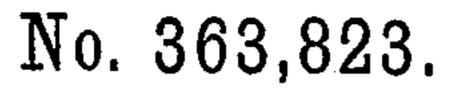
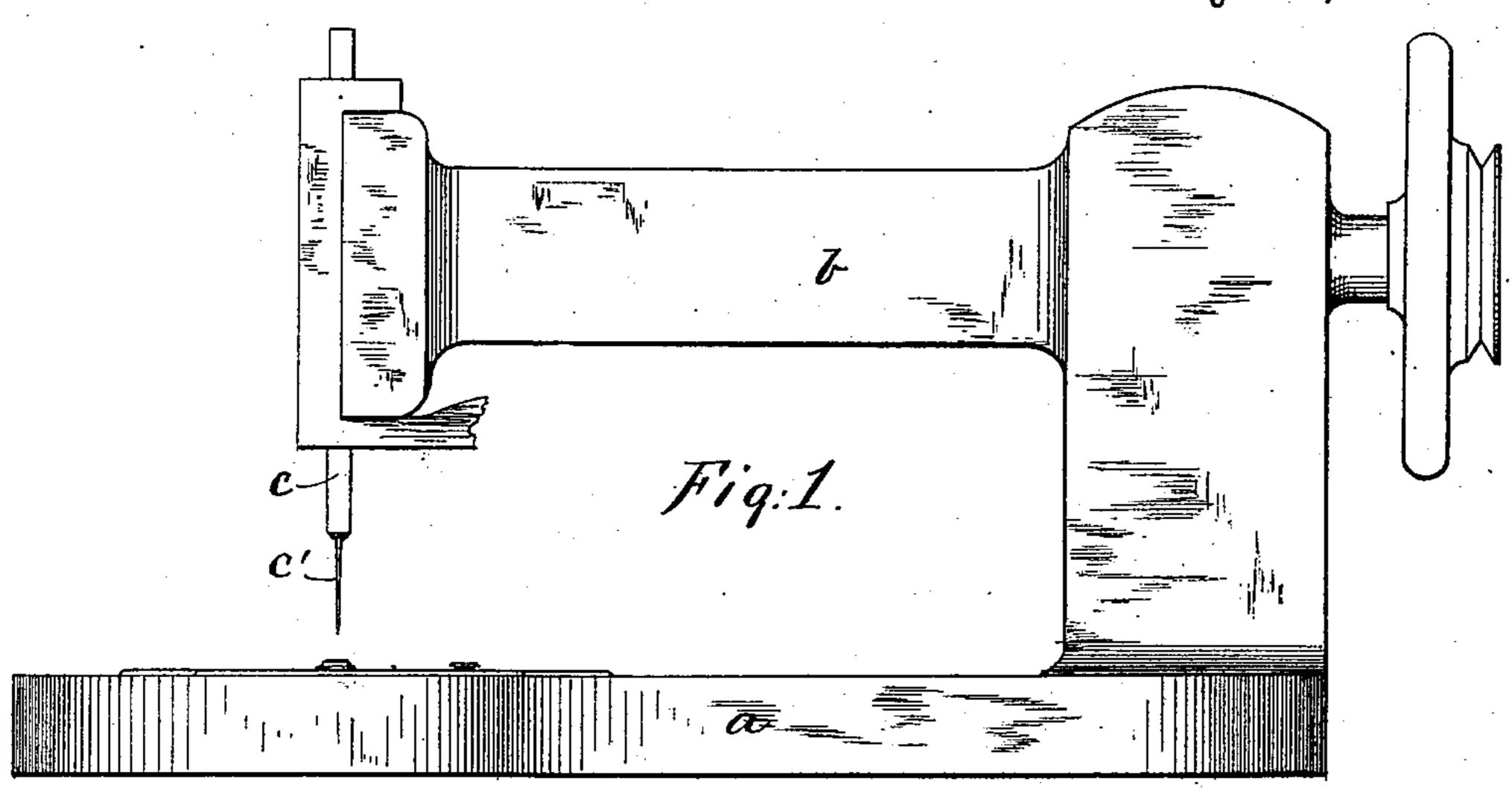
