

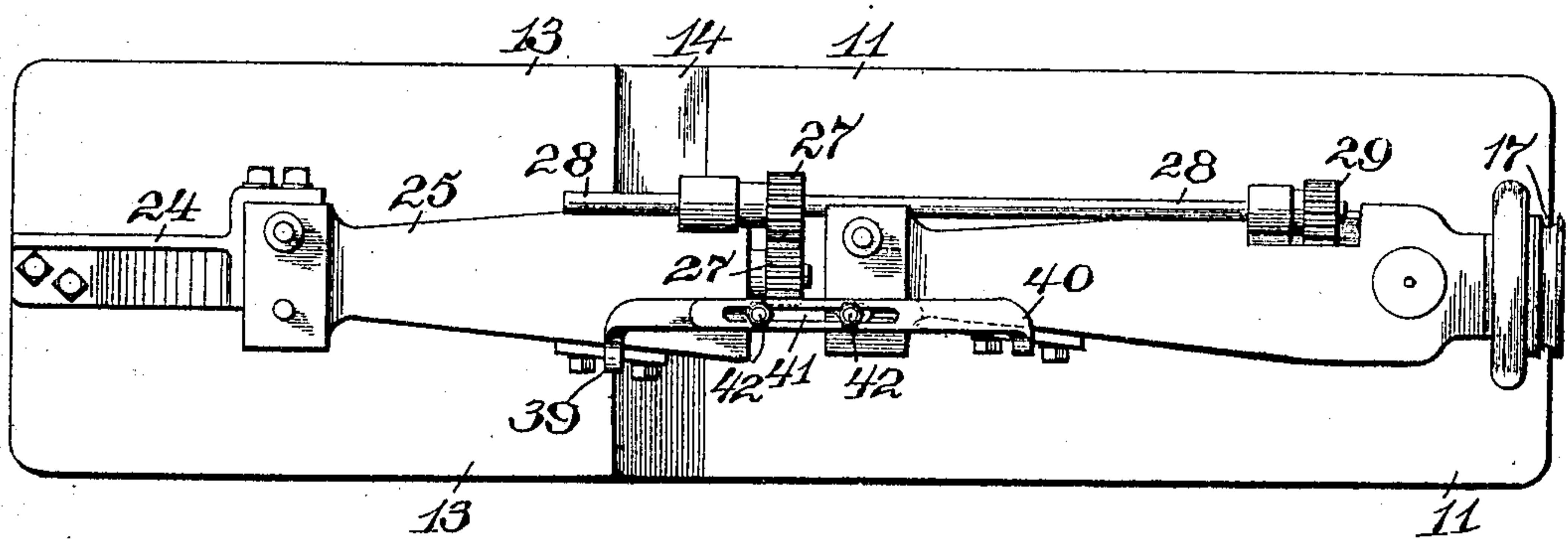
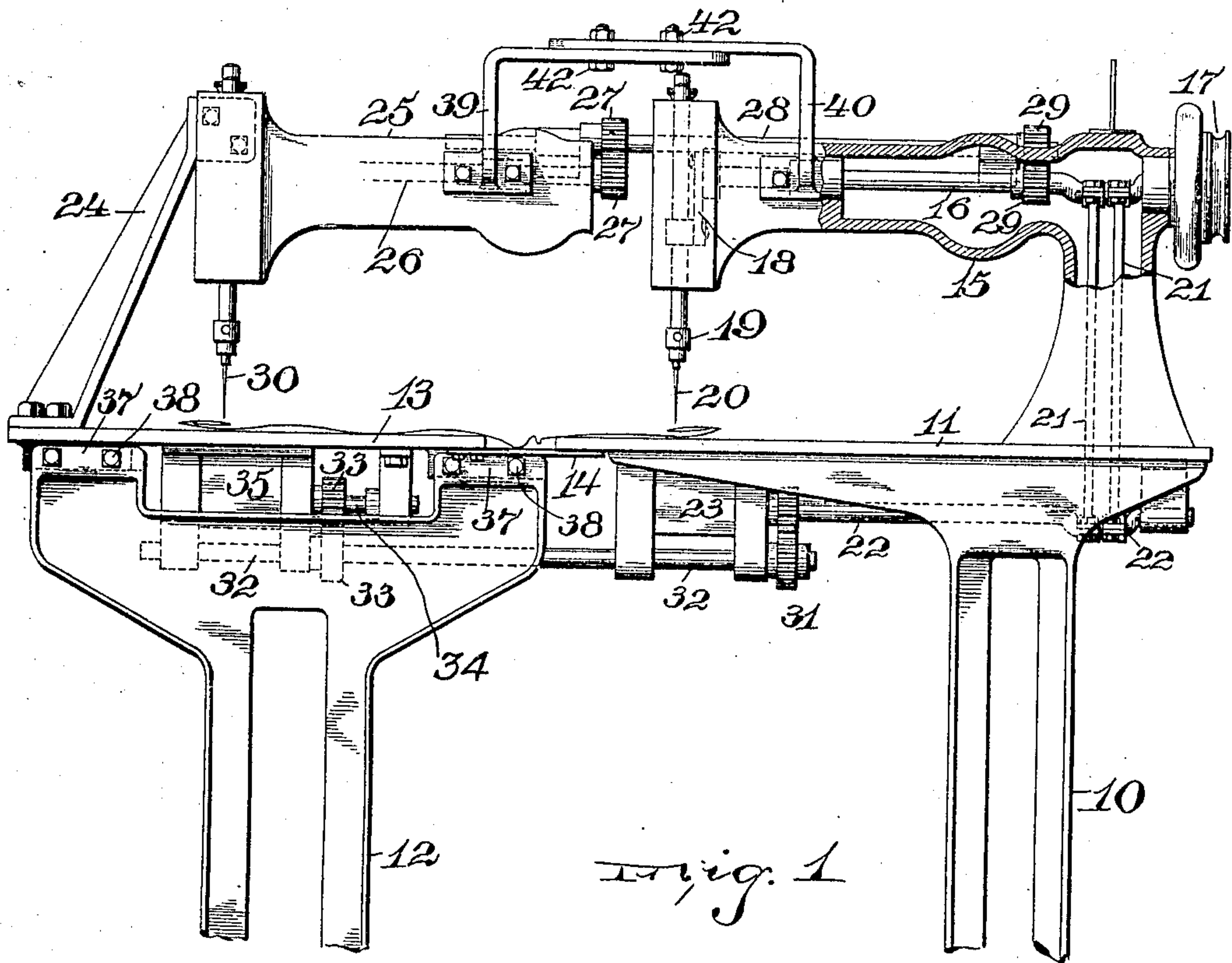
J. P. WHITE.

