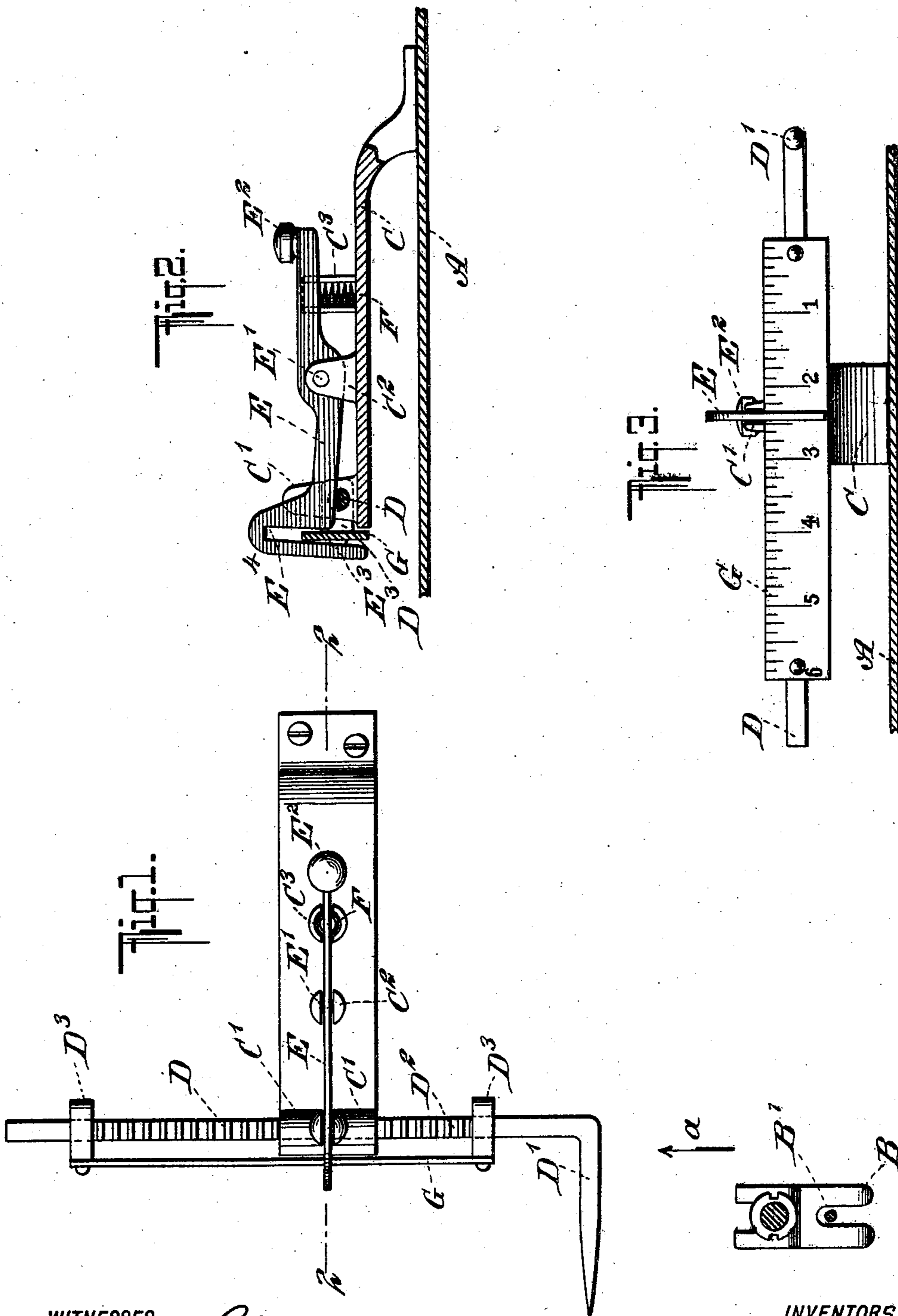


No. 847,262.

PATENTED MAR. 12, 1907.

N. ROGERS & L. ROSENWASSER.
ADJUSTABLE GAGE FOR SEWING MACHINES.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 6, 1905.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHAN ROGERS AND LEO ROSENWASSER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ADJUSTABLE GAGE FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 847,262.

