

No. 684,110.

Patented Oct. 8, 1901.

C. SCHNEIDER.

BLINDSTITCHING ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING MACHINES.

(Application filed Nov. 6, 1897. Renewed May 2, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig: 1.

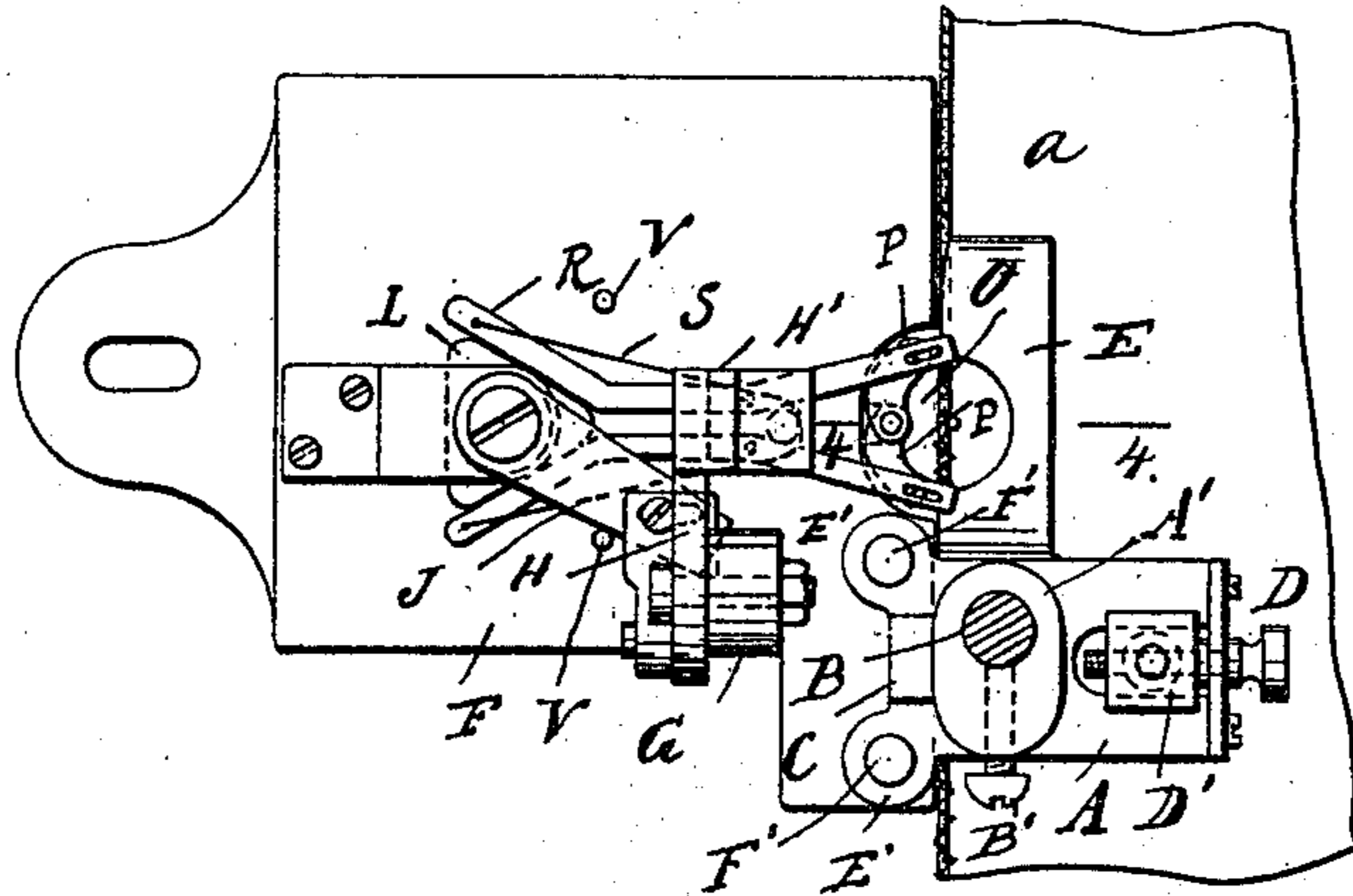


Fig: 4.

