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D. DANTZIG & J. BONOWITZ.

SEWING MACHINE GAGE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 30, 1906.

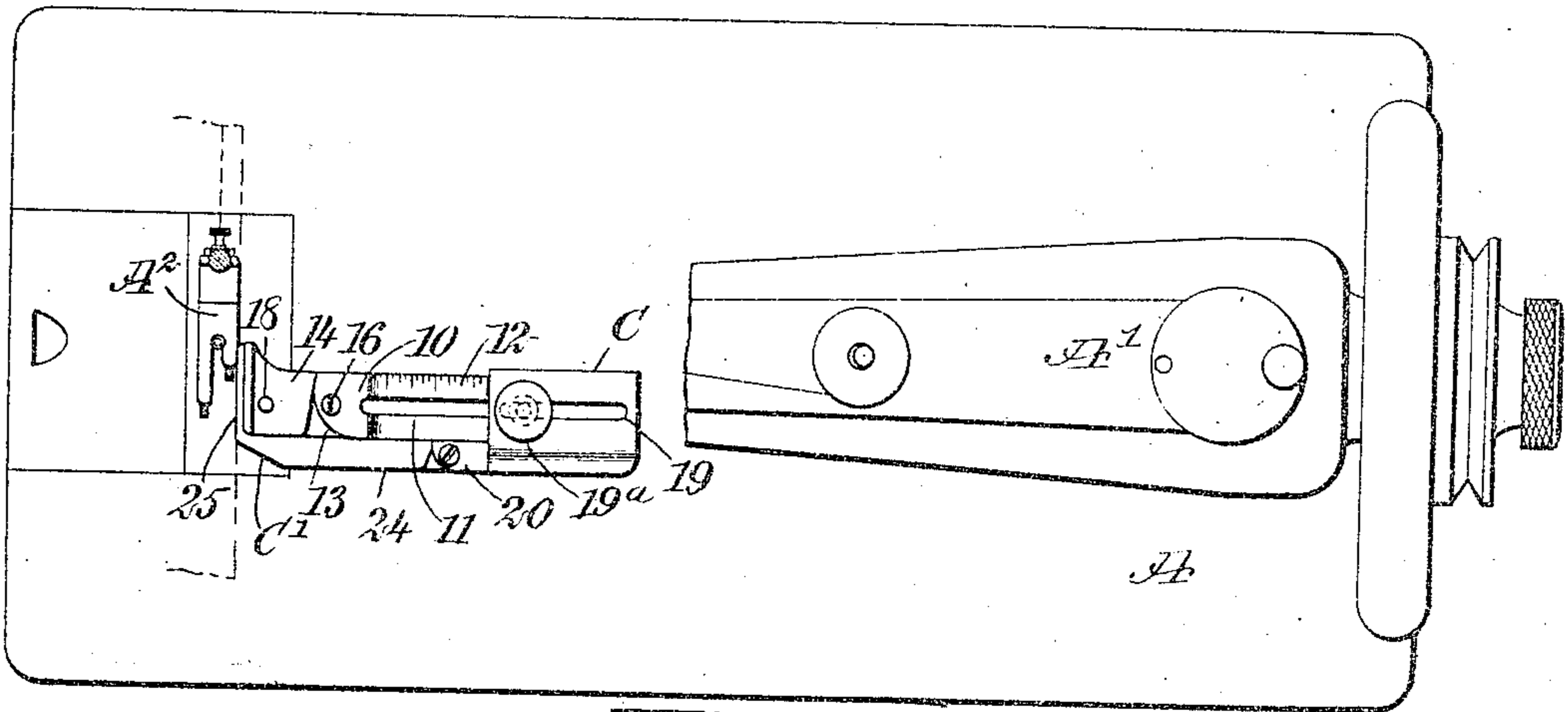


Fig. 1.

