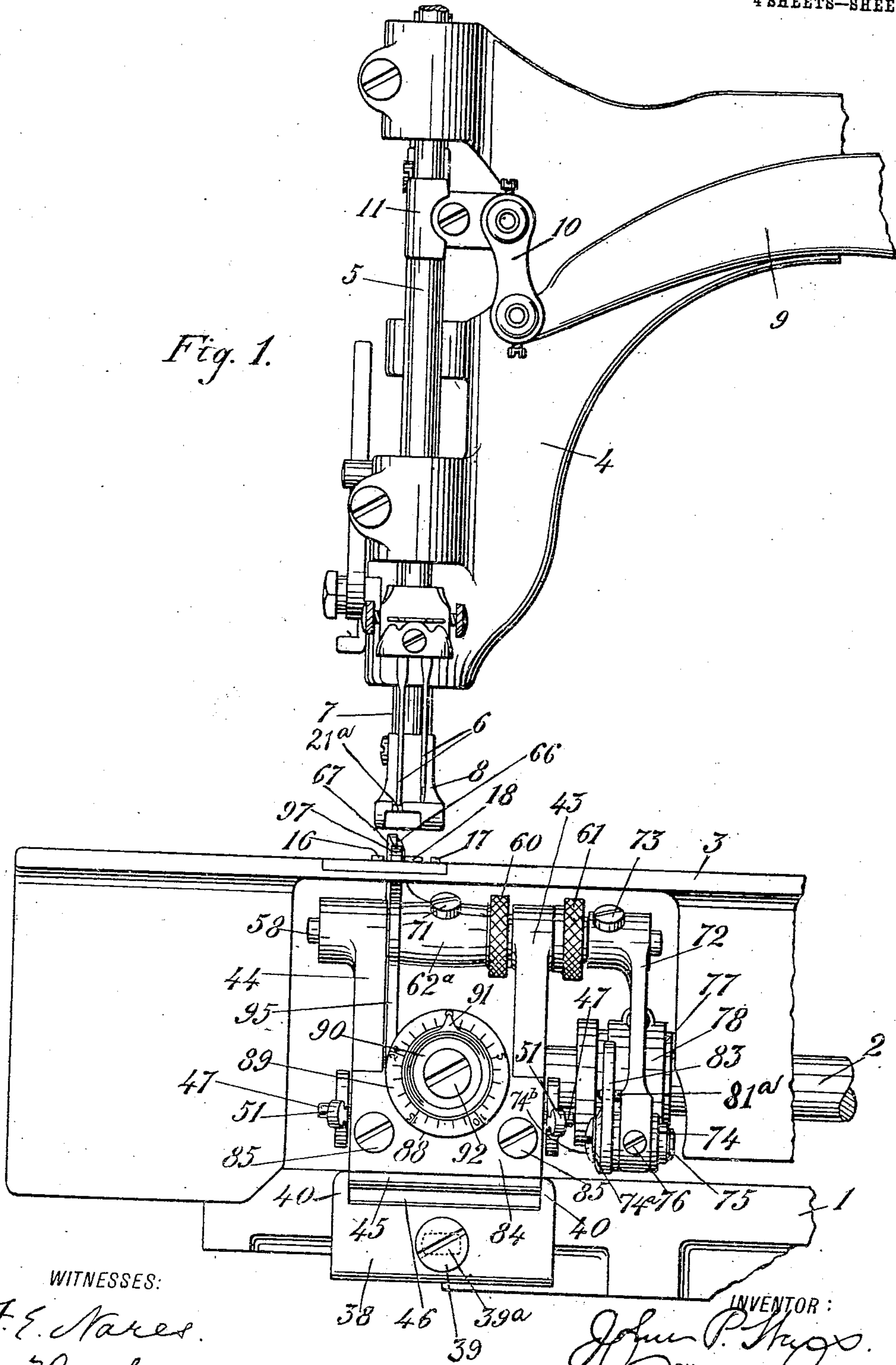


J. P. WEIS.
 TRIMMING MECHANISM FOR SEWING MACHINES.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 17, 1907.

954,553.

