

G. W. ALLERTON & Z. M. POWERS:
Presser-Foot for Sewing-Machines.

No. 139,700.

Patented June 10, 1873.

Fig. 1.

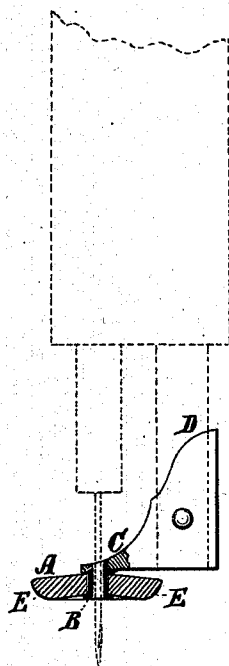
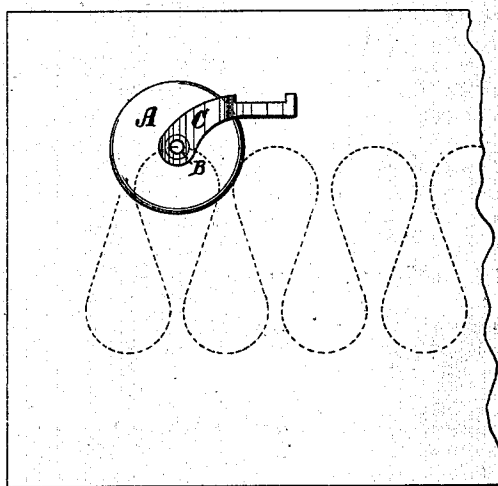


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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GEORGE W. ALLERTON AND ZENAS M. POWERS, OF ROBINSON, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PRESSER-FEET FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **139,700**, dated June 10, 1873; application filed May 5, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE W. ALLERTON and ZENAS M. POWERS, of Robinson, in the county of Crawford and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Presser-Foot, of which the following is a specification:

Our invention consists of a glass disk pivoted to the supporting-arm in the axis of the needle by a hollow pivot through which the needle works, the object of which is to have the presser turn with the work when curved seams are to be made, so that the work can be turned more accurately and easily than it can be with the ordinary non-turning foot, because the work must be slipped on it while subject to varying pressure, so that it is difficult and requires long practice to turn it just the amount it is desired to do, and to do it regularly in succession as the sewing progresses.

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of our improved presser-foot and the arm by which the foot is attached to the presser-bar; it also shows some portions of a sewing-machine in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the presser and the attaching-arm, also a piece of work with a curved seam, such as the presser is designed for.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is the glass disk, which is pivoted, by a hollow pivot, B, to the arm C, which is attached to the presser bar D. This disk may be an inch, more or less, in diameter, and sufficiently thick for the requisite strength—say an eighth to three-sixteenths thick—and it will preferably be slightly concave on the

bottom. The lower corner of the periphery will be rounded nicely, as at E, to facilitate passing of the goods under it. Glass is preferred, because it is transparent and the stitches can be seen through it, but, except for this, metal will answer as well. It is manifest that a presser of this shape and arrangement will greatly facilitate the turning of the goods easily and accurately for sewing curved or crooked seams, because of the turning of the presser with the work, and it facilitates the feeding of raised work by the rolling action of the presser with the goods. A rotating presser of this kind is very useful in equalizing the length of the stitches in work of the character represented in the drawing by the facility it affords for turning the work accurately. It leaves the spaces equally raised, while with the ordinary stationary pressers, with which it is difficult to manage the goods for curved seams, the spaces between the seams will be unequally raised, if raised at all, and the stitches much shorter in running on one side of the circle than on the other.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A rotating presser, whether of glass or other substance, connected with its supporting-arm by a hollow pivot through which the needle works, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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