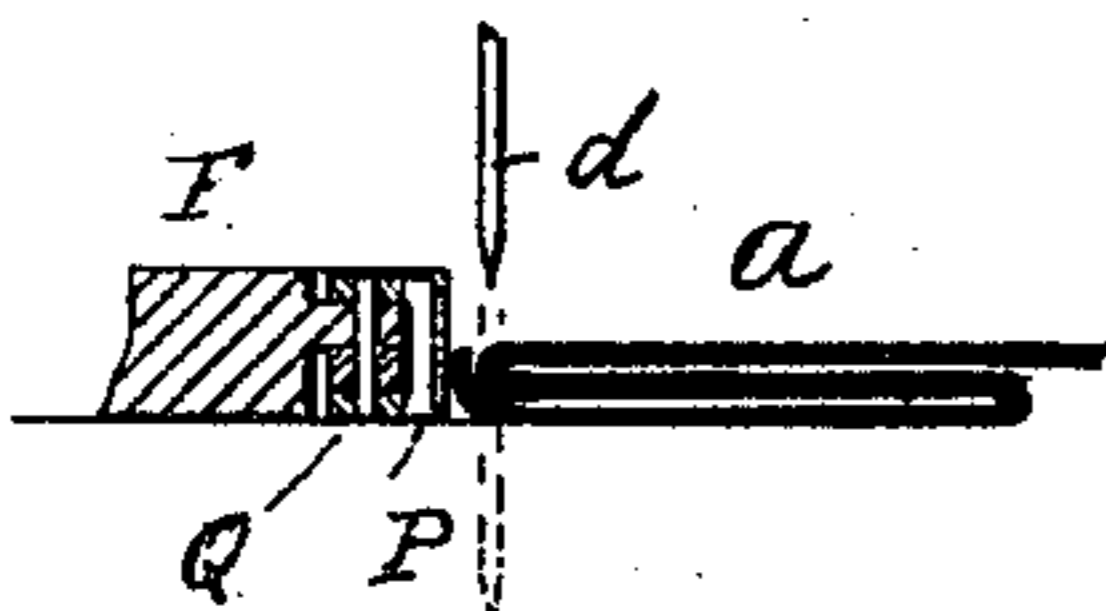


Fig: 2.

