

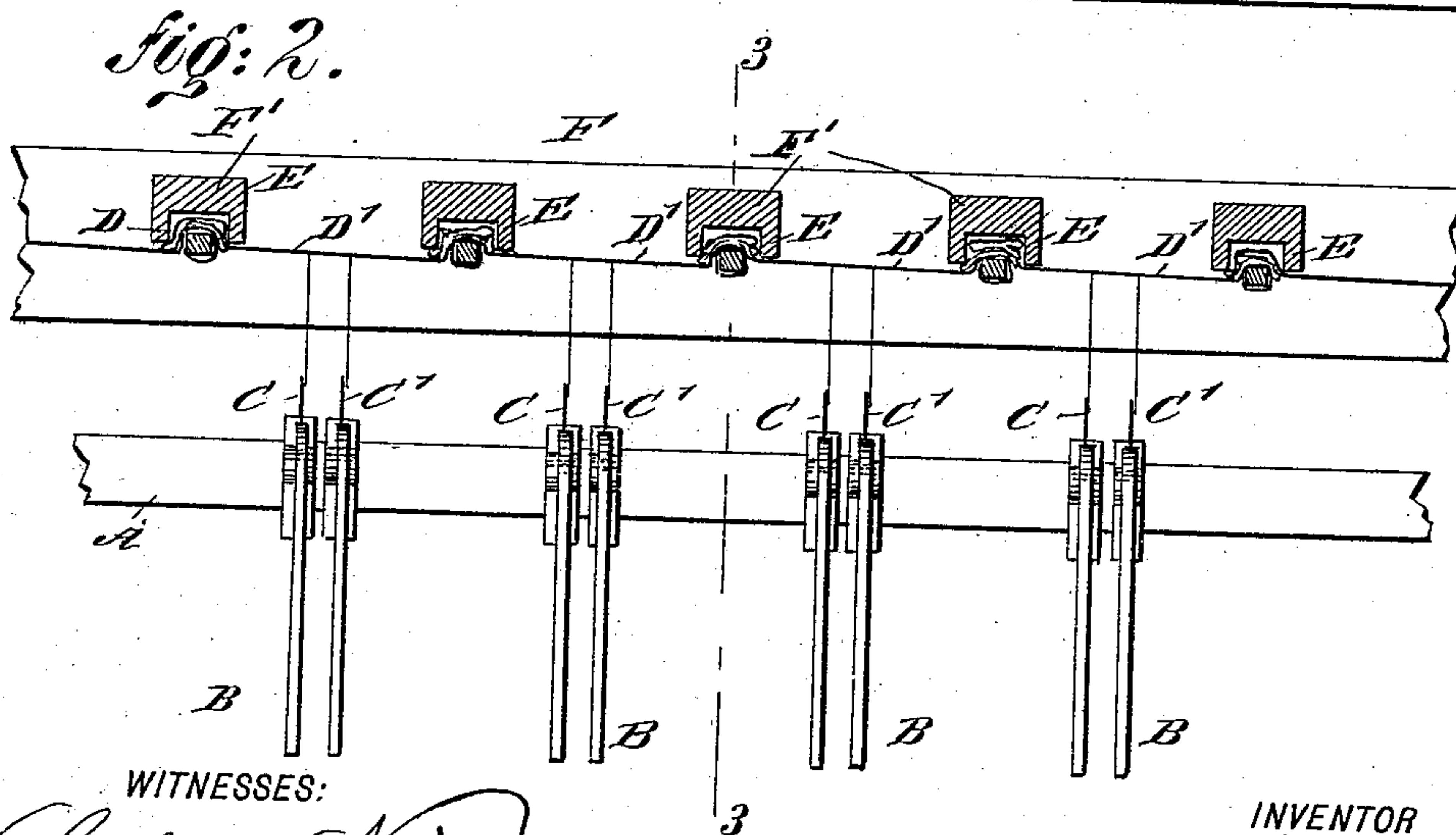
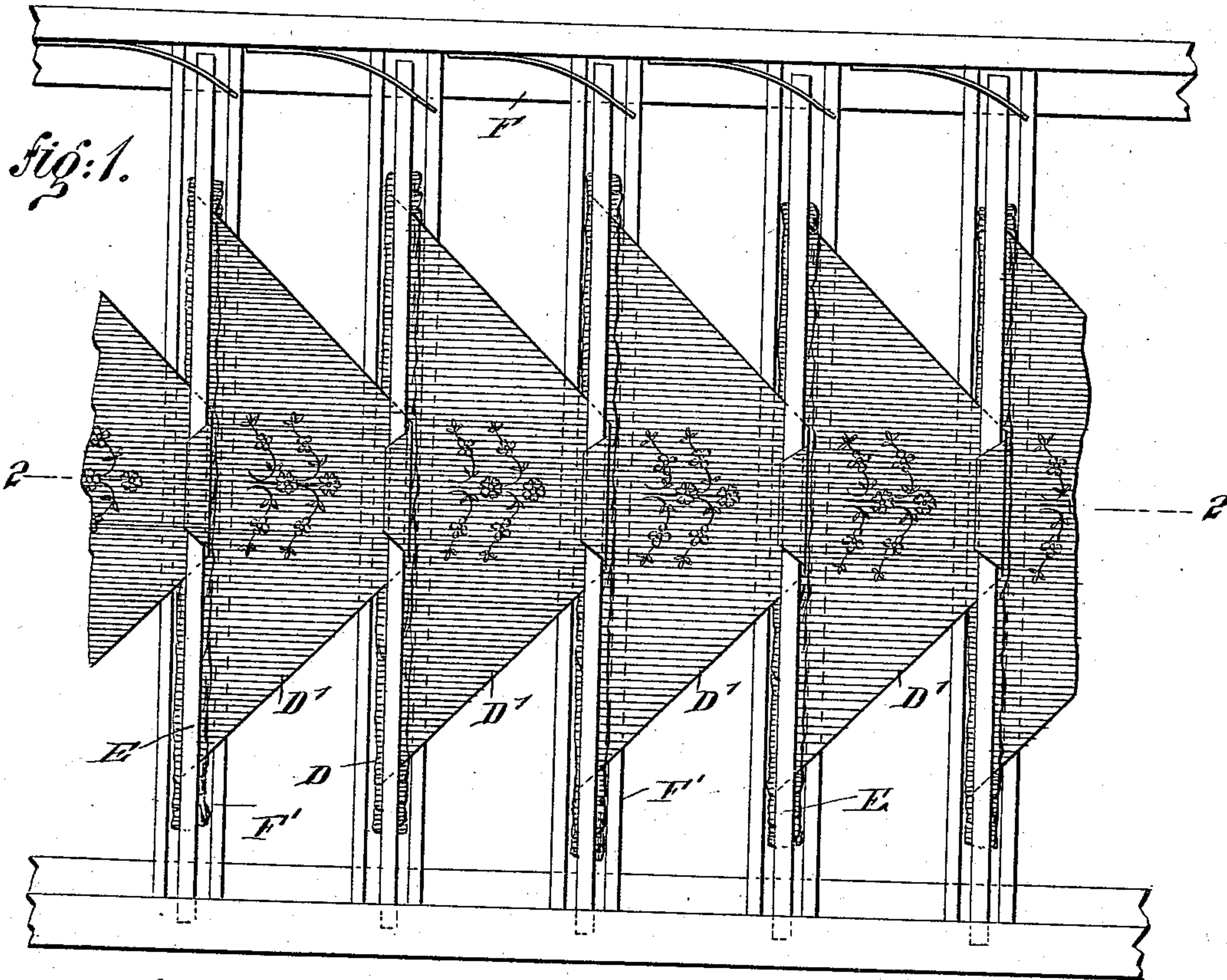
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. BOEHI,  
EMBROIDERING MACHINE.

