

No. 692,150.

Patented Jan. 28, 1902.

H. A. KLEMM.

WORK GAGE FOR SEWING MACHINES.

(Application filed Apr. 15, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

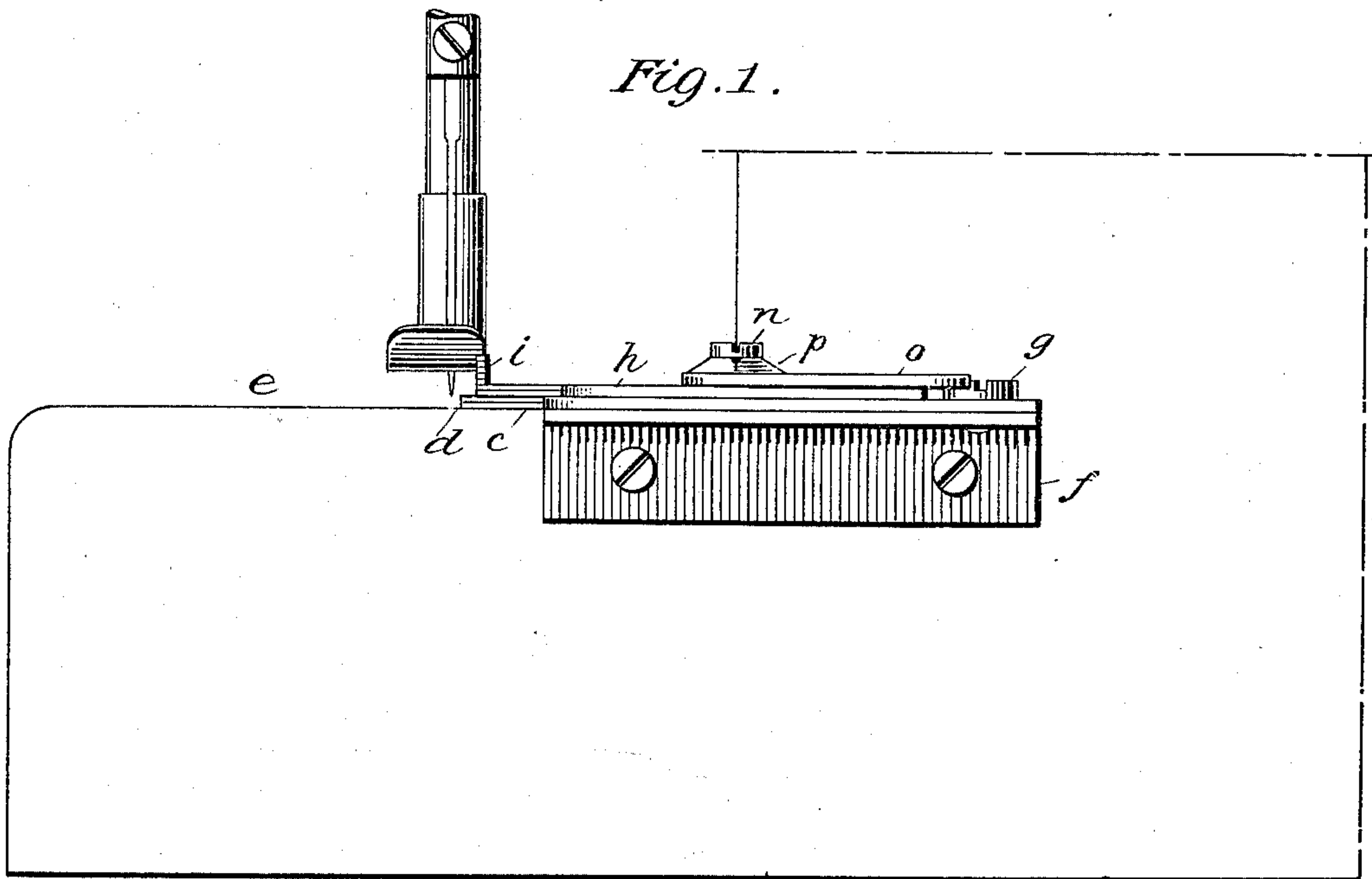
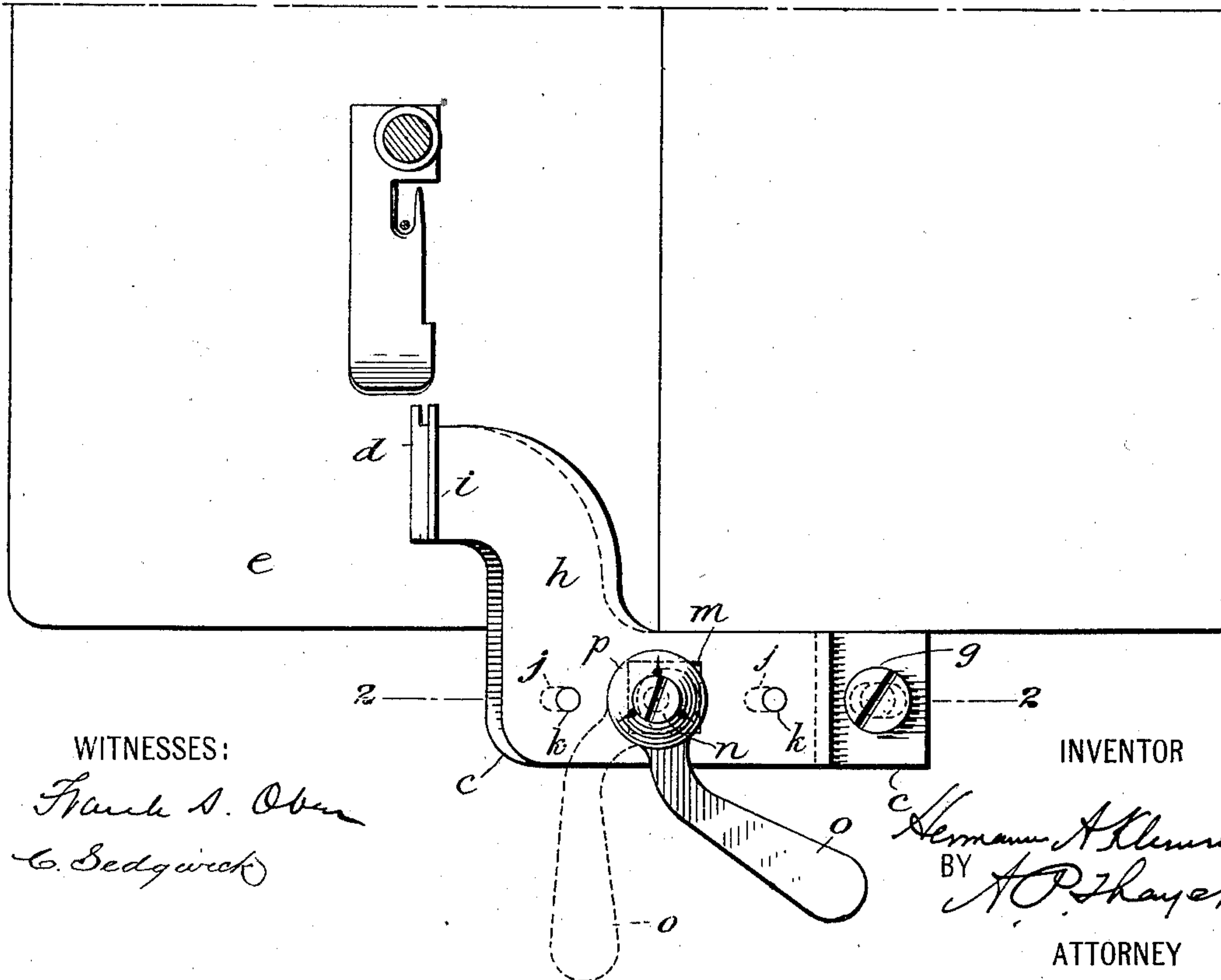


