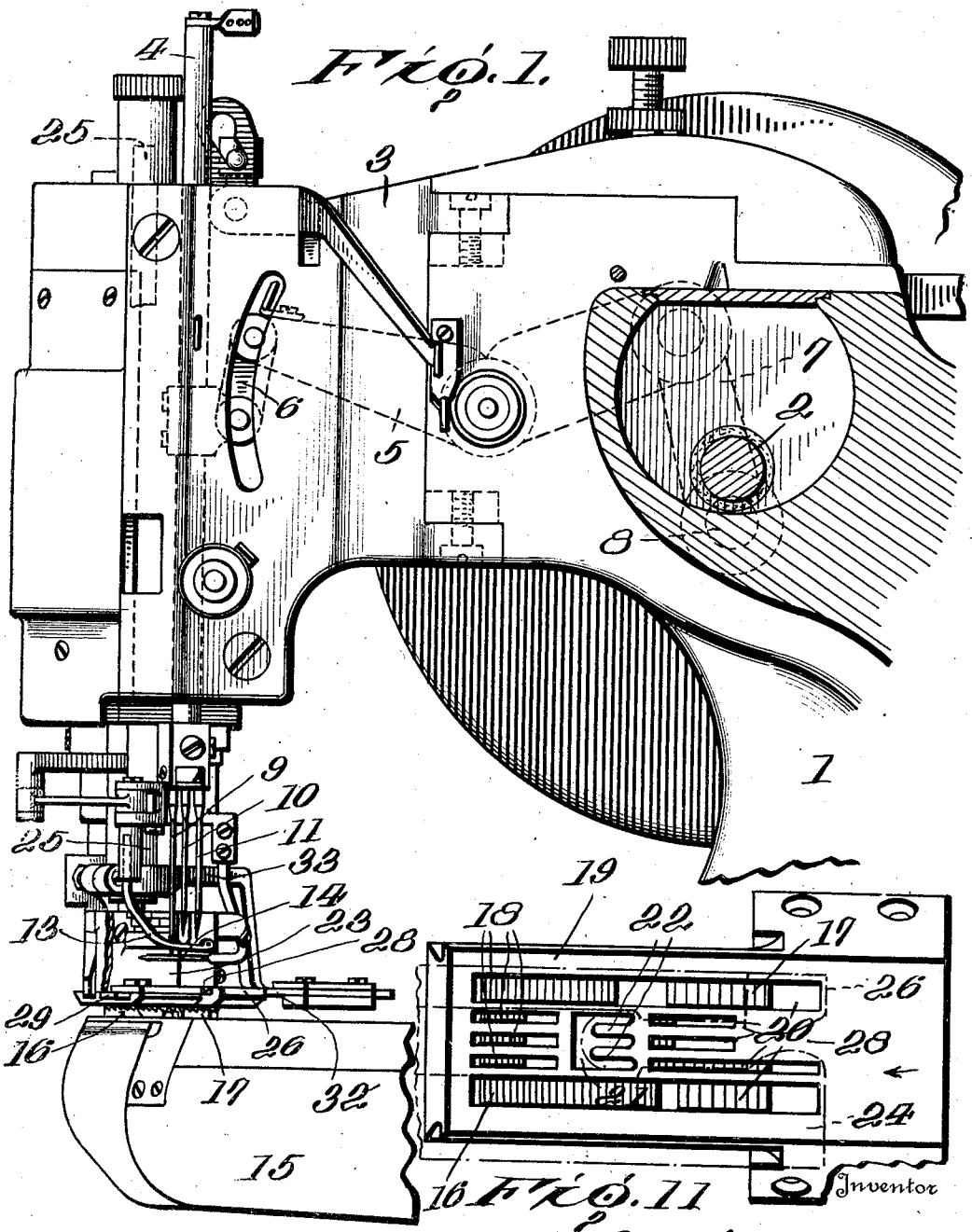
June 24, 1930. J. BERGER 1,768,026

SEWING MACHINE

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SEWING MACHINE

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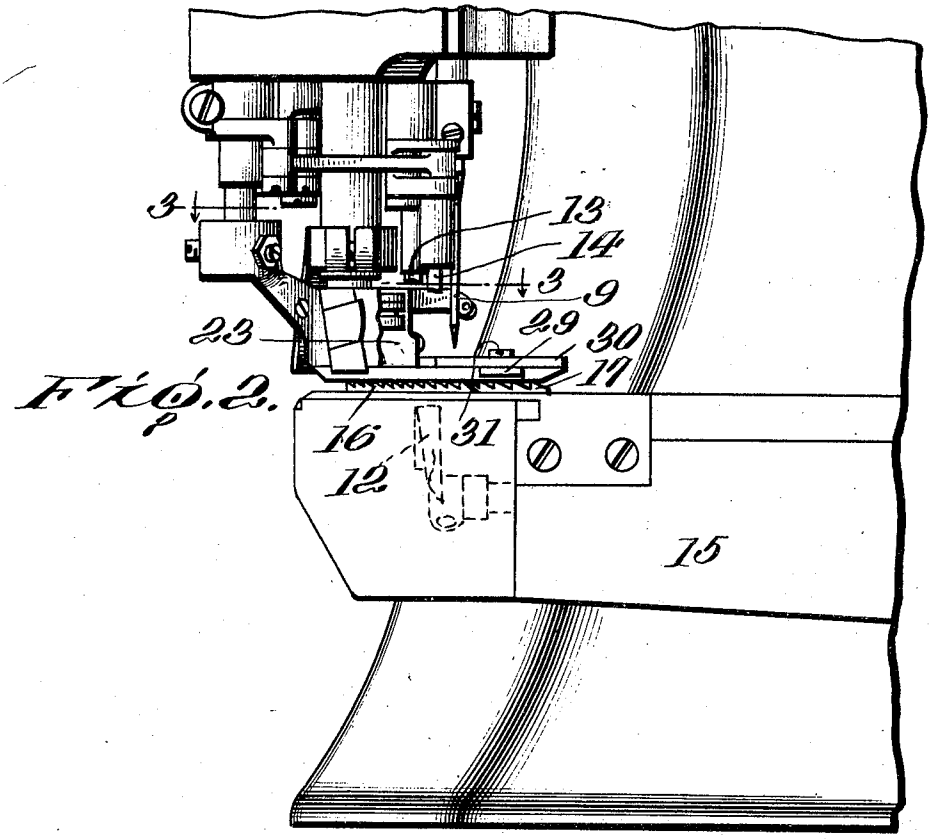
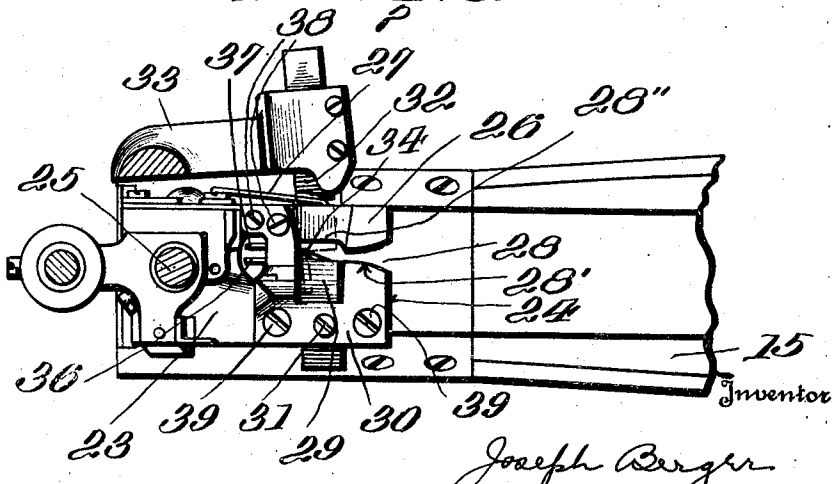


