

No. 776,683.

PATENTED DEC. 6, 1904.

G. C. PERRY.  
SEWING MACHINE GUIDE.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 11, 1904.

NO MODEL.

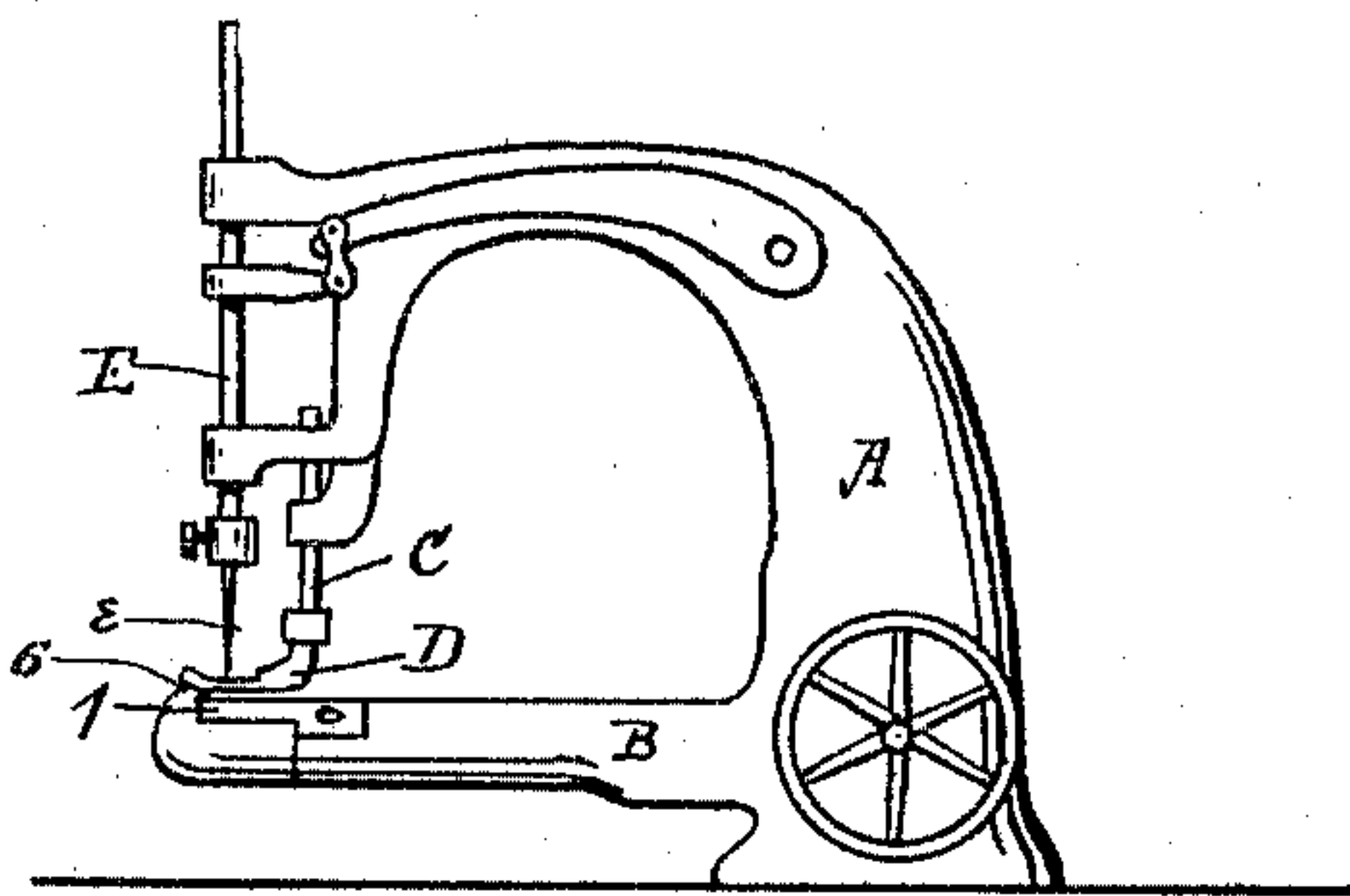


Fig. 1.

