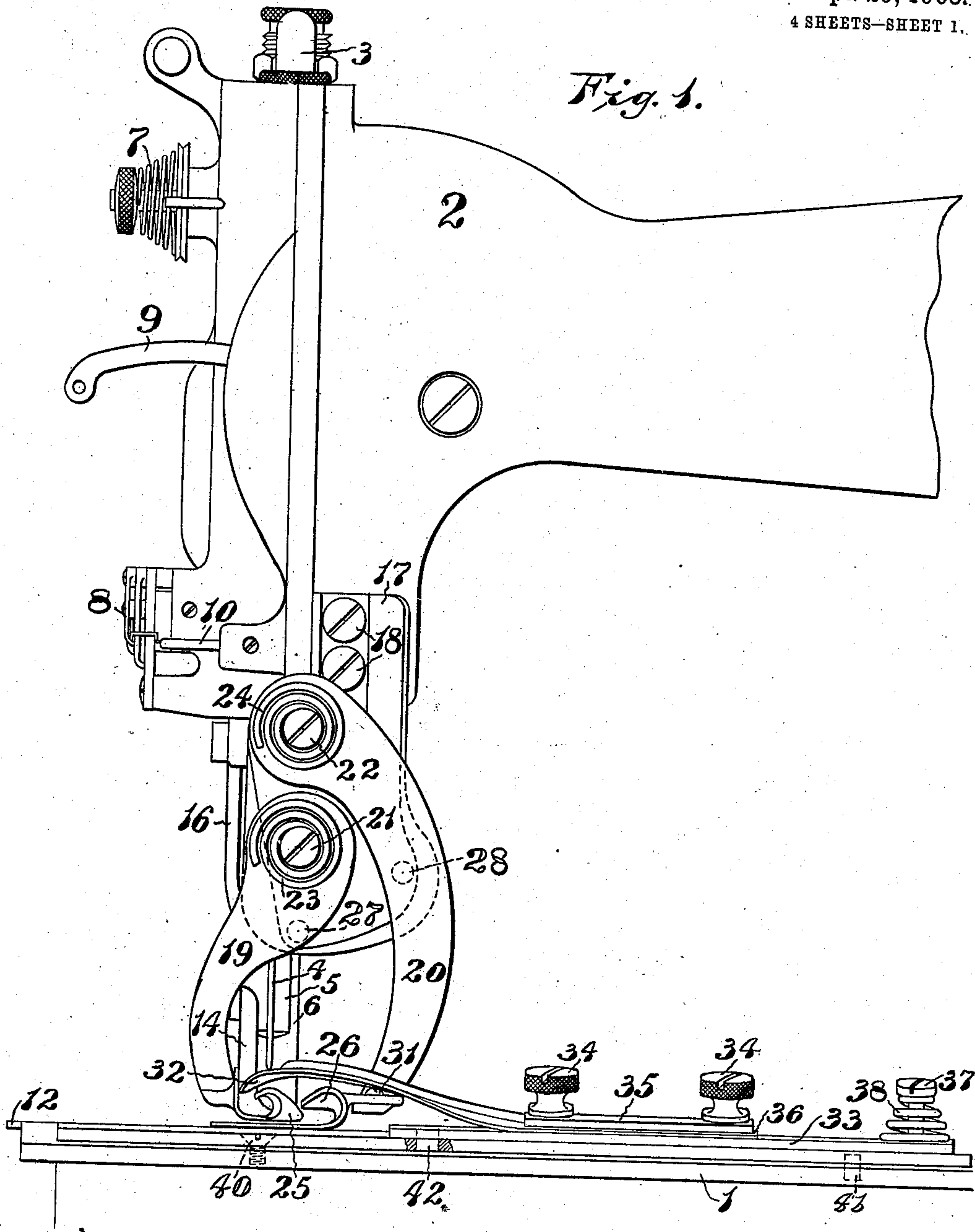


A. LAUBSCHER.
HEMMER FOR SEWING MACHINES.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1907.

899,544.

