

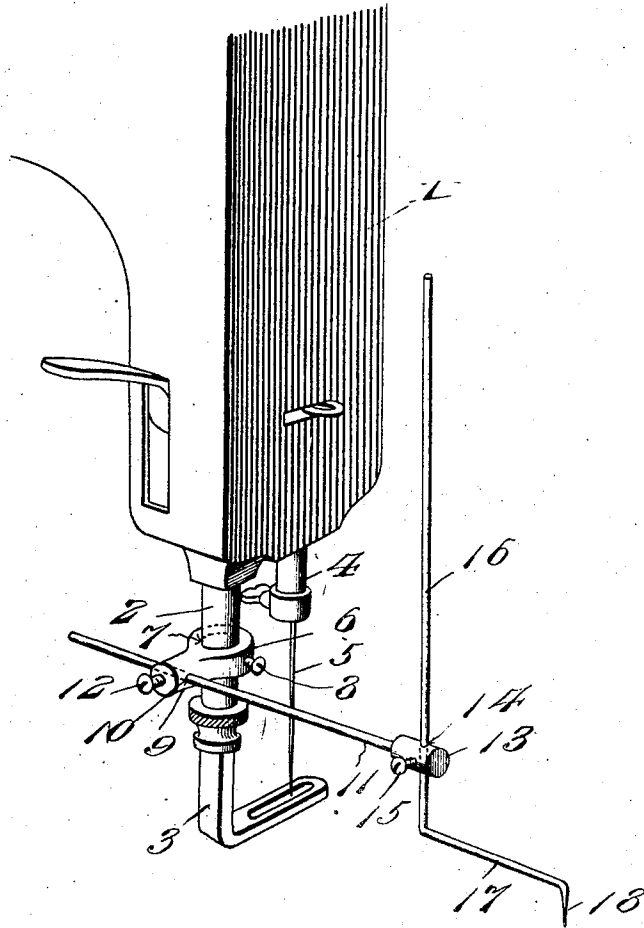
No. 754,320.

PATENTED MAR. 8, 1904.

O. KIESEWETTER & L. H. EHLERS.
GUIDE FOR SEWING MACHINES.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 2, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses

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OTTO KIESEWETTER AND LOUIS H. EHLERS, OF SECAUCUS, NEW JERSEY.

GUIDE FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,320, dated March 8, 1904.

Application filed May 2, 1903. Serial No. 155,409. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, OTTO KIESEWETTER and LOUIS H. EHLERS, citizens of the United States, residing at Secaucus, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Guides for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention has relation to new and useful improvements in guides for sewing-machines and embodies a holding device to be employed in combination with the stitching mechanism to hold the fabric at a determined point in order to so control the feed or movement thereof when presented to the needle that instead of being fed in a straight line to the needle it will be moved in a circle about said holding device as a center in order that designs in a line of stitches may be worked upon the said fabric.

The object of the invention is to provide a device of the character mentioned which is extremely simple in construction and which will so hold the material being worked and control its movements that lines of stitches in curves of various degree or circles of different diameter may be readily made.

We have fully and clearly illustrated our invention in the accompanying drawing, wherein is shown a perspective view of the head of a sewing-machine with our invention applied in operative position.

Referring to the drawing, 1 designates the head of a sewing-machine of well-known structure, in which are operatively assembled a presser-bar 2, terminating in a foot 3, and a needle-bar 4, which carries the needle 5.

All of the elements of the stitching mechanism to which we have just referred are of a well-known construction and form no part of our invention, but merely show one of many forms of machines to which our invention may be readily applied.

6 designates a collar or sleeve formed with a central aperture 7, which is adapted to be fitted upon the presser-bar 2 and held there by means of a set-screw 8, projected through the collar and engaging the presser-bar. The opening 7 just referred to is of such a diameter that the collar may be moved longitudi-

nally of the presser-bar in order that it may be adjusted to any height thereon above the presser-foot and having been adjusted may be secured in the position desired by means of the set-screw 8. It will be seen that the collar 6 constitutes an attaching device which may be readily secured in operative position and when in position may be easily adjusted to the height desired or the nature of the work may require.