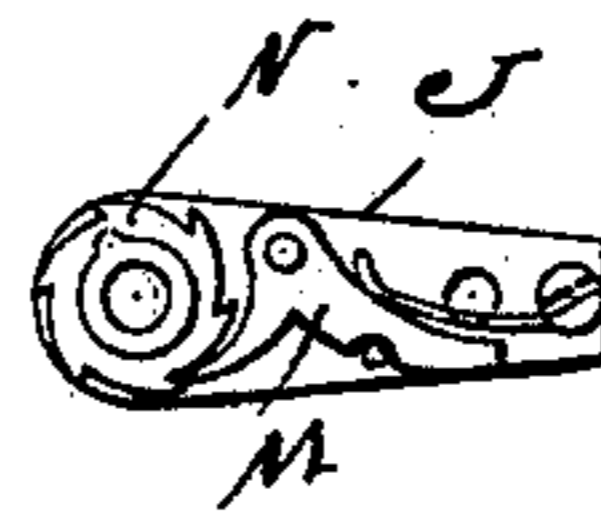
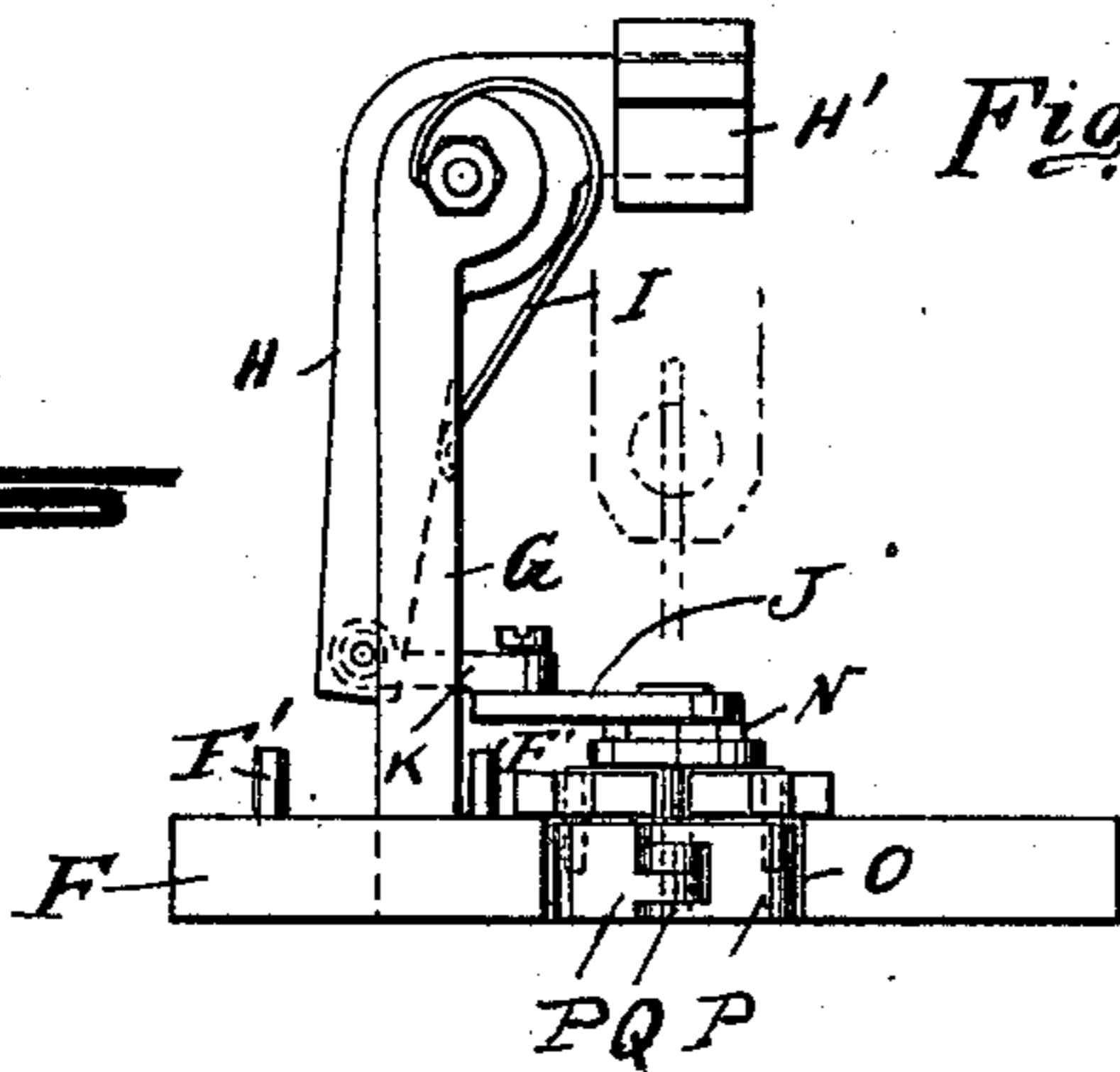


Fig: 3.

Fig: 5.

