No. 826,764. PATENTED JULY 24, 1906.

R. CORNELY.

SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 21, 1905.

Fig. 1.

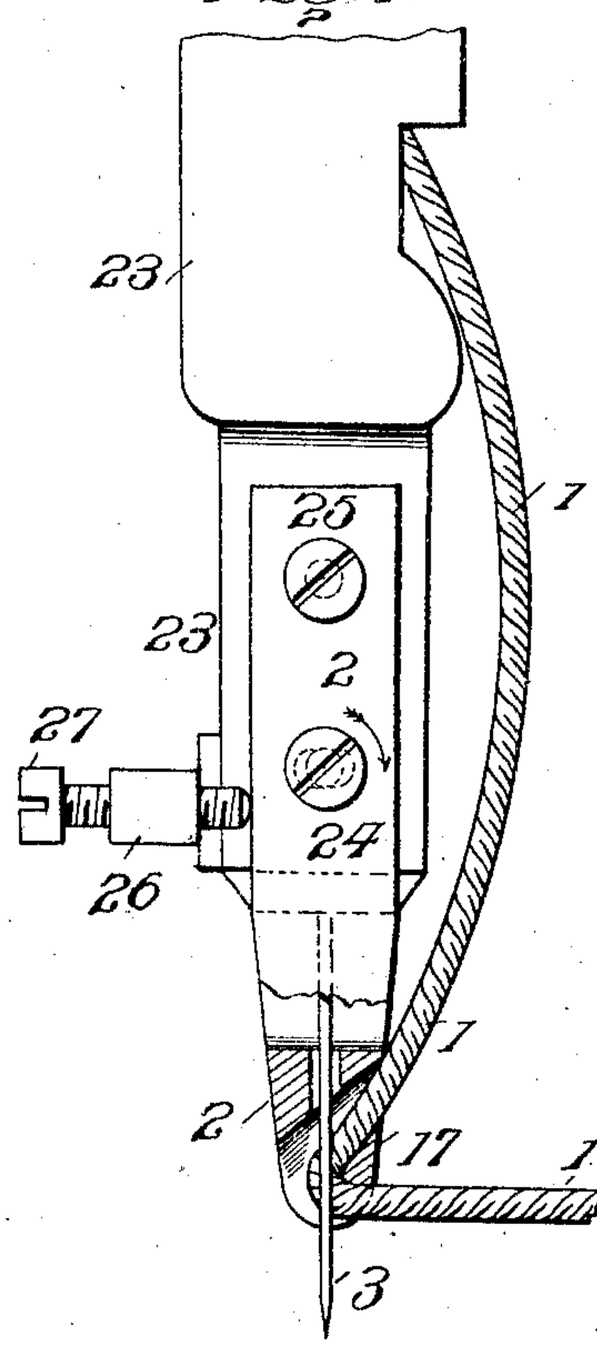


Fig. 2.

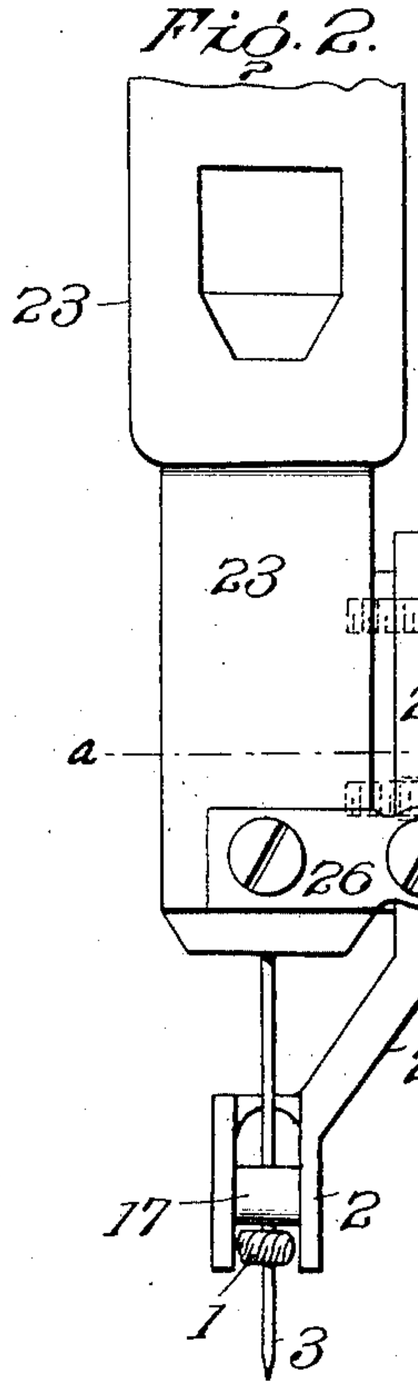


Fig. 3.