No. 552,035.

Patented Dec. 24, 1895.



WITNESSES:

*Chas. Nida*  
*Thos. G. Hoster*

INVENTOR

*A. Boehi*

BY

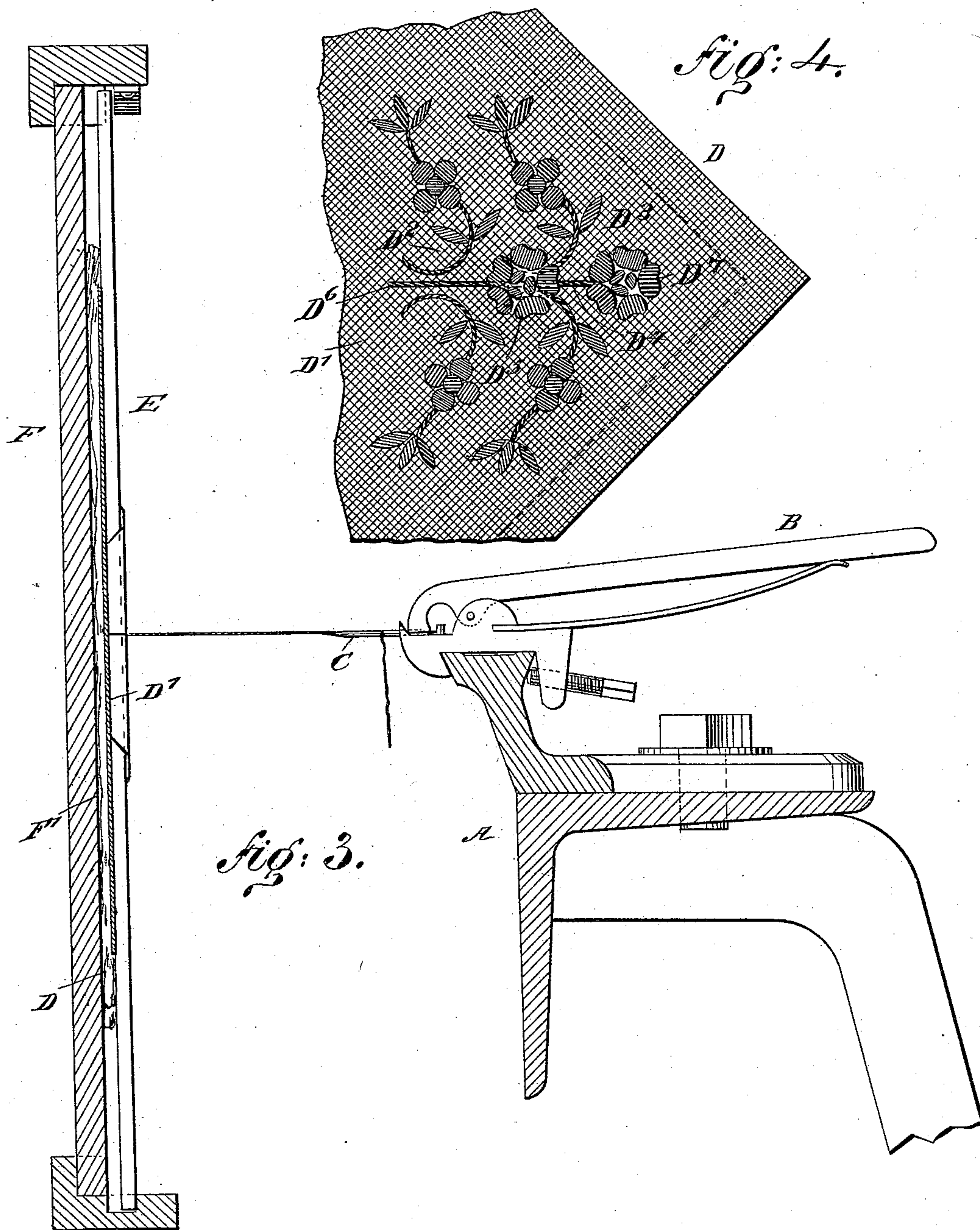
*Munn & Co*  
ATTORNEYS.



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<sup>y</sup> Munn & Co

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALOIS BOEHI, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

## EMBROIDERING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 552,035, dated December 24, 1895.

Application filed December 11, 1894. Serial No. 531,529. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALOIS BOEHI, a citizen of Switzerland, at present residing in Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Embroidering-Machine, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved embroidering-machine, more especially designed for elaborately embroidering the corners of handkerchiefs at a comparatively low expense.