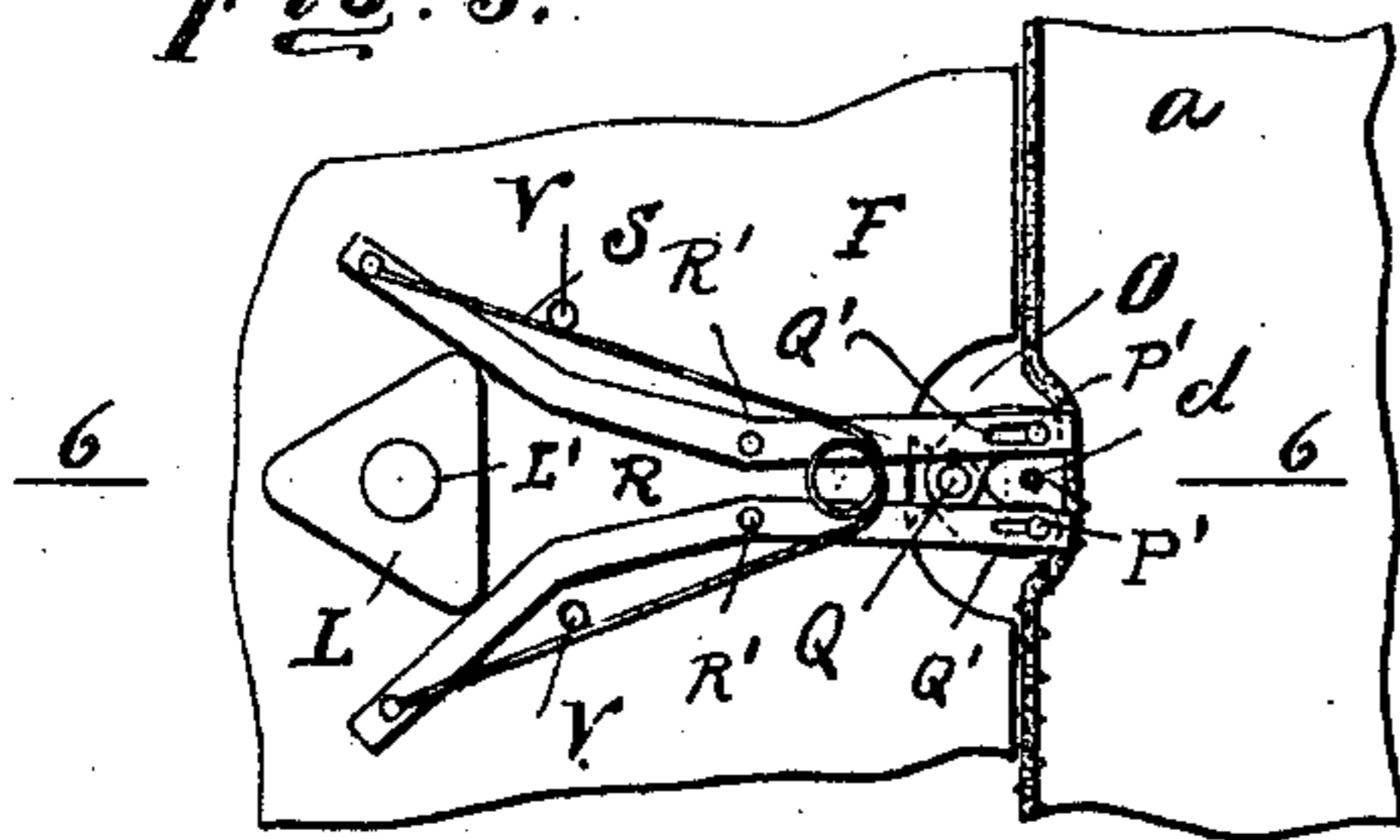


Fig: 7.