Patented Sept. 29, 1908.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

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4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



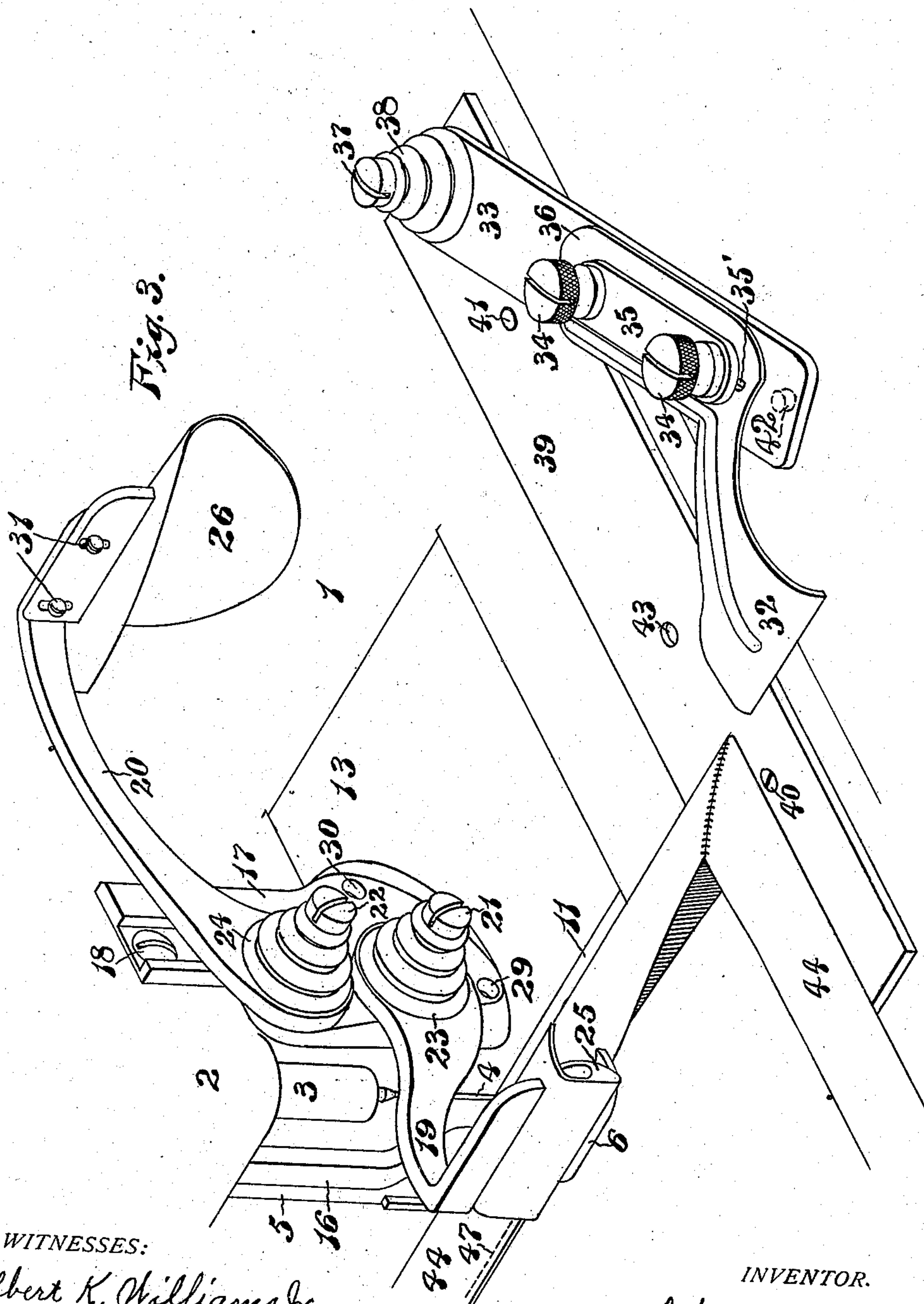