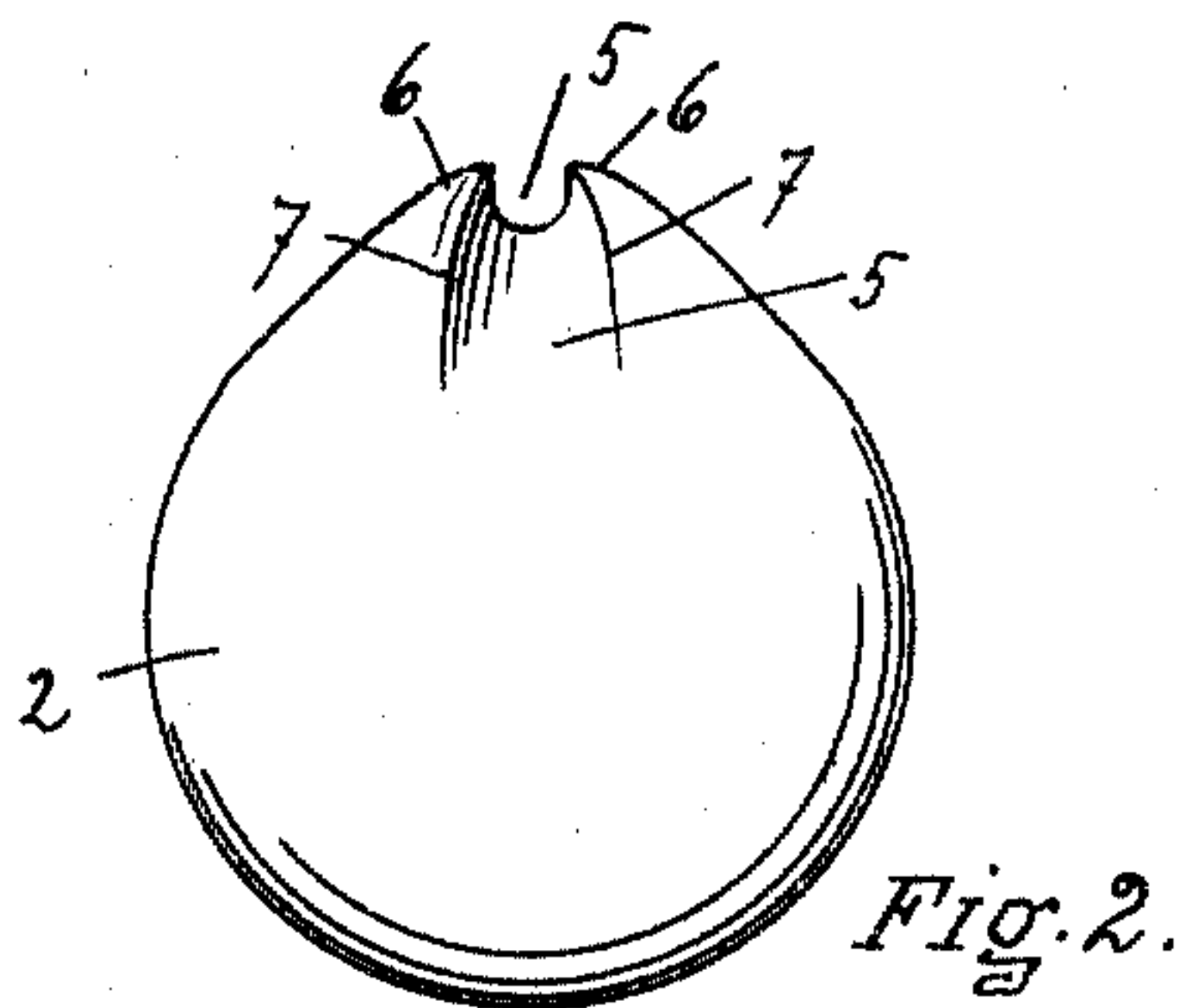


Fig. 2.