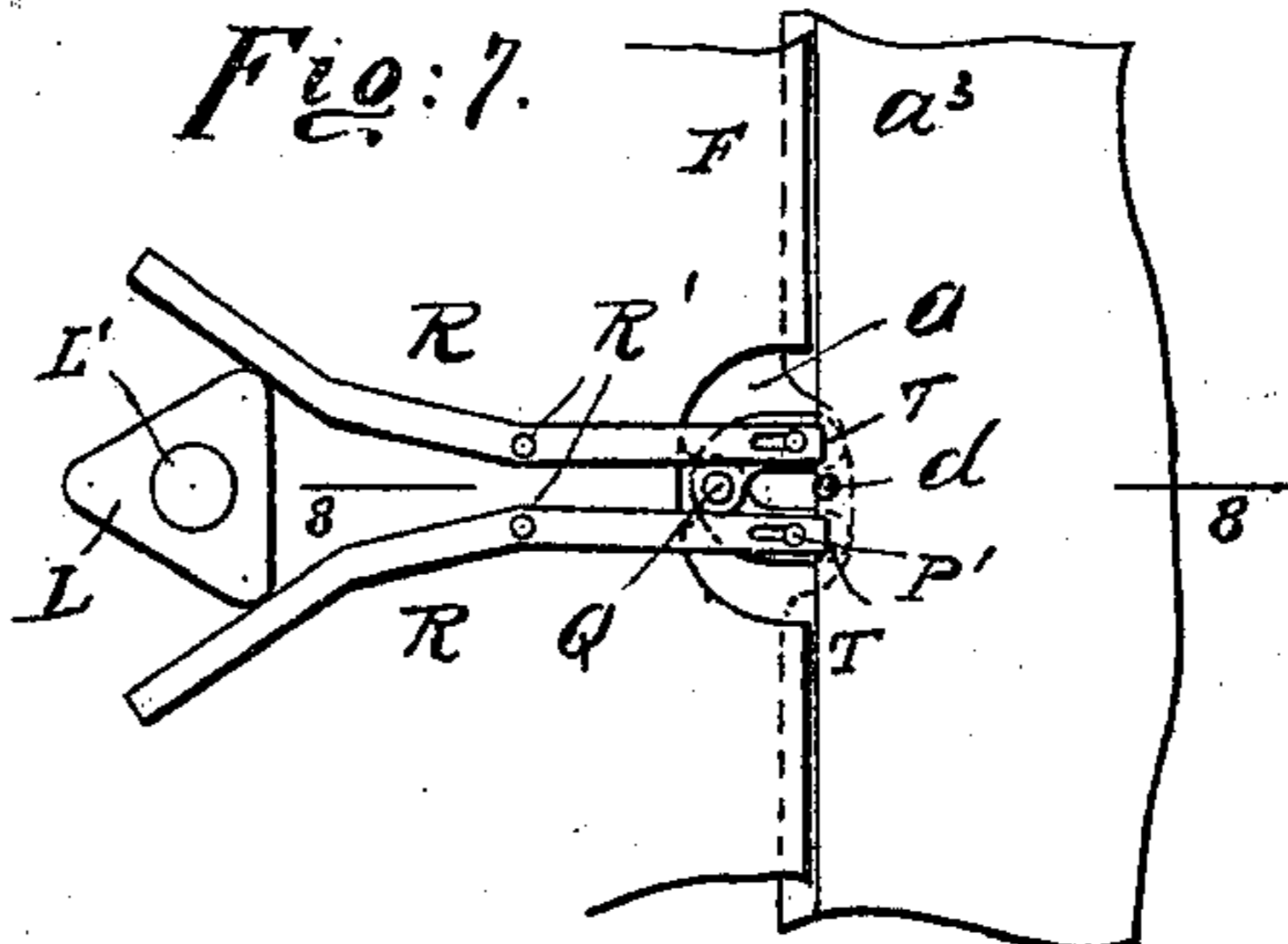


Fig: 6.

