3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. H. W. CURTIS.

Overseaming Attachment for Sewing Machines.

No. 228,985. **Patented June 22, 1880.**

Fig. 1.

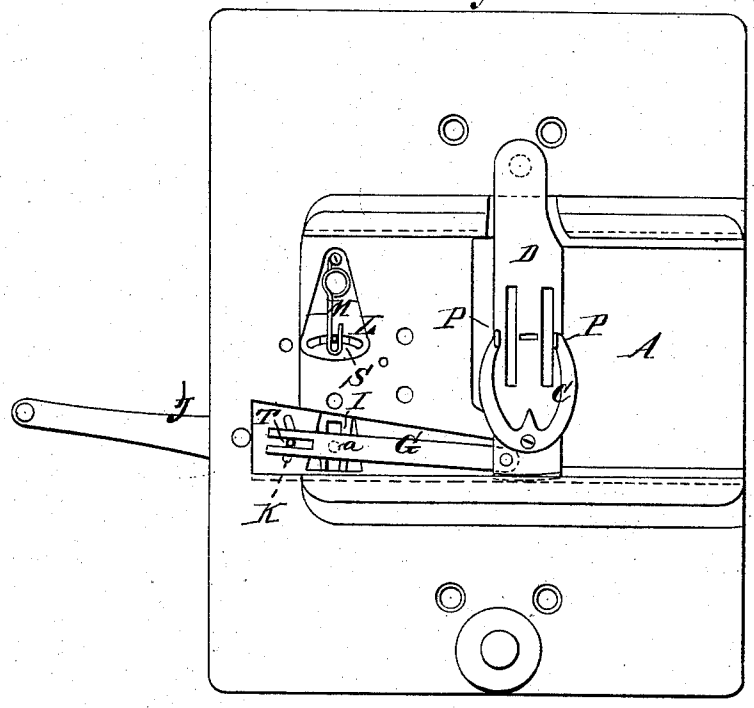
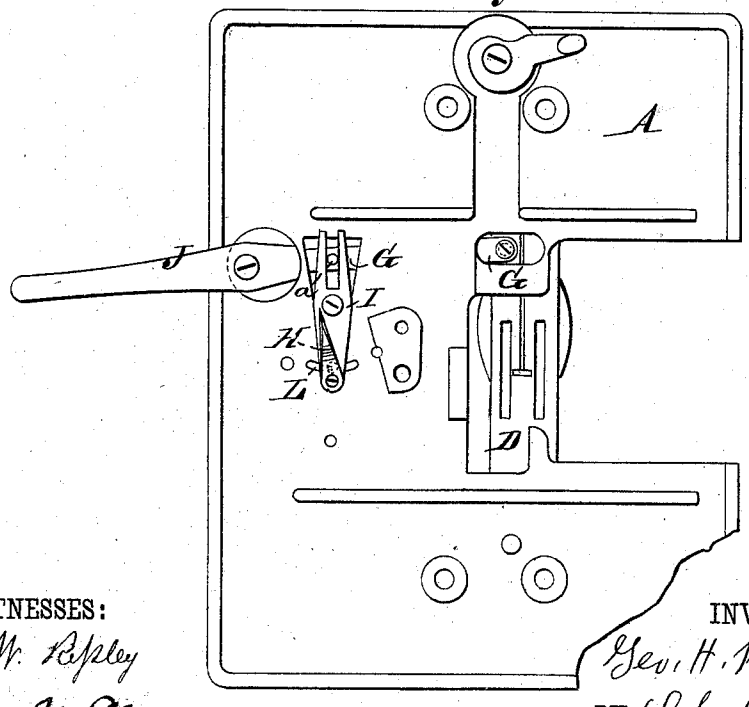


Fig. 2.



