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Patented Feb. 7, 1899.

C. F. CAIN & H. SANGTINETTE.  
SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENT.

(Application filed Feb. 1, 1898.)

(No Model.)

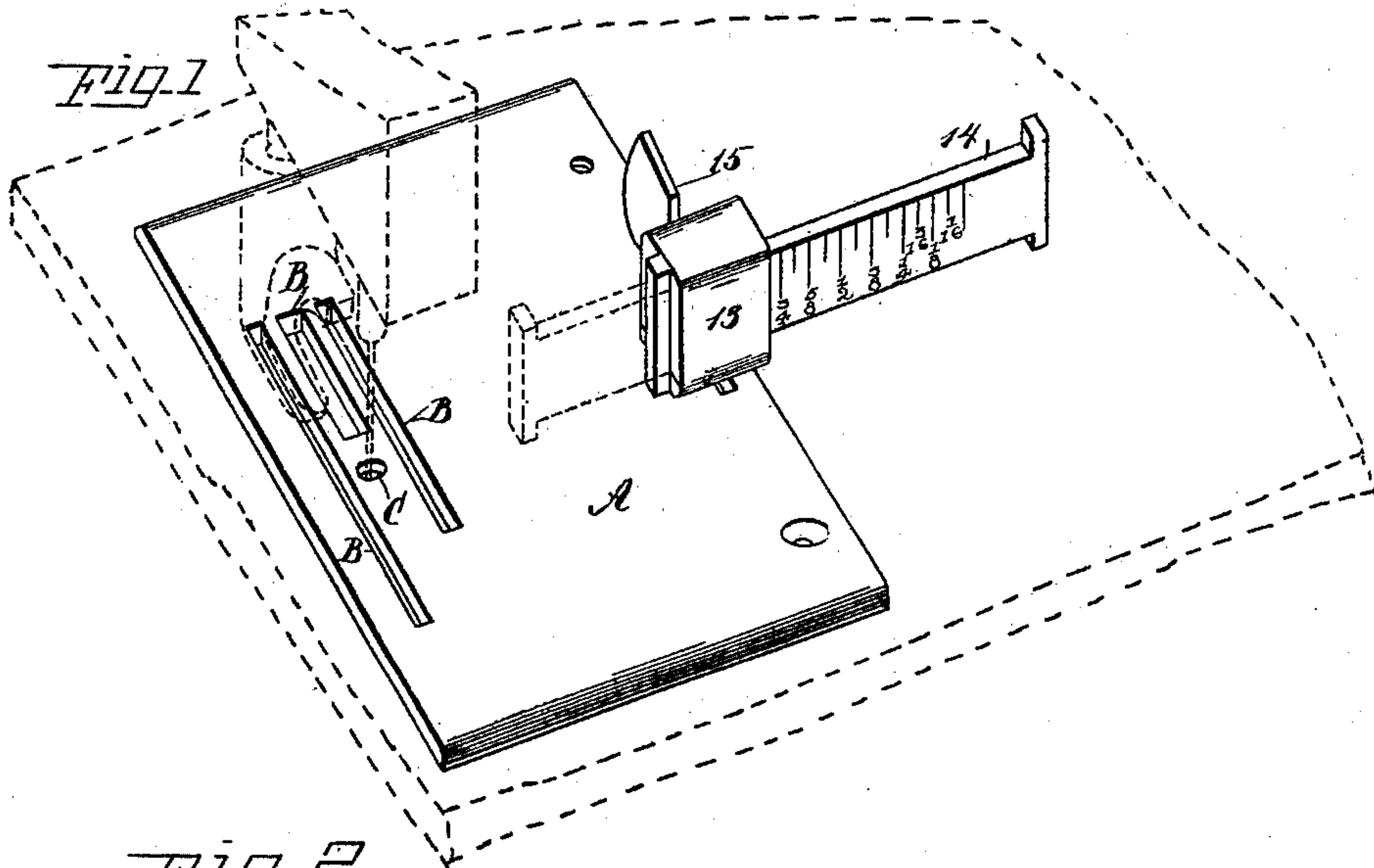


Fig. 2

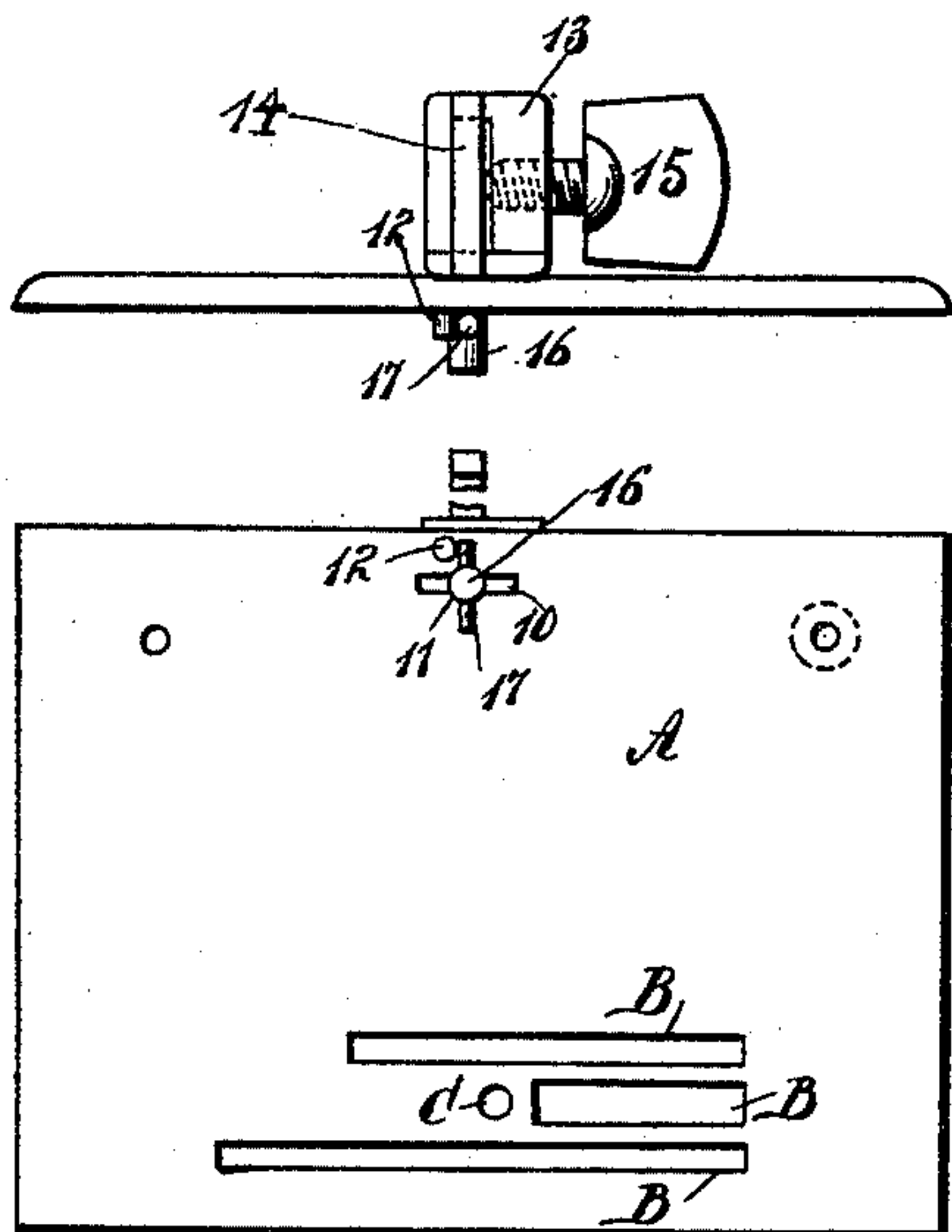


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

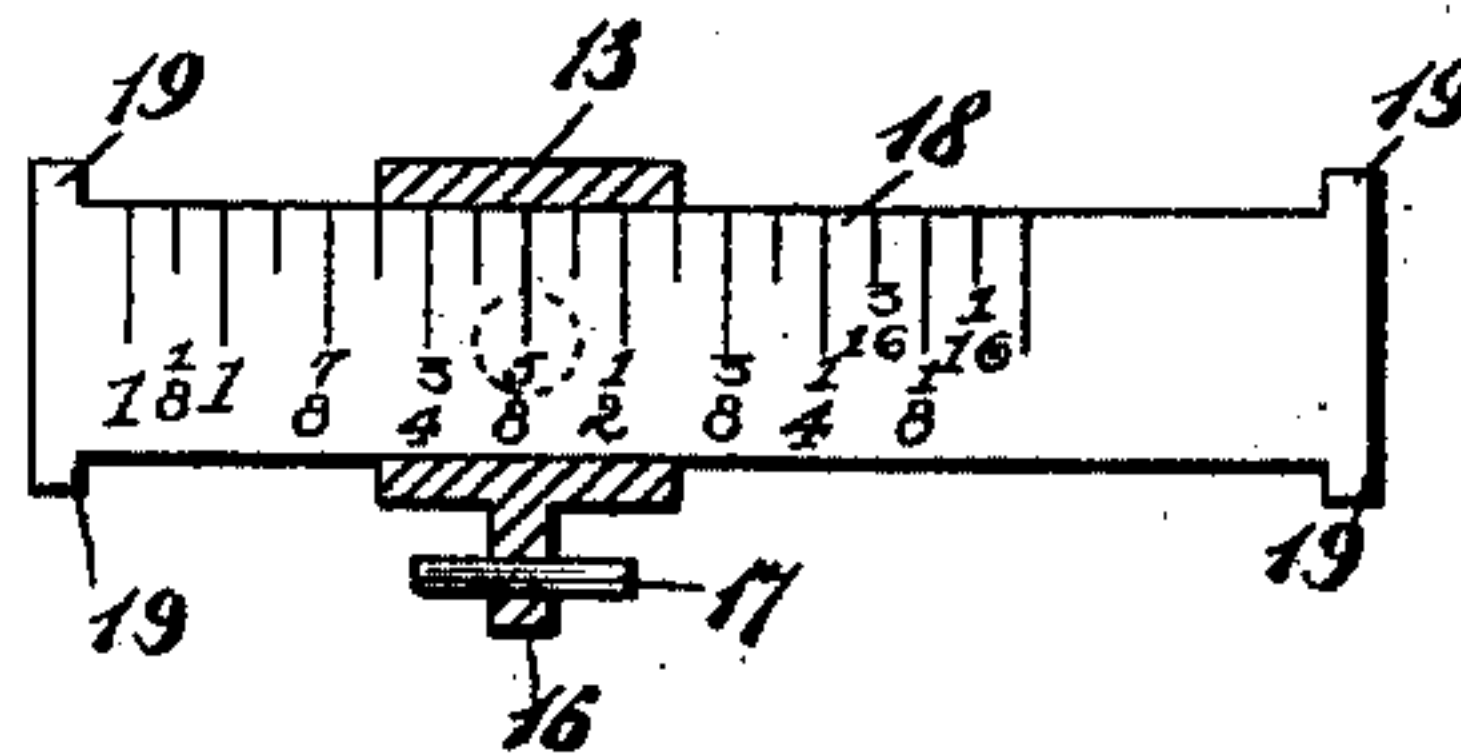
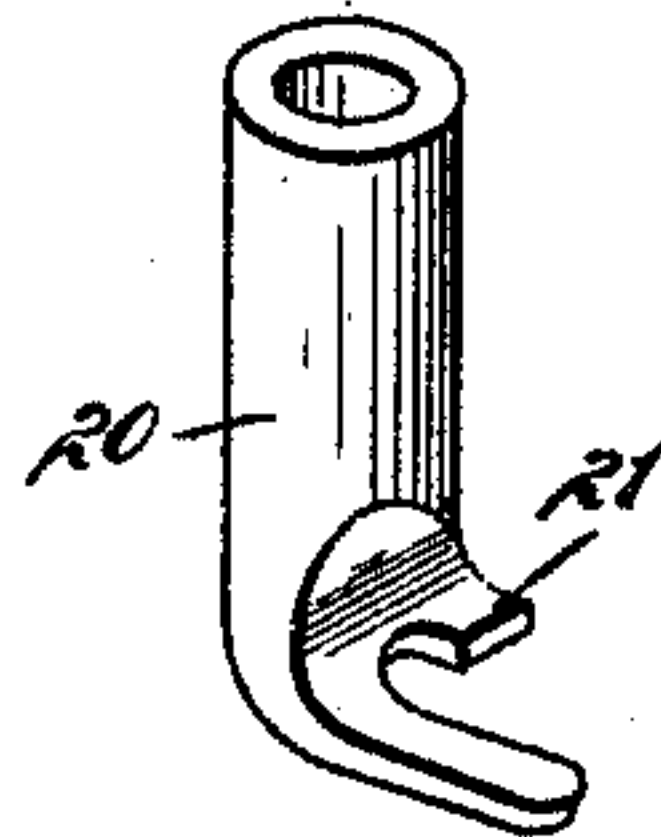


Fig. 5



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL F. CAIN AND HERMANN SANGTINETTE, OF BRATTLEBOROUGH,  
VERMONT.

## SEWING-MACHINE ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 619,070, dated February 7, 1899.

Application filed February 1, 1898. Serial No. 668,763. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, CARL FREDERICK CAIN and HERMANN SANGTINETTE, of Brattleborough, in the county of Windham and State of Vermont, have invented a new and Improved Sewing-Machine Attachment, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of our invention is to provide an attachment for a sewing-machine consisting of a gage especially adapted for insuring the stitching of a seam of predetermined width or for the location of a line of stitching a predetermined distance from the edge or seam of a garment or from a line of stitching.

