S. A. LYONS.

SEWING MACHINE GAGE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 26, 1910.

995,795.

Patented June 20, 1911.

Fig. 1.

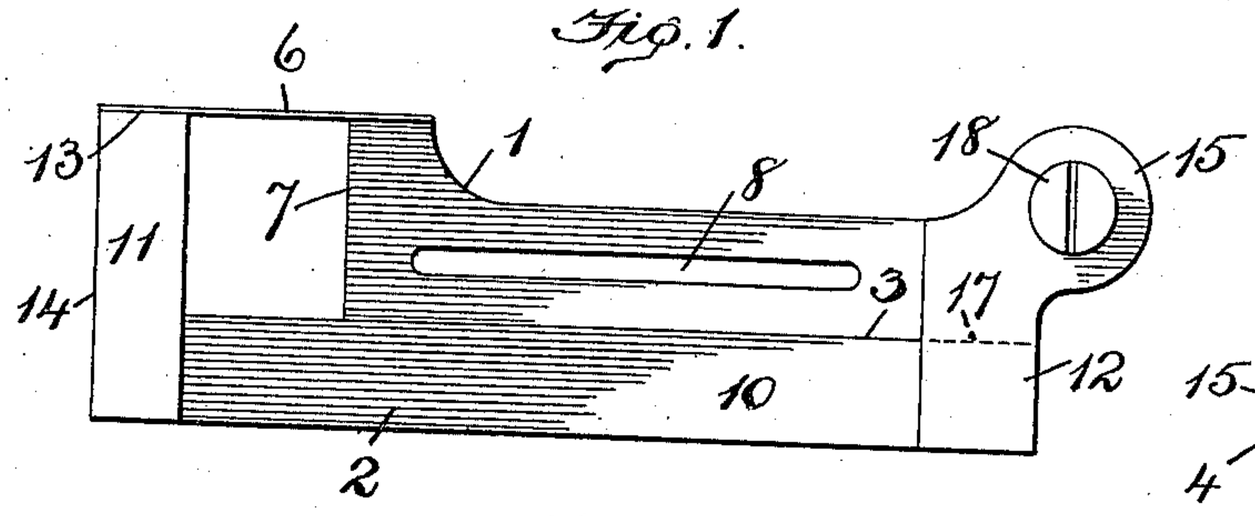


Fig. 3.

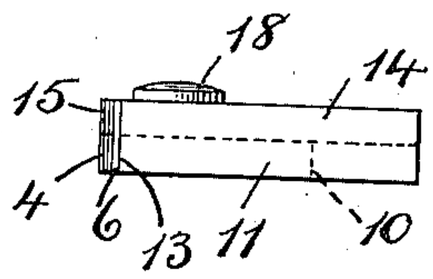


Fig. 2.

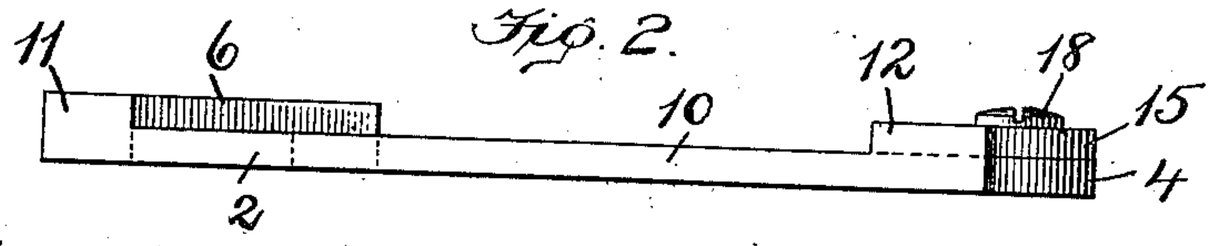


Fig. 4.