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

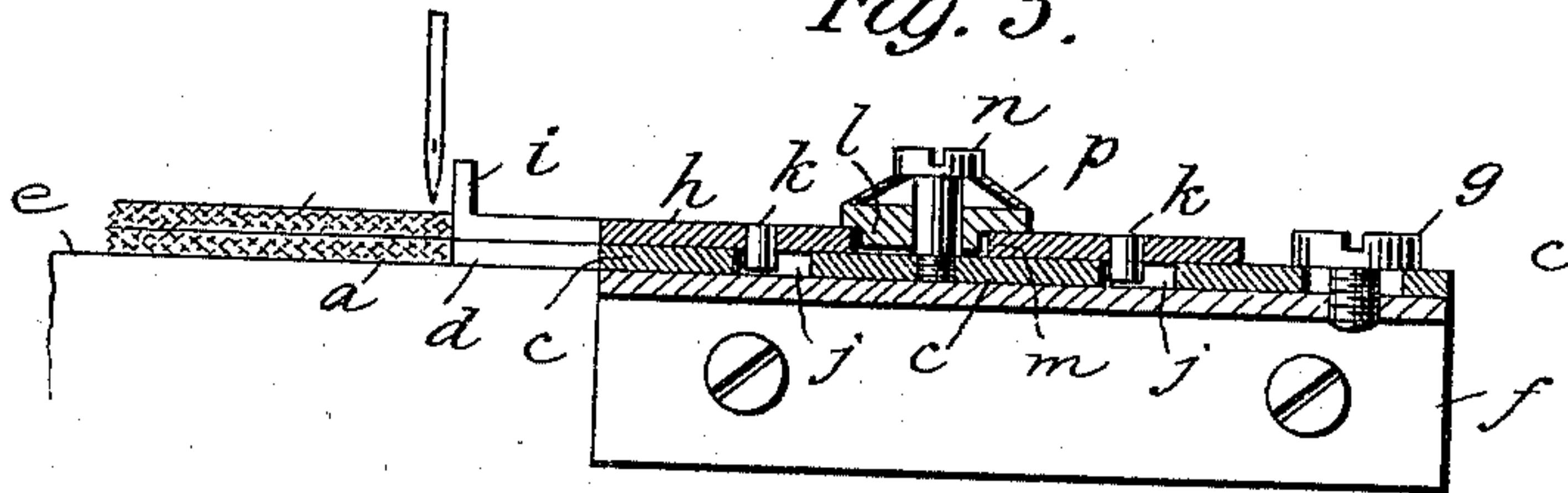


Fig. 4.