Patented Apr. 12, 1910.
 4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



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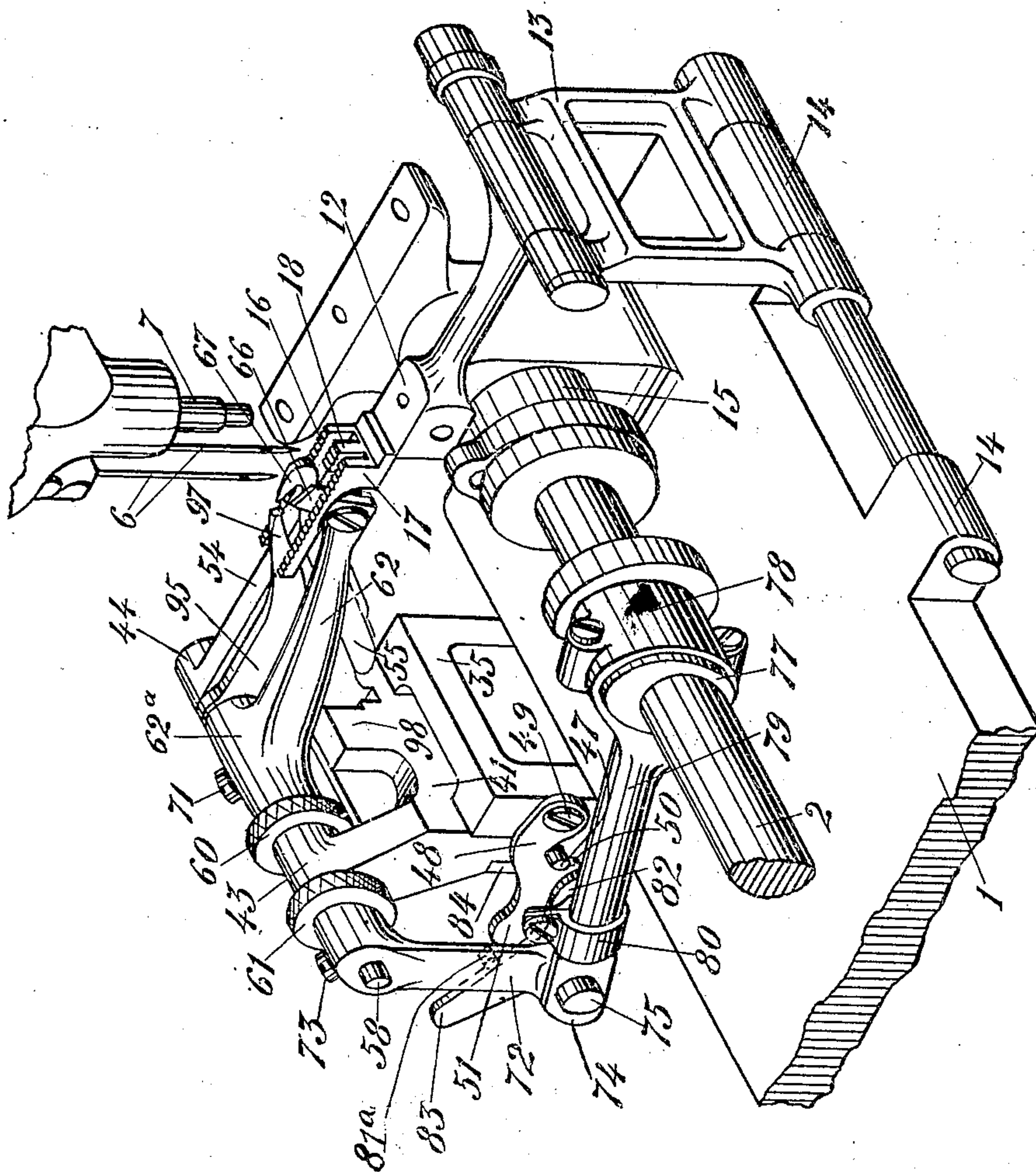


Fig. 2.

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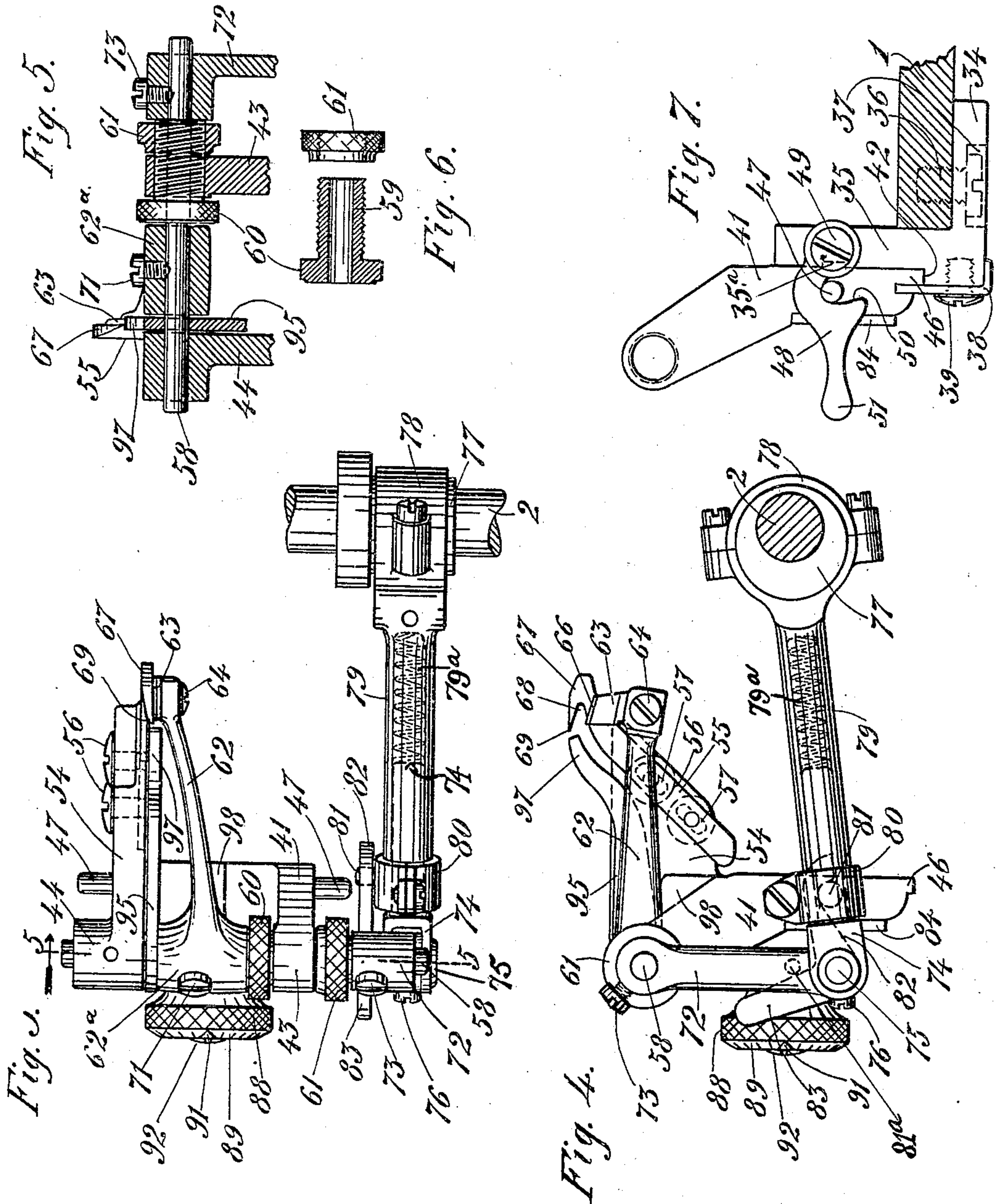
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4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