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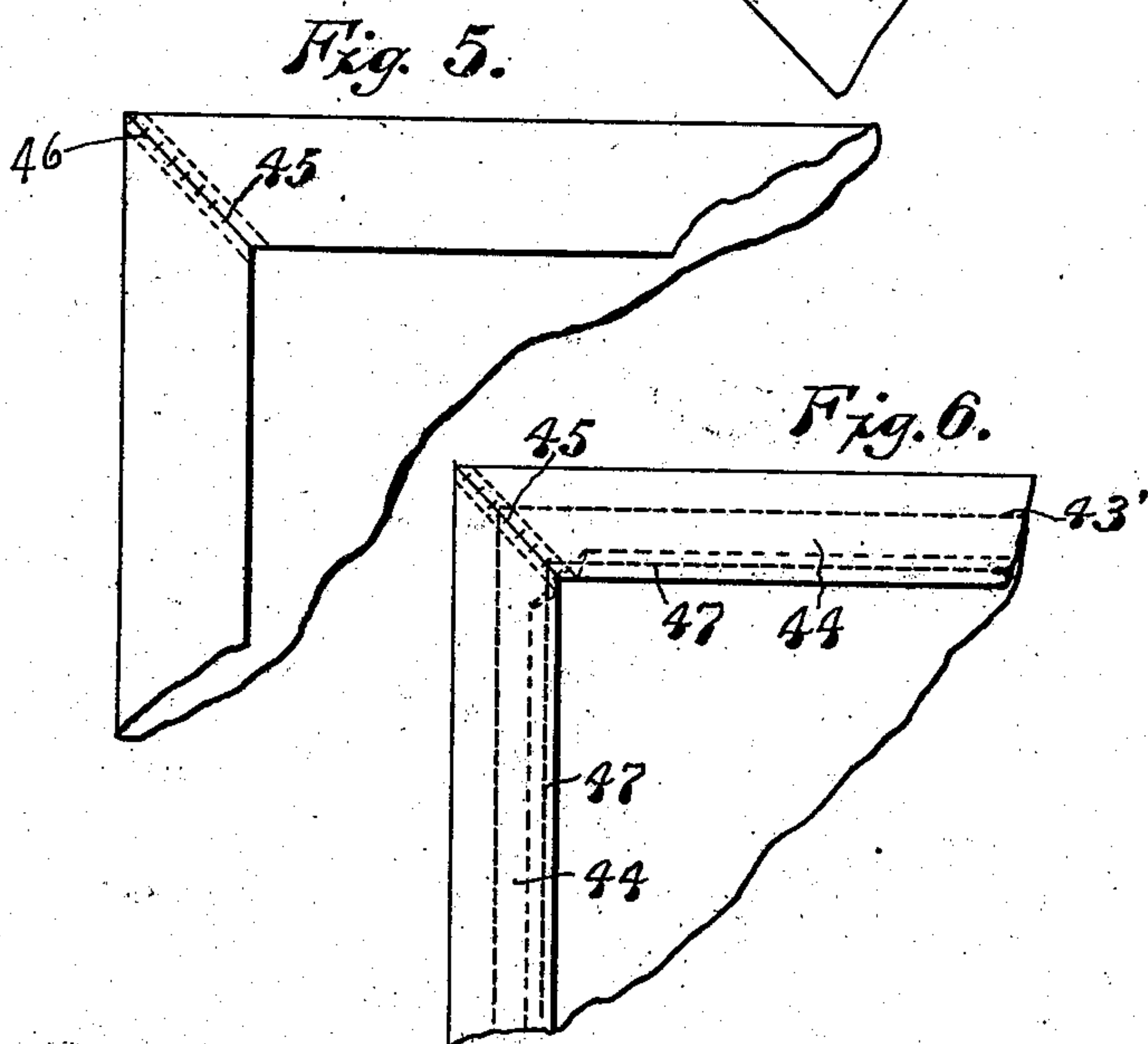
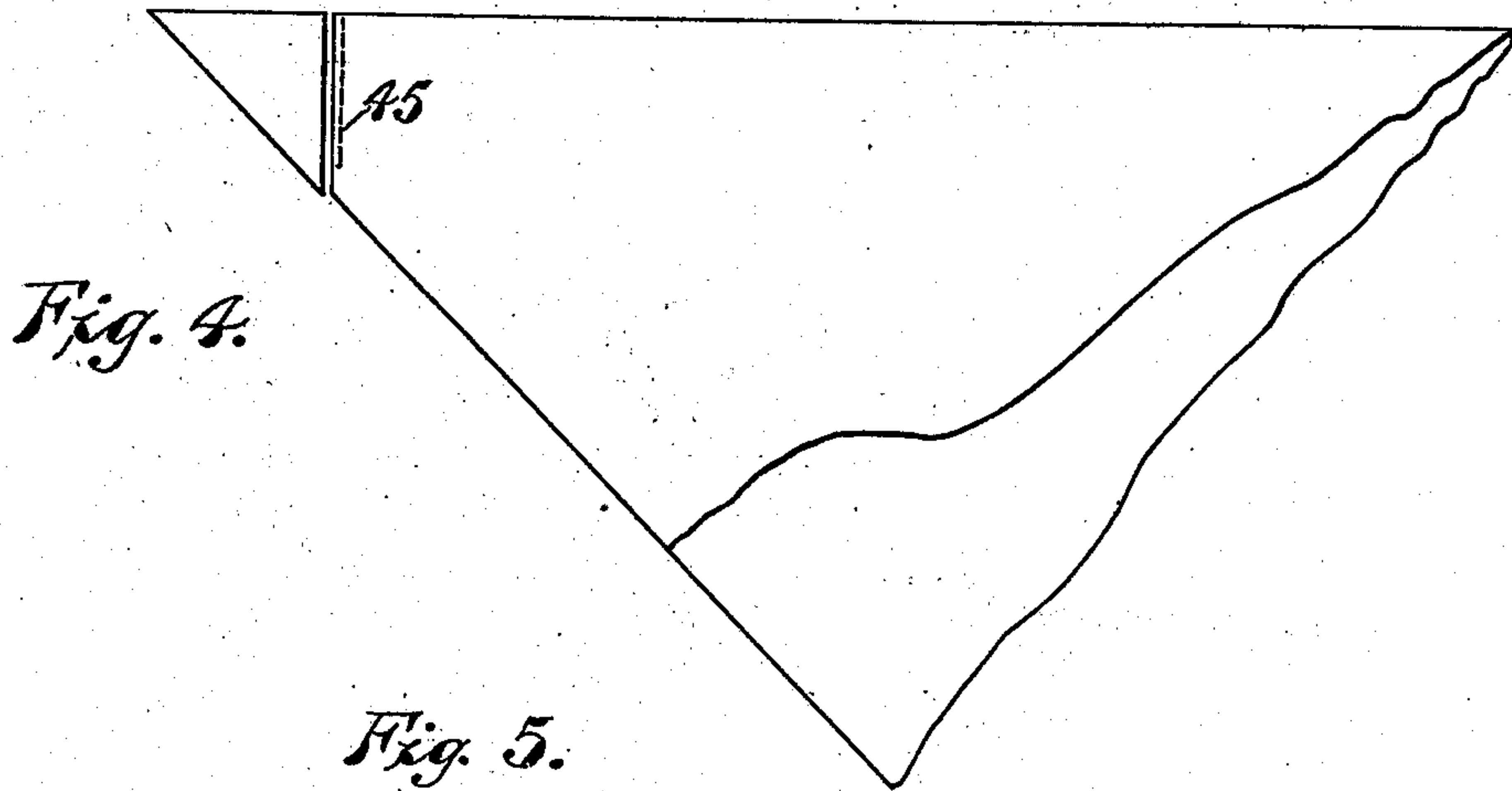
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WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER LAUBSCHER, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