The invention consists in the novel arrangement and combination of parts that will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the work-carrying frame. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view of the same on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1, and also showing the needle-carriage. Fig. 3 is an enlarged transverse section of the same on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is an enlarged face view of an embroidered corner of a handkerchief.

In machines for embroidering the corners of handkerchiefs as heretofore practiced, each handkerchief corner was operated on by a single needle, and the tambour-frame carrying the handkerchief was moved by the use of the pantograph according to the pattern, so that the corner of each handkerchief received as many stitches as the pattern indicated. In practice the operator in charge of such an embroidering-machine is paid according to the number of stitches in the pattern—that is, on a design having five hundred stitches double the amount is paid as for a design having two hundred and fifty stitches.

By the arrangement presently to be described the operator in charge actuates the pantograph on the pattern in the usual manner during the time the machine is in operation, but double the number of stitches are produced in the corner of each handkerchief in the frame than are contained in the pattern, and at the same time a unitary design is produced which is more elaborate than the pattern. In order to accomplish this result, I provide the operating-needle carriage A of

the ordinary embroidering-machine with sets of needle-holders B, each set being composed of two holders adjustable on the carriage, the two holders carrying two needles C and C', adapted to operate on a corner D' of a handkerchief D, fastened by two clamping-bars E in the grooved posts F' of the frame F, it being understood that the latter accommodates as many handkerchiefs as there are sets of needles C and C' on the needle-carriage A, and each handkerchief has its body portion folded up in a grooved post F' and its corner to be operated on is stretched to the next post and clamped in the usual manner by the bars E, as shown in the drawings. It will therefore be understood that the clamping-bars E and the grooved posts F' constitute as many individual fabric-holders as the number of handkerchiefs it is desired to hold in the tambour-frame F.

The work-frame F is connected with the pantograph under the control of the operator and manipulated according to the pattern. As the pantograph and pattern are the same as those of the ordinary embroidery-machine, it is not deemed necessary to illustrate and describe the same in detail. It suffices to say that the pattern represents but approximately one-half of the design finally produced in the corner D' of the handkerchief in the frame F. The needles C and C' are spaced apart according to the design to be produced in the corner of the handkerchief, so that the final result is a unitary design, and not a mere duplication of the pattern. In order to produce this unitary design, it is necessary that some of the stitches of one of the needles be covered by the stitches of the other needle. For instance, in the design shown in Fig. 4, the needles C and C' produce with their threads the design parts D<sup>2</sup> and D<sup>3</sup>, respectively, and the stem D<sup>4</sup> of the design part D<sup>3</sup> has its lower portion hidden underneath the larger flower D<sup>5</sup> of the design part D<sup>2</sup> produced by the needle C. Hence this design shown in Fig. 4 is not a mere duplication of the pattern, but forms a unitary design.

It is understood that in starting the machine to produce this design the lower ends of the flower-stems D<sup>6</sup> D<sup>4</sup> of the design parts D<sup>2</sup> D<sup>3</sup>, respectively, are first produced, then the side twigs and finally the large flowers D<sup>5</sup> D<sup>7</sup>,



of which the flower D<sup>5</sup> covers the lower portion of the stem D<sup>4</sup>, as before mentioned. The two design parts are thus united to form a unitary design far more elaborate than the  
5 pattern.

It will be seen that the design to be produced in the handkerchief corner by the two needles must be carefully plotted out, so that one-half thereof answers as a pattern, and  
10 yet at the same time a unitary or complete design is produced in the corner of the handkerchief. It is obvious that not each and every design can thus be used or produced by this arrangement in the handkerchief corner,  
15 but a skillful designer can readily produce a large number of varied designs capable of being produced by the two needles.

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

The combination, with the tambour frame having a series of individual holders for the articles to be embroidered, of a reciprocating needle carriage provided with a set of two needles arranged to move in the space between  
25 each two holders, the sets of needles being spaced from each other at a distance corresponding to the distance between the individual work holders, substantially as described.

ALOIS BOEHL.

Witnesses:

THEO. G. HOSTER,  
C. SEDGWICK.