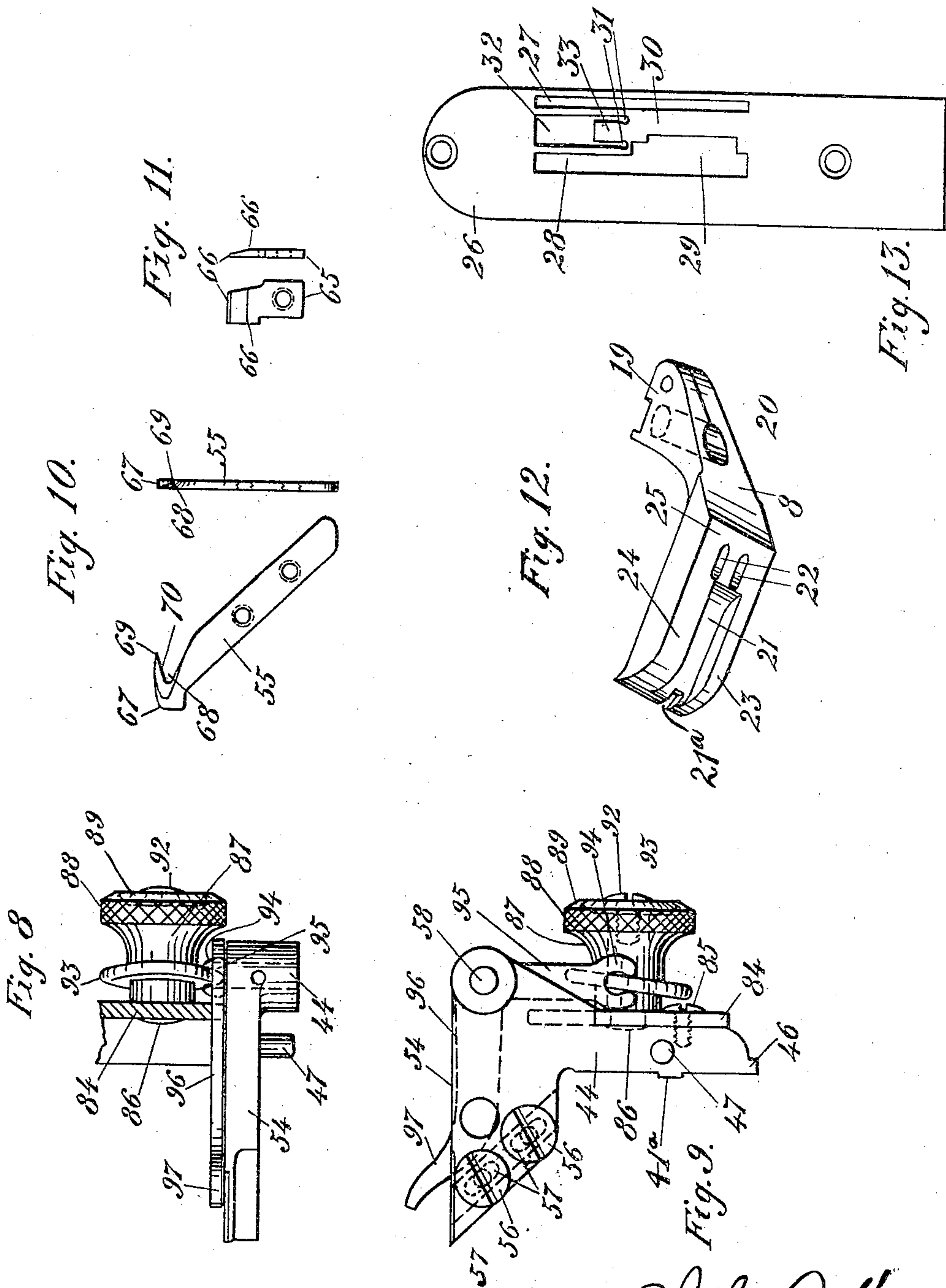
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 4 SHEETS—SHEET 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TRIMMING MECHANISM FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

954,553.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

Application filed May 17, 1907. Serial No. 374,275.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. WEIS, a citizen of the United States, residing in Nyack, county of Rockland, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Trimming Mechanism for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a description.