HEMMER FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 899,544.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 29, 1908.

Application filed July 3, 1907. Serial No. 382,060.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER LAUBSCHER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hemmers for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in hemmers for sewing machines and has to do more particularly with the hemming of rubber, leather and other heavy waterproof materials employed in the manufacture of storm coverings, such as carriage aprons, lap robes, etc.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a view in front side elevation of the front end portion of the bed-plate and overhanging arm of a sewing machine provided with my improved device. Fig. 2 is a view in perspective, similar to Fig. 1, showing the material in position in the hem-folder. Fig. 3 is a view in perspective, similar to Fig. 2, showing the folding blades adjusted out of their operative positions relatively to the seam formation. Fig. 4 is a view of one corner of a storm apron illustrating how the corners are mitered. Fig. 5 is a view showing the corner illustrated in Fig. 4 after it has been turned ready for hemming. Fig. 6 is a view showing a portion of a completed robe.

The stitch-forming and cloth-feeding mechanisms of the sewing machine may be of any suitable construction, as my invention is mounted and actuated independently of such mechanisms and, therefore, only such limited reference will be made to the well-known parts of the sewing machine as is deemed necessary to properly define the invention.

1 is the cloth-plate of the sewing machine, 2 the overhanging arm, 3 the needle-bar, 4 the needle, 5 the presser-bar, 6 the cloth-presser, 7 the needle-thread tension, 8 the thread-controller, 9 the take-up, 10 the thread leader, 11 the throat-plate, and 12 the front and 13 the back slide plate.