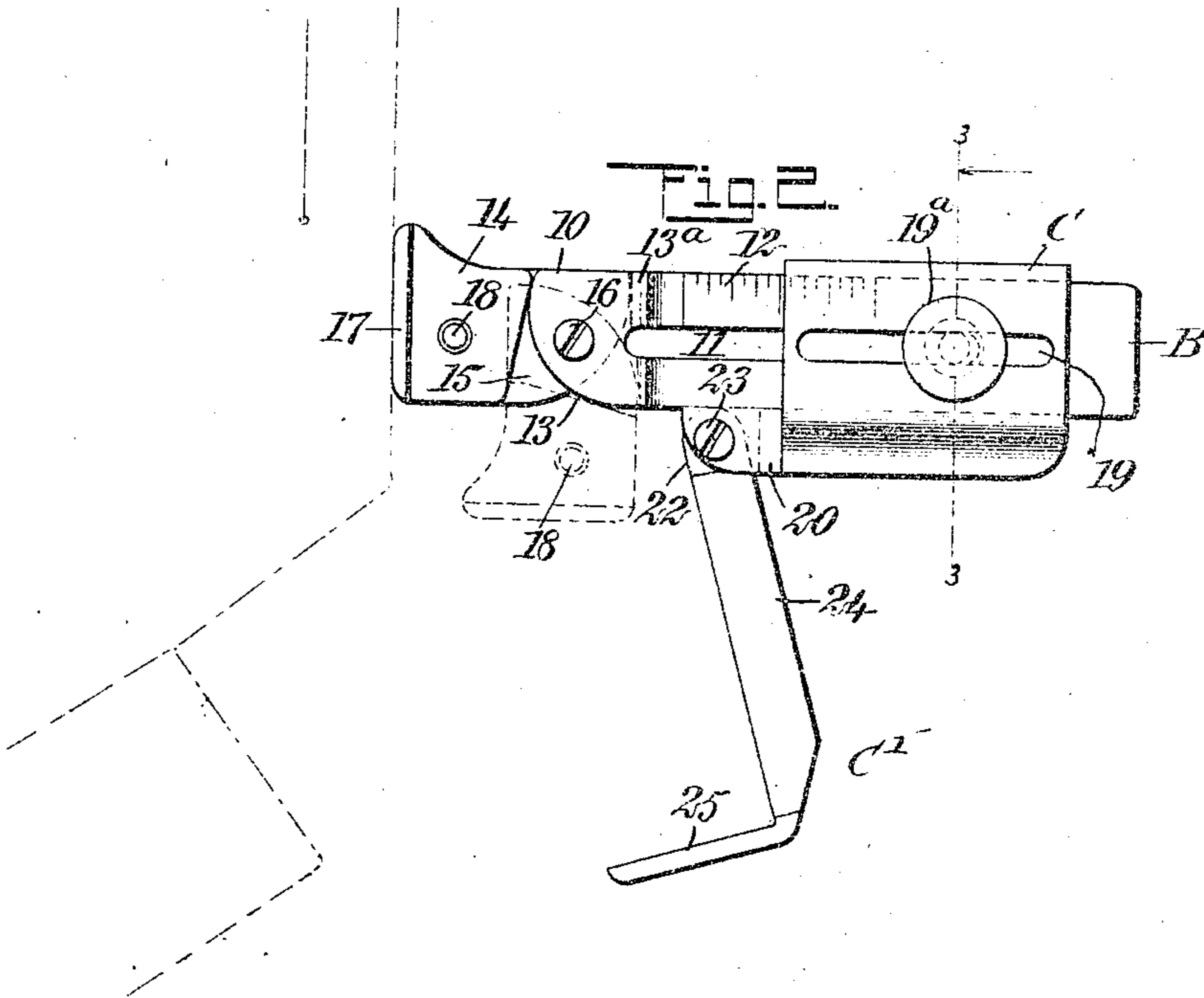


Fig. 2.