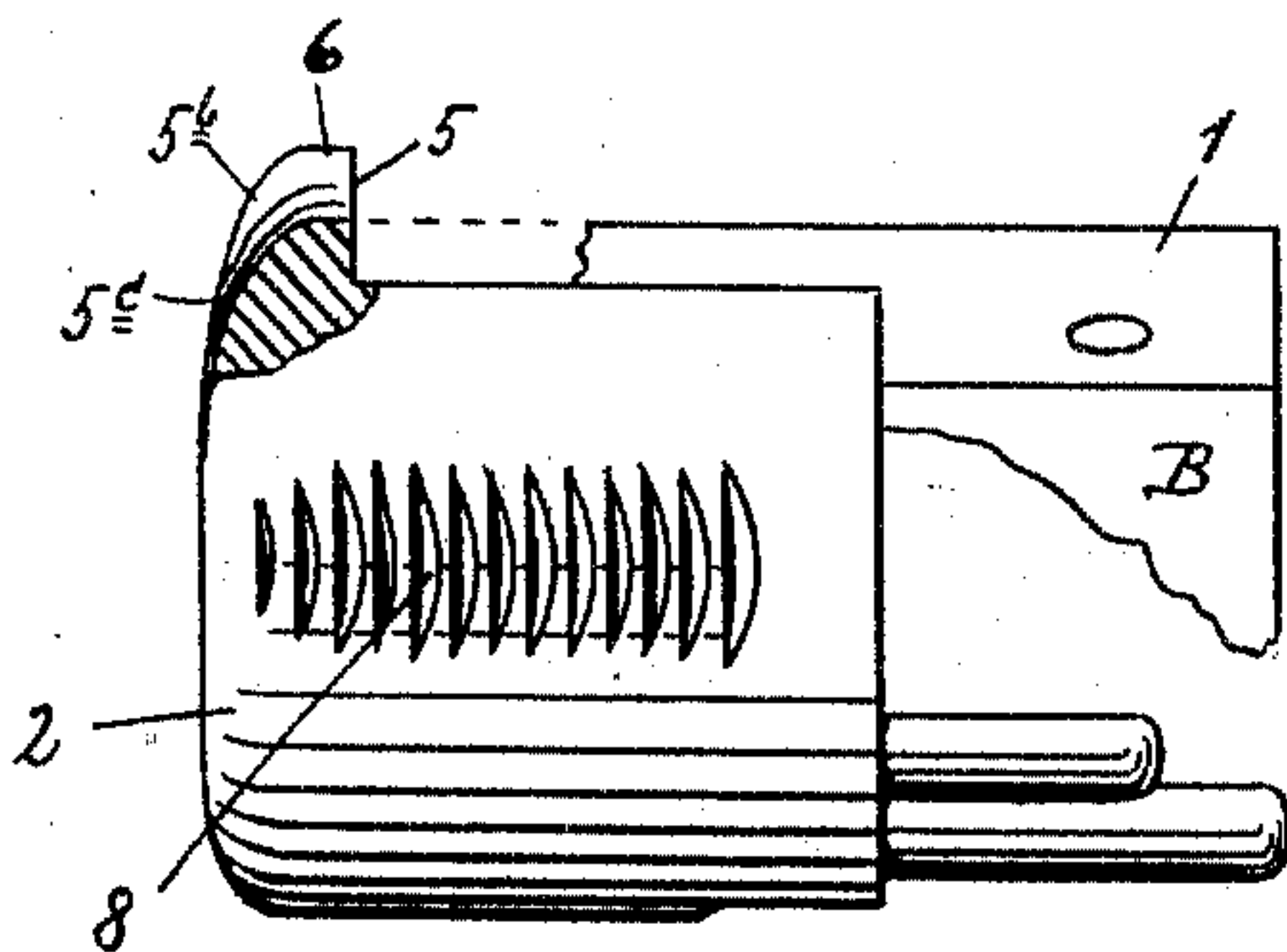


Fig. 3.