This invention relates to trimming mechanism, and particularly to "piercing trimmers", such as are adapted for cutting or trimming one, or more, of several superposed pieces of material.

Among the objects of my invention may be noted the following: to provide a trimming and sewing mechanism whereby one of two pieces of superposed material may be trimmed or cut according to a suitable pattern or shape, and the piece or body portion of the part thus trimmed may be secured or stitched to the piece against which it lies; to provide a stitching and trimming mechanism by means of which appliqué work may be produced, the trimming mechanism being capable of trimming the applied piece of material along any given line or pattern, and the stitching mechanism being capable of securing said applied piece to the supporting piece of material and at the same time cover its edges by an ornamental stitch; to provide a "piercing trimmer" by means of which one or more pieces of superposed fabric may be cut or trimmed, and the trimmed pieces simultaneously stitched together; to provide a sewing and trimming mechanism by means of which any given thickness of material may be trimmed or cut and simultaneously applied to a foundation or supporting fabric; to provide means whereby, during the operation of cutting and stitching superposed pieces of fabric, the piece of fabric which is being trimmed may be raised or lowered relative to the cutting edge of the trimming attachment, whereby to compensate for the thickness of the said fabric being cut; to provide means whereby a piercing trimmer can be applied to practically any type of machine, irrespective of the character of its stitch-forming mechanism; to provide a trimming mechanism of the kind referred to whereby, during the operation thereof, the same may be thrown into and out of action at the will of the operator in accordance with any predetermined design with reference to the character of work

to be produced; to provide a trimming mechanism, whereby, during the operation thereof, compensation may be made for the passage of varying thicknesses of material to the trimming blade, thus enabling the operator to control with accuracy the cutting or trimming operation, according to the thickness of the material being acted upon; to provide means for trimming and cutting fabrics whereby adjustments may be made of the trimming device with reference to the edge of the work, thus enabling the cutting or trimming to be performed at any desired point in the body of the work; to provide means whereby the trimmer blade of a cutting and trimming attachment may be adjusted relatively to the ledger blade thereof, so as to compensate for wear on the latter; to provide a combined sewing and trimming machine, which may be used either as a sewing machine without a trimmer, or as a trimming and sewing machine adapted for producing appliqué work of all kinds and simultaneously producing ornamental stitching along the line of trim; and to provide a trimming or cutting device by means of which any given line of trim, or cut, or pattern can be followed, either in the body of the work or on or near the edge thereof, the operation being performed upon one or more of several superposed pieces, and by either first piercing said pieces or running its point between the same.

With the above objects in view, and others which will be detailed during the course of this description, my invention consists in the parts, features, elements, and combinations of elements and mechanisms as hereinafter described and claimed.

In order that my invention may be clearly understood, I have provided drawings illustrating a practical form thereof, and in said drawings:

Figure 1 represents in elevation so much of a sewing machine as is deemed necessary to illustrate my invention, the said figure showing the head of the machine, together with the trimming mechanism in position and in coöperative relation to the needles of the stitch-forming mechanism; Fig. 2 is a perspective view calculated to show merely the trimming mechanism and its location in the machine with reference to the needles of the stitch-forming mechanism, the cloth-plate of the machine being removed and the

5 looper mechanism being omitted in order to
 avoid confusion of parts; Fig. 3 is a top plan
 view of the trimming mechanism detached
 from the machine, but including a portion
 10 of the driving-shaft so as to illustrate the
 manner in which the trimming mechanism
 is actuated; Fig. 4 is a side elevation of
 the parts shown in Fig. 3; Fig. 5 is a sec-
 15 tion on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3, the arrow
 indicating the direction of sight, this view
 illustrating merely the means for adjusting
 the trimmer blade relatively to the ledger
 blade; Fig. 6 is a view partly in section and
 20 partly in elevation, illustrating the adjust-
 ing screw and binding nut shown in Fig. 5;
 Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the supporting
 frame of the trimming mechanism, a portion
 of the bed-plate of the machine being shown
 in section; Fig. 8 is a top plan view illus-
 25 trating in detail the means for adjusting the
 work manipulator which coöperates with
 the piercing trimmer; Fig. 9 is a side eleva-
 tion of the parts shown in Fig. 8; Fig. 10
 is a view showing in side and front eleva-
 30 tion the stationary or ledger blade of the
 trimming mechanism; Fig. 11 is a side and
 front elevation of the trimmer blade; Fig.
 12 is a perspective view showing the bot-
 tom of the presser-foot, portraying the fea-
 35 tures thereof which enable it to coöperate
 with the trimmer and the fabric manipula-
 tor; and Fig. 13 is a top plan view of the
 throat-plate used in connection with the
 trimming mechanism of my invention.

35 Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1
 indicates the bed-plate of the machine, 2 the
 driving-shaft, 3 the cloth-plate, 4 the head of
 the machine in which reciprocates the needle-
 40 bar 5, carrying, in this instance, two needles
 6 side by side. The looper which coöper-
 ates with the two needles has not been illus-
 trated, in order that the parts of the trim-
 ming mechanism may not be confused there-
 45 with, and since it is unnecessary to a proper
 understanding of the machine, it being well
 understood and known that a single thread-
 carrying looper coöperating with the two
 needles will produce a three-thread loop-
 50 stitch with two lines of straight stitching
 appearing on the top of the work, and a line
 of zigzag stitching or cross-loops of thread
 on the bottom of the work.