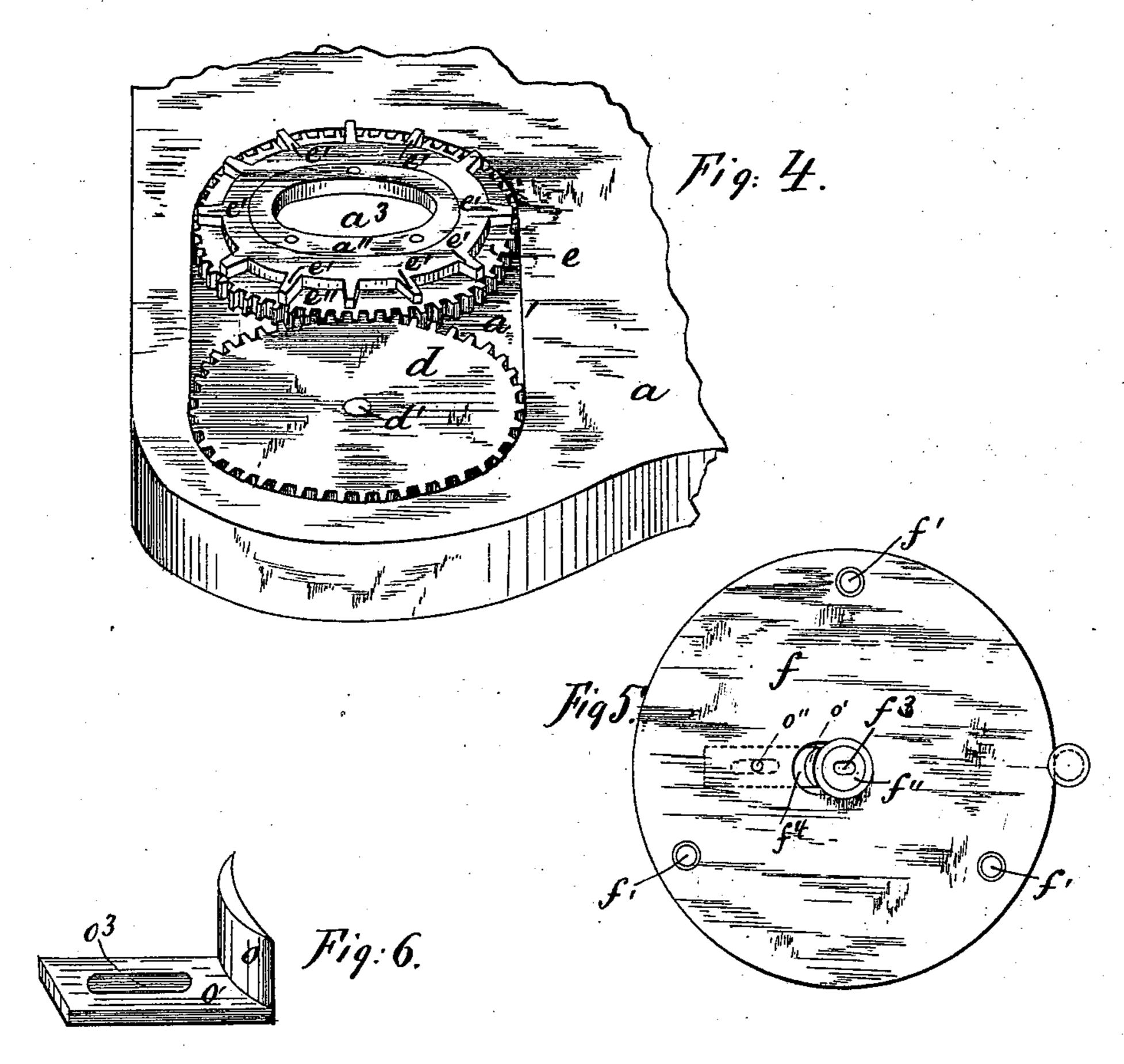
## T. F. HART.