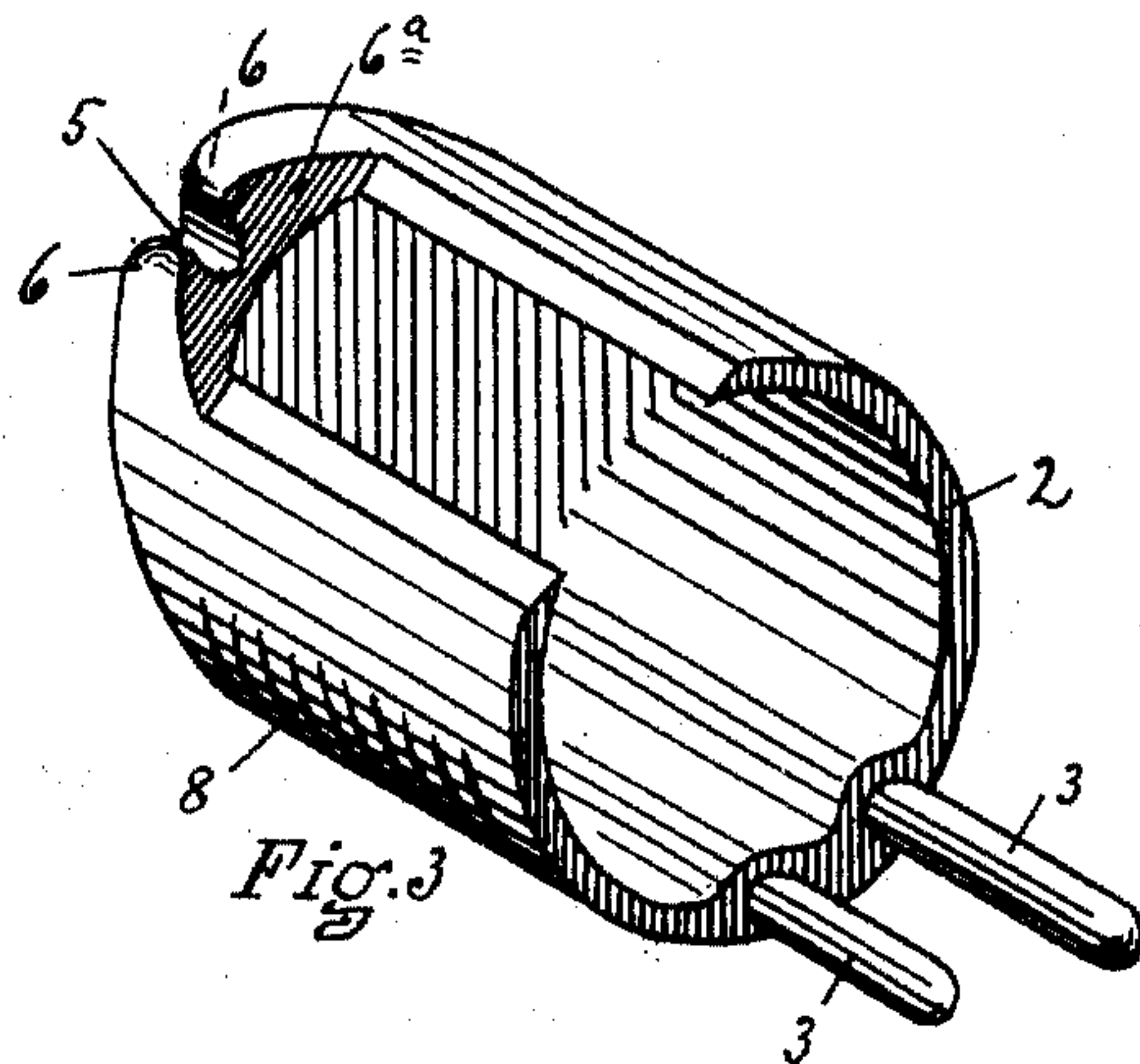


Fig. 4.