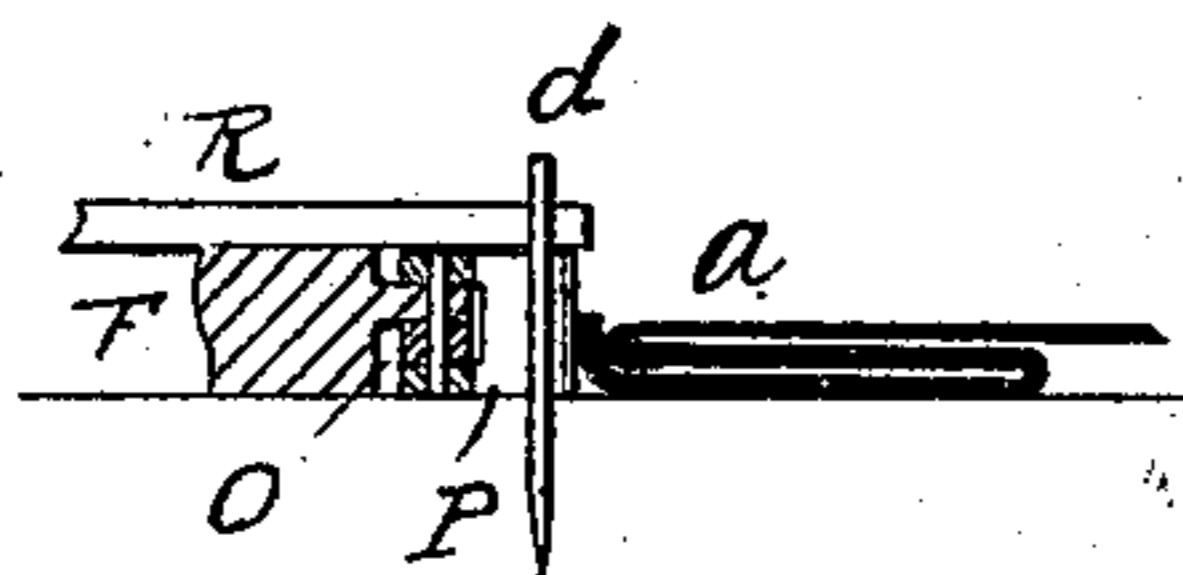
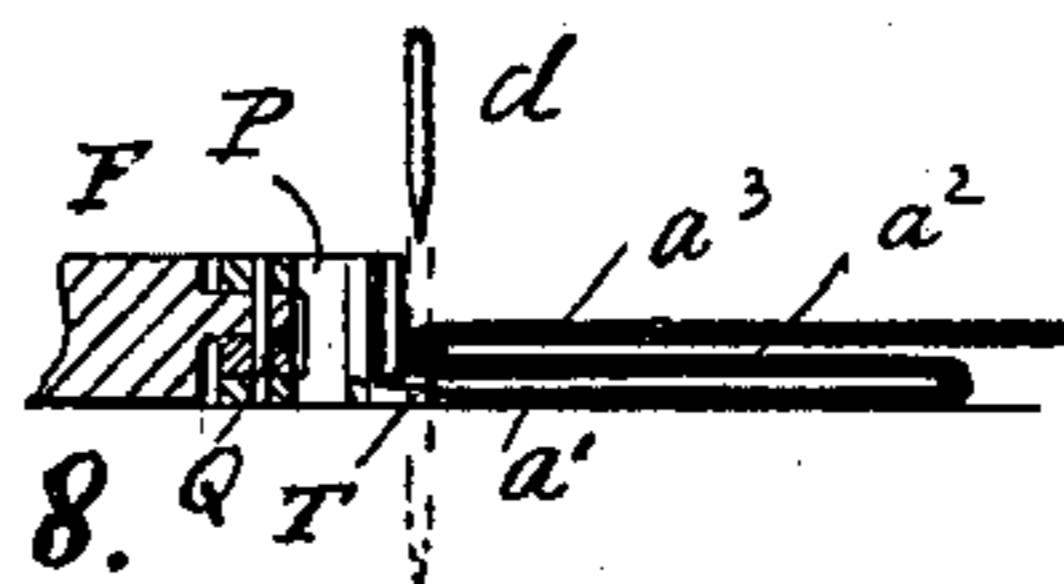


Fig: 8.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BLINDSTITCHING ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 684,110, dated October 8, 1901.

Application filed November 6, 1897. Renewed May 2, 1901. Serial No. 58,546. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL SCHNEIDER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Serging and Blind-stitching Attachments for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in attachments for making serge-stitching or blind-stitching on fabrics.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved attachment of this kind which is simple in construction, strong and durable, can easily be applied on a sewing-machine, can be readily adjusted for stitching of different widths, and which operates in a reliable manner.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved attachment. Fig. 2 is a side view. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the under side of the pawl-lever. Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse sectional view on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is an enlarged plan view of part of the device, showing the edge of the fabric pressed from the edge of the base-plate. Fig. 6 is a vertical sectional view on the line 6 6 of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a plan view of a modified construction. Fig. 8 is a vertical sectional view of the same on the line 8 8 of Fig. 7.

