

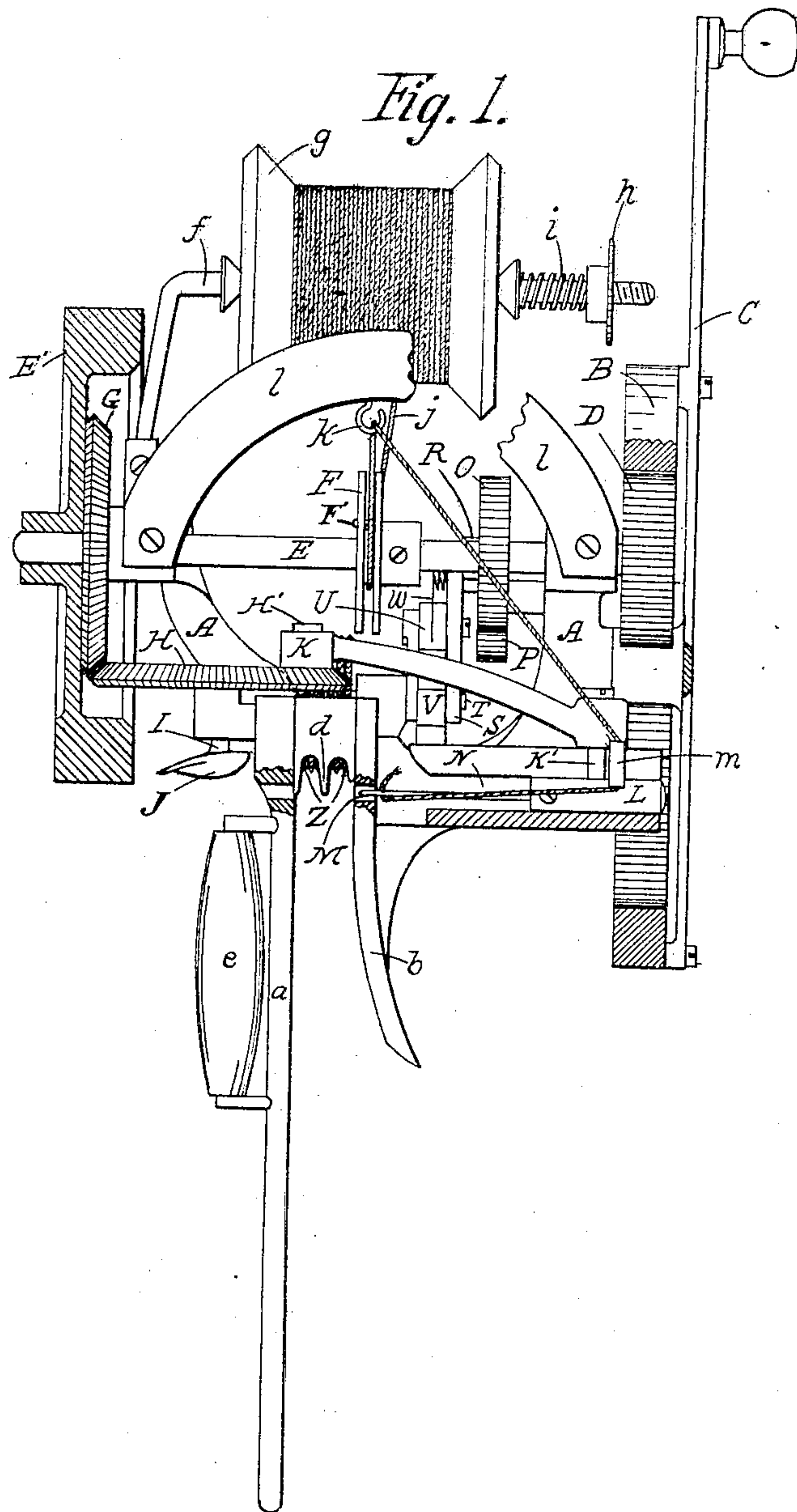
No. 771,793.

PATENTED OCT. 4, 1904.

C. A. CONNAN.
CARPET SEWING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 3, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
Geo. E. Winton
Margaret L. Nicholson.

Inventor
Charles A. Connan
by Hazard & Harpham
Attorneys.

No. 771,793.