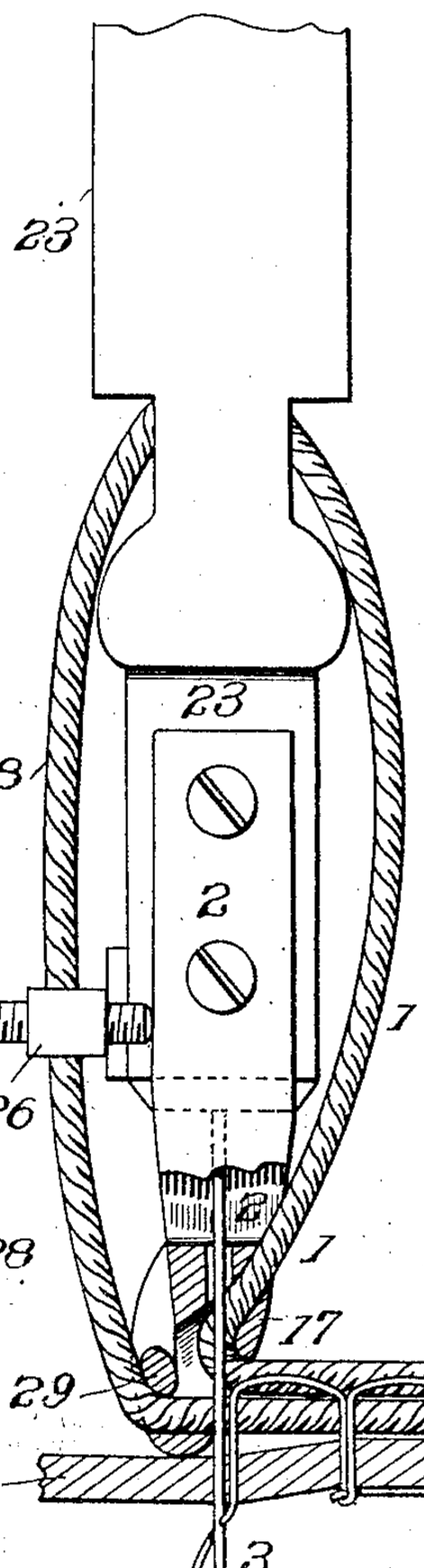


Fig. 4.

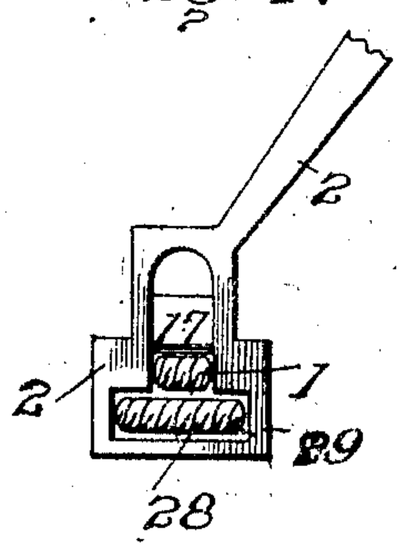
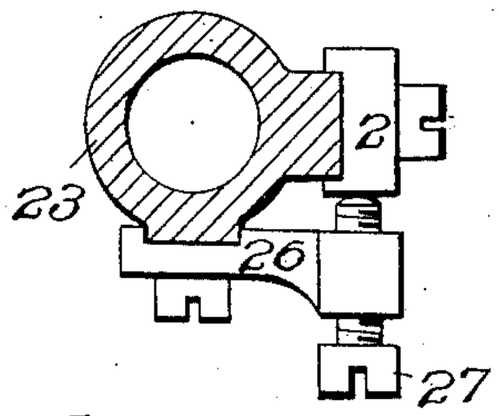


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT CORNELY, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINE.