The block A is provided with a socket A' for receiving the lower end of the presser-rod B of a sewing-machine, a plate being held on the rod by a clamping-screw B'. A plate C is guided to slide longitudinally on the under side of the block A and can be shifted on said block by means of a screw D and locked in place by means of a nut D'. A presser-foot E of conventional shape projects laterally from one side of the plate C at the inner side and beyond said plate two eyes E' project from the same. A base-plate is provided with two upwardly-projecting pins F', which can be passed through the eyes E' of the plate C to hold the said base-plate on the plate C. A standard G projects upward from the base-plate F, and to the same the angle-lever H is

pivoted, which is provided at its upper end with a laterally-extending lug H', on which a projection of the needle-bar (shown in dotted lines) can act when said bar ascends, the angle-lever being thrown back by a spring I when the needle-bar descends. The lower end of the lever H is connected by a link K with one end of a pawl-lever J, pivotally mounted on the neck L' on the upper surface of a triangular cam L, suitably mounted to turn on the upper surface of the base-plate F. A spring-pressed pawl M on the under side of the lever J engages a ratchet-wheel N, loosely surrounding the neck L' and attached to the cam L, said ratchet-wheel having twice as many teeth as there are sides to the cam L, so that for each upstroke of the needle-bar the cam is rotated the distance of one tooth of the ratchet-wheel N. The base-plate F is provided with a recess O, extending entirely through the plate and opening toward the presser-foot. Two curved cloth-shifting jaws P are pivoted at their inner ends to a common pivot Q at the center of the back of the recess O, so that said fabric-shifting jaws can swing toward and from each other and when swung from each other are entirely within the recess O, as shown in Fig. 1, and when swung toward each other project beyond the edge of the plate F, as shown in Fig. 5. Each jaw P has an upwardly-projecting pin P', passing into longitudinal slots Q' in the front end of two levers R, pivoted at R' on the upper surface of the plate F to swing toward and from each other, the inner ends of said levers being pressed against the edges of the cam L by a spring S. When the jaws P are swung from each other, as shown in Fig. 1, and do not project beyond the edge of the plate F, they permit the fabric *a* to rest snugly against the edge of the plate F, so that the needle *d* can pass through it. By the next upstroke of the needle-bar the cam L is turned one-sixth, as shown in Fig. 5, and forces the inner ends of the levers R from each other, whereby the jaws P are swung out of the recess and toward each other, and the outer ends of the jaws force the edge of the fabric *a* back from the edge of the plate F, as shown, thus permitting the needle *d* to descend between the

jaws P without passing through the fabric. By the next upstroke of the needle-bar the cam L is again turned one-sixth, permitting the spring S to press the inner ends of the levers R toward each other, whereby the jaws P are swung from each other, permitting the fabric under the action of its own elasticity to lie up close to the edge of the plate F, and so on alternately.

10 In certain cases it is desirable to have the needle pass through some of the layers of the fabric at each stroke and to omit the lowest layer at each alternate stroke. For example, as shown in Fig. 8, the needle *d* passes 15 through the fold of the layers *a*³ and *a*² at each stroke, but is to pass through the bottom layer *a*¹ at each alternate stroke only. For this purpose the jaws P are of such length that they always remain within the edge of the plate F, even when the jaws are swung 20 toward each other; but each jaw is provided at its free end and at the bottom with an extending lip T, which when the jaws are swung toward each other project beyond the edge of the plate F and push back the bottom layer 25 *a*¹, as shown in Fig. 8.

V V in Fig. 1 are stop-pins to limit the throw of the pawl-lever J.

By means of the screw D the presser-foot and plate F can be adjusted in relation to the needle. 30

I claim—

The combination with a sewing-machine presser-foot of a plate held on the same and having a recess opening toward the presser-foot of two jaws mounted in said recess to swing toward and from each other, two levers pivoted on the plate and each connected with one jaw, a spring acting on said levers to press them toward each other, a cam between 35 said levers and means for operating said cam from the needle-bar of the sewing-machine, substantially as herein shown and described. 40

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 23d day of July, 1897. 45

CARL SCHNEIDER.

Witnesses:

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