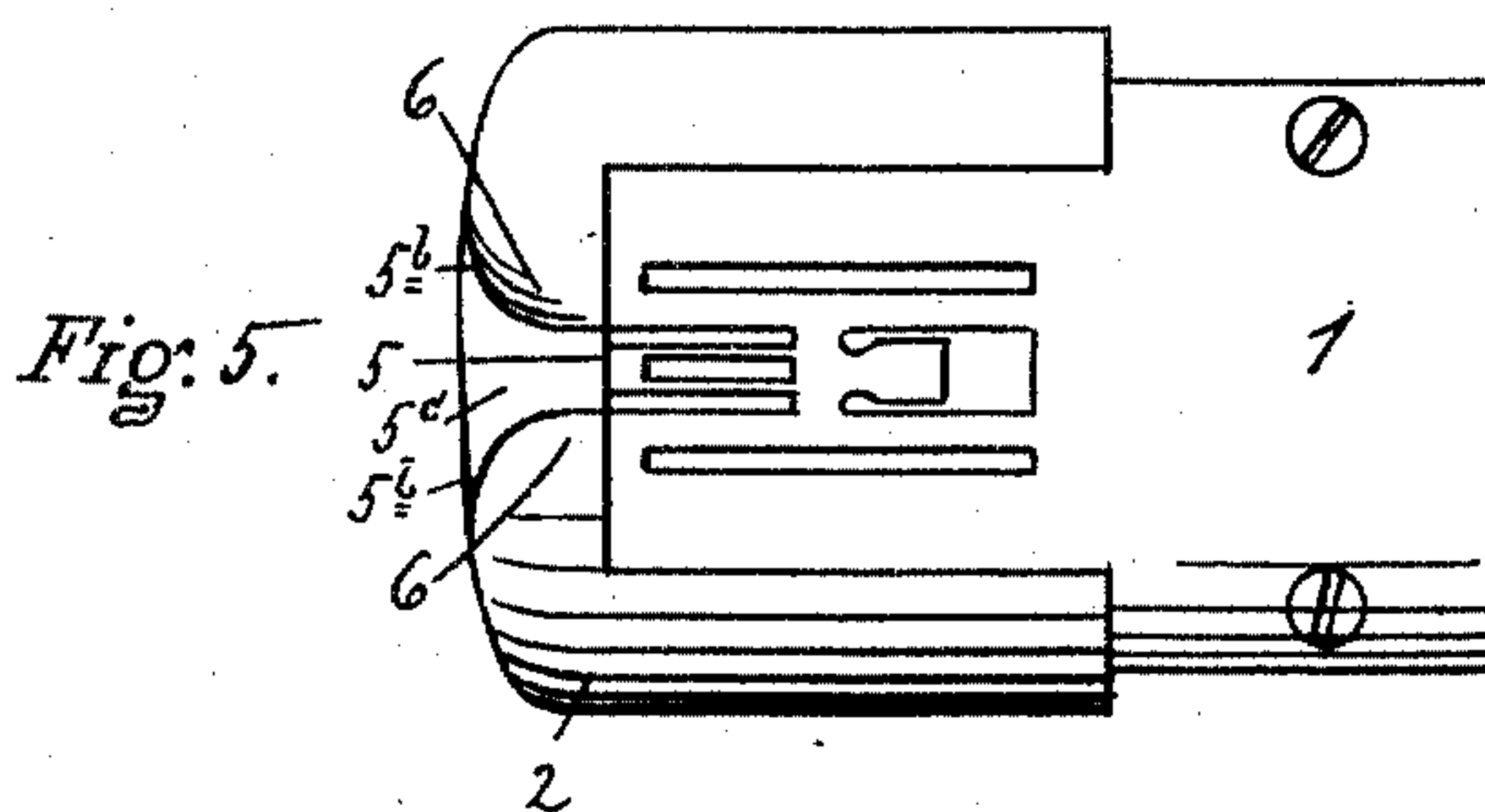


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. PERRY, OF WHITESBORO, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF  
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## SEWING-MACHINE GUIDE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 776,683, dated December 6, 1904.

Application filed May 11, 1904. Serial No. 207,357. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. PERRY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Whitesboro, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sewing-Machine Guides, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention consists in an attachment for a sewing-machine; and I declare that the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description thereof, sufficient to enable one skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals and letters refer to like parts throughout.

My invention relates particularly to that class of sewing-machines which have cylindrical bed-plates and are used in placing over-stitching on the connected edges of material, especially underwear. The pieces which compose such a garment after being cut out are sewed together at the edges to be connected, which, however, leaves a ridge when the garment is opened out. Machines are used for placing stitches over this ridge, so as to perfect the finish of the garment. To do this, the articles are passed through a machine the shank or bed-plate of which is in many instances cylindrical in form; otherwise the structure of the machine is familiar to one skilled in the art, comprising, as is customary, a presser-foot and needle-bar and having in the shank the necessary cooperating parts to form the stitch.

Figure 1 is a side view of such a machine, showing the location of my device. Fig. 2 is an end view of the device. Fig. 3 is a perspective view. Fig. 4 is a side view having one of the cap parts broken away and indicating certain other parts. Fig. 5 is a top view.

