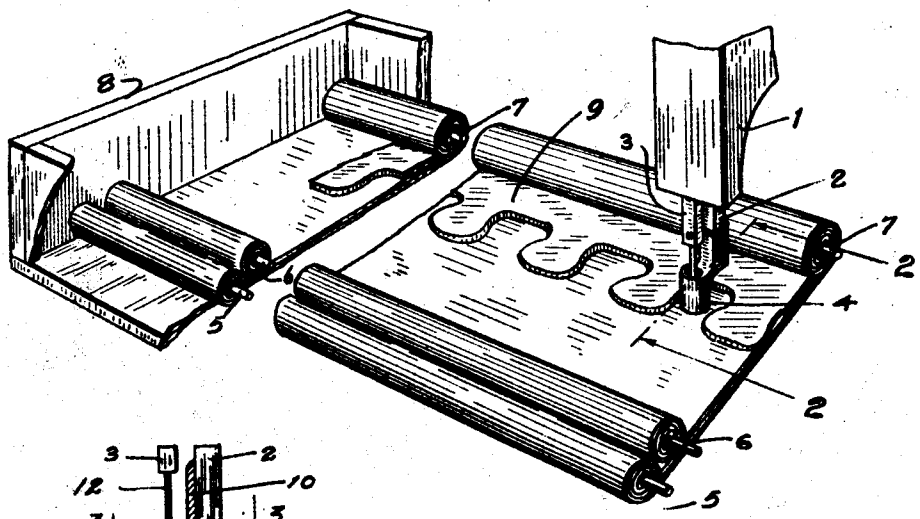
April 5, 1927. 1,623,075

C. L. THOMAS

PRESSER FOOT

Original Filed June 30. 1924

Fig. 1.



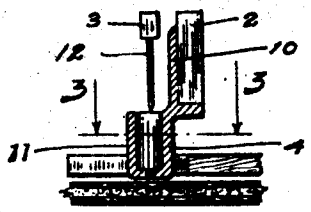


Fig. 2

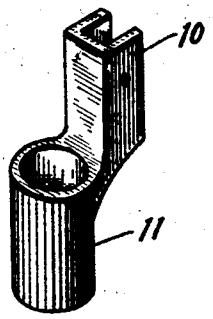


Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.

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Patented Apr. 5, 1927. 1,623,075

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHESTER L. THOMAS, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

PRESSER FOOT.

Application filed June 30, 1924, Serial No. 723,354. Renewed February 18, 1927.

This invention relates to improvements in presser feet for sewing machines.

In the manufacture of comforters or other cover or garment that is wadded, it is customary to stitch the various parts together, an operation that is usually designated as quilting. In quilting a bed cover, for instance, much neater and better results are obtained if the stitching is made in curved instead of straight lines, especially if the lines are curved so as to produce some pleasing design. A sewing machine, as ordinarily constructed, is not very well adapted to sew a long, crooked seam such as is required in quilting, although it can be employed for this purpose if the material is properly guided. Where an ordinary sewing machine is employed for quilting, it is customary for the operator to guide the material so as to produce the desired curves in the seam. This is a difficult job and even when done by experienced operators, no two rows of stitching will be the same. It is evident that if the movements of the material could be controlled by a guide, it would be possible to make all of the rows of stitching alike and to produce regular patterns that would be designed both with regard to ornamental effect and to effectiveness. It is, however, evident that a guide cannot be employed with a machine having the ordinary presser foot, as this is wholly unsuited for use with a guide. I have found that by replacing the ordinary presser foot with one designed especially with regard to the requirements of the service with a guide, I can greatly facilitate the operation of quilting and obtain better results.

My improved presser foot differs from the ordinary presser foot mainly in this, the body portion thereof is made in the form of a short vertical cylinder whose outer surface is adapted to slide along the edge of a guide.

My invention can be best described and will be most readily understood when reference is had to the accompanying drawing in which the preferred form thereof is illustrated, and in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of parts of a sewing machine and parts of the guide and quilting frame;

Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken on line 2—2, Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a section taken on line 3—3, Fig. 2; and

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the presser foot.

In Fig. 1, numeral 1 designates a portion of the head of a sewing machine in which is mounted the presser bar 2 and the reciprocable needle bar 3. My improved presser foot 4 is secured to the presser bar 2 in the usual manner. The comforter to be quilted is supported on rollers 5, 6 and 7 which are mounted in a frame 8. The specific construction of the frame will not be described for the reason that it is old and well known and is merely shown for the purpose of more clearly illustrating the manner in which my improved presser foot functions in conjunction with the guide.

In Fig. 1 I have shown a guide 9 resting on the comforter. This guide has one edge cut into curves of the shape desired for the stitching. This guide may be made of wood about one-quarter of an inch in thickness or of any other suitable material and extends the entire length of the material to be stitched. The presser foot has a shank 10 which is adapted to be secured to the presser bar in the usual manner. The body member of the foot consists of a cylindrical portion which is provided with an axial opening through which the needle 12 may reciprocate. The distance from the bottom of the presser foot to the lower end of the shank 10 is somewhat greater than the thickness of the guide so that the latter will not interfere with the feeding operation.

Let us now consider a case in which the machine is equipped with my improved presser foot and operated in conjunction with a guide 9. It is evident that on account of the shape of the part 11 of the presser foot, it can slide along the edge of the guide regardless how crooked this may be. It is therefore possibe to follow any guide and to make the rows of stitching any desired shape.

As far as I am aware, I am the first to employ a guide member in quilting as well as the first to invent a presser foot that can be employed in connection with a guide.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new is:

In a sewing machine adapted for use in quilting, a guide adapted to be laid on any material that is to be sewed, a presser foot adapted to be used in connection with said machine and guide, said presser foot having a body portion whose outer surface is cylindrical from the bottom upwardly for a distance greater than the thickness of the guide whereby every part of the outer surface thereof is adapted to contact with the guide.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CHESTER L. THOMAS.