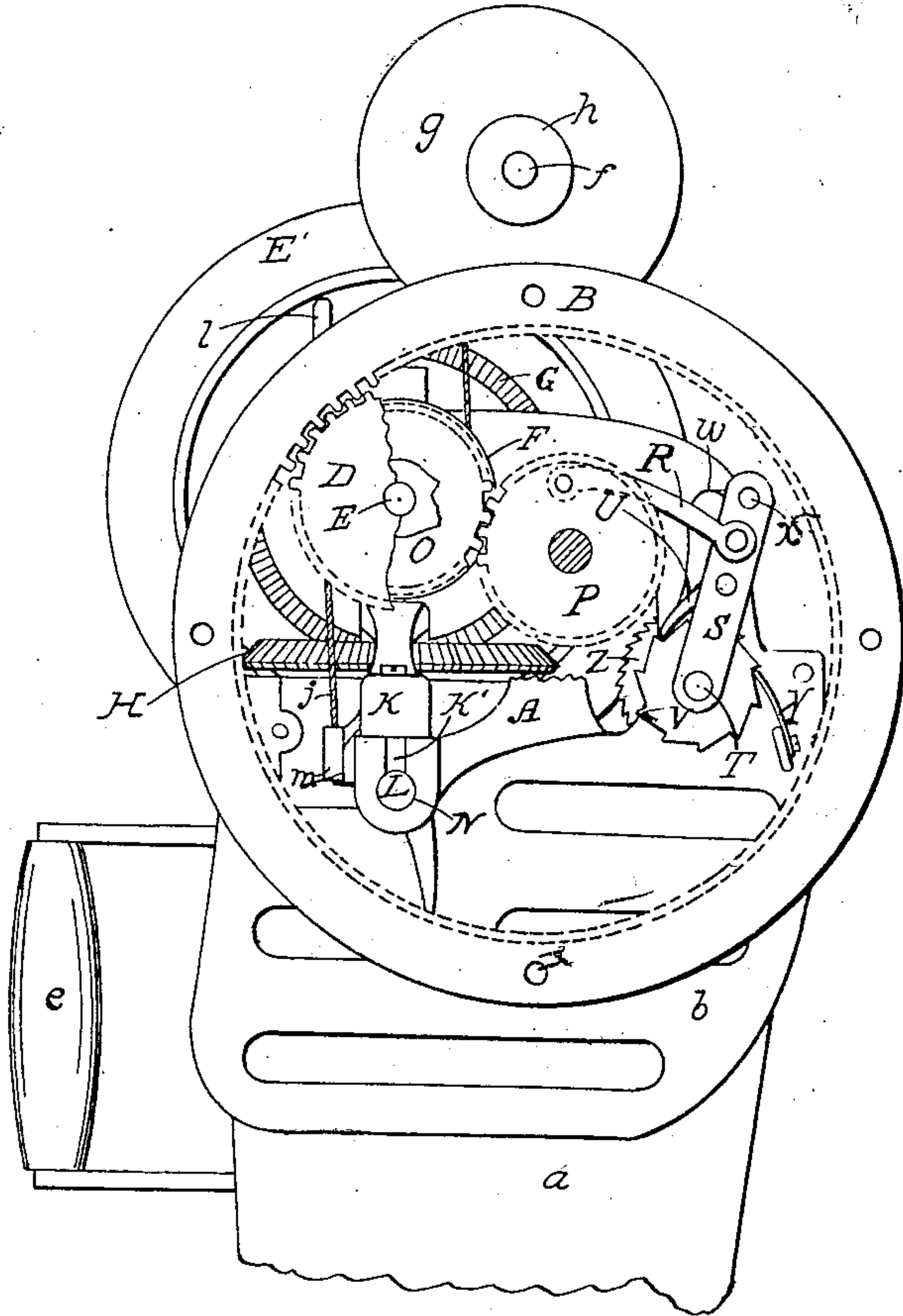
PATENTED OCT. 4, 1904.

C. A. CONNAN.
CARPET SEWING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 3, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses
Geo. E. Winton.

Margaret D. Nickerson.

Inventor
Charles A. Connan

by Howard T. Harpham
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. CONNAN, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

CARPET-SEWING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 771,793, dated October 4, 1904.

Application filed March 3, 1903. Serial No. 145,975. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. CONNAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Carpet-Sewing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a machine for sewing carpets in which a single-thread chain-stitch is made; and the object is to provide a sewing-machine of simple construction and of rapid action which travels upon the upturned edges of the strips of carpet which are to be sewed together.

I accomplish these objects by the machine described herein and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my machine, and Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the same.