No. 826,764. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 24, 1906.

Application filed October 21, 1905. Serial No. 283,867.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT CORNELY, of Paris, France, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sewing and Embroidering Machines, which is fully set forth in the following specification.

The present invention relates to sewing and embroidering machines, and particularly to machines of this character for sewing braids, ribbons, or the like on any desired material by means of a secret or invisible stitch, as described in my United States Patent No. 798,878, granted September 5, 1905. The varying thicknesses of the braids or ribbons to be thus secured to the material make it highly desirable that the guide which presents the braid or ribbon to the needle should be adjustable with regard to the same; and the particular object of my invention is the provision of means for accurately adjusting said guide relative to the needle and holding the same fixedly in its adjusted position.

The invention will be better understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, illustrating one embodiment of my invention, and wherein—

Figure 1 is a front elevational view, partly in section, of the improved guide applied to the central tube of the machine. Fig. 2 is a view at right angles to Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but with a modified form of guide for use with two braids or ribbons. Fig. 4 is a view at right angles to Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view on the line *a b*, Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings, the braid 1 passes through the central tube 23 in the well-known manner and reaches the guide 2, within which in the present embodiment a threaded needle 3 performs its up and down motions. In moving through the guide 2 the braid or ribbon 1 passes over the bridge 17, at which point the needle 3 passes through the braid or ribbon, sewing it to the material, as set forth in my United States patent above referred to. The guide 2 is secured to the central tube 23 by means of two screws 24 and 25, the former passing through an elongated slot in the guide, which slot permits the desired adjustment of said guide.

Heretofore when very thin braid was to be stitched to the cloth it was difficult, if not impossible, to fix the guide 2 with such accuracy relative to the needle that the latter would not, on the one hand, strike the bridge 17 or, on the other hand, miss the braid altogether, and accordingly the provision of effective adjusting means was rendered necessary to obviate these possibilities and in order that the needle should pass through the braid to form an invisible stitch. To this end there is secured to central tube 23 an arm 26, through which passes the adjusting-screw 27, one end of which engages the side of the guide 2, as shown. It will thus be apparent that by manipulating set-screw 27 guide 2 can be adjusted with the greatest accuracy about screw 25 as a pivot, so that the needle will stitch through the braid to form an invisible stitch, and also that the guide may be rigidly secured to the tube 23 by turning screw 24 in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 1, whereby it will be brought to bear against set-screw 27. Besides constituting the adjusting medium, the presence of set-screw 27 exactly positions and prevents the guide 2 from being pushed to one side when the screw 24 is tightened, which displacement would occur were said set-screw not present.

Figs. 3 and 4 show an arrangement of the guide 2 for use when two or more braids or ribbons are to be sewed on the cloth at the same time, one above the other. The upper braid or ribbon 1 passes through the guide 2 in the manner above referred to, and the second braid or ribbon 28 passes around bridge 29 and under braid 1, as shown.

What is claimed is—

1. In machines for sewing braid or the like to fabric, a needle and means for operating the same, a guide having an opening therein through which the braid is fed and a bar or bridge across said opening over which the braid is bent in position for the needle to pass into and out of the same at its under surface, said guide being adjustable toward and from the needle.

2. In machines for sewing braid or the like to fabric, a needle and means for operating the same, a pivoted guide having an opening therein through which the braid is fed and a bar or bridge across said opening over which the braid is bent in position for the needle to pass into and out of the same at its under surface, and means for adjusting said guide relative to the needle.

3. In machines for sewing braid or the like to fabric, a needle and means for operating the same, a guide having an opening therein through which the braid is fed and a bar or bridge across said opening over which the braid is bent in position for the needle to pass

into and out of the same at its under surface, and means for adjusting said guide relative to the needle.

4. In sewing or embroidering machines, a central tube, a needle, a guide for the braid or ribbon carried by said tube, and an adjusting device mounted on said tube and bearing against the guide to adjust it relative to the needle.

5. In sewing or embroidering machines, a central tube, a needle, a guide pivoted on said tube and provided with an elongated slot, means for moving said guide relative to the needle, and a screw engaging in said elongated slot and acting with said means to hold said guide fixedly in place.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ROBERT CORNELY.

Witnesses:
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