Another object of the invention is to provide a gage of the character above described which will bear a scale in inches or fractions of an inch upon one or more of its faces and to so construct the gage that it may be accurately set before it is applied to the bed-plate of a sewing-machine and to so make the attachment to the bed-plate that the gage may be expeditiously and conveniently placed in position on said plate or removed from engagement with the plate and laid at one side without dislodging the scale-bar from its set position.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

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

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the bed-plate of a sewing-machine and a perspective view of the improved gage applied to the said plate. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the plate and an end view of the improved gage applied to the plate. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the bed-plate and a bottom edge view of a portion of the gage. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section through the socket portion of the gage, showing the gage bar or plate in side elevation; and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the form of presser-foot which is preferably used in connection with the improved gage.

A represents the bed-plate of a sewing-machine, provided with the usual feed-openings

B and needle-opening C. At one side of the bed-plate a slot 10 is made therein, parallel with the feed-openings B, the slot 10 being a predetermined distance from the feed-openings, and the said slot 10 is formed with a circular central portion 11, and a pin 12 is attached to the under side of the bed-plate A adjacent to one side edge of the opening 10, as shown particularly in Fig. 3. The gage proper is practically made in three parts—namely, a sleeve 13, which constitutes a socket, a gage bar or plate 14, held to slide in the said sleeve 13, and a set-screw 15, which is passed through the said sleeve to an engagement, preferably, with the side face of the gage bar or plate 14, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The sleeve 13 is provided at its bottom with a post or a stud 16, of such diameter that it may readily pass through the central circular portion 11 of the slot 10, and a pin 17 is passed through the said post, as is best shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. The length of the pin 17 is such that the pin may readily pass through the slot 11 when the post 16, carrying the pin, is entered in the central circular portion of the slot. After the post 16 of the attachment has been passed through the slot 10 sufficiently to bring the pin 17 below the under face of the said bed-plate the sleeve is turned so as to carry the pin 17 in the post transversely of the slot 10 and to an engagement with the stud 12 on the bed-plate, as shown in Fig. 3.

When the attachment is to be placed in position on the bed-plate, an end portion of the gage bar or plate is made to face the operator, and after the post of the attachment has been passed into the slot in the bed-plate the attachment is turned to stand at a right angle to the feed-opening B, so that one side face of the gage-bar will face the operator.

Upon one or both of the side faces of the gage-bar a scale 18 is made, preferably in fractions of an inch, and at top and bottom of each end of the gage bar or plate offsets or projections 19 are formed, which prevent the gage bar or plate from being withdrawn from its sleeve or socket 13. The scale reads from the outer or right-hand end of the gage-bar, and when, for example, the mark designating one-sixteenth is brought in registry with the right-hand end of the sleeve or



socket 13 the left-hand end of the gage-bar will occupy such position relative to the edge of the garment to be sewed, for example, as to insure the stitching being one-sixteenth of an inch from the edge as the garment is fed beneath the needle.

It is evident that the gage is much to be preferred to the old form of gage that usually accompanies a machine, as in the old form of gage the device is attached to the bed-plate by means of a set-screw, and should the work need to be removed to do other work of a different character, after which similar work is to be again taken up, it is not only necessary to remove the gage, but to re-set it when again used, whereas in the improved form of gage the device is set before being placed in position on the bed-plate, no thumb-screw is necessary to attach it to the bed-plate and liable to be lost, and the gage may be removed from the machine without disturbing the setting of the gage-bar. Furthermore, the improved gage may be much more conveniently attached to or detached from a machine than can gages of the ordinary type.

In Fig. 5 we have illustrated a form of presser-foot 20 that is preferably employed in connection with the gage, in which it will be observed that the limb or horizontal arm 21 of the presser-foot which is adjacent to the gage is made quite short, so that the gage may be brought as closely as possible to the needle.

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

1. The combination, with the bed-plate of a sewing-machine, the said bed-plate being provided with an elongated slot having a circular center, and a pin at the side of the said slot, of a gage, consisting of a sleeve provided with a post adapted to enter the circular portion of the said slot, and a pin passed through the said post, adapted to pass through the elongated portion of the said slot, a gage-bar provided with a scale held to slide in the said sleeve, and a binding-screw carried by the sleeve, arranged for engagement with the gage-bar, as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination with a sewing-machine having a bed-plate provided with a slot and with a pin projecting downwardly from the bed-plate adjacent to the slot of a sleeve, a gage-bar held by the sleeve, a post attached to the sleeve and adapted to pass through the slot and a second pin, the second pin being passed through the post at right angles thereto and being adapted to move through the slot of the bed-plate so that upon turning the post the second pin is moved across the seat and engaged with the first pin to hold the sleeve in place.

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