

C. J. OBERG.
SEWING MACHINE FOR LEATHER.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 26, 1911.

1,037,513.

Patented Sept. 3, 1912.

Fig.1.

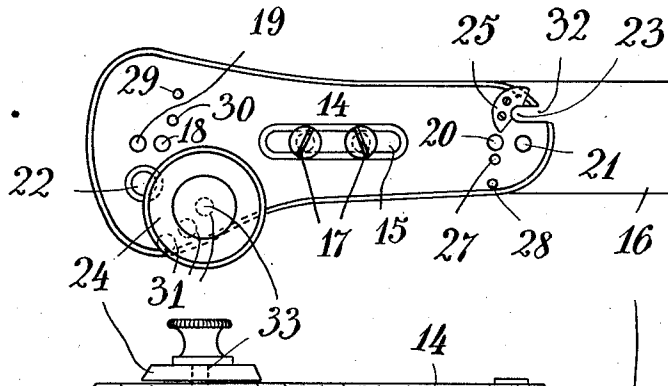


Fig.2.

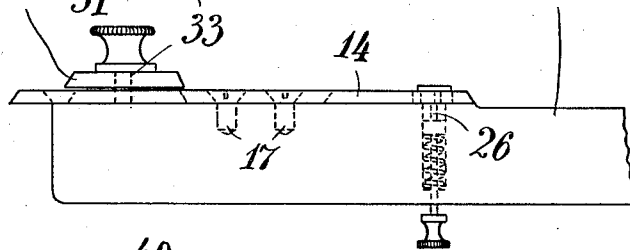


Fig.3.

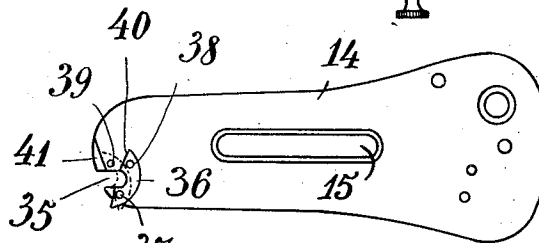
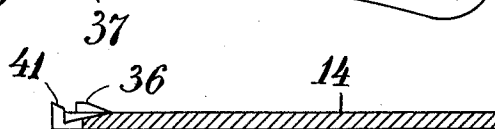


Fig.4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SEWING-MACHINE FOR LEATHER.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL JULIUS OBERG, a subject of the King of Norway, residing at Christiania, Norway, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sewing-Machines for Leather; 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 letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to sewing machines for leather especially boots and shoes and has for its object to provide a work plate of special construction to enable such machines to be used for various kinds of work.

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

Figure 1, is a top view of a work plate constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2, is a side view of the same. Fig. 3, is a top view of a somewhat modified construction of the work plate, and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of the latter.

Both ends of this work plate are provided with several stitching holes of different sizes and optionally also of different shapes. To enable one or another of said holes to be placed in the path of the needle the work plate is adjustably mounted on the work support and provided with means for securing the same in different positions.

In the embodiment of the invention shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the center part of the plate 14 is provided with a slot 15 for screws 17, serving to secure said plate to a work supporting arm 16. In the extended center line of the slot, on each end of the plate are provided two holes 18, 19, and 20, 21, at a suitable distance from each other. By loosening the screws 17 and moving the plate 14 in a longitudinal direction, one or another of said holes may be brought in a position directly below the sewing needle. In addition to holes 18 and 19, which are destined to be used for ordinary saddlery work and for sewing of thick greased leather and the like, there is provided in the broad end of plate 14, a larger hole 22, which has inclined edges and in the other end of the plate a slot 23 is formed with an opening toward the edge of the plate. The hole 22 is

destined to be employed in the stitching of boot soles (with the sole turned downward). The holes 19 and 22 are situated in an arc, having its center in the midst of the nearest end of the slot 15, while the hole 21 and slot 23 are situated in an arc having its center in the midst of the other end of the slot 15. The holes 20 and 21 are destined for such work, as could be made also with the usual machine, and the slot 23 for sewing through when the needle path is in the center of the inmost end of said slot 23. By moving the plate inward, so that the needle path is in the edge at 30, the plate could be used for stitching boot soles (with the sole turned upward). Beside the hole 22 is arranged a revoluble work guide 24 and beside the slot 23 is arranged a stationary work guide 25 for heavy work.

