(No Model.)

# J. FASSER.

## GAGE ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING MACHINE PRESSER FEET.

No. 413,043. Patented Oct. 15, 1889.

Fig. 1.

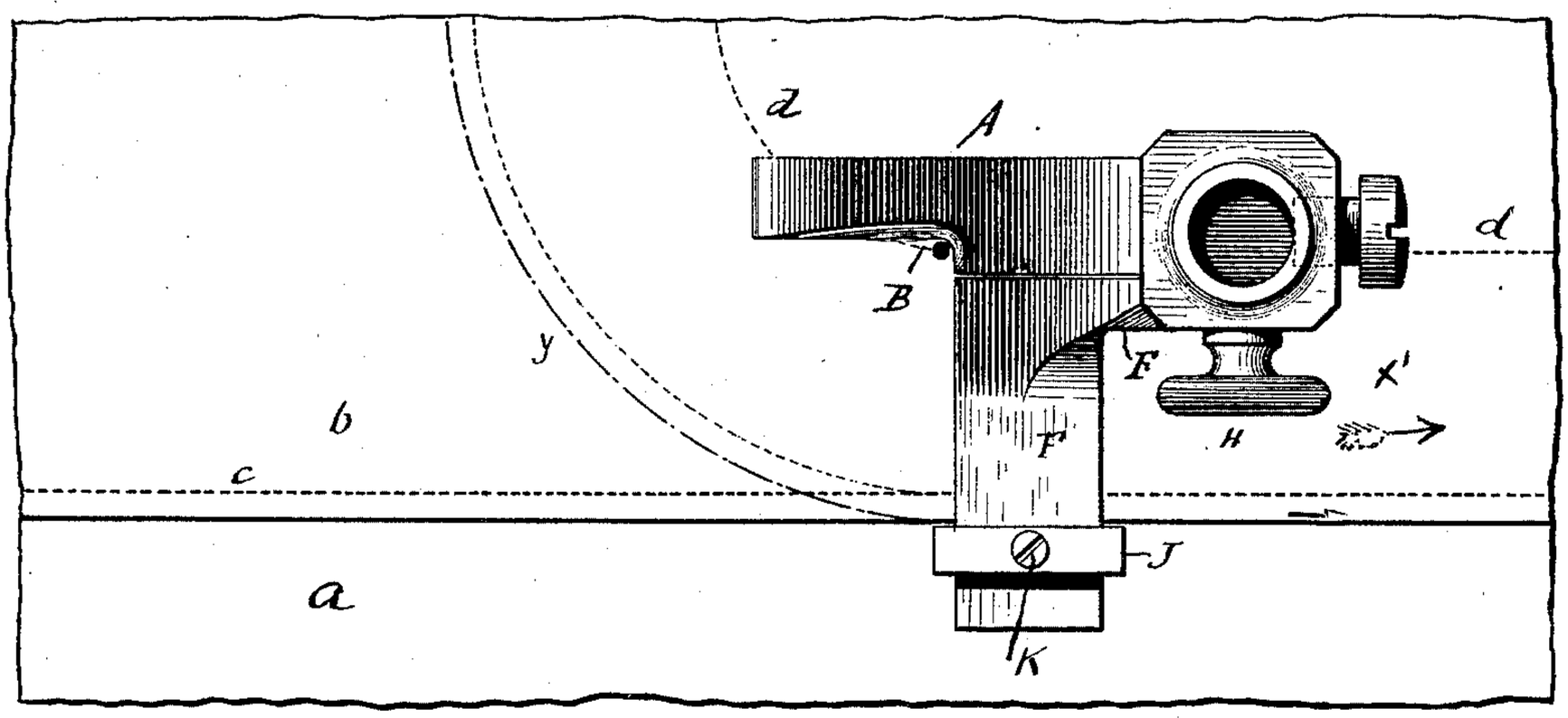



Fig. 3.

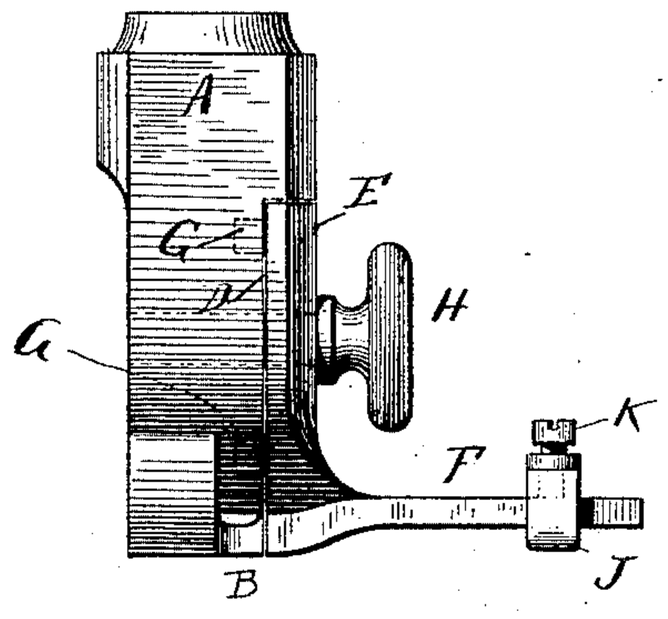
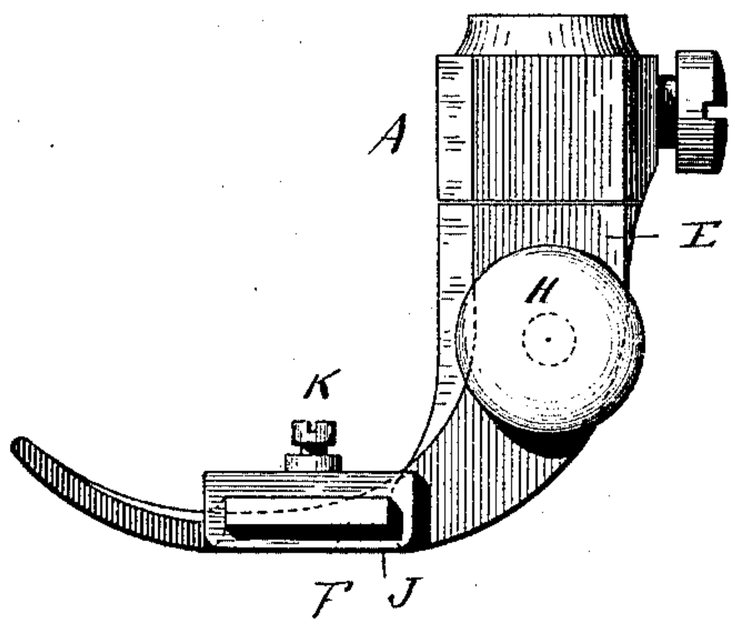