In the head of the machine the presser-bar
 7 operates, said bar carrying at its lower
 55 end, as usual, a presser-foot 8, the details
 of which, with reference to my trimming
 mechanism, will presently be disclosed. The
 needle-bar is actuated by means of the usual
 vibratory lever 9, connected at its forward
 60 end to said needle-bar by means of a link
 10 and the head 11 clamped to said bar.
 The needle-lever 9, as is well known, is ac-
 tuated by an eccentric driven by the main
 65 shaft 2. The feed-bar 12 is actuated by
 the feed-rocker 13, Fig. 2, journaled at its

lower end in extensions 14, of the bed-plate
 of the machine, said rocker being actuated,
 as is usual, from a connection with the driv-
 ing-shaft, this connection not being shown,
 since it is of no importance to my inven- 70
 tion, and also because it may be of any usual
 form. The feed-rocker gives the longitudi-
 nal reciprocating or feed movements to the
 feed-bar 12, which latter is given its rise 75
 and fall through the medium of an eccen-
 tric, carried by the driving-shaft 2, sur-
 rounded by a strap 15, suitably connected
 to the feed-bar 12, this also being a common
 construction and the details of which have
 been omitted. In this connection it suffices 80
 to say that the feed-bar is given the usual
 four-motions by the usual mechanism. The
 feed-dog carried by the forward end of the
 feed-bar 12 is, in this instance, provided
 with the outer serrated bar 16 and the inner 85
 serrated bar 17, arranged parallel with each
 other, and separated sufficiently to admit
 between them the ledger and trimmer blades,
 together with the fabric manipulator of the
 trimming attachment. The feed-dog is also 90
 provided with a short serrated bar 18, lo-
 cated in rear of the needles and between the
 two serrated bars 16 and 17, and in rear of
 the trimming mechanism, the details of
 which latter will be presently set forth. 95

With reference to Figs. 1 and 12, it will
 be seen that the presser-foot 8 is provided
 with the usual shank 19, centrally bored at
 20 to receive the presser-bar, and being
 clamped to the latter in usual manner. The 100
 foot-portion, on its bottom, is provided with
 the longitudinal groove 21, which extends
 from the front of the needle apertures 22,
 to the upturned toe of said foot, the said
 groove being substantially centrally located 105
 and sufficiently deep to receive the ledger
 and trimmer blades, together with the sev-
 eral thicknesses of the work and the fabric
 manipulator heretofore referred to. The
 central groove leaves on opposite sides, at 110
 the edges of the foot, the solid portions 23
 and 24, which coöperate, respectively, with
 the serrated bars 16 and 17 of the feed-dog,
 while the rear serrated bar 18 of the feed-
 dog coöperates with the solid portion 25 of 115
 the foot, which extends between the needle
 apertures 22, and to the rear of the said
 foot. Thus, the feed-dog and foot coöperate
 to feed the work through the machine and
 to properly grip and hold the work for the 120
 penetration of the needles and for the op-
 eration of the trimming mechanism. The
 toe of the presser-foot is also provided with
 the short slot 21^a extending through the
 thickness of the foot from the top of the 125
 groove 21, and said slot 21^a being located
 substantially in line with the outer of the
 needle apertures 22, so as to be substantially
 in line with the outer of the needles 6 and
 the line of cut of the blades of the trimming 130

mechanism, see Fig. 1. This slot has the important function of allowing the operator to keep in sight the line of the pattern or trim along which the trim or cut is progressing or should progress, so as to properly manipulate the work for the trimming and stitching operations. Hence, said slot 21^a may be properly termed a gage-slot or sight-gage.

To properly support the work around the stitching and feeding positions, the throat-plate 26 is provided, which, as shown in Fig. 13, has the inner longitudinal slot 27, in which operates the serrated bar 17 of the feed-dog, and with the outer longitudinal slot 28, in which operates the serrated bar 16 of said feed-dog, said slot 28 being enlarged at its front end, as indicated at 29, for the reception of the trimmer and ledger blades and the fabric manipulator of the trimmer mechanism. Between the two slots 27 and 28 a solid portion 30 is provided, which receives the pressure of the plain portion 24 of the presser-foot. The central solid portion 30 of the throat-plate is provided with the needle apertures 31 and in rear thereof with the slot 32, through which operates the short serrated bar 18 of the feed-dog, the provision of the said slot 32 producing the supporting tongue 33 between the needle apertures and in rear of the stitching position, whereby the fabric cannot fall, or become depressed, through the throat-plate at or around the stitching position.

It will be seen, upon referring to Figs. 1 and 2, that the trimming and fabric manipulating parts of the trimming mechanism are located and operate substantially in line with the outer one of the needles of the stitch-forming mechanism, the inner of said needles being, in consequence, arranged beyond the line of trim or cut of the trimming mechanism. Hence, it will be understood that, as the trimming and stitching progress, the lower thread of the stitch will be applied across the trimmed edge, one needle penetrating the fabric substantially in line with the cut or trim, or just at one side thereof, and the other needle penetrating the fabric the distance from the trim or cut which separates the two needles.