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3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

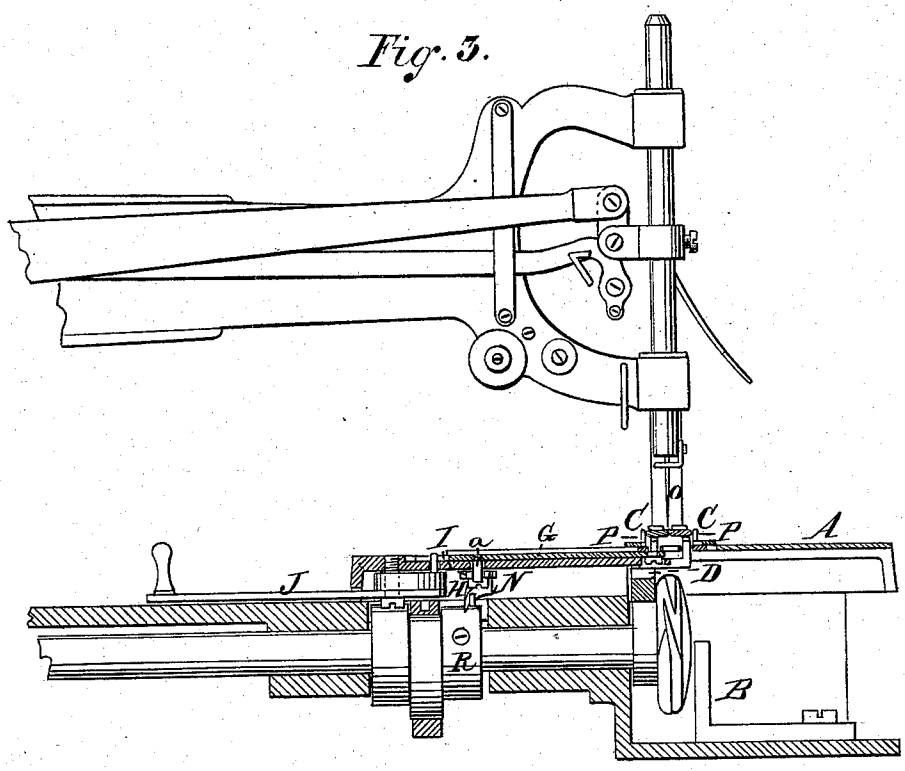

Fig. 4.

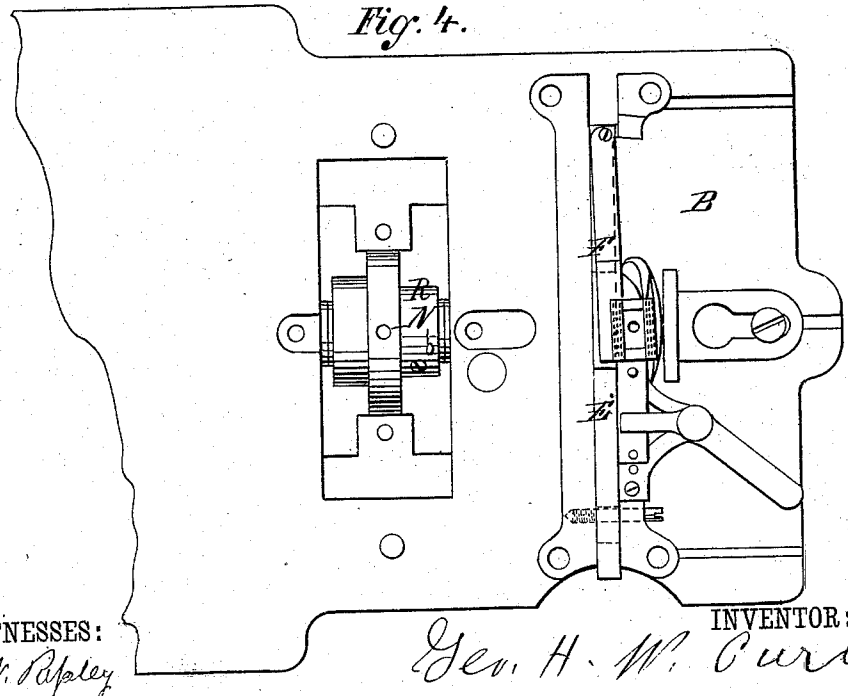

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Fig. 5.

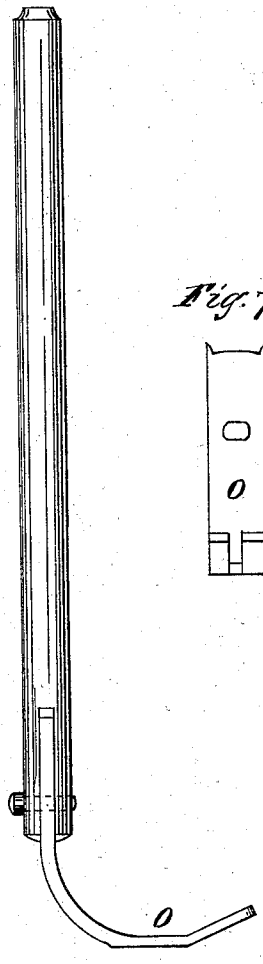

Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

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by S. J. Gordon his Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. W. CURTIS, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

OVERSEAMING ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 228,985, dated June 22, 1880.