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.



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FIG. 4.

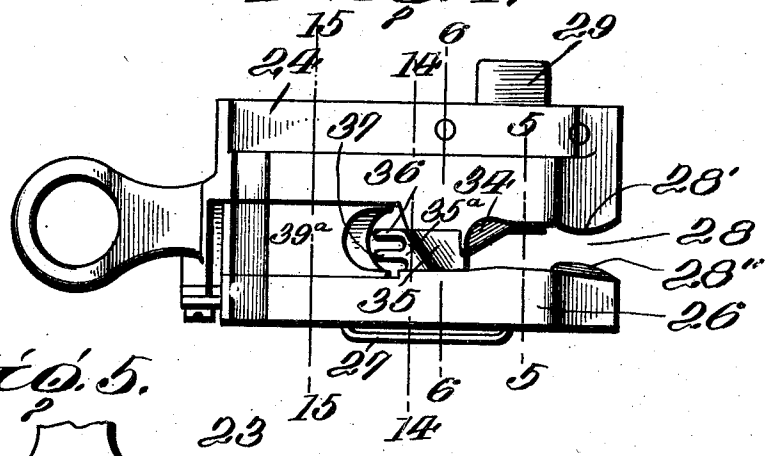


FIG. 5.

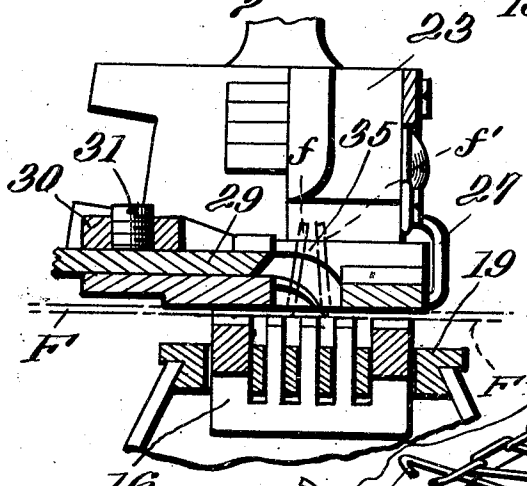
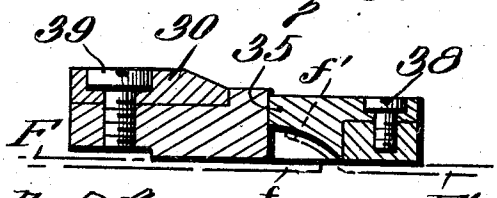


FIG. 6.



