Aug. 2, 1927. 1,637,804

L. A. BROOKS

CORDING DEVICE

Filed Aug. 5, 1926

Fig. 1.

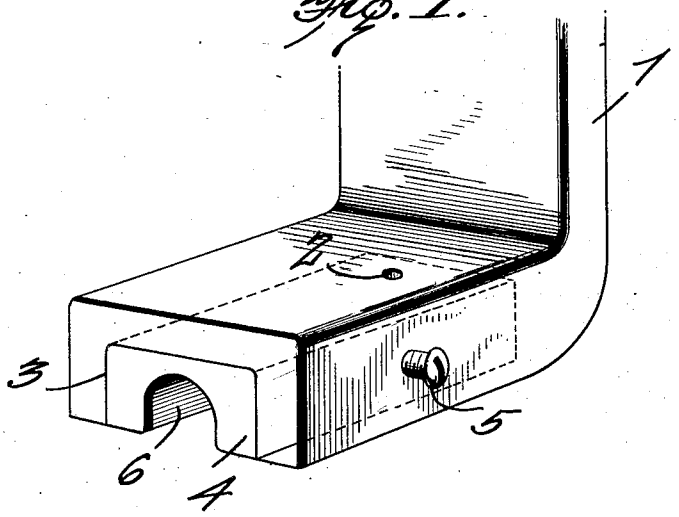
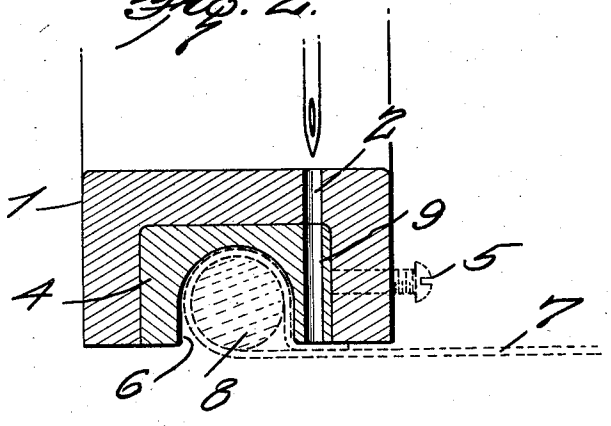


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CORDING DEVICE.

Application filed August 5, 1926. Serial No. 127,459.

This invention relates to an improvement in cording devices designed particularly for use in connection with sewing machines and adapted to support a cord and enwrapping fabric to permit the fabric to be stitched accurately at one side of the cord.

The invention is designed to be applied to, or to cooperate with the presser foot of a sewing machine and comprises a member to be removably seated in a recess in the bottom of the presser foot which member is itself recessed to receive the cord and enwrapping fabric with the parts so disposed that the needle passes through the fabric at one side of the cord.

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

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the presser foot showing my improved cording guide applied thereto,

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the same.

The presser foot 1 of the sewing machine, which presser foot is otherwise of ordinary structure, is formed with an aperture 2 for the passage of the usual needle, and also formed in its lower surface with a longitudinally extending channel 3 which is preferably, though not necessarily rectangular in outline. The improvement comprises a block 4 adapted to seat in the channel 3 and to be fixed therein for convenient adjustment or removability through the medium of a set screw 5. The block 4 is formed with a channel 6 in its lower surface of a size to more or less snugly receive the cord and the enwrapping fabric indicated in dotted lines at 8 and 7. The block may be formed with an aperture 9 to permit the passage of the needle therethrough it being noted that the needle operates on the fabric at one side of the cord in a position to snugly hold the cord within the fabric enclosure formed by the stitches. Obviously the cord guide may be of such length that the needle passes adjacent one end thereof rather than through the block, the particular requirement here being that the needle shall not pass through the cord.

As stated, the cord guide is removably held in position, and it is contemplated that a plurality of guides of smaller size with varying sized cord channels 6 may be provided in order to accommodate cords of different sizes.

In operation the cloth with the enclosed cord is placed in position upon the sewing machine bed and the presser foot lowered so that the cloth and cord enter the channel 6 in the block 4. The sewing machine is then operated in the usual way with the result that the cord and cloth are merely guided to the needle so that the latter in the stitching operation passes through the fabric immediately at one side of the cord, and causes the fabric to snugly embrace the cord without actually stitching through the cord.

What I claim as new is:

In a cording device for sewing machines, a presser foot formed in its under surface with a channel opening through the bottom and one end of the presser foot, said channel being of less height and width than the similar dimensions of the presser foot, whereby to leave the bottom of the presser foot in part and the full upper surface of the presser foot intact, and a cord block fitting in and filling such channel, and formed in its under surface with a cord receiving and guiding recess, and a needle opening in said block arranged at one side of the recess, and means for securing the block against endwise movement in the channel.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

LUCILE A. BROOKS.