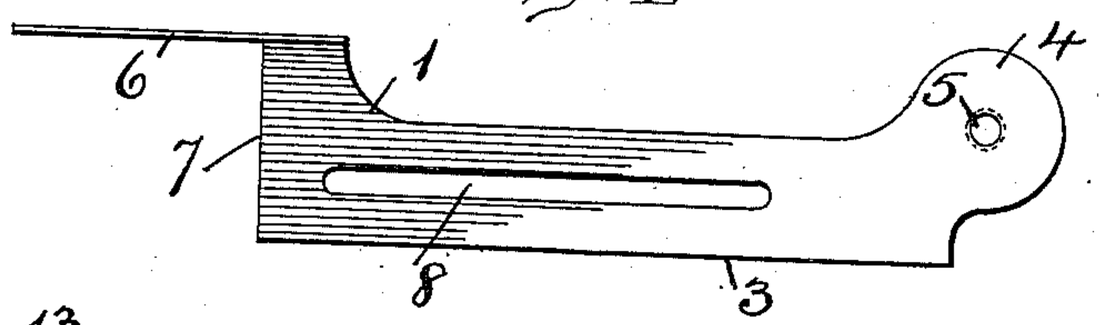


Fig. 5.

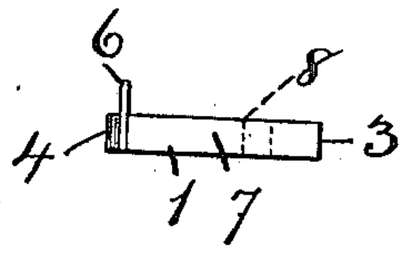


Fig. 6.

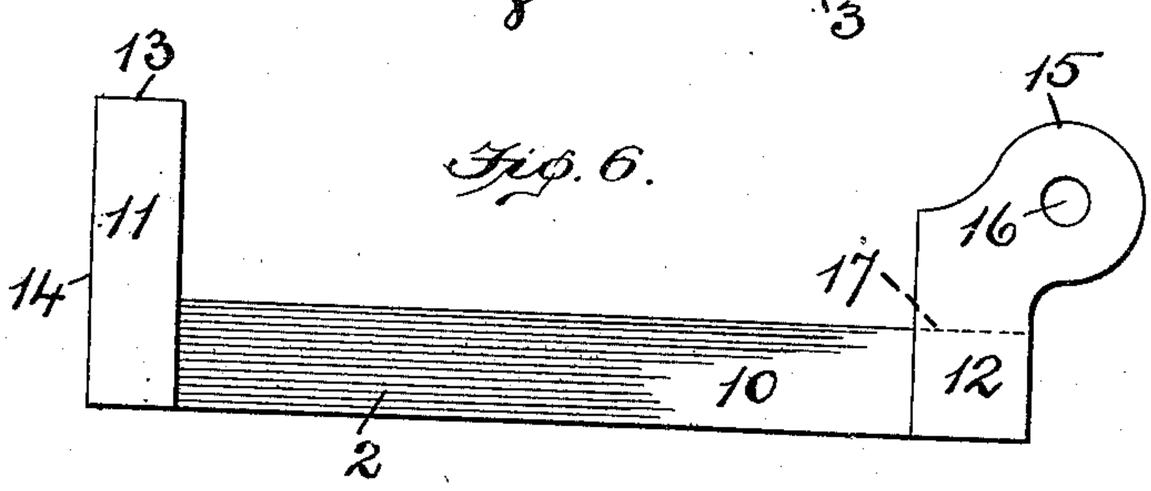


Fig. 7.

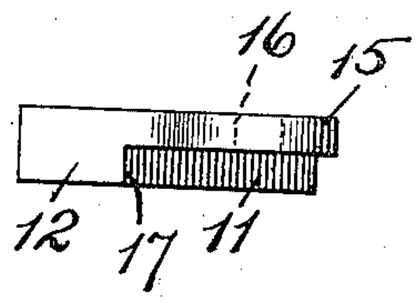


Fig. 8.