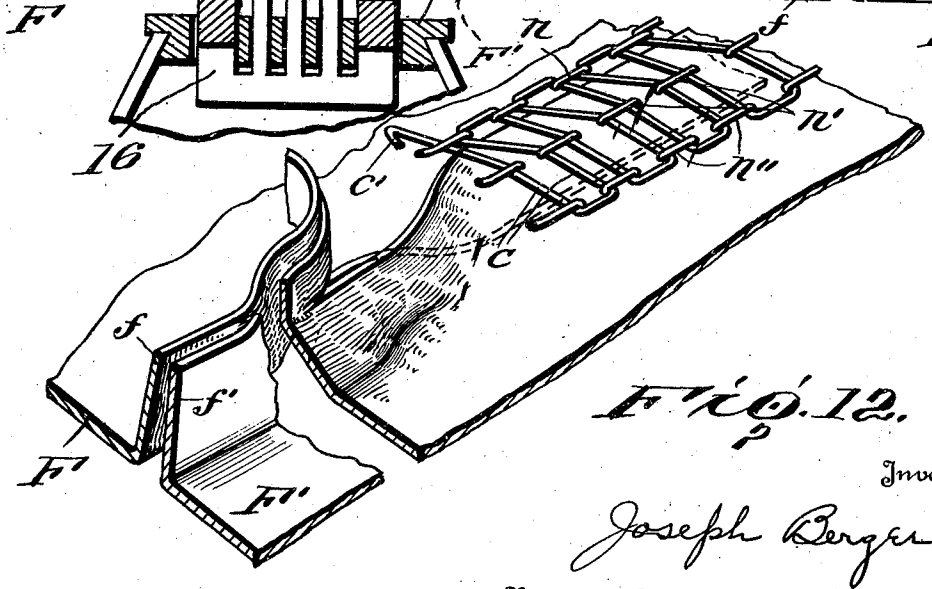


FIG. 12.

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FIG. 7.

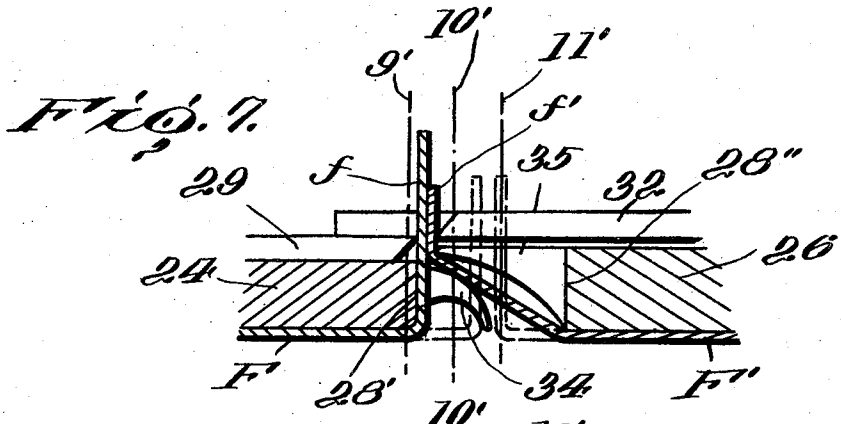


FIG. 8.

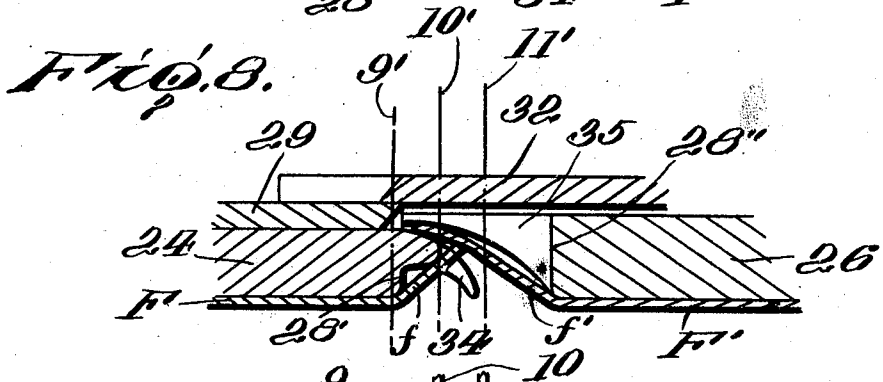


FIG. 9.