### BUTTON HOLE SEWING MACHINE.



Patented May 31, 1887.





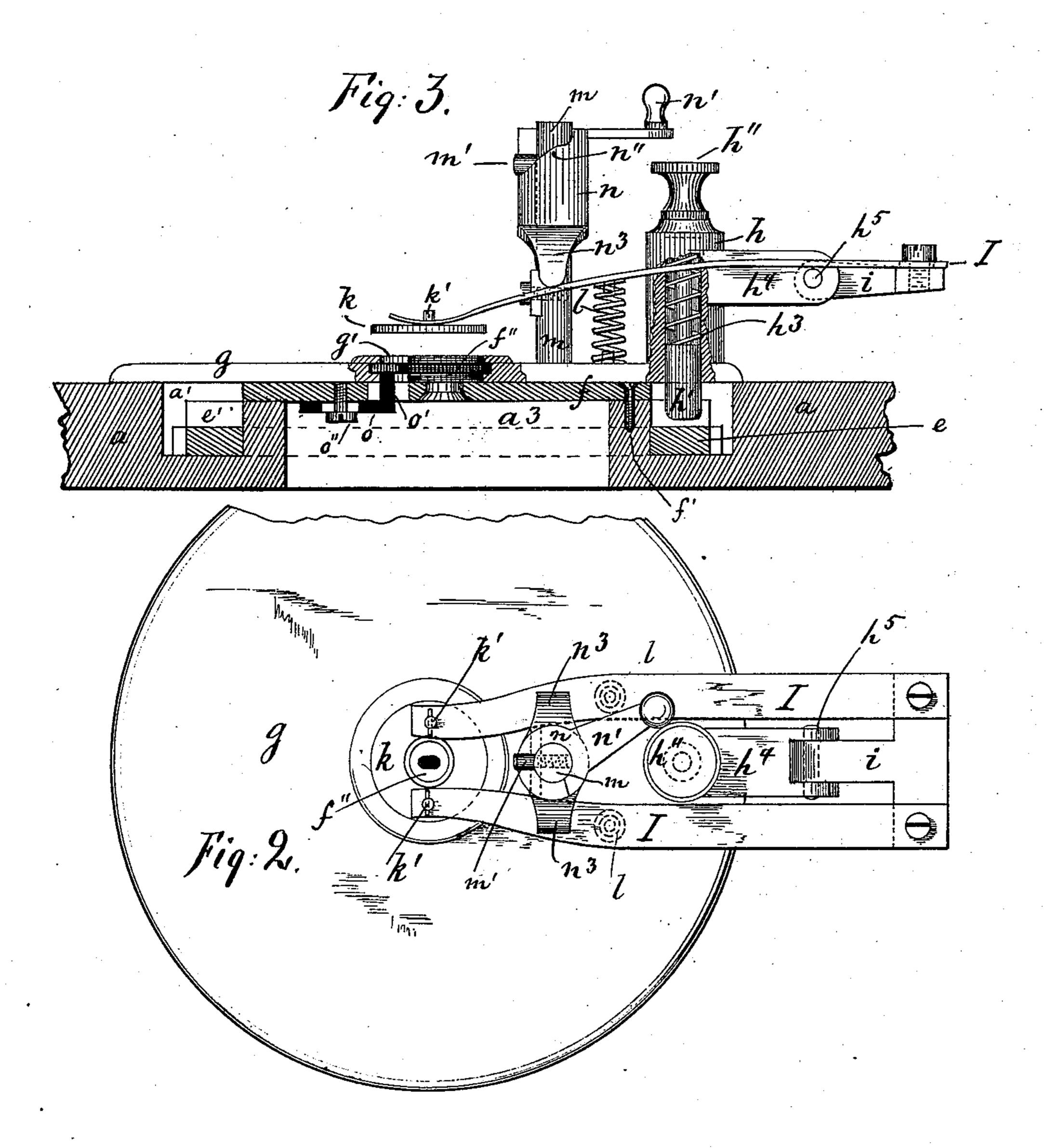
Witnesses: Charles & Fogg, Henry Chadbourn, Inventor: Thomas F. Hart. by Alban Gudren. his atts.

## T. F. HART.

#### BUTTON HOLE SEWING MACHINE.

No. 363,823.

Patented May 31, 1887.