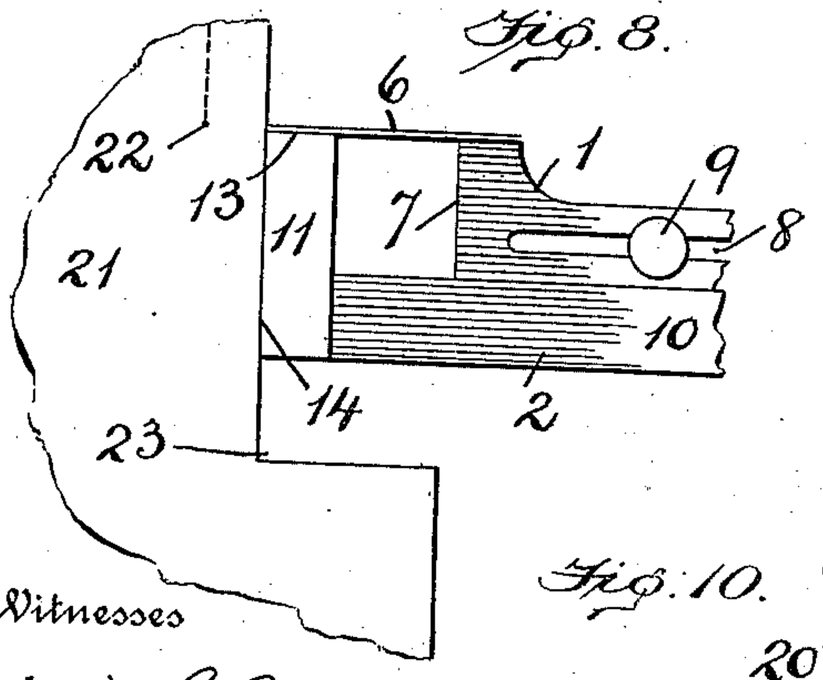


Fig. 9.

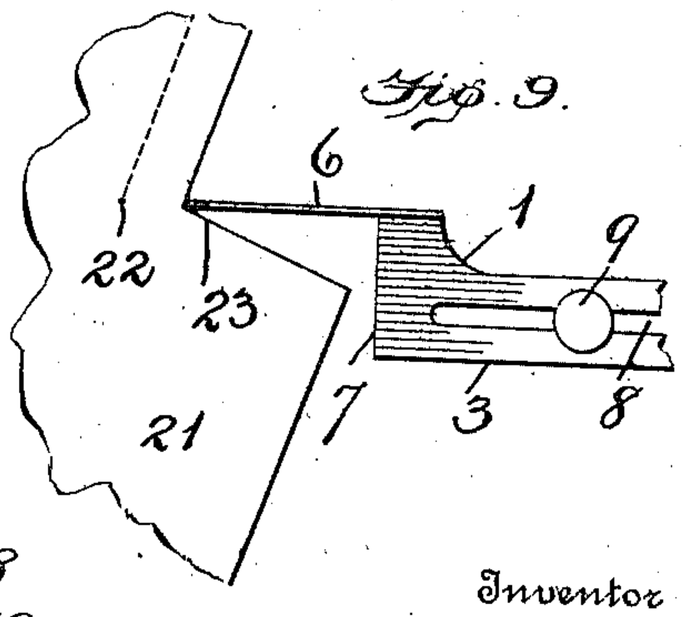
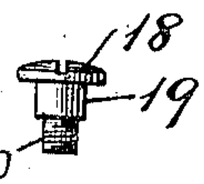


Fig. 10.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL A. LYONS, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

SEWING-MACHINE GAGE.

995,795. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 20, 1911.

Application filed November 26, 1910. Serial No. 594,267.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL A. LYONS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sewing-Machine Gages, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in work guides or gages for sewing machines and has particular reference to a device of this character that may be attached to the top plate or bed of a sewing machine structure by the usual thumb-screws and by means of which the work may be gaged with respect to the needle-bar during the operation of stitching around and parallel with the edge of the work.

The present invention is particularly designed to gage the point of stitching where irregularities, curves or angles occur, such for example as in the notches between the collar of a coat and the lapels thereof.

The accompanying drawing illustrates the invention in which,

Figure 1, is a plan view of the improved gage. Fig. 2, a bottom edge view of the same; Fig. 3, an end elevation thereof. Fig. 4, a detail plan view of the rigid gage part. Fig. 5, an end view of the same. Fig. 6, a plan view of the movable gage part. Fig. 7, an end elevation viewed from the pivot end thereof. Fig. 8, shows a fragment or piece of work being gaged by the movable gage part. Fig. 9, illustrates a piece of work having a sharp angle forming a notch and also shows the rigid gage part alone in position to engage the work,—the movable gage part having been swung around out of place, and Fig. 10, is a view of the pivot screw that binds the two members together.