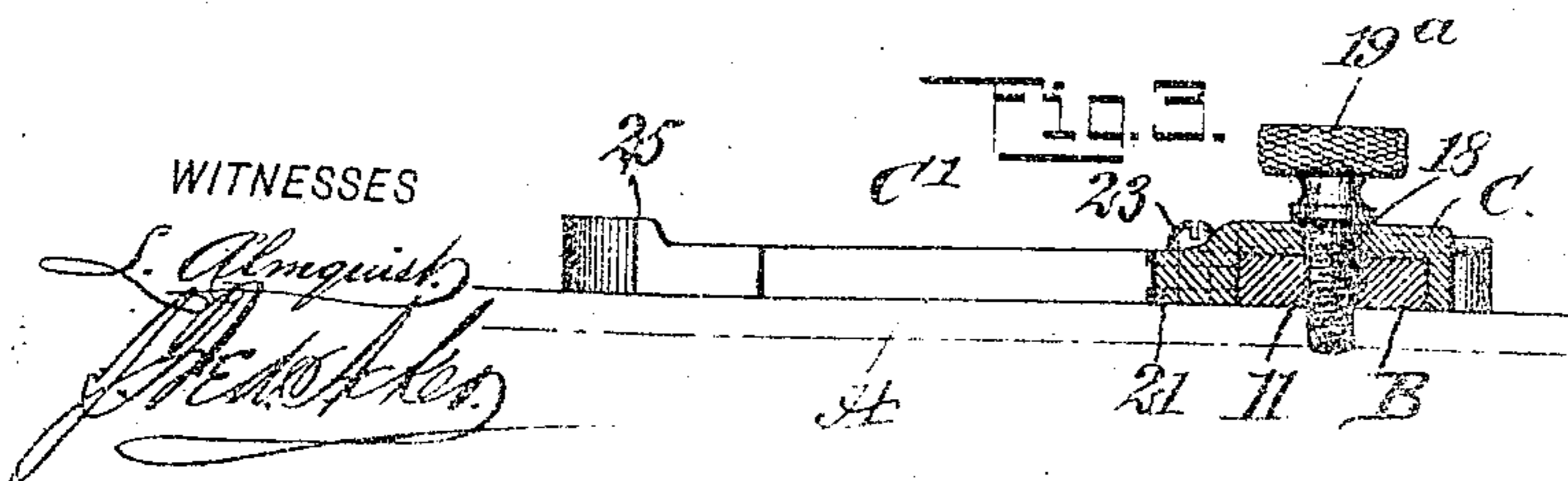


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

*S. Almqvist*  
*J. H. H. H.*

INVENTORS

*David Dantzig*  
*Jacob Bonowitz*

BY *Mum & Co*

ATTORNEYS

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID DANTZIG, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., AND JACOB BONOWITZ, OF  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## SEWING-MACHINE GAGE.

No. 855,286.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 28, 1907.

Application filed March 30, 1906. Serial No. 308,898.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DAVID DANTZIG, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, and JACOB BONOWITZ, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Sewing-Machine Gage, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to sewing machine attachments, and the purpose of the invention is to provide a gage particularly adapted for accurately indicating the required space between double rows of stitching on coats, for example, insuring the rows of stitching being the same distance apart on each garment until the gage is otherwise set.

Another purpose of the invention is to provide a gage having two guide members hinged to its body portion, either of which members may be brought into action and the other carried out of the path of the goods, or whereby both of the guide members may be carried out of the path of the goods, enabling the recessed portions or darts of the lapels, for example, to be brought under the needle, to continue the line of stitching at such points.

A further purpose of the invention is to provide means whereby one guide is readily adjustable to and from the other and is held in adjusted position, and to so construct the guide in its entirety that it will be simple, economic and durable, and may be readily applied to the bed of any machine.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the bed of a machine and a portion of the arm thereof, the needle bar being in section, and a plan view of the improved gage applied to the bed plate of the machine; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the gage drawn upon a larger scale, and illustrating the operation thereof; and Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken practically on the line 3-3 of Fig. 2.

A represents the bed plate of a sewing machine, A' a portion of the arm of the sewing machine and A<sup>2</sup> the presser-foot, the presser-foot bar being shown in section.

The attachment is best shown in Fig. 2, and comprises two main parts, a body bar B and a slide C mounted for movement upon the body bar, the body bar having also movement relative to the slide. The body bar is provided with a longitudinal slot 11, whereby it may be held to the bed plate A of the machine, if desired, independent of the slide, and at the outer longitudinal edge of the body bar a scale 12 is produced in inches and fractions thereof. The outer or head end of the body bar is provided with a horizontal slot 13<sup>a</sup>, and a portion of its outer extremity and adjacent portion of the inner longitudinal edge is curved or rounded off as is shown at 13 in Figs. 1 and 2.

A guide member 14 is employed in connection with the body bar B, and said guide member is provided with a tongue 15, which loosely enters the slot 13<sup>a</sup> in the outer end of the said bar, being pivoted therein by a suitable pin or screw 16. Said guide member 14 has an upwardly-extending flange 17 formed at its outer end, which is straight, and the said guide member 14 is so formed that in operation it will be in longitudinal alinement with the body bar B, having its outer longitudinal edge flush with the corresponding edge of the body bar, as shown by full lines in Figs. 1 and 2; and also so that when the guide member 14 is not needed it can be carried inward out of the way, being then at right angles to the body bar, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2. A projection 18 is formed upon the upper surface of the guide member 14 to facilitate its changing its position.