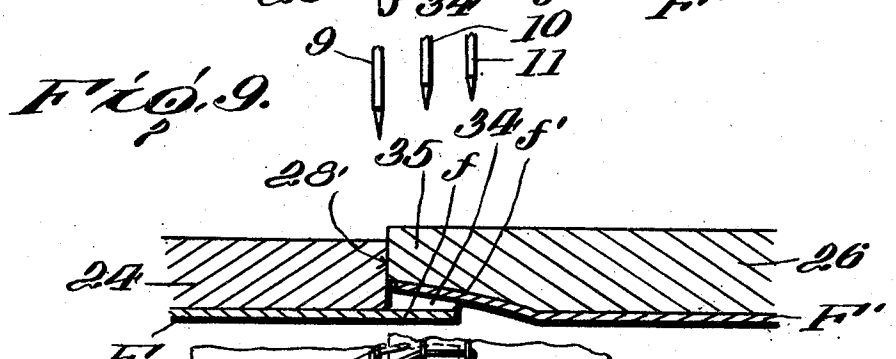
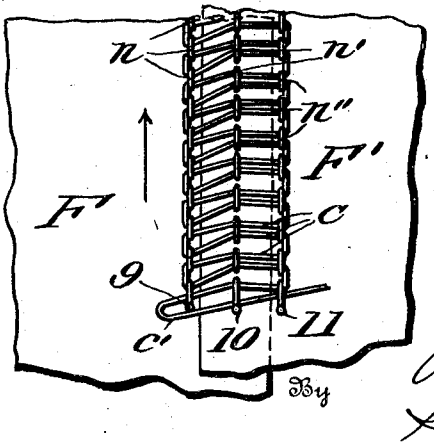


FIG. 10.



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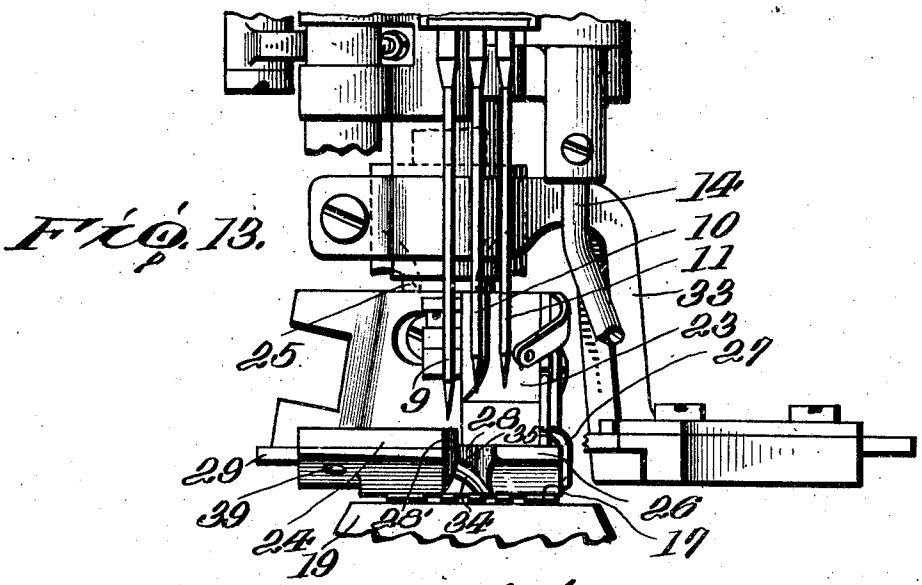


FIG. 13.

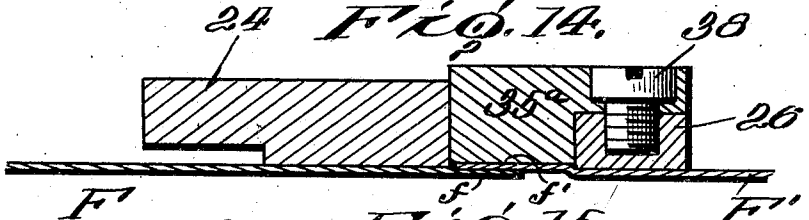


FIG. 14.

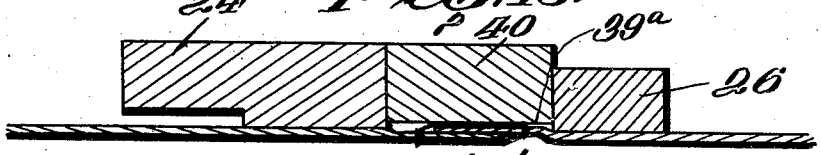


FIG. 15.



FIG. 16.

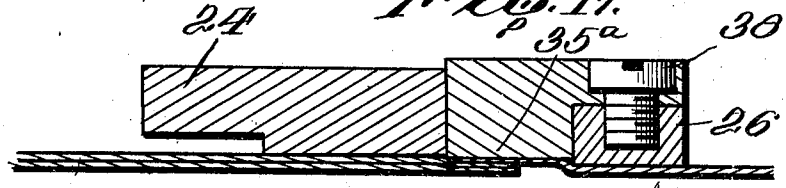


FIG. 17.