Application filed December 27, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. W. CURTIS, of Brooklyn, county of Kings, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Overseaming Attachments for Sewing-Machines, which is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of a sewing-machine plate with my improvements attached; Fig. 2, a view of the under side of the same; Fig. 3, a longitudinal section of the bed of the machine with my improvements, partly in section and partly in elevation; Fig. 4, a plan of certain parts of my improvements; Fig. 5, a side view of the presser-bar and presser-foot; Fig. 6, a front view of the same; Fig. 7, a front view of the presser-foot detached.

My invention relates to devices for overseaming and button-hole stitching applied to sewing-machines; and it consists more particularly in mechanism for imparting a laterally-reciprocating movement to the feed-dog, in addition to its upward and downward and forward and back movements, whereby lateral movements are imparted to the fabric to form zigzag stitches for button-hole or overseaming work.

Referring to the drawings, in which parts of a No. 6 Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine are taken for illustration, A is the cloth-plate; B, the bed of the machine; C, the gage or guide; D, the throat-plate; E, the feed-bar; F, the swinging feed; G, the sliding bar; *a*, the pin thereon; H, the switch; I, the slotted switch-plate; J, the stitch-regulator; M, the switch-spring; L, a recess in which it is located; N, the driving switch-pin; O, the swinging presser-foot; P P, the points of the gage; R, the variable-motion disk; S, the switch-pin; T, the stitch-regulator pin; K, its slot.

Plate A is cut away to admit the insertion, with sufficient lateral motion, of the various pieces employed. Throat-plate D is pivoted at its rear end at a sufficient distance from the needle to have an easy swinging motion. Sliding bar G is pivoted to the front end of throat-plate D, and connected with slotted switch-plate I by pin *a*. Switch-spring M, secured at one end to plate A, is attached to a pin, S, projecting from the switch through its plate. Slotted switch-plate I is secured to the under side of plate A by a screw near its center. Switch H is curved to conform to the shape of variable-motion disk R, and driven by pin N, inserted therein. Swinging feed F is pivoted to the end of a block projecting from feed-bar E, its serrated feeding-surfaces projecting upward through the swinging throat-plate between points P P on guide C. Switch-regulator J is secured by a screw beneath plate A, having a disk at its end, on the outer circle of which is a pin, T, coming up through the slot of sliding bar G.

The operation is as follows: Before the needle descends pin N, on variable-motion disk R, strikes the right side of switch H, pushing switch-plate I over to the left, which forces sliding bar G to the right. The needle now descends on the left side of the fabric, and a stitch is taken. As the needle ascends pin N strikes the left side of switch H, pushing switch-plate I over to the right, which forces sliding bar G to the left, ready for the needle to next descend on the right side of the fabric, thus laying an overseaming-stitch thereon.

The length of the lateral throw of the throat-plate and feed is determined by the position of the pin T, near the end of stitch-regulator J, which pin projects through sliding bar G. By moving said pin nearer to or farther from the end of the slotted switch-plate I the swinging throat-plate at the other end of sliding bar G will be caused to vibrate more or less, as is desired.

The fabric is fed and the stitches spaced in the usual manner, the feed and presser-foot merely swinging with the throat-plate, as described, the presser-foot being hung loosely in the slot of the presser-bar to admit of such swinging.

When the presser-foot is down it rests between the points P P of guide C, secured to and moving laterally with throat-plate D, which swings the presser-foot.

Spring M, in connection with the pin from switch H, to which it is attached, throws the

switch off its center, after driving-pin N has passed the head of the switch, into position for pin N to next pass it on the opposite side.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In combination with the driving-shaft, feed-bar, and presser-bar of a sewing-machine, swinging throat-plate D, swinging feed F, swinging presser-foot T, sliding bar G, slotted switch-plate I, switch H, disk R, provided with pin N, and spring M, operating together, substantially as and for the purpose described.

GEORGE H. W. CURTIS.

Witnesses:
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EUGENE N. ELIOT.