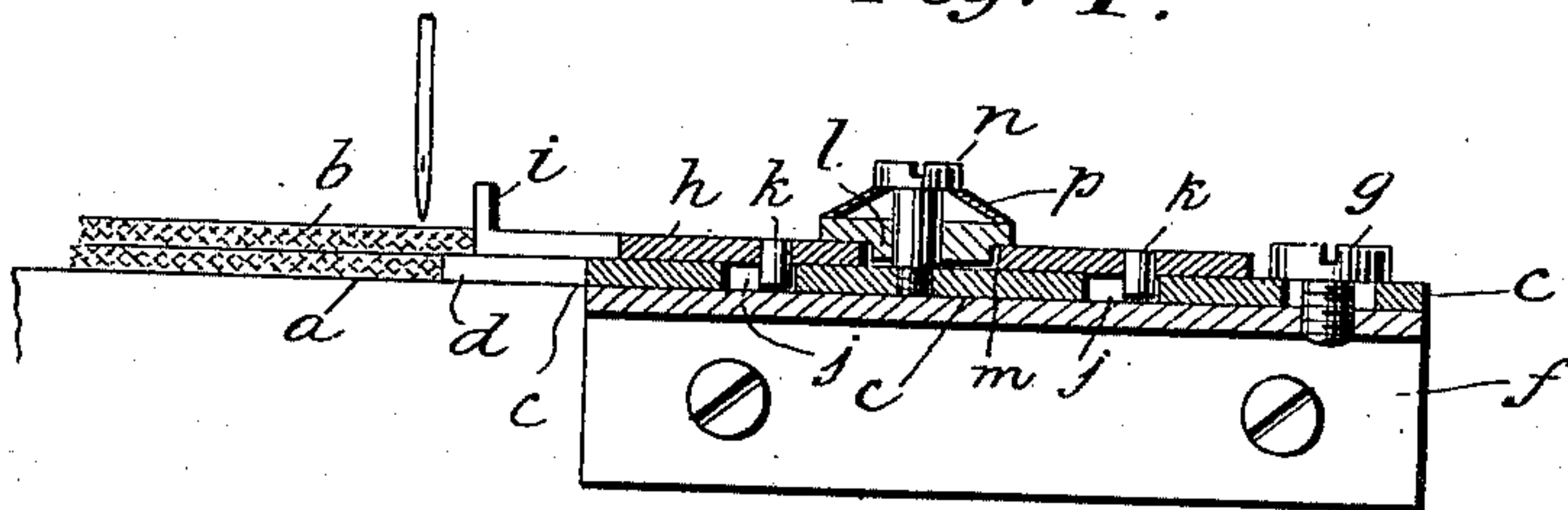


Fig. 5.