SEWING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 15, 1908.

913,598.

Patented Feb. 23, 1909.



WITNESSES:

S. A. Rogers.
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Fig. 2

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JOHN P. WHITE, OF TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO JEROME M. SCHWERIN, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

SEWING-MACHINE.

No. 913,598.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 23, 1909.

Application filed August 15, 1908. Serial No. 448,674.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. WHITE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Trenton, in the county of Mercer and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sewing-Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a machine for hemstitching material and is particularly designed for hemstitching handkerchiefs, the machine being designed to facilitate the operation, save time and also effect a saving in the number of operators.

The machine is designed particularly to supply a pair of needles run at the same speed and having feeds and bobbins running at the same speed, these being adjustable toward and from each other so that different widths of material can be hemstitched on the opposite edges at the same time. In this way a whole roll of cloth can be run through this machine, the hemmers being suitably arranged to feed the material to the needles, and when the whole length of cloth is hemmed on the two opposite edges strips can be cut off in suitable lengths, allowing for the hem. When the cut pieces are run transversely through the machine, the other two edges are hemstitched simultaneously, whereby a handkerchief for instance that is being hemmed is run through the machine twice instead of four times as at present. In the method of sewing a long strip of cloth or linen on the two edges simultaneously before cutting and hemming it on the other edges, make it possible for an operator to start off a machine and it requires no attention for a considerable time, and the cut pieces of a previously hemmed roll can be put through another machine at the same time, whereby one operator can finish up a great deal more in a given time than as at present on a single hemstitching machine.