Referring to the drawing by numerals, 1, designates the rigid member of the gage and, 2, the movable member thereof.

The rigid member comprises a plate having a bottom horizontal edge, 3, with an arm, 4, at one end thereof which is provided with a perforation, 5, preferably having interior screw threads therein, for a purpose presently to be explained. At the other end the said rigid member is provided with a gage arm, 6, which has position at the upper edge and projects beyond the front edge, 7, thereof, which front edge extends at right angles to the bottom horizontal edge, 3. This gage arm, 6, is preferably of a greater depth than the plate of the rigid member which carries it, as clearly seen in Fig. 5, also for a purpose presently to be explained. A slot, 8, is provided in the plate of the rigid member which extends parallel with the bottom edge, 3, and the purpose of this slot is to permit the passage of a thumb screw, 9, by means of which latter the member, 1, may be rigidly secured to the plate or table of a sewing machine with its gage edge adjacent to the needle bar thereof. Obviously by means of the slot, 8, the position of the plate or member, 1, may be adjusted toward or from the needle-bar and when so adjusted be held rigidly by the screw, 9.

The movable member, 2, of the gage comprises a horizontal bar, 10, and lateral arms, 11, and, 12, respectively at the opposite ends thereof. The arm, 11, is located at the front end of the bar and its end, 13, affords a stop for the free end of the gage-arm, 6, while its longitudinal side edge, 14, forms a straight edge gage for the work when the stitching is to be done in substantially a straight line, as for example, along the vertical and bottom edges of a coat or vest. The arm, 12, of the movable member has a rearward extension, 15, with a smooth-bore perforation, 16, therein which latter is of a greater diameter than the threaded perforation, 5, in the arm, 4, of the rigid member. This arm, 12, it will be noted by reference to Figs. 2 and 6, extends crosswise of the outer side of the bar, 10, so as to leave a ledge, 17, along the upper side of the said bar which extends from the arm, 11, rearwardly to the rear edge of the arm, 12.

By referring to Fig. 2, of the drawing it will be seen that the movable member, 2, when viewed edgewise, has a greater thickness at its free or gage-end than at its intermediate portion, and at its pivot-end the rearward extension, 15, has position in a plane to one side of the bar, 10, and is about one-half the thickness of the gage-end. By this construction the two members may be fitted together with the arm, 4, of the rigid member beneath the rearward extension, 15, of the movable member, and with the perforations, 5, and, 16, in register. A binding screw, 18, having an enlarged circumferential portion, 19, and a smaller threaded portion, 20, will then be inserted freely through the larger perforation, 16, and its threaded portion, 20, will be screwed into the smaller perforation, 5, of the rigid

member whereby to bind the two members together, and hold them in the position shown in Fig. 1, for ordinary straight line gaging. When in this position it will be noted that the broader gage-arm, 6, of the rigid member will seat against the end, 13, of the arm, 11, while the edge, 3, of the rigid member will seat against the ledge, 17, of the movable member. The plate of the rigid member, 1, and the bar, 10, of the movable member, 2, are of the same or substantially the same thickness so that the thumb screw, 9, may be readily grasped by the fingers for operation.

In Fig. 8, the two members are shown in position to gage the straight edge of a piece of work, 21,—the dot, 22, in that figure and also in Fig. 9, indicating the position of the needle.

In Fig. 9, the movable gage member has been swung away because it could not be utilized to gage in the notch, 23, of the work and the projecting gage arm, 6, is shown as alone forming the gage at this point.

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

A two part gage for sewing machines having a flat slotted plate member with an integral perforated extension at its rear end and an integral arm at the front end which extends forwardly from the upper edge of said slotted plate, and said gage having another member with a horizontal bar of the same thickness as the rigid plate member which bar has upwardly-projecting integral arms at the front and rear ends thereof,—the arm at the rear end of said bar being offset and extending from the outer surface of the bar and projecting over the outer surface of the slotted plate and extension at the rear end of the latter and said arm lying flat against the perforated extension at the rear end of the slotted member and having a perforation that registers with the perforation in the extension of the slotted member, and a binding screw passing through the registering perforations in said rear extensions to lock the two members in rigid relation.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL A. LYONS.

Witnesses:
JOEL H. CUTCHIN,
Mrs. W. G. STEWART.