Witnesses: Charles Hogg, Houry Chadbourne. H

Fig.7. Inventor: Thomas J. Hart, Ly Man Gudren his atts.

# United States Patent Office.

THOMAS F. HART, OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO MICHAEL L. HILLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

#### BUTTON-HOLE SEWING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 363,823, dated May 31, 1887.

Application filed June 16, 1886. Serial No. 205,334. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Thomas F. Hart, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lynn, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Button-Hole Sewing - Machines for Sewing Round Holes; and I do hereby declare that the same are fully described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in button-hole sewing-machines for the purpose of stitching around the edges of round holes; and it is carried out as follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, where—

Figure 1 represents a front elevation of an ordinary button-hole sewing-machine provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 represents a plan view of the clamp. Fig. 3 represents a sectional side elevation of the clamp with the button-plate, bed, and clamp-operating gear shown in section. Fig. 4 represents a perspective detail view of the driving and clamp-operating gears. Fig. 5 represents a plan view of the button and button-plate. Fig. 6 represents a detail perspective view of the clamp guide-block, and Fig. 7 represents a plan view of a piece of work done on the machine.

Similar letters refer to similar parts wher-30 ever they occur on the different parts of the drawings.

a is the bed, b the goose-neck, and c the vertically and laterally movable needle-bar, as usual on button-hole sewing-machines.

c' is the needle secured to the lower end of the needle bar c as shown in Fig. 1

the needle bar c, as shown in Fig. 1.

In a recess, a', in the top of the bed a is located the usual driving-gear, d, attached to shaft d', that is set in a rotary motion from the driving-shaft of the sewing-machine in the usual manner. The gear d meshes into the teeth of the clamp-operating gear e, that is made to turn around the annular ring a'', forming a part of the bed a, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

a³ is a central perforation in the interior of the annular ring a" for the needle to pass up and down through in forming the stitches. On the upper side of the clamp-operating gear e 50 are a number of radial ribs or walls, e' e', and intermediate recesses or grooves, e" e", as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, for a purpose as will hereinafter be more fully described.

f is the button-plate secured to the top of the stationary annular ring a'' by means of 55 suitable screws f'f'f', as shown in Figs. 3 and 5, and to the central portion of such button-plate is secured the button f''.

 $f^3$  is a vertical slotted perforation through the button f for the vertically and laterally 60 movable needle c' to pass when forming the stitches. Above the button-plate f is located the clamp-plate g, having a central grooved perforation, g', into which the button f'' projects, such perforation being, however, larger 65 in diameter than the button f'', according to the size of the hole H' in the material, H, (shown in Fig. 7,) to be button-hole stitched.

Secured to and rising from the clamp-plate g is the hollow clamp post h, in which is vertically adjustable the stud h', having knob or handle h'' on its upper end and normally held in the operative position shown in Fig. 3 by the influence of the coiled spring  $h^3$ . The lower end of the stud h' is made to project in any 75 desired one of the grooves or recesses e'' on the upper portion of the clamp-operating gear e, as shown in Fig. 3. To the front of the post h is secured, or made in one piece with it, the ear  $h^4$ , to which is pivoted at  $h^5$  the T i, to the 80 front of which are secured the clamp-arms I I. (Shown in Figs. 2 and 3.)

k represents the annular clamp-jaw, having upwardly-projecting pins k' k' projecting through perforations in the free ends of the 85 clamp-arms I I and pivoted to the latter in a suitable manner, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

ll are pressure springs located between the upper side of clamp-plate g and under side of the clamp-arms I I, as shown in Fig. 3, for the 90 purpose of automatically raising the clamparms I I to the position shown in Fig. 3 as soon as the pressure device is relieved.

The material to be stitched is confined and held firmly between the under side of the annular clamping-jaw k and central upper portion of the clamp-plate g by means of the pressure device shown in Figs. 2 and 3, such pressure device consisting of the vertical rod m, rising from and secured to the clamp-plate g, and provided with a horizontal pin or projection, m', at or near its upper end. Surround-

ing the rod m is a sleeve, n, having attached to its upper end a crank, n', and having a cutaway cam-surface, n'', as shown in Fig. 3.