Fig. 2.




WITNESSES:

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JOSEPH FASSER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## GAGE ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING-MACHINE PRESSER-FEET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 413,043, dated October 15, 1889.

Application filed February 4, 1889. Serial No. 298,607. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH FASSER, of the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, a citizen of Switzerland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gages for Sewing-Machine Presser-Feet, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a gage to be applied to the presser-foot of a sewing-machine for the purpose of forming rows of stitches a uniform distance from each other.

The object of my invention is to provide a gage for sewing-machine presser-feet which can be readily applied or detached, and which permits of guiding the fabric for making straight or curved rows of stitches.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts and details, as will be fully described and set forth hereinafter, and finally pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a presser-foot provided with my improved gage. Fig. 2 is a side view of a presser having the gage. Fig. 3 is a front view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The presser-foot A is provided with a notch or offset B, in the corner of which the needle reciprocates. The presser-foot is provided in its inner side with a recess D for receiving the metal piece E, having the laterally-projecting gage-arm F at its lower end, said piece E being slightly curved downward and forward at its lower end, as shown in Fig. 2. The piece E has dowel-pins G, which pass into apertures in the presser-foot, and said piece E is secured in place on the presser-foot by a binding-screw H. The bottom edge of said gage-arm F is flush with the bottom of the presser-foot at its inner end, and a short distance from said inner end is curved upward, so that the under side of the remaining part of said arm will be slightly above the plane of the lower part of the presser-foot. On said gage-arm F the sliding gage J is mounted, which can be locked in place on the arm by a screw K, the sides of said gage being parallel with the sides of the presser-foot. The thickness of the bottom part of the sliding gage J is such that the bottom edge of said gage is about flush with the lowest part of the presser-foot. A piece of fabric *b* is sewed upon the piece of fabric *a* by the row of stitches *c* adjacent to and a short distance from the edge of the piece of fabric *b*. In case a second row of stitches *d* is to be made through the fabrics *a* and *b* a certain distance from the edge of the fabric *b*, the sliding gage J is so adjusted on the gage-arm F that its inner edge will be a distance from the angle B equal to the distance from the edge of the fabric *c* and line of stitches D. The edge of the fabric *b* is then rested against the inner edge of the gage J and moved in the direction of the arrow *x'*, the said gage J serving as a guide for the fabric. In case the edge of the fabric *b* is curved, as shown by the dotted line *y* in Fig. 1, both pieces of fabric are turned in such a manner that the curved edge *y* slides along the gage J, whereby a continuation of the line of stitches *d* will also be curved. As the gage is at the side of the presser-foot and not in front of or behind the same, it does not obscure the needle and is out of the way. As the bottom of the gage is raised, it permits of passing thick fabrics under it very readily.

I am aware that sewing-machine presser-feet have been provided with gages for producing a row of stitches parallel with another row of stitches, and do not claim, broadly, to be the inventor of such gages. My improved gage has the advantage that it is very simple, can easily be applied or removed, can readily be adjusted for rows of stitches at any desired distance, is especially adapted for rows of stitches near the edges of fabrics, and can be used on straight or curved edges.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination, with the sewing-machine presser-foot provided in one side with a recess D, of the piece E, placed and fitting in said recess and having its edges curved, the same as the front and rear edges of the presser-foot, a gage-arm F, projecting laterally from the bottom part of said piece E, the bottom surface of said gage-arm being inclined upward at its inner end and adjacent to the point where the needle passes through the presser-foot, and the remaining portion of the under side of said gage-arm being a short distance

above the plane of the bottom of the presser-foot, whereby the material will be pressed down on the sewing-plate by the gage-arm from the edge of said material to the point where the needle enters, a sliding gage J, mounted on the arm F, through which gage the said gage-arm passes, the bottom of said gage J being in the same plane with the bottom of the presser-foot, screw K, for locking the gage J on the gage-arm F, and the screw H, for locking the piece E on the presser-foot, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH FASSER.

Witnesses:
CARL KARP,
M. GOLDSTEIN.