Referring to the figures more in detail, A represents the gooseneck of an ordinary machine, and B the cylindrical bed-plate or shank. C indicates a presser-bar, and D the presser-foot, while E represents the needle-bar, which carries the needles *e*. The upper surface of the cylindrical bed-plate or shank carries the

throat-plate 1, which is suitably secured thereto and lies under the presser-foot and needle-bar and has the necessary openings for the operation of the feeding and stitching means and projects slightly beyond the end of the shank itself. A cap is provided to be mounted on the end of the shank and engage or register with the edge of the throat-plate. The ordinary function of this cap is to protect the inclosed parts of the machine and to complete the structure of the work-plate. In operation the material is fed by hand over the end of this cap onto the throat-plate, the cap and throat-plate being of a level. It has been found that unless great care is exercised in feeding a machine the hand of the operator will not be held exactly in proper position to feed the material exactly in the line for proper work. If the hand be moved to one side or below, as is natural when the attention is diverted from the work, the stitches will not cover the edge to be overstitched, but the edge will pass to one side or the other of the needles. The smooth symmetrical periphery of the usual cap makes it easy for the work to slip from the end of the cap if the hand drops even slightly below the horizontal line of the throat-plate. In order to remedy this defect, I form the cap 2 of a particular shape, as indicated in the drawings. It is provided with prongs 3 3, which are inserted in recesses provided in the shank for that purpose. At the upper edge of the cap, at its end, I enlarge it, so that the radius of the upper sector or portion is longer than that of the other part of the cross-section, and through this enlarged portion I cut a groove 5, leaving the nubs 6 6 on either side. It will be understood that this construction may be made by added parts, although in my illustration the cap and the projections are integral. The bottom of the groove 5 at its inner end is on the same line or level as the throat-plate. At its inner end it is terminated abruptly by the inner vertical wall 6<sup>a</sup> of the cap. From its inner end the groove flares or enlarges downwardly and outwardly and forms the upwardly and inwardly converging curved side walls or edges 5<sup>b</sup>, which extend down on the end or



vertical face of the cap and across the top or horizontal portion of the cap in front of the plate 1. The bottom of the groove is sloped downwardly, as indicated at 5°, so that I have  
 5 an opening with three converging sides and which inclose a guideway at their inner part leading to the level of the shank or plate. The floor or bottom 5° of the groove also curves and enlarges outwardly and downwardly  
 10 across the top portion of the cap and extends down at the end or vertical face of the cap. The nubs 6 6 rise a substantial distance above the bottom of groove 5, so that the work, which is in form of what may be called a "ridge" or  
 15 "strip" with the edge downward, is naturally fed through the opening 5 to the operating parts even if the careless operator moves the hand to one side or the other or permits it to fall below the line of the work, the curves of the  
 20 opening being such that the ridge cannot pass out of the opening, but is confined in its proper course, the lines 7 7 (shown in Fig. 2) indicating the limits to the outer entrance to the groove with the wall receding on either side.  
 25 The purpose and effect of this construction is to keep the work in proper feeding line, the walls of the opening confining it and turning it from the hand of the operator into proper alinement with the needles, and by the em-  
 30 ployment of shank-caps, constructed as herein described, it is found that the tendency which heretofore existed of the work to slip off from the cap and away from the needles has been

obviated, and it has been found by the use of my cap that perfect work may be done even 35 though the operator became negligent or the attention be diverted. The cap is corrugated or roughened on the sides, as at 8, for convenience in removing it.

Having described my invention, what I 40 claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a sewing-machine, in combination, a throat-plate, and a shank having an end cap provided with upwardly - projecting nubs 45 above the plane of and in advance of said plate and forming a guide-groove open at the rear end and extending forward from said plate parallel with the longitudinal axis of said cap and flaring and extending downwardly at the 50 front end, substantially as described.

2. A cap for the shank of a sewing-machine of the character substantially as described, having a pair of upwardly-projecting nubs forming a guide-groove open at its rear end 55 and extending forward of the cap parallel with its longitudinal axis, said cap on its front face having upwardly-converging guide edges merging into said nubs and forming a flaring guide on the front face of the cap. 60

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE C. PERRY.

Witnesses:

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 H. W. MARTIN.