In both views parts are in section and parts broken away for clearness of illustration.

In the drawings, A is the frame of the machine, on which is rotatively mounted the internal driving gear-wheel B, having secured thereto the operating hand-crank C. This gear drives pinion D, rigidly mounted on shaft E, on which shaft is mounted thread take-up F. This take-up is formed of a wheel having a deep groove therein, across which projects a stud F', so placed as to take up the surplus thread. On shaft E is rigidly mounted bevel-gear G, which meshes with bevel-gear H, mounted on shaft I, which shaft carries on its lower end the left-handed looper J. Shaft E also carries a balance-wheel E'.

K is a pitman, one end of which is connected to gear H by stud H', and the other end is connected by stud K' to the horizontally-movable needle-bar L, which carries needle M. The needle-bar reciprocates in guideway N, formed in the frame. On shaft E is also mounted gear O, which meshes with and drives pinion P.

A pitman R is connected at one end to pinion P and at the other end to arm S, which arm is mounted on shaft T, but not affixed thereto. A pawl U is pivotally mounted on arm S and engages ratchet V, rigidly mount-

ed on shaft T. A spring W, attached to arm S by screw X, holds the pawl in engagement with the ratchet. A spring V prevents the ratchet from rotating backward. On shaft T is also rigidly mounted toothed cylindrical feed-wheel Z, which causes the machine to travel upon the edges of the carpet. A guide composed of the side bars *a* and *b*, which preferably form a portion of the frame, and an adjustable guide-block *d*, regulating the depth of seam, guide the machine along the edges of the carpet, the guide-block keeping the edges properly separated.

To one of the bars is affixed handle *e*, which the operator grasps when using the machine. On spool-arm *f* is mounted the spool of thread *g*, revoluble thereon. The free end of the spool-arm is threaded and provided with nut *h*, between which and the spool is tension-spring *i*. The thread *j* passes from the spool down through the take-up, thence through a guide-hook *k*, affixed to brace *l*, affixed to the frame, thence through a second guide *m*, affixed to the needle-bar pitman, and thence up through the eye of the needle.

In the operation of my machine the strips of carpet to be sewed together (not shown) are stretched in the usual manner and the machine is placed thereon. The operator, holding handle *e* in the left hand, turns the hand-crank with the other hand. This causes the needle carrying the thread to pass through the edge of the strips of carpet to be sewed together, when the thread is caught and held by the looper. The needle then passes back out of the carpet. Ratchet V then operates shaft T to cause feed-wheel Z to advance the machine along on the carpet the length of one stitch, when the machine comes to a rest and the needle again passes through the strips and the next stitch is formed. It will be observed that a stitch will be formed for every revolution of pinion D, and as the driving gear-wheel has preferably three times as many teeth as the pinion three stitches will be formed on each revolution of the driving gear-wheel, which makes my machine a very rapid sewer. It will also be observed that there is but a single thread used in sewing, which makes a much smaller chain than when a dou-

ble thread is used and a double chain-stitch is made.

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

1. In a machine for sewing carpets, the combination with a frame and driving gear-wheel journaled thereon, of a looper, a reciprocating needle, a bevel-gear to which the looper is secured, means extending from the bevel-gear to the needle to reciprocate the latter, and means for transmitting motion from the driving-gear to the bevel-gear.

2. In a machine for sewing carpets, the combination with a frame and driving gear-wheel journaled thereon, of a looper, a reciprocating needle, a bevel-gear to which the looper is secured, means extending from the bevel-gear to the needle to reciprocate the latter, means for transmitting motion from the driving-gear to the bevel-gear, a feed-wheel, and means for imparting a step-by-step motion thereto.

3. In a machine for sewing carpets the com-

bination with a frame, an internal driving-gear journaled thereto, a shaft, a pinion thereon, a pinion intermeshed with said gear and pinion for communicating motion from one to another, and a bevel-gear on the shaft, of a looper, a bevel-gear connected therewith to which motion is communicated from the first-mentioned bevel-gear, a reciprocating needle-bar, a pitman extending from the bevel-gear to which the looper is connected, to the needle-bar for transmitting motion from one to the other, a feed-wheel, means extending from one of the gear-wheels for imparting a step-by-step motion thereto, and a take-up on the shaft.

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name this 24th day of February, 1903.

CHARLES A. CONNAN.

Witnesses:

G. E. HARPHAM,

MARGARETE C. NICKELSON.