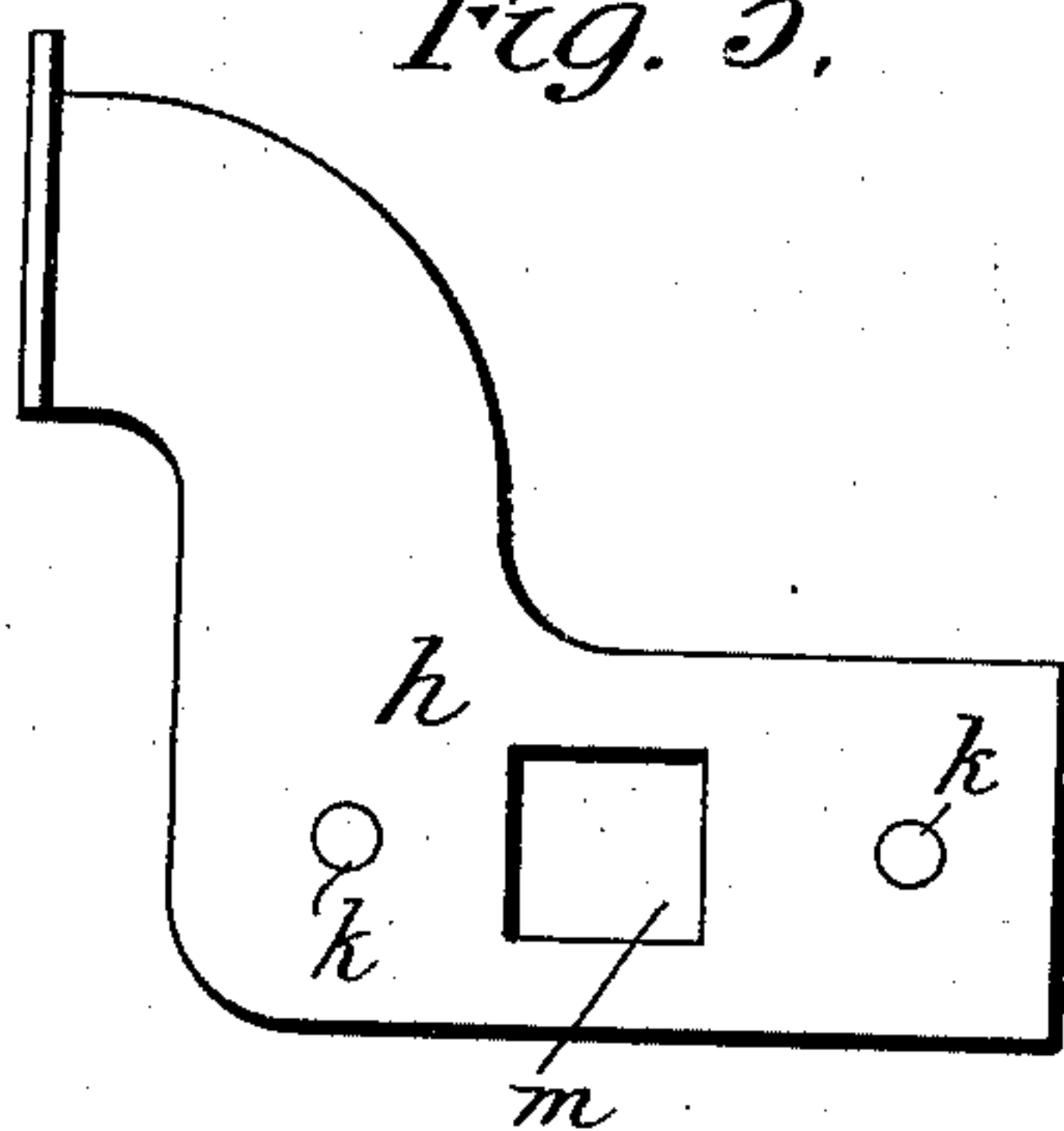
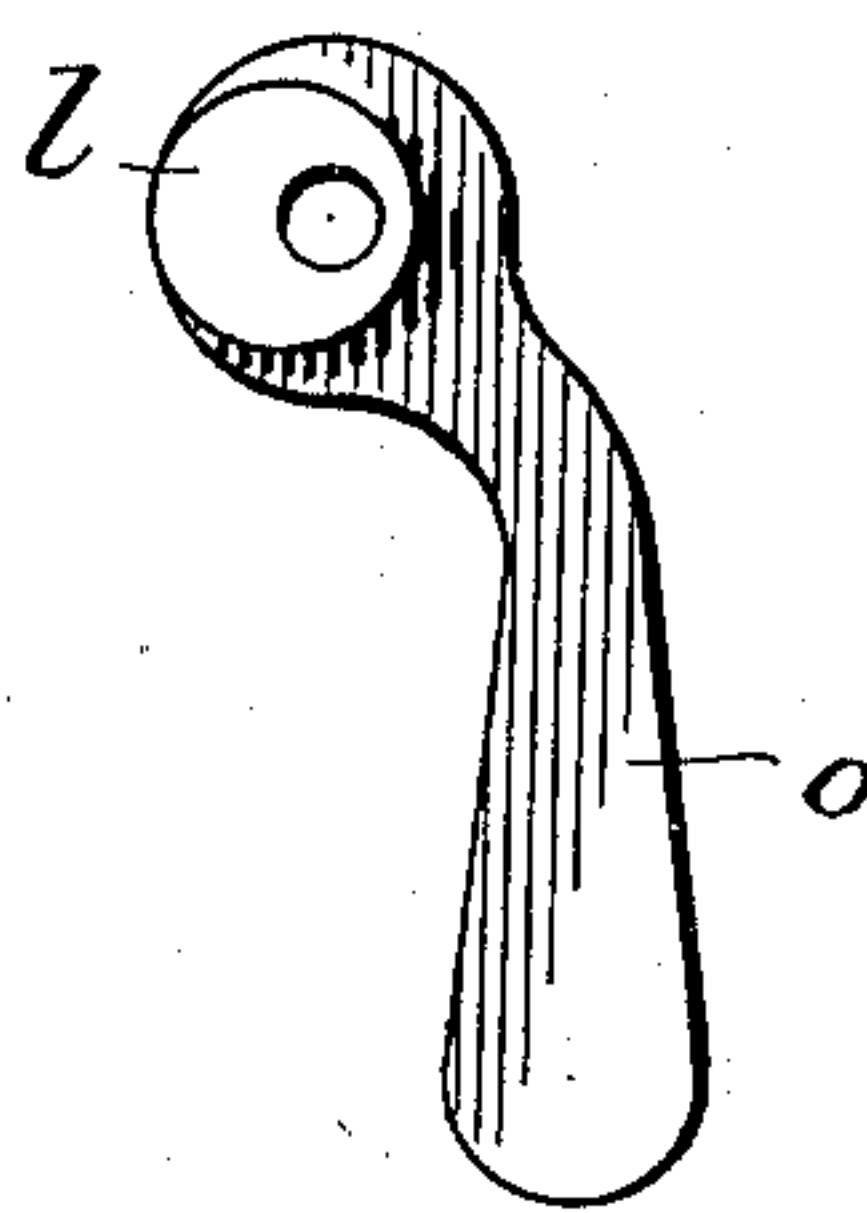


Fig. 6.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## WORK-GAGE FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 692,150, dated January 28, 1902.

