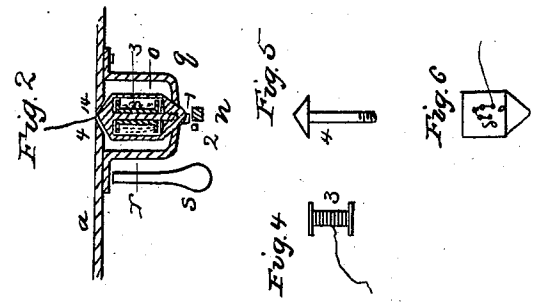
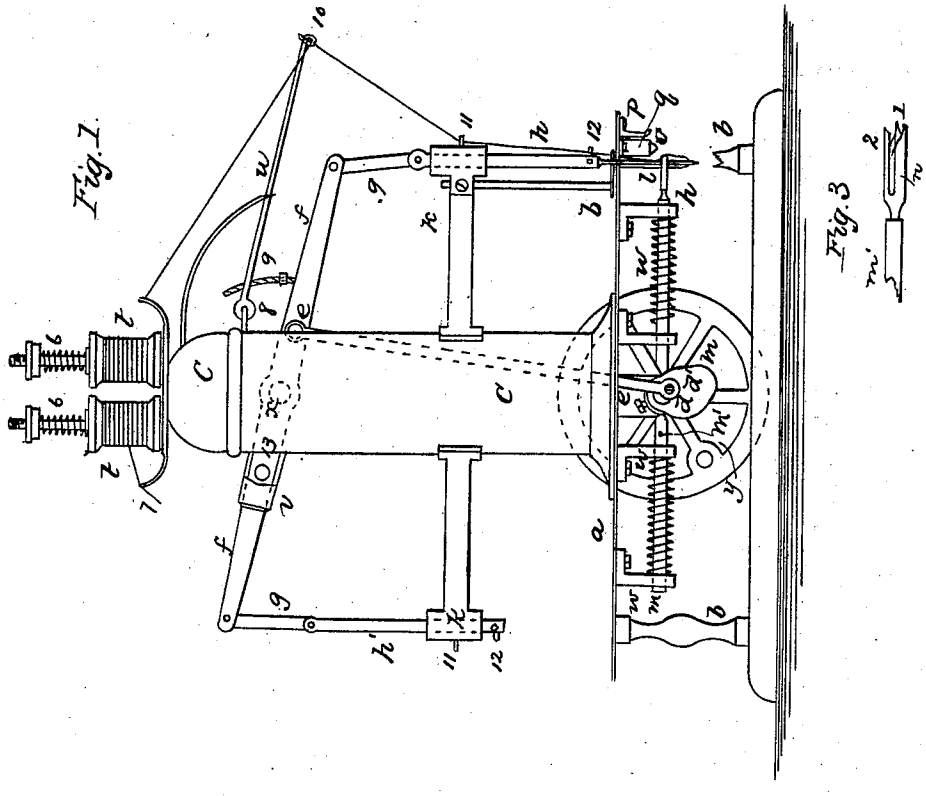
S. PARKER.

Sewing Machine.

No. 19,662. Patented March 16, 1858.





WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIDNEY PARKER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND LEONARD WESTBROOK AND HUGH HERRINGSHAW.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **19,662**, dated March 16, 1858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIDNEY PARKER, of the city of New York, have invented a new and Improved Sewing-Machine; and I declare the following to be a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures marked thereon.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the drawings for greater clearness.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of the apparatus; Fig. 2, a sectional view of the lower spool and bobbin with its connections; Fig. 3, a top view of a pronged beam or rod for carrying the thread over the bobbin; Fig. 4, a separate view of the lower spool; Fig. 5, the cone-headed bolt on which that spool revolves; and Fig. 6, an outside view of the bobbin with holes in its side for the passage of the thread; the like letters in all the drawings referring to like parts.

Motion is given to the machine by means of a wheel and crank, (indicated in Fig. 1,) to which crank is attached a working-beam, *e*, which, at its upper extremity, is hinged to the horizontal oscillating bar *f f*, turning on a center, *x*. The needle-stock *h* is attached to the oscillating bar *f f* by means of the intermediate rod, *g*, hinged at both ends. Thus by rotation of the wheel the needle *i* is made to work up and down, passing through the floor *a* of the table in the ordinary way. The needle-stock slides in a tube supported by the horizontal cross-rod *k*.

Attached to the axle *d* of the driving-wheel is also a cam or eccentric, *d'*, against the periphery of which is a horizontal bar, *m*, sliding through proper supports *w w*, and having on its other extremity a slotted and pronged beam or rod, as shown in Fig. 3. This cam *d'*, by its rotation, forces the bar *m* away from its center *d*, while a spiral spring or other equivalent forces it back when the pressure of the cam is removed. This cam is so shaped as to force the bar *m* toward the needle when the latter is down, the needle passing in the slot, and the prong 1, Fig. 3 catching the thread (indicated by a red line) and carrying it beyond the point *o* of the bobbin. As the beam *m* reverses its motion and the prong is withdrawn, the loose loop of the upper thread catches over the point *o* of the bobbin, and is drawn entirely over the same by an upward motion of the bar *w*, (see Fig. 1,) which takes up the slack of the thread, and should be made to regulate its tension.

The bobbin is composed of three pieces, (shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6,) and the whole, when together, rests loosely on a socket or sockets, as shown in Fig. 2, the lower socket being formed by three or more pieces resting against its lower cone, and the upper socket being a conical indentation in the upper plate, or something to correspond with it. The loop, therefore, in being pulled upward over the bobbin readily passes around the same both at the bottom and the top, neither being fastened or tight, and in so doing catches up the thread wound on the spool of the bobbin, and one end of which passes out through a small hole in the side of it, as shown in Fig. 6. Thus by the downward and upward motion of the needle (constructed in the ordinary way for sewing-machines) a lock or loop stitch will be formed in or near the center of the cloth or thing to be sewed, motion to the whole machine being given directly by the driving-wheel through the crank and cam, as shown.

It is also obvious that by extending the bar *f* through the supporting tube or column *c c*, as shown in Fig. 1, the machine may be made a double one, two needles being capable of being worked by the same power and motion.

The bars *m m'*, instead of being worked by a cam and spiral spring, as shown, may be worked by a crank motion and oscillated longitudinally, just as the needle-stocks are worked vertically. Any other analogous mechanical device by which the bars *m m'* are reciprocated horizontally will answer the purpose.

Any suitable feed-motion for the cloth may also be used on the apparatus, no claim being herein preferred therefor.

I do not claim, generally, the communicating of a reciprocal vertical motion to the needle-stock for the purpose of sewing by machinery; nor do I make claim to the use of a stationary

bobbin resting in a loose socket over which the loop of the upper thread may be carried to form a stitch without a shuttle; but

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

The combination and arrangement of the horizontally-reciprocating pronged looper *m*. *n* and the bobbin, Figs. 2, 4, 5, and 6, when constructed and operating in the manner substantially as described.

SIDNEY PARKER.

Witnesses:
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