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Patented June 24, 1930 1,768,026

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOSEPH BERGER, OF UTICA, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO UNION SPECIAL MACHINE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS

SEWING MACHINE

Application filed February 8, 1927. Serial No. 166,704.

The invention relates to new and useful improvements in sewing machines, and more particularly to a sewing machine for lapping fabric sections and joining the same by covering stitches.

An object of the invention is to provide a sewing machine of the above type wherein the means for trimming, lapping, joining and covering the edge portions of the fabric sections, except for the foot and the work support, are all disposed above the plane of the fabric sections as united.

Another object of the invention is to provide a machine of the above type wherein the trimming blades are so disposed relative to a guiding channel in the presser foot which receives the upturned edge portions of the fabric sections, that said edge portions at the trimming point are so disposed relative to each other as to aid in the turning down of the under section beneath the upper section.

A further object of the invention is to provide a machine of the above type wherein the trimming mechanism includes a stationary blade mounted on a portion of the presser foot which is rigidly fixed to the presser bar, and wherein the presser foot has a yielding section directly beneath the movable blade of the trimming mechanism.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a machine of the above type wherein the portion of the presser foot which is fixed to the presser bar is provided with a laterally projecting member which operates upon the underlapping portion of the fabric sections to positively turn the same down, and wherein said presser foot is provided with a laterally projecting member carried by the yielding section of the presser foot which operates upon the uppermost of the lapped sections for turning the same down on to the fabric sections.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a presser foot for sewing machines of the above type, which presser foot is provided with a needle opening and a guiding channel extending from the front end of the foot to a point in front of the opening for the needles, said presser foot having a stationary trimming blade mounted thereon, with its trimming edge in substantial alinement with one wall of the guiding channel, said portion of the presser foot being rigid with the presser bar, said presser foot also having a yielding section on the other side of the guiding channel forming the other wall of said guiding channel, said presser foot also having a laterally projecting member on the section rigid with the presser bar directly in rear of the trimming blades and a laterally projecting member on the yielding section directly in rear of said first-named projecting member, whereby the edge portions of the fabric sections may be directed through said guiding channel, trimmed, and the trimmed edge portions turned down into overlapped relation to each other prior to the joining and covering of said edge portions.

These and other objects will in part be obvious and will in part be hereinafter more fully disclosed.

In the drawings which show by way of illustration one embodiment of the invention—

Figure 1 is a view partly in section, and partly in front elevation, showing the overhanging portion of the frame, the end of the work support beneath the same, and my improved mechanism for trimming, lapping, joining and covering the edge portions of the fabric sections;

Fig. 2 is a view showing the presser foot and the parts adjacent thereto in side elevation, the work support being broken away to shown the looper;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the presser foot used on a machine;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a sectional view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 7 is an enlarged sectional view, showing more or less diagrammatically an arrangement of fabric sections just prior to the trimming of the same;

Fig. 8 is a similar view, the section being

taken a little further back on the presser foot, and showing the under section as partly turned down;

Fig. 9 is a view similar to Fig. 8, the section being taken still further back on the presser foot, and showing the fabric sections as turned down into lapped relation to each other and substantially into position for joining;

Fig. 10 is a plan view showing more or less diagrammatically the upper face of the joined fabric sections;

Fig. 11 is a plain view of the throat plate and feed dog sections; also showing in broken lines the plane of the presser foot;

Fig. 12 is a diagrammatic view showing on a very much enlarged scale, and in perspective, the fabric sections as they are trimmed, overlapped, joined and covered by the threads of the stitching mechanism;

Fig. 13 is a front view of the presser foot and the parts associated therewith, showing the guiding slot which receives the upturned edge portions of the fabric sections;

Fig. 14 is a section on the line 14, 14 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 15 is a section on the line 15, 15 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 16 is a view similar to Fig. 14, but showing two thicknesses of fabric under the yielding section of the foot, and one thickness under the main section of the foot; and

Fig. 17 is a view similar to Fig. 14, but showing two thicknesses of the fabric under the main section of the foot, and the projecting portion of the yielding section which carries the stitch fingers, and one section of the fabric under the main portion of the yielding section of the foot.

The invention is directed broadly to a sewing machine for trimming, overlapping, joining and covering the edge portions of fabric sections, and more particularly the edge portions of knit fabric sections. The machine includes a stitch forming mechanism having a plurality of needles, preferably three, and a single looper which cooperates with all three needles, and also a cross thread laying mechanism which lays a cross thread in loop form at each stitch for the needles to secure to the fabric section on the upper face thereof for covering the raw edge of the upper lapped section. The machine also includes a work support for the fabric sections having a throat plate provided with the usual feed slots, and the throat plate is smooth on its upper face, that is, it is without any raised guiding or lifting projections for the fabric sections. The feeding mechanism includes a main feed dog and an auxiliary feed dog when operating upon knit goods. These parts are all of the usual construction.