 $n^3$   $n^3$  are ears on the under side of the sleeve 5 n, bearing on the upper sides of the clamp-arms I I, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. After the material to be stitched is placed between the central portion of clamp-plate g and under side of clamp-jaw k the latter is forced downward to upon the upper side of the material, so as to hold it firmly in place on the clamp-plate by turning the sleeve n a part of a revolution around the rod m, causing it to move downward by the cam-surface n'' acting on the sta-15 tionary projection m' on rod n, by which operation the ears  $n^3$   $n^3$  are caused to force the free ends of the clamp-arms I I downward, and with them the clamp-jaw k. After the edge of the circular hole in the material H has 20 been button-hole stitched said material is released from its confinement between the clampplate g and clamp-jaw k simply by turning the crank n' and its sleeve n in an opposite direction around the stationary rod m, allowing the 25 clamp-arms I I to rise by the influence of the

springs l l. During the operation of button-hole stitching the edge of the hole H' in the material, H, the clamp-plate g, and the clamp-jaw k are 30 made to partake of the rotation of the clampoperating gear e by the lower end of the stud h' resting in any one of the grooves or recesses e'' e'' on the said gear e; and the object of such recesses or grooves e'' e'' is to enable the stud 35 h' to be placed in front of the operator and locked to the gear e when commencing the work on a new piece of material, and thus to facilitate the proper placing of the material on the clamp plate before the machine is set in 40 operation. In button hole stitching a circular hole it has been found necessary to rotate the clamp plate a little more than one complete revolution, and if it were not for the grooves or recesses e'' e'' on the clamp-operating gear e, 45 combined with the vertically adjustable stud h', the position of the clamp would vary after the completion of each piece stitched, and this ob-

For the purpose of properly guiding the clamp-plate g during its eccentric rotation around the button f", I secure, in an adjustable manner, to the under side of the button-plate f the clamp-guide block o, (shown in Fig. 55 3, as well as in detail in Fig. 6,) such guide-

jection is entirely overcome by the aforesaid

5  $\overline{3}$ , as well as in detail in Fig. 6,) such guideblock having an upwardly projecting lip, o', that is held against the interior edge of the per-

foration g' in clamp-plate g, and said guideblock is capable of a lateral adjustment by means of the set-screw o'', passing through a 60 slot-hole,  $o^3$ , in the guide-block o and screwed into a screw-threaded perforation in the button-plate f, as shown in Fig. 3.

The perforation g' in clamp-plate g, in proportion to the diameter of button f'', is made 65 according to the diameter of the hole H' to be button-hole stitched in the material, H.

f is a slot-hole in the button-plate f, through which the lip o' projects, to enable the guide-block o to be adjusted laterally for the pur-70 pose set forth.

The operation of forming the stitches is the same as in ordinary button-hole sewing-machines, and need not here be described.

What I wish to secure by Letters Patent 75 and claim is—

1. In a button-hole sewing-machine for the purpose set forth, the rotary clamp-operating gear e and its notches or recesses e'' e'', combined with the clamp plate g and yielding 80 clamp-jaw k, connected to the clamp-arms II, means, substantially as described, for forcing the arms I I downward, and the vertically-adjustable spring-pressed pin h', for locking the clamp-plate g and notched gear e together in 85 any desired position, as set forth.

2. In a button-hole sewing-machine for the purpose set forth, the stationary button-plate f and its perforated button f'', in combination with the horizontally-adjustable clamp guideblock o and its upwardly-projecting lip o', adapted to bear against the interior edge of the perforation g' in clamp-plate g, the clamp-jaw k and its arms II, the clamping device, as described, and means, substantially as described, 95 for locking the gear e and clamp-plate g together, as set forth.

3. In a button-hole sewing-machine for the purpose set forth, the stationary plate f and its perforated button f'', the rotary gear e, having notches or recesses, as described, the plate g, having the spring-pressed pin h', for connecting it to gear e, the clamp-plate k, mounted on or connected to clamp arms I I and having springs l l, and clamping device, all arranged and combined substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS F. HART.

Witnesses:

ALBAN ANDRÉN, HENRY CHADBOURN.