The revoluble guide 24 consists of a disk having a beveled edge and provided with a pivot pin 33, the screw threaded end of which may be screwed into holes 31 in the plate 14 whereby the guide may be placed in various positions on said plate.

In the position of the plate illustrated in Fig. 1, the hole 18 is assumed to be situated in the path of the needle. If the screws 17 are loosened and the plate is moved to the right, the hole 19 will come into the path of the needle. When the hole 22 is to be used the right hand screw is removed and the plate turned around the other screw until the hole 22 is brought into the path of the needle. To secure the plate in this position, the work supporting arm 16 is provided with a spring operated locking pin 26, which snaps into a corresponding hole 27 in the work plate, when the hole 22 has arrived into the path of the needle. Similar locking holes 28, 29, 30 for the pin 26 are arranged for the purpose of fastening the plate on using the holes 19, 21, and slot 23. When the holes in the narrow end of the work plate are to be used, the plate is turned 180° on the screw 17 and locked by means of the pin 26 in the manner above described.

In the work plate illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, one of the work guides is adjustably arranged in such manner as to enable the guide to be used either as a protecting shield for the shuttle, to prevent the needle from striking into this latter or also as a guide in the regular manner. The work plate also in this case is provided with a

slot 35, open toward the edge of the work plate and beside which an arc-shaped guide piece 36 is arranged. This latter is pivotally mounted on the plate 14 by means of a screw 37 and carries on its other end a projection or pin 38, adapted to snap into locking holes 39 and 40 on the work plate so as to secure the guide piece in different positions on the plate 14. The locking hole 39 serves to secure the guide piece 36 in such a position as to prevent the needle from striking the shuttle, while the hole 40 acts to secure the guide piece in that position in which it serves as a work guide.

The end of the work plate is provided on one or both sides of the slot 35 with an upwardly pointed projection 41, which may be employed as a guide on sewing at the end of the machine, viz. at the end of the work supporting arm with the boot sole turned either upward or downward. Said projection 41 may also be constructed for instance in the form of a small wheel or the like. The guide piece 36 may of course be given other construction than that illustrated in the drawing.

I claim:—

1. In a machine for sewing leather, a supporting arm, a longitudinal work plate mounted on the free end of said arm and movable in its own plane, said plate being provided at both ends with a plurality of needle holes of different size at various distances from the edge of the plate, and means for locking said plate in different positions with the holes in either end placed in the path of the needle.

2. In a machine for sewing leather, a work plate provided at both ends with a plurality of needle holes and a central longitudinal slot, two or more of said holes at

each end of the work plate being arranged in arcs having their centers at the ends of said slot.

3. In a machine for sewing leather, a supporting arm, a work plate mounted thereon, provided at both ends with a plurality of holes and movable in its own plane, and a spring actuated locking pin mounted in the arm and adapted to snap into holes corresponding to the plurality of needle holes.

4. In a machine for sewing leather, a supporting arm, a longitudinal work plate mounted on the free end of said arm and provided with a hole open toward the edge of said plate, a crescent shaped work guide pivotally mounted on the latter on one side of said hole, and means to secure said guide in different positions relatively to said hole, whereby the inner part of the latter may be covered by said guide when the outer part of the hole is situated in the path of the needle.

5. In a machine for sewing leather, a work plate provided at both ends with a plurality of holes of different size for the machine needle and movable in its own plane, means for locking the plate in different positions according to the hole which is to be placed in the path of the needle, the end of said plate being provided with an upwardly directed projection situated laterally to a longitudinal slot formed in the plate, said slot being open at the edge of the latter.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CARL JULIUS OBERG.

Witnesses:

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MARLIN GUTTERNSEY.