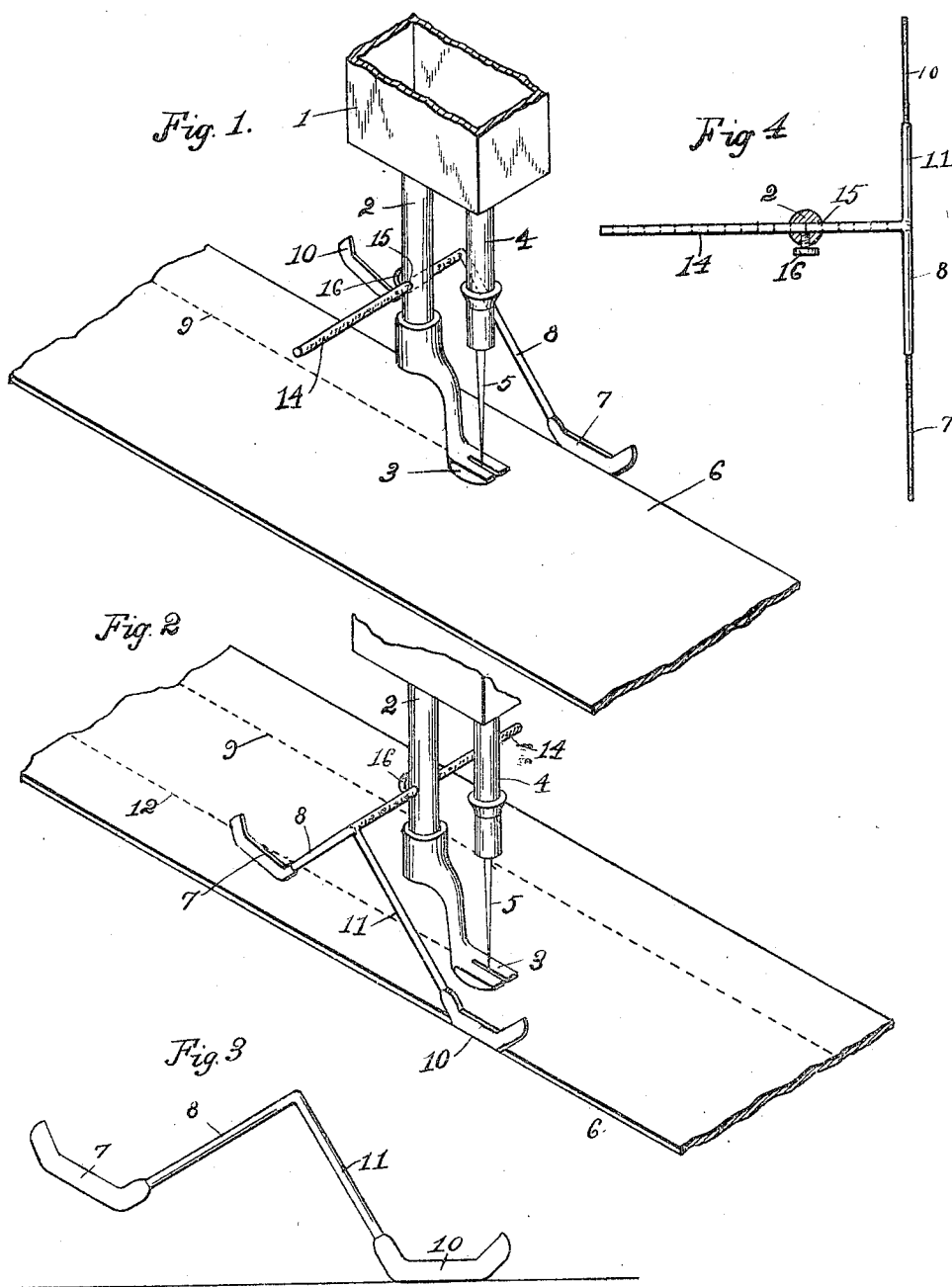


No. 803,148.

PATENTED OCT. 31, 1905.

B. L. CHOUTEAU.
SPACING ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING MACHINES.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 1, 1904.



