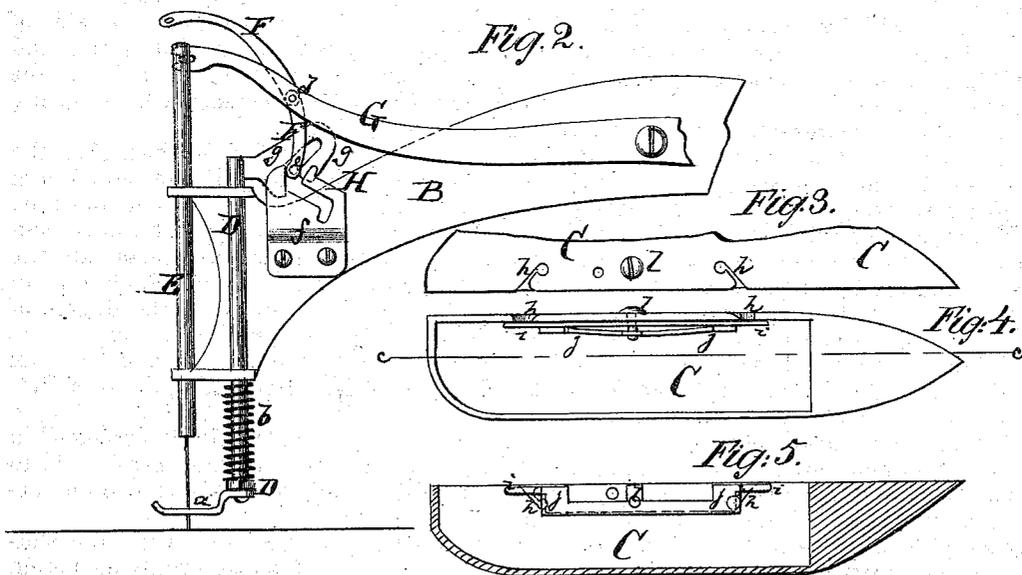
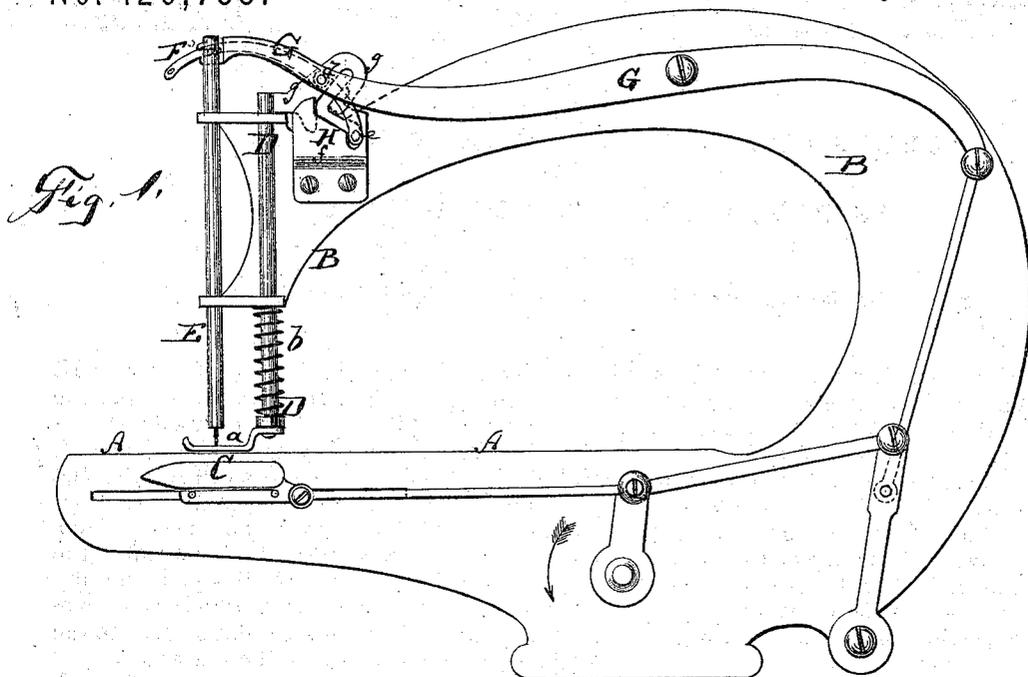


C. STEBBINS.  
Sewing-Machines.

No. 126,755.

Patented May 14, 1872.



Witnesses:

John Becker.  
Geo W. Mabel

Inventor:

C. Stebbins

PER

Munnell  
Attorneys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARLOS STEBBINS, OF PIKE, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 126,755, dated May 14, 1872.

Specification describing a new and useful Improvement in Sewing-Machines, invented by CARLOS STEBBINS, of Pike, in the county of Wyoming and State of New York.

Figure 1 represents a side view of sewing-machine provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 is a detail side view of the upper-thread regulator, showing it in a position different from that shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail top view; Fig. 4, a side view, and Fig. 5 a longitudinal section on the line *c c*, Fig. 4, of my improved shuttle.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The invention will first be described in connection with all that is necessary to a full understanding thereof and then clearly pointed out in the claims.

A in the drawing represents the sewing-table of the machine. B is the arm which holds the needle-slide, cloth-presser, &c. C is the reciprocating shuttle, connected by suitable mechanism with the driving mechanism of the machine. D is the cloth-presser, having the presser-foot *a* at the lower end, and held down by a spring, *b*. E is the needle-bar, made to work up and down by suitable connection with the driving mechanism. F is a vibrating upper-thread controller. It is at *d* connected with a lever, G, which connects with the driving mechanism, and has at the rear end a projecting pin, *e*, which plays in an irregular-shaped slot of a double cam, H. This cam is made of two pieces, *f g*, of which the lower, *f*, is firmly secured to the arm B, while the upper, *g*, projects from the cloth-presser, as shown.

While the lever G is vibrated the thread-guide F is also vibrated on its pivot *d*, the degree of such oscillation being regulated by the

position of the pin *e* in the slot of the cam H. Now, the more the cloth-presser is raised, the more will the motion of the lever be spent in the elongated middle part of the slot in H, which is upright, and the less will it enter the oblique upper part of said slot, wherein it would be moved to slacken the tension. This arrangement also arrests the pull upon the upper thread while the needle-eye is passing upward through the work, which is accomplished by the falling of the pin *g* between the projecting inner points of the plates *f g*.

The shuttle C has two incisions, *h h*, through its top. The same are partly closed from beneath by a plate, *i*, against the under side of which a spring, *j*, is bearing. The spring and plate *i* are fastened to the shuttle by means of a screw, *l*, by which the tension of the spring can be regulated.

The shuttle is threaded by swinging the plate *i* and spring *j* clear of one slot, *h*, and inserting the thread in the other slot, and then swinging it clear of the other slot and threading same, finally bringing all parts into the position shown in Fig. 5, when the plate *i* will hold the thread confined with the degree of strength imparted to it by the spring *j*.

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

1. The divided cam-plate H, arranged in combination with the thread-controller F, to operate substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The shuttle C, provided with the slot-closer *i* and spring *j*, substantially as herein shown and described.

Witnesses: CARLOS STEBBINS,  
JOHN P. MYERS,  
C. B. RIDER.