The material is held on the work support by a presser foot carried by a presser bar, and the presser foot is provided with an opening for the needles and with a guiding channel extending from the front end thereof to a point in front of the needles. The section of the presser foot on the left of the channel as viewed from the front of the foot is rigid with the presser bar, while the section on the right of the channel is yieldingly mounted, preferably on the main section. The left-hand rigid section of the presser foot carries a stationary trimming blade. A movable trimming blade cooperating therewith is mounted on a bracket carried by a yoke which in turn is mounted on the presser bar in such a way that the movable blade and stationary blade have a unit mounting on the presser bar, and will move up and down with each other as the thickness of the fabric varies under the rigid section of the foot. The stationary trimming blade is disposed so that its cutting edge is substantially in line with the left-hand wall of the guiding channel, and this cutting edge of the trimming blade is also in a line just inside of the left-hand needle, when three needles are used. The right-hand wall of the guiding channel is located in a line at the right of the right-hand needle. The fabric sections no matter where they may be led into the guiding channel, are carried over to the stationary trimming blade for trimming by the movable trimming blade, and as a result, the raised edge portion of the fabric section at the left is substantially vertical when trimmed, while the raised edge portion of the fabric section at the right extends in an inclined direction from the right-hand wall of the guiding channel to the edge of the stationary trimming blade. This positioning of the right-hand section gives a clearance space beneath the same to permit the free turning down of the left-hand edge portion. The presser foot is provided with a laterally projecting portion extending into the guiding channel which is mounted on the fixed section directly in rear of the trimming blades, and this projecting portion positively turns down the edge portion of the left-hand fabric section. The yielding section is provided with a laterally projecting portion, which is located in rear of the first-named projection, and this operates to positively turn down the uppermost section on top of the lowermost section. By mounting this projection which operates upon the topmost section on the yielding section, it will move toward and from the projection on the fixed section, and thus give ample space between the projections for any increased thicknesses of material underneath the right-hand section of the foot.

Referring more in detail to the drawings, my improved machine consists of a supporting bracket 1 having a horizontal member at

its upper end, in which is mounted the main shaft 2. Projecting from one end of this horizontal member carrying the main shaft, is an overhanging arm 3 in which is mounted a needle bar 4. The needle bar is reciprocated by means of a lever 5 which is connected to the needle bar by a link 6. The lever 5 is in turn oscillated by a link 7 connected with a crank 8 on the main shaft 2. The needle bar is provided with three needles 9, 10 and 11 as shown in the present embodiment of the invention. Cooperating with these needles beneath the work support, is a single looper 12 of the thread carrying type. Associated with the needles is a cross thread carrying member 13 and a hook 14. Both of these members are movable and they cooperate in forming a loop in a cross thread and positioning said loop so that the left-hand needle 9 will enter the loop, while the other two needles 10 and 11, step over the cross thread, so to speak. This makes a cover stitch forming mechanism, wherein there are three lines of needle thread loops, a looper thread joining the same beneath the fabric sections, and a cross thread joining the same above the fabric sections. This cover stitch forming mechanism forms no part of the present invention, except in combination with other devices.

The upper portion of the supporting bracket 1 is laterally deflected so that the horizontal member carrying the main shaft can support a depending member at its opposite end from the projecting member which carries the needle bar. At the lower end of this depending member, there is a work supporting arm 15. This work supporting arm is suspended and projects laterally from the depending member to a point beneath the needles, and the looper 12 is in the free end of this work supporting arm. Also located in this work supporting arm is a feeding mechanism which includes a main feed dog 16 and an auxiliary feed dog 17. The main feed dog is provided with feeding sections extending through the slots 18, 18 of the throat plate 19, while the auxiliary feed dog 17 is provided with feeding sections extending through the slots 20, 20 in the throat plate. The outside slots in the throat plate are common to both feed dogs. The throat plate is provided with an opening 21 for the needles and with stitch fingers 22 located between the needles. The throat plate is without any raised projections for guiding or manipulating the fabric sections which are to be joined. The machine is particularly adapted for stitching garments having tubular portions, and these tubular portions are formed around the work supporting arm 15 and are fed off from the end thereof as they are joined.

As a means for holding the material on the work support, I have provided a presser foot 23. This presser foot 23 consists of a main section 24 carried by a shank which is rigidly attached to the presser bar 25. The presser foot includes an auxiliary foot section 26 which is yieldingly mounted on the main section and held depressed on to the material by means of a spring 27. The two sections are spaced from each other so as to form a guiding channel 28 for the upturned edge portions of the fabric sections which are to be united. Mounted on the main section of the presser foot is a stationary trimming blade 29. Said stationary trimming blade extends underneath a bridge portion 30 and is rigidly clamped to the main section of the foot by a set screw 31. Cooperating with this stationary trimming blade 29 is a movable cutting blade 32. The movable cutting blade 32 is mounted in a bracket 33 which is fixed to the lower end of a yoke mounted on the presser bar. This particular type of trimming mechanism with its blades arranged horizontally, with the stationary member on the portion of the presser foot which is fixed to the presser bar, and the movable member mounted on a bracket carried by a yoke which is also mounted on the presser bar, so that the trimming mechanism moves up and down with the presser bar as a unit, and maintains a proper shearing relation for the trimming blades, forms no part of the present invention, except as to its arrangement, and in combination with other novel devices.