WITNESSES=

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BESS LOVELACE CHOUTEAU, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

SPACING ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 803,148.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 31, 1905.

Application filed February 1, 1904. Serial No. 191,502.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BESS LOVELACE CHOUTEAU, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented new and useful Improvements in Spacing Attachments for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to spacers for sewing-machines; and the object of my invention is to produce a spacer of the character that will provide for any given piece of cloth or fabric being stitched parallel with the edges of the cloth and of any desired distance from the edges; and a second object of my invention is to provide a spacer that will cause the rows of stitching to run parallel with the edges of the goods to be stitched without having to turn the goods around after one edge is stitched before the stitching of the opposite edge. This will leave the goods smooth between the rows of stitching and obviate puckering, which is difficult to prevent in using the spacer where it is necessary to turn the goods around to stitch parallel rows. I attain these objects by means of a pair of right-angle inclined arms provided with a right-angled horizontal adjustable measuring-arm, the three being integral and tripod in configuration.

Figure 1 illustrates a broken section of a sewing-machine with the presser-foot-carrying stem and the needle-carrying stem, together with the ordinary presser-foot, in position, also my invention in position with a piece of cloth under the presser-foot being stitched. Fig. 2 illustrates the same with a line of stitching made on one edge of the cloth and a line of stitching on the opposite edge of the cloth not finished. Fig. 3 illustrates the spacer in detail with one of the spacer-feet in contact with the edge of the cloth and the top of the sewing-machine table. Fig. 4 illustrates a cross-sectional view of the presser-foot arm seen at Fig. 1 or Fig. 2 and a top plan view of the spacer, disclosing the presser-foot stems with the horizontal spacer-stem in position.

With the above description I will now proceed to more fully describe my invention by referring to corresponding numerals on the

drawings and the specification, in which 1 is a broken section of a sewing-machine. Depending therefrom is a foot-supporting stem 2. Supported on the lower end thereof is a presser-foot 3, which is adapted to hold the cloth to the machine-table while being stitched. Adjacent to the foot-supporting stem 2 is a depending needle-supporting stem 4, with a needle 5 inserted in its lower end.

6 illustrates a piece of cloth which must lie on a sewing-machine table while being stitched, the table not shown.

My invention consists of two spacing-feet 7 and 10, foot-supporting arms 8 and 11, and a right-angle extended arm 14 integral to the foot-supporting arms, said spacer-foot 7, which is adapted to hold the cloth in an even distance from the presser-foot 3 while the line 9 is being stitched, (seen at Fig. 1,) and said spacer-foot 10, supported by arm 11, is adapted to hold the cloth in an even distance from the presser-foot 3 while the line 12 is being stitched. (Seen at Fig. 2.) When line 9, as seen at Fig. 1, is complete, as it appears at Fig. 2, the cloth is drawn back by the operator and shoved over (not turned around) preparatory to stitching the opposite edge, as indicated at Fig. 2. When this is done, set-screw 16 is relaxed and arm 14 is withdrawn from the opening 15 in the foot-supporting stem, as seen at Fig. 1, and replaced in a reversed position the same as seen at Fig. 2. When this is done, it will be noticed that spacer-foot 7, resting against the edge of the cloth, (seen at Fig. 1,) is elevated above the cloth, as seen at Fig. 2, and spacer-foot 10, which is elevated above the cloth at Fig. 1, is resting against the edge of the cloth, as seen at Fig. 2.

It is now plain to be seen by using my two-footed spacer the cloth can be stitched parallel with each edge without turning it around.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In a sewing-machine, the combination with the presser-foot bar having a hole transversely drilled therethrough, of a reversible rod adapted to be inserted through said hole, two fingers 8 and 11 which are integral with

said rod and depend from one end thereof at
an angle relative to each other, two guides 7
and 10, respectively held by the ends of said
fingers, either of said guides being adapted to
5 rest flat upon the table of the machine and to
guide the edge of the material to be hemmed;
substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
in the presence of two witnesses.

BESS LOVELACE CHOUTEAU.

Witnesses:

JOSEPHINE W. GARRISON,
J. O. WADE.