

W. H. MILLER.

Improvement in Sewing-Machines.

No. 129,487.

Patented July 16, 1872.

Fig. 1.

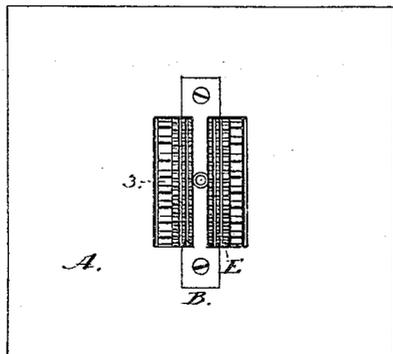


Fig. 2.

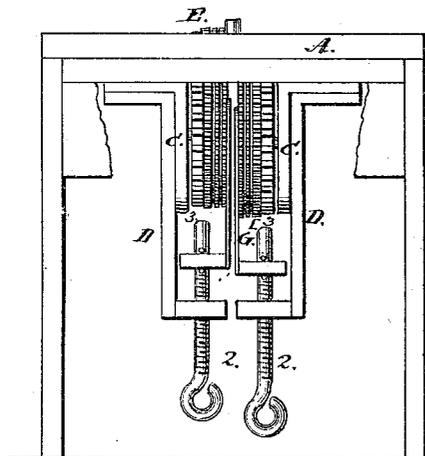
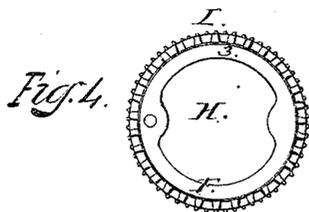
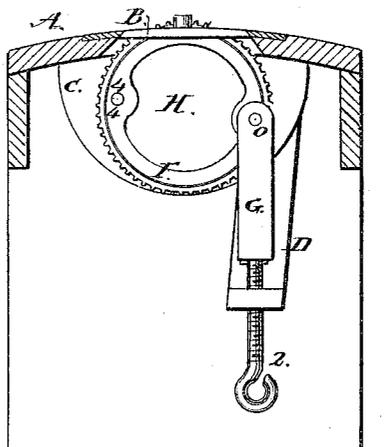


Fig. 3.



Witnesses A. Skeratt
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by A. Skeratt. At.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. MILLER, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 129,487, dated July 16, 1872.

Specification of certain Improvements in Sewing-Machines, invented by WILLIAM H. MILLER, of Bridgeport, county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, of which the following is a specification:

The first part of my invention relates to the use of two feed-wheels, working in opposite directions and supported and operating as described, to carry the work either to the right or left hand, without turning the same, at will of the operator. The second part of my invention relates to the addition of a hub or projection on the face of the needle-plate, and arranged between the feed-wheels and through which the needle passes. The object of the invention is to turn the leather around the iron frame of a carriage-dash or other iron work to bring the seam or joining centrally with the frame for stitching the same.

In the drawing, A is the bed-plate, curved to let the frame of the dash, whether straight or curved, bear on it where the needle passes through. B is the needle-plate, having a raised hub, through which the needle passes, and which forms a bearing for the work. This plate can be adjusted vertically to suit the various thicknesses of frames. This hub turns the leather up to the center of the frame and the feed-foot turns it down on the top side and holds it securely while it is being stitched. C is a yoke, secured to the under side of the bed-plate, and to which is secured the pivoted open eccentric F by pin 4. D represents a standard, with head turned at right angles to form a nut for adjusting-screw 2; G, plate, connected to the side of the pivoted open eccentric, opposite to pin 4, by a screw, and its other end is turned at right angles to its length and receives the point of the screw 2; its working connection being kept by the pins o o that bear each side of the turned end of the plate. The feed-wheel E is made to rotate about the eccentric F by means of a pinion that works in the cogs 3 3 3 of the wheel, and its periphery is toothed in the usual manner to carry the material along. To admit of the passage of the shuttle I cut out the eccentric as shown at H, Fig. 1.

With ordinary sewing, a flat needle-plate is used; the work is set as usual; one feed-wheel is adjusted by screw 2 to the right height, and this carries the work along until the operator

desires to change the direction of feed; when the feed-wheel, then in operation, is drawn down, and the other, arranged to turn in the opposite direction, is raised and adjusted in position; and this enables me to stitch in either direction without turning the material.

When I wish to stitch a leather covering onto a carriage dash-frame, I use the needle-plate B with hub or projection. The feed-wheel E is thrown above the bed-plate to a height equal with the hub by adjusting-screw 2 operating on the eccentric F, using one feed-wheel carrying the material, while stitching the outside of the frame. To stitch on the inside, the first wheel is drawn down and the second adjusted into operative position, and it is moved in an opposite direction from the first and changes the direction of feed and enables me to stitch at both sides of the iron.

The advantage claimed for the double feed-wheels, running in opposite directions, is that in stitching large pieces I can feed the work either right or left without having to fold or double it up, as is sometimes necessary in order to get the material under the overhanging arm of the machine. For stitching leather onto iron frames it enables me to turn the leather up to its proper position by the use of the hub-plate. The feed-wheel B rests against the material outside of the hub and the iron frame, and the stitch is made close to the frame, and by changing feed-wheels the same result is accomplished on the inside of frame.

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

1. The feed-wheels E E, the pivoted open eccentric F, the yoke e, standard D, adjusting-screws 2, and connecting-plate G, when constructed, combined, and operating as set forth.

2. The needle-plate B, having the projection, when arranged between and combined with the two feeding-wheels, supported and operating substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification before two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM H. MILLER.

Witnesses:

DAVID A. TARBELL,
A. SKAATS.