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C. SCHNEIDER.

OVERSEAMING ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING MACHINES.

(Application filed Dec. 24, 1898. Renewed Feb. 13, 1900.)

(No Model.)

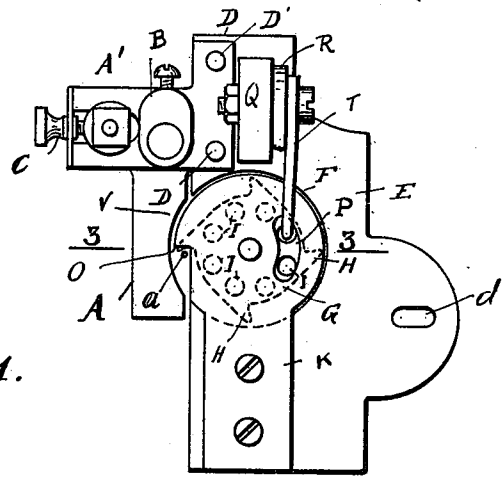

Fig: 1.

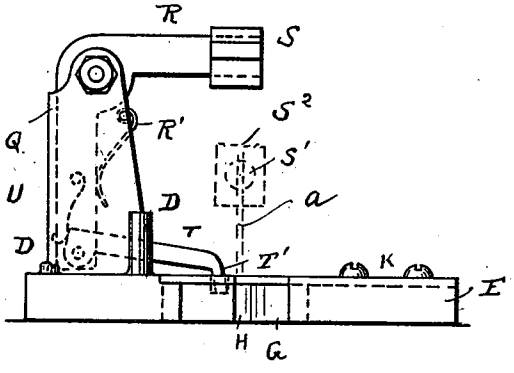

Fig: 2.

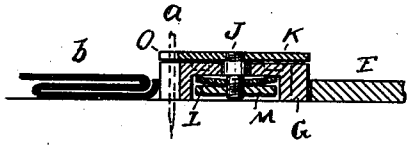

Fig: 3.

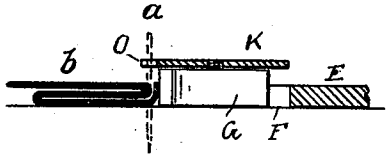

Fig: 4.

WITNESSES.

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OVERSEAMING ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 666,877, dated January 29, 1901.

Application filed December 24, 1898. Renewed February 13, 1900. Serial No. 5,108. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL SCHNEIDER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Blind-stitching and Overseaming Attachments for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved blindstitching and overseaming attachment for sewing-machines which is simple in construction and can easily be applied on any sewing-machine for the purpose of making blindstitching, overseaming, or like work.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like letters of reference indicate like parts in all the views, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved sewing-machine attachment. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same; and Figs. 3 and 4 are vertical transverse sectional views on line 3 3 of Fig. 1, showing different positions of parts.

The presser-foot A projects from the under side of a block which can be shifted transversely to the length of the presser-foot on the under side of a plate A′, having a socket B for receiving the lower end of the presser-bar, which is not shown. The block from which the presser-foot projects can be adjusted on the block A′ by means of a screw C; but the details of construction of the adjusting device need not be described, as they form no part of this invention.

Two pins D D project upward from a base-plate E, carrying my attachment, and these pins pass through suitable holes D′ in the plate A′. The plate E has an edge parallel with and adjacent to the edge of the presser-foot A, and from said straight edge a circular recess F extends inward in the base-plate E, and in the center of this recess is pivoted a cam-disk G, provided with four cam projections H, equidistant from each other, and with two holes I in its upper surface between each two cam projections, so that said cam-disk has four cam projections, and consequently eight holes I. The cam-disk is pivotally mounted to turn on a pivot J, secured to and projecting downward from a plate K, fastened to the top of the base-plate, and to hold said cam friction-tight a spring-washer L is arranged within the hollow body of the cam-disk, against which it is pressed by the nut M. The plate K is provided with a shoulder or offset O at the point at which the needle *a* of the sewing-machine is located. The plate K is also provided with a segmental slot P, concentric with the pivot J and of a length slightly greater than the distance between two holes I, measuring from their most distant points. A standard Q on the base-plate E has pivoted to its upper end an L-shaped lever R, acted upon by spring R′, secured to the standard in such a manner as to hold said lever in the lower position. The lever R is provided at its upper end with a lateral extension S, on which the needle-fastening screw S′ on the needle-bar S^2 can act during the upstroke of the latter, so as to swing the lever R against the tension of the spring R′. A pawl T is pivoted to the lower end of the lever R and is provided at its free end with a pin T′, that can enter the holes I of the cam-disk G, and the spring U, attached to the angle-lever R and bearing on the pawl-lever T, at the pivoted end thereof, serves to press the pin T′ into the holes I of the disk G. As the needle-bar moves up and down the needle-bar during its upstroke strikes the extension S on the upper end of the angle-lever R and throws the same upward, causing the lower end to move toward the right, Fig. 2, whereby the pawl T turns the cam-disk G the distance between the two holes I, and during the downstroke of the needle-bar the spring R′ returns the lever R to its original position and withdraws the pin T′ on the pawl T from the position it has and brings it into the adjacent hole I of the cam-disk, so that during the next upstroke of the needle-bar the cam-disk is again turned the distance between two holes, and so on. It thus follows that as there are four cam projections and two holes for each cam projection the cam-disk will be shifted for each upstroke of the needle and that for each alternate upstroke of the needle a cam projection H of the cam-disk G will be projected beyond the edge of the base-plate E, and for the intervening alternate

strokes of the needle-bar the edge part of the cam-disk between the projections will be substantially parallel and in the same vertical plane with the edge of the base-plate E. When the cam projection H extends beyond the edge of the plate E and coincides in position with the shoulder O, the folded fabric is pushed out of the path of the needle *a*, as shown in Fig. 3; but by the next upstroke of the needle the cam-disk is turned one-eighth, and part of the edge of the cam-disk between two cams will be brought substantially in line with the edge of the base-plate and the folded fabric can pass under the shoulder O, so that the needle can pass through it, as shown in Fig. 4, and so on alternately.

In order to permit the cam-disk to turn on its pivot in the manner described, the presser-foot A must be provided in its inner edge with a curved recess V, substantially concentric with the pivot-pin J in the base-plate E. If desired, the base-plate may after adjustment be secured on the sewing-plate of the machine by means of a screw passed through the slot *d* of the base-plate.

The tension in the fabric always returns the same into position under the needle after it has been pushed away by the cam for the purpose of making an idle or empty stitch, as in overseaming, or a blind stitch, as in blindstitching. For blindstitching the fabric is folded so as to present a rounded or doubled edge of the part in which the blind stitch is to be formed, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, which manner of folding the fabric is well known and is customary in use of all blindstitching-machines.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new is—

In an overseaming and blindstitching attachment for sewing-machines, the combination with a base-plate, having a recess, of a cam-disk, mounted pivotally in said recess, and having holes in its upper surface, a plate attached to the top of the base-plate and extending over the cam-disk and to which plate the cam-disk is pivoted, and which plate has a slot concentric with the pivot of the cam-disk, a rocking lever operated by the needle-bar of the sewing-machine, a pawl on said lever, which pawl has a free end, shaped as a pin, which passes through the slot in the plate extending over the cam-disk, and passes into the holes in the cam-disk, substantially as shown and described herein.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1898.

CARL SCHNEIDER.

Witnesses:
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