Specification of Letters Patent

Patented March 12, 1907.

Application filed April 6, 1905. Serial No 254,244.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, NATHAN ROGERS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of the Bronx, city, county, and State of New York, and LEO ROSENWASSER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have jointly invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Gages for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to an attachment for sewing-machines, and particularly button-hole-sewing machines, which attachment is intended to serve as a gage to facilitate the correct and even spacing of buttonholes, stitches, ornaments, and the like which it is desired to place at equal intervals.

The object of our invention is to provide a simple and efficient device of the character indicated above, which will be readily adjusted and which will not interfere with the feeding of the goods or with the stitching or other mechanism.

We will now describe a specific embodiment of our invention, as illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of a portion of a sewing-machine having our attachment applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a partial front view.

The sewing-machine itself may be of any suitable construction. We have indicated the table A, on which the fabric rests, being fed in the direction of the arrow *a* under the presser-foot B, and past the needle B' by any suitable mechanism, such as the well-known throat-plate. (Not shown.) On the delivery side of the needle or other mechanism for working the fabric we arrange the adjustable gage to which our invention relates. In the particular structure shown a support or bracket C is secured to a stationary part, such as the table A, the forward portion of said support being raised above the table to afford a clearance for the passage of the fabric under said support, which extends transversely of the direction in which the fabric is fed. At its front end the support C is provided with two aligned guides or sleeves C', extending lengthwise of the fabric's path. In these guides a bar D is mounted to slide lengthwise, said bar having

that end which is nearest to the needle B' bent outward and pointed to form a horizontal finger or gage, as indicated at D'.

In order to hold the gage against accidental movement, yet allow it to be readily adjusted, we make the bar D with rack-teeth D², adapted to be engaged by a catch E, swinging between the adjacent ends of the guides or sleeves C'. This catch is pivotally mounted at E' upon lugs C², projected from the support C, and is pressed toward the bar D by a spring F, coiled within a housing C³. The rear end of the catch is provided with a knob or finger-piece E².

For the purpose of enabling the gage to be quickly located at the proper point we provide an indicator consisting of a pointer and a scale. In the example shown the pointer E³ is practically stationary and the scale G movable, said pointer forming part of the catch E, while the scale G is attached to lugs D³ on the bar D. The catch E is shown recessed at E⁴, so that the scale G is in guiding engagement with the pointer E³ on one side and with the end of the support C on the other side, as plainly shown in Fig. 2.

It will be seen that our improved gage is readily adjusted without requiring the loosening of set-screws or other parts. The catch E holds the bar D both against sliding and against turning, while any movement of the catch in the direction of the arrow *a* is prevented by the engagement of said catch with the guides or sleeves C' and also with the housing C³, which is split to form a guide for the catch E. It will also be observed that the space between the gage D' and the needle B' is clear, so as to allow the fabric to be worked and fed freely. The scale G may be graduated according to inches or sizes.

Various modifications may be made without departing from the nature of our invention.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of a table, a support raised above the same, a gage-bar mounted to slide on said support and provided with teeth, a spring-pressed catch pivoted to the support and adapted to move about an axis parallel with the direction of movement of the gage-bar, and arranged to engage the teeth of said gage-bar and provided with a finger-piece, and a scale carried by the gage-bar.

2. The combination of a table, a support raised above the same, a gage-bar mounted to slide on said support and provided with teeth, a scale carried by said gage-bar, a
5 spring-pressed catch pivoted to the support and adapted to move about an axis parallel with the direction of movement of the gage-bar and arranged to engage the teeth of said gage-bar, and a pointer on said catch extend-
10 ing in front of the scale.

3. The combination of a support, a toothed bar adjustable on said support, a scale carried by said bar, a catch pivoted to the support and provided with an operating means,

a spring for maintaining the catch in engage- 15
ment with the teeth of the bar, and a spring-housing split to guide that end of the catch which is opposite to the end which engages the teeth of the bar.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto 20
set our hands in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

NATHAN ROGERS.
LEO ROSENWASSER.

Witnesses:

JOHN LOTKA,

JOHN A. KEHLENBECK.