The slide C is substantially U-shaped in cross section and loosely straddles the body bar B and is capable of sliding movement upon its upper face. The slide C is provided with a longitudinal slot 19, which preferably coincides with the slot 11 in the body bar when employed; and a thumb screw 19<sup>a</sup> is passed through the slot 19 in the slide and through the slot 11 in the body bar B into a suitably located threaded aperture in the base plate A of the machine. This thumb screw serves to hold the attachment in position, and also permits the two parts B and C to be simultaneously adjusted; it likewise admits

of the independent adjustment of either of said parts.

A lip 20 extends out from the forward or outer end of the slide C at its inner side, which lip is in sliding engagement with the inner edge of the body bar B, the latter being rectangular in cross section; and said lip 20 has a horizontal recess 21 made therein to receive the inner end 22 of the longitudinal member 24 of an angular guide member C', and said member is pivoted in said recess by a pin or screw 23. The head 25 of the angular guide member C' is at its outer end and is at right angles to the body or pivoted section 24. The width of the head 25 is usually one-eighth of an inch, although it may be varied if found desirable. In the working position of the angular guide member C' its body section 24 will lie close to the inner edge of the body bar B and its guide member 14 when the latter is in working position, and the head 25 of the angular guide member C' will be parallel with and in advance of the flange portion 17 of the guide member 14. The head 25 of the guide member C' is usually of the same depth as the combined depth of the guide member 14 and its flange 17.

If, for example, it is desired to set the gage so that it will provide for a uniform distance between two parallel lines of stitching, the edge of the garment, as shown in Fig. 2, is made to lie against the flanged outer end of the guide member 14, the angular guide member C' being then carried inward and out of the way. The slide C is then adjusted along the scale 12 to the desired measurement, as for example to the scale mark of half an inch if such space is to be provided between the two lines of stitching. The thumb screw 19<sup>a</sup> is then firmly fixed or screwed down, and when the angular guide member C' has been brought to its working position, the outer face of the head 25 of the angular guide member C' will be just one-half an inch distant from the outer face of the flanged outer end of the guide member 14 carried by the body bar.

In operation, the two guide members being in their normal position shown in Fig. 1, the edge of the garment is brought into engagement first with the outer face of the head of the angular guide member C' to make the outer line of stitching. Then the angular guide member C' is carried inward and at right angles to the body bar as shown by full lines in Fig. 2, thus exposing the guide member 14, which remains in its normal position, and the edge of the garment is brought into engagement with the flanged outer end of this guide bar 14, permitting the needle to make the inner row of stitching.

When a recessed portion of a garment, or a portion having a dart, is brought to the gage, both of the guide members 14 and C' are carried inward or at right angles to the body

bar, as is shown in Fig. 2, thus enabling the garment to be turned, and the operator is to guide the garment at such portions by the eye, resetting the gage the moment that a straight surface is again to be operated upon.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent,—

1. A sewing machine gage comprising a body bar, a guide member pivoted at the forward end of the body bar, movable outward to substantially an alinement with the outer marginal edge of the body bar and inward at an angle to said body bar, means for checking the movement of the guide, a slide mounted on the body bar, means for simultaneously locking the body bar and slide, a second guide member pivoted to the inner forward portion of the slide, having lateral movement to and from the inner longitudinal edge of the body bar and comprising a shank and a head section at an angle to the shank, said head section being adapted in its operative position to be parallel with the corresponding section of the guide carried by the body bar, whereby either guide member may be independently moved and the body bar and slide may be independently or collectively adjusted.

2. In a sewing machine gage, the combination with a body bar having a scale at one of its longitudinal edges and its forward end curved and a guide member pivoted to the forward end of said body bar, having an inclined surface for engagement with the curved surface of the body bar, whereby the guide member may be moved in one direction to practically an alinement with one longitudinal edge of the body bar and in an opposite direction to a position at an angle to the opposite longitudinal edge of the body bar, of a slide mounted upon the body bar, a fastening device common to both the slide and the body bar, an angular guide pivoted on said slide and adapted for lateral movement to and from the inner edge of the body bar, one member of said angular guide being adapted in one position to be parallel with and in advance of the other end of the said guide member pivoted to the body bar, the said angular guide having movement toward and ye being independent of the guide member carried by the said body bar.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DAVID DANTZIG.

JACOB BONOWITZ.

Witnesses to signature of David Dantzig:

HENRY S. CATZMAN,

HERMAN U. SPEIRS.

Witnesses to signature of Jacob Bonowitz:

CHAS. F. WALTER,

H. S. KAESTNER.