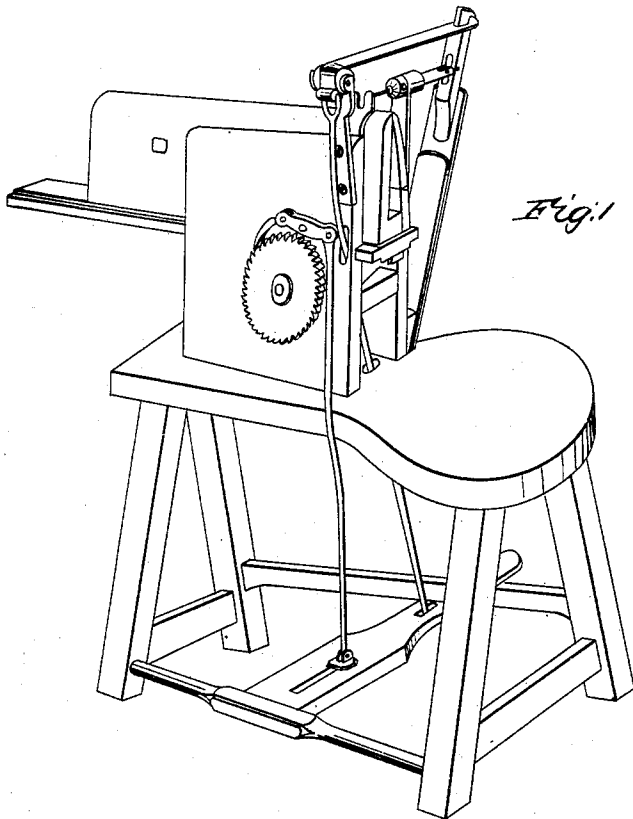


*J. W. Briggs,*

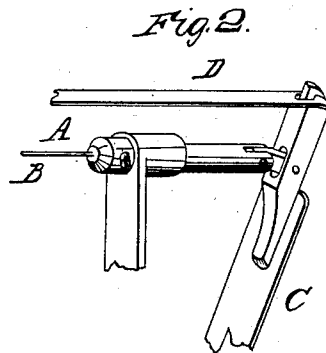
*Harness Tool.*

*N<sup>o</sup> 34,938.*

*Patented Apr. 15, 1862.*



*Fig. 1*



*Fig. 2.*

*Witnesses:*

*Paul Lee  
H. A. Cole*

*Inventor:*

*Joseph W. Briggs*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH W. BRIGGS, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## IMPROVED STITCHING-MACHINE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 34,938, dated April 15, 1862.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH W. BRIGGS, of the city of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement on the Stitching-Machine; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a stitching-machine; and Fig. 2, a portion of the same enlarged, showing the application of my invention.

My improvement consists in the employment of an eye-pointed needle, which is inserted in the piston-rod of a stitching-machine, said machine being similar in all other respects to that for which a patent was granted to Joseph W. Briggs, Luther C. Carner, and John S. Carner on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1838, the said eye-pointed needle being used in connection with the vibrating arm of said machine, operated by the tread motion thereof, for the purpose of stitching leather, textile fabrics, &c., the stitch being secured or fastened, as will be explained.

The construction of the body of the machine on which my said improvement is used is substantially the same as that described in the specification of the said Briggs and Carners; but in place of the pricking-awl I insert a needle constructed with an eye near its point. A, Fig. 2, is the said needle, and B its eye. C is a part of the vibrating arm, showing its connection with the needle by means of the strap D.

The operation is as follows: I insert a thread through the eye of said needle, which is then forced through the article to be stitched, held between the jaws of the sliding clamps of the machine by the motion of the treadle. I then pass a common hand-needle and its thread by hand through each of the loops of the other

thread, on the back of the fabric, as they are successively formed by the action of the vibrating arm and feed motion of the machine. When the common needle and its thread are passed through the loops, with the point of the said needle toward the body of the operator as he or she may sit upon the seat of the machine, the thread carried by the eye-pointed needle and the thread of the common needle cross each other in forming a stitch, and the loops of the threads are drawn within the body of the substance stitched, presenting the appearance of a fair stitch on each side of the seam. This seam, thus formed, if in leather or equivalent material, may easily be opened; but when the common needle, with its thread, is passed through the loops, with its point passing from the body of the operator, the thread of the common needle is coiled around the thread carried by the eye-pointed needle, and forms, with stitches thus made, a more durable seam, and one that cannot be so easily opened as the seam above described.

I do not claim the method of pricking the holes by means of a sliding awl, or the method of working and regulating the motion of the sliding clamps, as these devices are embraced in the said Briggs and Carners patent, dated March 26, 1838, for a stitching-machine for stitching harness, &c.; but

What I claim as my improvement, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The combination of the eye-pointed needle A, the vibrating arm C, strap D, and treadle with a feed mechanism, when the several parts are constructed and arranged as described, and for the purposes set forth.

JOSEPH W. BRIGGS.

In presence of—  
EARL BILL,  
WM. A. DOLE.