The trimming mechanism is supported by a bracket which, in the instance shown, Fig. 7, is substantially L-shaped, and the lower portion of which is indicated by 34, and the other, or vertical, portion of which is indicated by 35. A clamping-screw 36 passes through the lower portion 34 into the bottom of the bed-plate, thus securing said bracket in position, and the head of said screw being let into the bracket, as indicated at 37. The face of the vertical portion 35, is provided with the laterally adjustable gage-plate 38, held in position by the clamping-

screw 39, passing through an elongated slot 39^a in said plate and tapped into said bracket, said plate being provided with the end projections 40, Fig. 1, providing between them a recess through which the frame of the trimmer, generally indicated by 41, may be passed into position against the face of said bracket portion 35, the latter being provided with the seat 42, upon which rests the said trimmer-frame 41. The trimmer-frame 41 consists of the two oppositely-disposed, vertically-extending, journal-bearing portions 43 and 44, Figs. 1 and 2, joined at their lower end by the web or body-portion 45, the lower edge of which is shouldered, as at 46, to rest upon the seat 42 of the bracket, the projections 40 of the latter thus overlapping the side edges of the said body-portion and preventing any relative lateral movement of the trimmer-frame. The seat 42 of the bracket is more extensive than the shoulder 46 of the trimmer-frame so as to provide for adjustment of said frame on said bracket to properly position the said frame and its mechanism relatively to the needle. The body-portion 45 of the trimmer-frame, at its back, is provided with a transverse rib 41^a which is received in the groove 35^a of the bracket, this construction helping to hold the relation between the frame and bracket and properly position the one in the other. The said body-portion 45 of the trimmer-frame is also provided with oppositely extending lugs or pins 47, which cooperate with latches 48, pivoted at 49 on opposite sides of the vertical portion 35 of the bracket, said latches being provided with the cam-notches 50, Fig. 7, which cooperate with the said pins 47, to draw the frame 41 against the bracket and securely lock the two together, said latches being provided each with the handle 51, which, it will be noted, extends toward the front of the machine into position such that it may be readily manipulated by the operator, so as to detach the trimming mechanism from the machine, or place it in the machine when required. It will thus be seen that the trimmer-frame, and, consequently, the trimming mechanism, is controlled, maintained and adjustably held by several distinct devices or means. The journal-bearing arm 44 of the trimmer-frame is provided with the elongated, rearwardly extending portion 54, which is provided with a diagonal groove, in which is set the stationary or ledger-blade 55 of the trimming mechanism, this blade being adjustable in the said groove by means of the clamping-screws 56, the shanks of which pass through the elongated slots 57, in said extensions 54, shown by dotted lines in Fig. 9, the said ledger-blade being thus capable of adjustment to the desired extent relatively to the surface of the cloth-plate, and with refer-

ence to the movement of the trimmer-blade. In the said arms 43 and 44 of the trimmer-frame, is journaled the trimmer rock-shaft 58, the bearing in the arm 44 being of a size to receive the same snugly, while the bearing in the arm 43 is enlarged and screw-threaded for the reception of the adjustable bearing-screw 59, the latter being centrally bored for the reception of the said rock-shaft 58, as clearly shown in Figs. 5 and 6. The said bearing-screw is provided with the head 60, and at its opposite end receives the clamping-nut 61, the said nut and head being arranged on opposite sides of the arm 43.

Upon the rock-shaft 58, adjacent the head 60 of the journal-screw 59, is set the lever 62, which carries the trimmer-blade 63, the latter being secured to the outer end of the lever by means of the screw 64 passing through said lever and tapped into the shank 65 of the said blade. The upper edge of the blade 63 is sharpened to a cutting edge which, preferably, is inclined as shown at 66, so as to have a shearing action in coöperation with the ledger-blade 55, which latter is provided at its upper end with the head 67, notched as at 68, and formed so as to produce the forwardly and upwardly extending piercing point 69, and to have the inclined cutting-edge 70, which overhangs its shank 55, as clearly shown in Figs. 4 and 10. Thus, the ledger-blade and trimmer-blade are formed to coöperate the one with the other and have a shearing action upon the work, which latter is first penetrated by the point 69, and then enters the notch 68, where it will be acted upon by the trimmer-blade 63; or, the said point 69 will enter between the two superposed pieces of fabric and receive the lower piece within its notch 68, where it will be subjected to the action of the trimmer-blade 63, as before stated. The trimmer-lever 62 is provided with the enlarged tubular portion 62^a, fixed upon the rock-shaft 58 by means of the set screw 71, the said lever thus being movable with said rock-shaft both axially and longitudinally. The said enlarged portion 62^a of the trimmer-lever is located beside the head 60 of the bearing 59.

The end of the rock-shaft 58, adjacent the bearing-screw 59, has fixed upon it the actuating lever 72, by means of the set-screw 73, said lever at its lower end having journaled upon it the rod 74, the connection of which, with the said lever, is indicated by 75, and the connection being formed by having the head of said rod bifurcated and receiving in the crotch thereof the lower end of said lever, and the two parts being held together by means of the set-screw 76 passing through lever 72 and tapped into journal-pin 75.