Projecting rearwardly from the collar 6 is a laterally-extending arm or post 9, which is formed with a transversely-arranged opening 10, substantially as shown in the drawing. Disposed in the opening 10 is a member or rod 11, which member or rod is arranged to extend longitudinally of the arm of the machine and to have its outer end project well over the work-table. This member or rod is arranged to slide longitudinally through the opening 10 in order that the distance it projects over the work may be increased or diminished, as may be required. Extending through the end of the arm 9 is a set-screw 12, the inner end of which projects into the opening 10 and impinges the member 11, whereby said member may be securely fastened in any position to which it may be adjusted. At its outer end the member 11 is formed or provided with an enlarged portion or head 13, which head is provided with a transverse vertically-arranged opening 14, substantially as shown in the drawings. Secured within the opening 14 by means of a set-screw 15 is a holding device which is designed to hold the material being stitched in such a manner that it may be moved about the point at which it is held and presented to the needle, so that a curved line of stitches may be made or an accurate circle is scribed.

The holding device consists of a vertically-extending bar 16, which, as above mentioned, is secured in the opening 14 and is held there by means of the set-screw 15. This bar 16 is arranged to be moved longitudinally through the opening 14, so that the holding device may be raised or lowered in order that it may be adjusted with relation to the fabric and the presser-foot without necessarily disturbing the attaching device on the presser-bar. This

rod 16 extends below the head 13 for a short distance and is bent or formed at its lower extremity with a laterally-projecting arm 17, the outer terminal of which is provided with a downwardly-extending point 18, which is adapted to pierce the material being worked and around which the said material is moved by means of the presser-foot and feeding devices of the machine. In order that the vertical vibration of the presser-bar 2 will not lift the point 18 out of the cloth, and thereby spoil the work or the accuracy of the curve, said point when in operative position is so adjusted as to extend a short distance below the bottom of the presser-foot. This distance must be such that when the presser-foot is at the height of its vertical movement the point of the holding device will not be raised from its engagement with the work-table in which it is embedded when in operative position.

The operation of the device and the manner in which it is employed is as follows: The attaching device being fastened to the presser-bar at the proper position, the point 18 is inserted in the material being worked and embedded in the work on the table. The material is then presented to the stitching mechanism—that is, the presser-foot, the feeder, and the needle—and inasmuch as the material is held by the point 18 it will be fed in a circle about the said point and a curved line of stitches will be formed.

It will be seen from the description, taken in connection with the drawing, that curves of different degree or circles of different diameter may be made by adjusting the rod 11 longitudinally with relation to the presser-foot and the distance between the needle and the point 18 increased or diminished. It will also be seen that the rod 16 may be rotated on its

longitudinal axis in the head 13 and the point 18 swung in a circle in order to assume positions which convenience or the character of the work may require. This adjustment will be found particularly advantageous when the design embodies a number of curves of different degree and it is not desired to shift the bar 11 every time an adjustment is required. In this case the point 18 may be moved toward or away from the needle and be secured in position by means of the set-screw 15.

If in the course of the work it is desired to temporarily dispense with the attachment, but not to remove it from the machine, the set-screw 12 may be loosened and bar 16 pushed back, which raises point 18 and turns bar 11 in opening 10, which makes only temporary removal from the work and also makes it more simple and convenient for readjusting.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

In an attachment for a sewing-machine, the combination with a presser-bar, of a collar on the presser-bar, means to hold the collar in position, an arm on the collar having an opening therethrough, a carrying member extending through the opening, means to hold the member in position, said member having an opening, in one end, a vertical rod extending through the opening, a lateral extension at the lower end of the rod, and a vertical holding-point at the end of the lateral extension, and means to hold the rod in position.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

OTTO KIESEWETTER.
LOUIS H. EHLERS.

Witnesses:

THOMAS HERN,
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