When sewing heavy materials, such as leather, heavy canvas, buckram, rubber coated materials, etc., it is desirable, as in the present cloth-feeding mechanism, to combine with the commonly-employed four motion feed (not shown) what is termed a

"step feed", herein illustrated as comprising the usual walking foot 14 secured by screw 15 to the commonly-employed walking foot carrying bar 16, the latter being connected with and operated by the actuating mechanism of the sewing machine in the usual manner.

17 represents a bracket secured by screws 18, 18 to the front side of the overhanging arm 2.

19 and 20 are arms pivotally secured by stud screws 21, 22 and springs 23, 24, respectively, to the bracket 17, the respective arms being provided with folding scroll sections 25, 26, said section 25 acting to form an edge-fold, and section 26 acting to form a hem-fold, said arms being held against accidental adjustment by suitable pins 27, 28 secured in the respective arms and coacting with suitable openings 29, 30 formed in said bracket, the scroll section 26 being adjustably secured to the arm 20 by screws 31, 31.

32 is a hem-fold retaining scroll section adjustably secured to the swinging base 33 by screws 34, 34 passing through a suitable plate washer 35 and through elongated holes 35' formed in the scroll-guide base 36 and threaded into said swinging base 33, said base being pivotally mounted, by stud screw 37 and spring 38, upon a base 39 which, in turn, is secured to the cloth-plate of the sewing machine by screw 40 and pin 41, the retaining scroll section 32 being held in operative relationship with its coacting scroll members 25 and 26 by a pin 42 secured in the base 33 and entering an opening 43 formed in the base 39. When it is desired to adjust the retaining scroll section 32 from its operative to its inoperative position, as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3, respectively, the front end of the swinging base 33 is swung vertically, in opposition to the spring 38, a distance sufficient to withdraw the pin 42 from the opening 43, thus permitting said base and parts carried by it to be swung in a plane corresponding to the plane of the material. The adjustment of the pins 27 and 28 from the respective openings 29 and 30 is accomplished in like manner when it is desired to adjust the respective arms 19 and 20 from the position shown in Fig. 1 to their inoperative position, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

The seam 43' shown in Fig. 6 is formed after the laying and stitching down of the hem-fold proper has been completed, and

such seam may or may not form a part of the stitching of the hem-fold, dependent upon the desired finish of the article.

While I have herein shown each of the scroll sections 25, 26 and 32 as capable of adjustment into and out of operative relationship with the seam formation, the adjustability of the scroll section 26 out of operative position is not necessary if the stitching of the seam 47 of the hem-fold 44 is the only operation required of the sewing machine; but if it is desired to stitch the seam of the mitered corner on the same machine, the adjustment of the scroll section 26 to the position illustrated in Fig. 3 is desirable.

The operation of my device is as follows:—
The seams 45 of the mitered corners having been formed and the corners turned as illustrated by 46, Fig. 4, the material is placed beneath the presser-foot 6 and walking foot 14, with the scroll sections 25 and 32 adjusted to the positions shown in Fig. 3, the scroll section 26 occupying its operative position, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. The scroll sections 25 and 32 are then adjusted to their operative positions, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, and the operation of hem-folding and stitching is commenced. When the opposite mitered corner has been fed up to the hem-folding scroll, the sections 25 and 32 are returned to their inoperative positions and the seam 47 is continued until it joins the seam of the mitered corner, when the needle is brought into the material, the presser-foot and walking foot are raised and the material is turned, with the needle as a pivot, to the

position shown in Fig. 2, at which time the sections 25 and 32 are again returned to their operative positions and the operation of laying and stitching the hem-fold is continued as previously described.

What I claim is:—

1. In a sewing machine hemmer, the combination of an edge-folding scroll, a hem-folding scroll and a retaining scroll section, each mounted independently of its coacting members, said edge-folding scroll being pivotally mounted and capable of adjustment transverse to the line of feed.

2. In a sewing machine hemmer, the combination of an edge-folding scroll, a hem-folding scroll and a retaining scroll section, each mounted independently of its coacting members, said edge-folding scroll and scroll section being pivotally mounted and capable of adjustment in directions transverse to each other.

3. In a sewing machine hemmer, the combination of an edge-folding scroll, a hem-folding scroll and a retaining scroll section, each mounted independently of its coacting members, said edge-folding scroll and hem-folding scroll being pivotally mounted and capable of adjustment transverse to the line of feed.

Signed at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, this 2nd day of July, A. D. 1907.

ALEXANDER LAUBSCHIER.

Witnesses:

ABBIE M. DONIHUE,
A. K. WILLIAMS, Jr.