The driving-shaft 2 is provided with an eccentric 77, surrounded by a strap 78, having the tubular extension 79, which receives

the rod 74 within it telescopically, said extension 79 being provided at its free end with the clamp-collar 80, having projecting from one side the pin 81, which coöperates with the bell-crank latch-lever 82, pivotally connected to the actuating lever 72, the arm 83 of which latch-lever extends toward the front of the attachment so as to be accessibly presented to the operator, whereby he may manipulate the same to make and break the connection between the eccentric strap and the trimmer-blade actuating lever 72. Thus, the trimmer-blade 63 is actuated from the driving-shaft of the machine by means of a detachable operating connection, and thus also the entire trimming mechanism may be removed from the machine, and readily attached to the latter as desired. When the latch-lever is lifted from connection with the pin 81, the rod 74 is instantly forced toward the open end of the tubular extension 79 by means of a spring 79^a contained in said extension, which results in throwing the actuating lever 72 outwardly and the trimmer-lever downwardly, this action also carrying the latch-lever away from said pin 81. To maintain said latch-lever 82 in any position on its pivot, a spring washer 74^a is placed in engagement with one side of said lever, see Fig. 1, said washer being held in place by the screw-head 74^b tapped into the journal-pin 75. Thus, the latch-lever is prevented from having too free movement on its fulcrum and will be, when lifted to disengage the pin 81, maintained inoperative, and out of the way of said pin so that the latter may not, during rapid operation of the machine, strike the latch-lever, thus avoiding damage to connecting parts. To prevent said latch-lever from being moved too far in either direction around its pivot, a stop-pin 81^a is projected from the side of the actuating lever so that the arms thereof will engage the same in either direction and the lever will be thereby limited in its movement and held in such position that its arm 83 may be readily grasped at all times by the operator.

The face of the trimmer-frame has applied thereto the plate 84, by means of screws 85, and rigidly secured in said plate is the pin 86, upon which is journaled the sleeve 87, the outer end of which is enlarged and knurled as at 88, and the face of which is beveled as at 89, and to which beveled face is applied a scale, which extends circumferentially thereof. The head of the sleeve is depressed, as shown in Fig. 1, and in said depression is set a plate or washer 90, provided with a pointer 91, which coöperates with the scale on the beveled face 89 of the sleeve, the said sleeve and washer being retained in position by means of the set-screw 92, with freedom of the sleeve to turn upon the journal-pin 86, while the washer, with

its pointer, is held rigidly to the outer end of said journal-pin by means of the said clamping-screw 92.

The shank of the sleeve 87 is provided 5 with the cam 93, which is formed as one turn of a screw, substantially, and which coöperates with the bifurcated end 94 of a vertical arm 95 of a bell-crank lever, the horizontal arm 96 of which is extended rear- 10 wardly toward the trimmer-blade and which is bent upwardly and curved, as shown at 97, and which terminates just under the piercing point of the ledger-blade of the trimming mechanism and just in front of 15 the place of operation of the trimmer-blade. Thus, it will be seen that, by rotating the sleeve 87, the fabric manipulator 97 may be raised and lowered relatively to the point of the ledger-blade of the trimming mechan- 20 ism, so as to raise and lower the fabric, against the bottom of which it operates, with reference to the cutting edge 70 and the notch 68 of said ledger-blade. The functional coöperation of these parts will be 25 presently described. The trimmer-frame is provided with the support 98, located directly under the trimmer-lever 62, so that, when the latter is thrown out of operation, it will drop into a position of rest on said 30 support 98 at the operative position, and out of the way of the fabric or work passing over the cloth-plate.

Having set forth the details of my invention, the following mode of operation and 35 coöperation of the several parts will be readily understood. Assuming that the driving-shaft 2 is given continuous rotation, and that a single thread-carrying looper coöperates with the two needles to make a 40 stitch of well-known character embodying two straight lines of stitches on the top surface of the work and an ornamental cross-loop stitch on the bottom surface of the work, and that the fabric manipulator has 45 been adjusted with reference to the piercing point of the ledger-blade of the trimming mechanism so as to properly present the work to said trimming mechanism, it will be understood that, when two pieces of work 50 are superposed and passed through the machine by the combined operation of the feeding and presser-foot mechanisms, any given pattern or line of trim or cut can be followed. The cutting or trimming takes 55 place in advance of the stitching and substantially in line with the outer of the two needles, viz., the one on the left. Hence, the inner of the two needles, or the one on the right, penetrates the body of the work a 60 distance from the line of trim equaling the distance separating the two needles, while the outer of the two needles or the one on the left will work so close to the trimmed or cut edge as to cause the looper-thread, when 65 interlooped with the thread of said outer