The cutting edge of the stationary trimming blade is substantially in line with the left-hand wall 28′ of the guiding channel 28. It is also in a line slightly inside of the path of the left-hand needle 9 as clearly shown in Figures 7 and 8 of the drawings, where the paths of the needles are indicated by the broken lines 9′, 10′ and 11′, respectively. The right-hand wall 28″ of the guiding channel is located on a line disposed at some distance to the right of the needle 11 and its path of reciprocation 11′.

The fabric sections to be united are indicated at F and F′. The edge portions *f* and *f*′, respectively, of the fabric sections, are upturned and directed into the guiding channel 28. No matter where the edge sections may enter the channel, they are forced over against the stationary blade by the reciprocations of the movable blade of the trimming mechanism, and therefore, the edge sections are brought into the position shown in Fig. 7, ready for trimming. It will be noted from this Figure, that the fabric section F has its portion *f* to be trimmed arranged substantially in a vertical plane. The edge portion *f*′ of the fabric section F′ is, however, inclined. This section will be held by the auxiliary section 26 of the presser foot clamped against the throat plate 19, and

the movable trimming blade carrying the upturned portion thereof against the stationary blade will draw it into this inclined position shown in Fig. 7. It will be noted that when the right-hand section of the fabric is positioned across the guiding channel in this inclined manner, there is a free space beneath the same, into which the edge portion *f* may be moved in the turning down of said edge portion *f* to horizontal position.

By having the wall 28'' of the channel disposed at a distance slightly to the right of the needle 11, the inclined portion *f'* is thus better placed for the free turning down of the edge portion *f*. The guilding channel in front of the trimming blades is free from any lateral projections, and as above noted, the throat plate is free from any guiding ribs or raised portions to aid in the positioning of the edge portions of the fabric sections for easy overlapping of the same. This permits a very free feed of the material to the trimming devices, and the arrangement of the trimming devices, and the guiding channel relative to the stitch forming mechanism accomplishes the proper positioning of the fabric sections for the easy turning of the same into lapped relation with each other.

Directly in rear of the stationary trimming blade, the main section 24 of the presser foot is provided with a lateral projection 34. This lateral projection 34 extends out from the upper part of the foot, that is, from a point above the bottom of the foot and is curved downwardly so that as the edge portion *f* of the fabric section F leaves the trimming blades, this projecting member 34 will force the edge portion *f* down into horizontal position as clearly shown in Figures 8 and 9.

Projecting laterally from the auxiliary portion 26 of the presser foot is a projecting member 35. Said projecting member extends from the top portion of the auxiliary section and is gradually curved downwardly as shown in the drawings. This projecting portion 35 is in rear of the projecting portion 34, slightly overhanging the same at the receiving end thereof. The purpose of this projecting portion 35 is to engage and positively turn down the edge *f'* on to the edge portion *f*. Inasmuch as this projecting portion 35 is carried by the yielding auxiliary section 26 of the presser foot, if two layers of fabric should enter beneath the auxiliary section, it will raise said auxiliary section slightly relative to the main section 24, and this will give ample space between the overlapping portions of the projections 34 and 35 for a double thickness of material in the edge portion *f'* thereof. The projection 35 closes the rear end of the guiding channel so that said channel terminates in front of the opening for the needles.

The projecting portion 35 is provided with stitch fingers 36 and 37 which extend into the opening for and between the needles. The projecting portion 35 as shown in the drawings, is made separate from the auxiliary foot section 26 and is secured to the upper face thereof by a screw 38. As shown in the drawings, the bridge portion 30 is also made separate from the main section of the foot, and is secured thereto by screws 39.

The needle thread of the needle 9 is indicated at *n*. The needle thread of the needle 10 is indicated at *n'*, and the needle thread of the needle 11 is indicated at *n''*. The cross thread is indicated at *c*. As clearly shown in Fig. 10, the cross thread is formed into a loop *c'* by the cooperation of the member 13 which carries the cross thread and the hook 14. This loop in the cross thread is so positioned relative to the needles, that the needle 9 enters the loop, while the needles 10 and 11 pass into the fabric in front of the cross thread forming the loop *c'*. Thus it is that the loop in the cross thread is held in an open position so that the strands of these cross thread loops better cover the raw edge of the upper lapped section of the fabric.