Application filed April 15, 1901. Serial No. 55,941. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HERMANN A. KLEMM, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the borough of Bronx, New York city, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Work-Gages for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of an improved construction of a gage contrived in two superposed parts both adjustable relatively to the needle and whereof the upper part is adjustable independently of the lower part suitably for readily widening or narrowing the margin of the upper layer of two pieces of work being sewed together along the edges relatively to the margin of the lower part, the said improved construction being as hereinafter described, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the bed-plate, presser-foot, and part of a needle-bar and needle with my improved gage attached. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same with the presser-bar and needle in horizontal section. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the gage on the line 2 2 of Fig. 2, showing the gage set for gaging the margins of the two pieces the same width. Fig. 4 is a like vertical section as that of Fig. 3, showing the gage set for gaging the margin of the upper piece of work wider than the margin of the lower piece. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the adjustable upper part of the gage detached. Fig. 6 is a plan of the shifting-lever for operating the adjustable upper part of the gage.

My improved gage is more particularly intended for use in overedge-machines for sewing elastic knit goods, in which it is frequently required to sew wale edges, which ravel easily, to selvage edges, which do not ravel, as in sewing sleeves of undershirts to the bodies, in which cases the margins of the wale edges must be wider than the margins of the selvage edges to make sufficiently-strong seams.

In Fig. 3 two selvage-edge pieces *a* of work are represented as being sewed together and both are gaged alike for the narrow margins affording proper strength of the seam in such goods.

In Fig. 4 the lower piece is intended to represent a like piece of work having a selvage

edge, and it is gaged for a like width of margin; but the upper piece *b* is intended to represent one with a wale or easily-raveling edge and it is gaged for a wider margin necessary for the proper strength of the seam.

The overedge-stitches bind the excess margin of piece *b* down against the edge of the piece *a* compactly, thus condensing the wale edge so as to hold the threads better and making a smoother and flatter seam than if both pieces were gaged alike and an unnecessary excess of the selvage-edge margin were allowed by the use of an ordinary gage set for such width of margins as is necessary for the wale edge.

The operative edge of the lower part *c* of the gage is represented at *d*, being the terminal of a plate of suitable thickness adapted to lie on the surface of the work-plate *e* of the machine and preferably of suitable width a little to the rear of said edge to reach forward of the front edge of the work-plate to be attached to the machine by means of an angle-bracket *f*, that may be detachably attached to the front side of the bed-plate, with the upper surface of the horizontal flange flush with the surface of the bed-plate, said plate *c* being secured by screw *g* or other equivalent fastening and being slotted for said screw to permit of adjustment toward and from the needle. The upper part of the gage is a like plate *h*, but preferably having an upturned flange *i* of its operative edge for greater height than a plate of the most desirable thickness for use will afford. This plate *h* is placed on plate *c* and is connected so as to be movable thereon for adjusting its operative edge forward or backward relatively to the operative edge *d* of plate *c* and the needle. For this purpose various contrivances may be employed; but I have in this case provided two guide-slots *j* in plate *c* with two guide-studs *k* in plate *h*, adapted to work in said slots, and applied an eccentric *l* in a slot *m* of plate *h* and on a pivot-stud *n*, set up in plate *c*, with a lever *o*, attached to the eccentric for working it. Under the head of pivot-stud *n* is a spring-washer *p* for a tension device to hold the eccentric in its different positions by friction. The movable part of the gage may thus be instantly shifted for gaging the two edges of the work alike or for gaging the up-



per piece of work to overlap the edge of the under piece.

The gage may of course be attached to the machine in any other approved manner than  
5 as above described.

What I claim as my invention is—

The combination in a duplex work-gage for sewing-machines, of the superposed plates *c* and *h* and the eccentric-lever for shifting the  
10 upper plate, said plates having the described work-guiding edges, and plate *c* being adjustably secured to the work-plate relatively to the feed-line, and provided with guide-slots

for controlling the upper plate, said upper plate having guide-studs engaging said slots 15 and having a slot for the eccentric of the operating-lever, said lever pivoted in said slot on a stud-pin secured in plate *c*; and the inverted-cup-shaped friction-washer clamped on the eccentric-lever by the pivot-stud head. 20

Signed at New York city this 13th day of April, 1901.

HERMANN A. KLEMM.

Witnesses:

C. SEDGWICK,  
J. M. HOWARD.