needle, to completely cover the cut or trimmed edge of the material. As the work is passed through the machine and under the presser-foot, it lies on and passes over the fabric manipulator which causes that 70 particular portion to be so presented to the point of the ledger-blade of the trimming mechanism that said point will pierce the lower piece of work or enter between the lower and upper pieces of work, and said 75 ledger-blade will, in coöperation with the trimmer-blade, trim or cut the said lower piece of work. Simultaneously with this trimming or cutting operation which progresses along any predetermined line, the 80 stitch-forming mechanism lays the cross-loop of looper-thread over the trimmed or cut edge of the work, thus completely holding the same closely in contact with the upper piece of work and giving an ornamen- 85 tal finish to said trimmed or cut edge. Obviously, any number of pieces of work, within the capability of the trimming mechanism, can be operated upon simultaneously and one or more pieces of said work can 90 be cut or trimmed along any given pattern lines. According to the thickness of the work presented to the trimming mechanism, the fabric manipulator will be correspondingly set or adjusted so as to enable the said 95 thickness to pass properly onto the point of the ledger-blade, and said point having once penetrated the said material, the latter is carried directly under the cutting edge of said ledger-blade and into position to be op- 100 erated upon by the trimmer-blade, the two said blades having a shearing action and, between them, making a clean cut. The trimmer-blade, as will be understood, operates from below up through the cloth-plate, 105 while the ledger-blade stands permanently a certain adjusted distance above the surface of the cloth-plate; and, at any time during the operation of the machine, the operator can adjust the height of the fabric manipu- 110 lator with reference to the point of the ledger-blade by simply turning the adjusting sleeve, which carries the cam which actuates said fabric manipulator, and the amount of elevation of said fabric manipu- 115 lator can be regulated by the scale upon the face of the said adjusting sleeve.

As will be readily understood, the entire trimming mechanism can be detached from the machine by simply raising the two 120 latches arranged on opposite sides of the trimmer-frame and which hold the latter firmly against the trimmer bracket. Also, at any time during the operation of the machine, the operator can throw the trimming 125 device into and out of operation by manipulating the bell-crank latch-lever which connects the eccentric strap with the trimmer-actuating lever, the lifting of the latch enabling the spring in the telescopic connec- 130

tion to expand and throw the said actuating arm outwardly toward the operator, thus rocking the shaft and lowering the trimmer-blade which will come to rest upon the support directly under the same and which forms a part of the trimmer-frame. When it is desired to throw the trimmer mechanism into operation again, it is only necessary to push upon the lower end of the trimmer-actuating lever, thus compressing the spring within the eccentric strap and thus placing the latch in position to be dropped over the pin carried by the collar on the outer end of said strap. The operation is simple and easy for either throwing the trimmer into or out of action and the speed of the machine forms no impediment to this operation, since the latch-lever is accessibly presented to the operator.

It will be readily understood that this invention is not limited in its application to a two-needle machine, nor to a machine of the type hereinabove referred to, and that the trimming mechanism can be applied to practically any kind or type of machine wherein it is desired to cut the lower piece or pieces of fabric of several superposed pieces. Furthermore, it will be readily understood that the trimming mechanism is not limited to this particular class of work, since a single piece of thick or thin fabric can be trimmed with facility, it being only necessary to adjust the fabric manipulator in such manner that the same may be carried into the notch or throat of the ledger-blade as it is fed through the machine, and it will also be readily understood that, by simply adjusting the fabric manipulator, the work can be raised above the point of the ledger-blade of the trimming mechanism, thus preventing said point from penetrating the fabric and preventing the latter from being engaged by the trimming devices, thus instantly eliminating the cutting function of the machine and enabling simply stitching to be produced. This can be done at any time during the operation of the machine and at the will of the operator by merely rotating the sleeve which carries the cam for actuating the fabric manipulator, whereby to adjust the latter to the proper position relatively to the point of the ledger-blade. The groove in the bottom of the presser-foot receives the trimming and fabric-manipulating devices and thus no impediment is presented to the passage of the work through the machine, whether the trimmer be in operation or not.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a sewing machine, and in combina-

tion with the over-stitching mechanism thereof, a trimming device comprising a supporting bracket and means for rigidly securing it to the bed-plate of the machine, a holding bracket and means for detachably connecting it to the other bracket, a lever journaled upon the holding bracket, means for actuating said supporting lever including a detachable device, a trimmer-blade secured to the lever, a stationary cooperating blade, and a fabric-lifting device arranged in advance of the trimmer-blades.

2. In a sewing machine, and in combination with the over-stitching mechanism thereof, a bracket and means for rigidly securing it to the bed-plate of the machine, a holding bracket detachably secured to the first-mentioned bracket, a lever journaled in the holding bracket, means for actuating the lever including a detachable connecting device, a trimmer-blade carried by the lever, a stationary blade cooperating with the trimmer-blade, means for adjusting the two blades relatively, and a fabric-lifting device arranged in advance of the trimmer-blades.

3. In a sewing machine, and in combination with the over-stitching mechanism thereof, a bracket and means for rigidly securing it to the bed-plate of the machine, a holding bracket detachably secured to the first-mentioned bracket, a lever journaled in the holding bracket, means for actuating the lever including a detachable connecting device, a trimmer-blade carried by the lever, a stationary blade cooperating with the trimmer-blade, means for adjusting the two blades relatively, a fabric-lifting device arranged in advance of the trimmer-blade, and means for regulating the position of the fabric-lifting device relatively to the trimmer-blades.

4. In a sewing machine, and in combination with the over-stitching mechanism thereof, a trimming-device comprising a stationary and a movable blade, a holding-bracket for supporting the trimming mechanism, a supporting-bracket and means for detachably connecting the same to the holding bracket, a fabric-lifting device arranged in advance of the trimmer-blades, and means whereby the movable trimmer-blade may be thrown into and out of action during the operation of the machine at the will of the operator.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN P. WEIS.

Witnesses:

FRITZ BENDER,

ANNA C. VAN HOESSEN.