in its face parallel with the line of stitches, combined with a tongue extending into the said recess, so that one thickness of fabric will pass below, and the other thickness of work above the said tongue, the said tongue standing between

the last line of stitches formed and the line being formed, whereby a tube-like pocket will be produced, as more fully hereinafter described.

A represents a thin plate of suitable metal, constructed with a recess, *a*, at one edge to permit the presser-foot and feed of the sewing-machine to work freely together; and from the forward end of the recess a tongue, *b*, extends parallel with the feed, but outside the needle, and so as to lie slightly above the work-plate B, as seen in Fig. 3. This plate is attached to the work-plate through slots *i*, in the usual manner for attaching guides, and sufficiently far from the edge to permit one thickness of the work to pass beneath the plate between the attaching device and the needle. The width of this tongue is in transverse section substantially the transverse area of the pocket to be produced.

C is a presser-foot of the usual form, but constructed with a recess, *d*, from the needle outward a little greater in depth than the thickness of the tongue *b*, as seen in Fig. 2, and so that the body of the presser-foot will stand in the recess *a* in the guide and over the feed *e* in the usual manner for the presser-feet of sewing-machines. The two thicknesses of fabric *f g* are arranged the one, *f*, above the tongue *b* and the other, *g*, below the tongue *b*, as seen in Fig. 3. Supposing that a line of stitches, *h*, has previously been made, this line lies close against the edge of the tongue *b* on the opposite or out side of the tongue, and the two thicknesses of fabric come together, and the line of stitches is run close against the tongue *b*. Hence the two thicknesses are separate between the previous line of stitches *h* and the line being made equal to the thickness and width of the tongue, and as the stitches are made the tube-like pocket thus formed passes off from the tongue; then when that pocket is completed the fabrics are again arranged to bring the last line of stitches against the outside of the tongue, and a new pocket is formed, as before. This tongue leaves the pocket so open that the bone of the same size as the tongue is readily inserted, and without any of the difficulties which are experienced in running the bones in a close pocket as heretofore made. I construct the guide with other recesses *a a*, more or less in number, each like

the recess *a*, and provided respectively with other presser-feet *C C*, and each recess and presser-foot fitted with the tongue *b b* in like manner as the first recess, each succeeding tongue and presser-foot being in such relative position to the preceding that the line of stitches formed by the preceding passes close against the tongue of the next succeeding, so that at each succeeding tongue and presser-foot a new line of stitches is run parallel to the preceding, and thus forming several pockets by a single passage through of the work.

A flat-faced presser-foot may be used with the tongue arranged in the same relative position to the tongue and needle as hereinbefore described and shown, and the object of the invention be accomplished; but I prefer the recess between the presser-foot and the work-plate, for the reason that the presser-foot will bring the two thicknesses of fabric together close against the side of the tongue, whereas if the flat presser-foot be applied the two thicknesses will not be brought into close contact until the stitches are made.

I claim—

1. A sewing-machine guide consisting of the tongue *b*, arranged to lie between the presser-foot and work-plate and outside the needle, so that a previously-made line of stitches will run against the outside of the tongue as a guide,

while the next line of stitches will be run close against the in or opposite side of the tongue, substantially as described.

2. A sewing-maching guide consisting of the tongue *b*, in transverse section corresponding to the transverse area of the pocket to be produced, combined with a presser-foot recessed upon its working-face to permit the said tongue to lie in said recess, one thickness of fabric above and the other below the said tongue, the body of the said presser-foot bringing the two thicknesses together inside the tongue and in line with the needle, substantially as described.

3. The combination of two or more tongues, *b b*, each arranged in a recess beneath its own presser-foot, each succeeding tongue and presser-foot arranged relatively to the next preceding, so that the line of stitches formed in the two thicknesses of fabric inside the next preceding tongue will run close to the outside of the next succeeding tongue and cause the succeeding line of stitches to be run upon the inside of that tongue and parallel with the preceding line, substantially as described.

JAS. F. J. GUNNING.

Witnesses:

J. H. SHUMWAY,
L. D. ROGERS.