The machine embodies a pair of sewing mechanisms, that is needles, that are run in tandem and are geared together so that they have the same speed and feed so that the cloth will pass through the machine evenly,

and the needles can be adjusted toward and from each other so as to take different widths of material and different sized hems, the preferred way being to allow a little slack of material between the needles, the feed of the goods being straight on account of the guiding done by the hemmers.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the form of my improved machine, and Fig. 2 is a top view of the same.

I provide a standard 10 having a table portion 11 which is adjacent to another standard 12 having a table portion 13, which table portion 13 is adjustable toward and from the table portion 11 as will be herein described, having a strip 14 to continually cover the gap between the tables. On the table 11 I install a sewing machine comprising the head 15 on which is mounted a suitable shaft 16 driven by means of the pulley 17 and actuating, through the usual link connection 18, the needle bar 19 carrying the needle 20. The pitmen 21 extend down through the table and operate a shaft 22 which leads into the bobbin casing 23 actuating, in any of the usual ways, the bobbin and feed which are common in this class of machine and are not illustrated in detail.

So far the machine is of the usual kind as is now used for hemstitching.

On the table 13 I mount a bracket 24 on which is secured a second machine head 25 in which is the shaft 26, this shaft 26 being driven from the shaft 16 by means of the gears 27 mounted on the shaft 28 which is in turn connected to the shaft 16 by the gears 29. The shaft 28 has a sliding connection with the gear 27 mounted on it so that when the heads 15 and 25 of the two machines are adjusted toward or from each other the gears will constantly be in mesh, this sliding connection being done by means of a feather or any of the usual mechanical expedients therefor. This mechanism insures the simultaneous movement of the needle 20 driven from the shaft 16 and the needle 30 driven from the shaft 26. The shaft 22 is connected, by a set of gearing 31, to a shaft 32 which in turn is connected, through a set of gearing 33, to a shaft 34 which operates the bobbin and the feed in the bobbin case 35 of the second machine. The shaft 32 is also put in

sliding relation with the gear 33 mounted on it so that when the machine heads are adjusted to and from each other the gears will always be in mesh and operative. The table 13 is mounted so that it slides on the frame 12 and preferably by having the blocks 36 set down between the flanges 37 and having the bolts 38 for clamping it in position after it is adjusted.

To steady the machines from the top I supply the brackets 39 and 40 on the heads 25 and 16 respectively, these brackets having their overlapping portions, which are at right angles to the upright portions, provided with slots 41, and bolts 42 act to adjustably secure these brackets so as to stiffen the heads and prevent undue vibration when they are operated.

It will be seen that these sewing mechanisms offer no obstructions between the needle for the passage of a width of cloth, and the two needles 20 and 30 simultaneously sew or hemstitch the opposite edges of a strip of material, the simultaneous operation of the bobbins and the feed insuring the equal feeding of the material underneath the needles. The usual hemmers are employed when hemstitching is being done, these being of the usual kind as now used and are not illustrated herein, it not being thought necessary, since their forms are known to those skilled in the

art, one of the hemmers, however, being made left handed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

A sewing machine comprising a fixed table having a head thereon, a needle and its operating mechanism in the head, a bobbin mechanism operated from the needle operating mechanism, an adjustable table, means for securing the adjustable table in its different positions, a sewing machine head on the adjustable table, a needle and its operating mechanism in the head on the adjustable table, means for connecting the needle operating mechanism so as to operate the needles in unison in any adjusted position of the tables, means for connecting the bobbin mechanisms to simultaneously operate them in any adjusted position of the tables, and an adjustable bracket bridging the machine heads, the tables between the needles being unobstructed whereby the needles can operate simultaneously on the opposite edges of a strip of fabric.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand this 13th day of August, 1908.

JOHN P. WHITE.

Witnesses:

LEO EISNER,
SAM GAINES.