In Fig. 11, I have shown not only the throat plate, but the sections of the feed dogs operating in the slots of the throat plate. I have also shown in this figure, in broken lines, the plane of the presser foot, for the purpose of showing the relation of the projection member and the yielding section of the foot which carries the stitch fingers. The bottom portion of this section is indicated at 35^a in the drawings. This is triangular in shape, in view of the curved portion at the forward end of the projection which directs the uppermost section of the fabric down on to the lowermost section of the fabric. This triangular portion 35^a is set in a plane slightly above the plane of the bottom of the yielding foot section 26 (see Fig. 14). This portion 35^a is directly over the lapped portions of the fabric sections, and by setting the lower face of said section slightly above the plane of the bottom of the yielding section, a slight additional room is given for the overlapped portions. It is essential that the yielding section shall clamp the fabric section on which it bears, and hold the same at all times during the stitch cycle. When the feed dog is down, then the yielding section holds the fabric against the throat plate, and when the feed dog rises from the throat plate, the yielding section holds the fabric against the feed dog. This section carrying the stitch fingers, is, of course, rigid with the yielding section of the foot, but it is relatively small, and will compress the fabric underneath the same, or become embedded therein sufficiently to permit the yielding section to come

down on to the fabric portion beneath the same. This takes place, when there is the same thickness of fabric under the main section of the foot as under the auxiliary section of the foot, and also when there is a greater thickness of fabric under the main section of the foot than under the yielding section of the foot, as shown in Fig. 17. This portion 35ª is directly in rear of the central sections of the auxiliary feed dog 17, and said feed dogs will crowd the fabric underneath said portion 35ª. This portion 35ª extends across the front side or end of the opening in the presser foot for the needles, or nearly so, and thus insures that the overlapped portion of the fabric will be held down smoothly on the underneath section as the sections pass to the needles. The yielding section 26 of the presser foot is mounted so as to yield vertically relative to the main section in the usual manner. It may take a position so that the bottom of the yielding section is beneath the plane of the bottom of the main section, as shown in Fig. 17, or it may take a position so that the plane of the bottom of the yielding section is above the plane of the bottom of the main section, as shown in Fig. 16. Thus it is that the fabric sections, even though they vary in thickness from one side to the other of the seam, will always be held against the work support or feed dog sections as they pass along the slot or channel in the presser foot, and are led to the trimming mechanism. After the overlapped sections are joined by the stitching mechanism, the flat seam thus formed is led into the guiding channel 39ª (see Fig. 15). The foot portion is slotted in rear of the opening for the needles, and a shiftable section 40 is located therein. This shiftable section may be adjusted vertically by suitable means so as to regulate the size of the recess or channel receiving the finished seamed portion of the garment. The channel or recess extends to the rear of the foot, and therefore, the increased thickness in the garment caused by the lapping of the sections and the stitching threads does not unduly raise the main section of the foot so as to release the fabric sections held by the main section of the foot alongside of the leading-in channel.

From the above it will be apparent that I have provided a machine wherein the upturned edge portions of fabric sections to be joined are directed into a guiding channel in the presser foot, and regardless of whether these upturned sections are centered in the channel or not, they will be carried into proper position in the channel by the movable trimming blade, so that said trimmed edge portions are disposed in relation to each other so as to permit of a free turning down of one section beneath the other, without the use of any ribs or guides of any character on the throat plate of the machine. This greatly simplifies the handling of the material and the proper feeding of the material to the machine. As soon as the edge portions are positioned and trimmed by the trimming blades, then the section which is to be turned underneath is positively turned down into its horizontal position, and the edge portion which is to be placed thereon, is subsequently positively laid down on to the underneath section.

The fabric sections are positively turned down through the cooperation of the walls of the channel, the projecting portions carried by the presser foot, and extending into the channel, and the trimming blades; the stationary blade determining the positioning of the edges when they are trimmed, and the movable blade bringing the section of fabric adjacent said movable blade over against the stationary blade. The presser foot is provided with a yielding section, which greatly aids in the stitching of garments wherein the number of layers on one side of the seam may vary relative to the number of layers on the other side of the seam. As the yielding section of the foot moves to accommodate the increased thickness underneath it, it will also operate to position the turning down member carried thereby, so as to give a free space for the increased thickness, and thereby permit the free feeding of the fabric with a positive placing of the fabric sections in overlapped relation to each other. It is understood, of course, that when the fabric sections are turned down into overlapped relation, one trimmed edge is just inside of one row of needle thread loops on one face of the material, while the other trimmed edge is just inside of the other outside row of needle thread loops on the other face of the material. The looper thread joining the needle loops beneath the material, and the cross thread joining the needle threads above the material, form a covering stitch for the lapped edge portions of the fabric sections, and the center needle, when three needles are used, will pass through both of the lapped sections and aid in joining the same.

It is obvious that minor changes in the details of construction and the arrangement of the parts may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of a plurality of needles, horizontally disposed trimming blades arranged in advance of said needles, a presser foot having an opening for the needles and a guiding channel extending from the front end of the presser foot to a point in front of the opening, said guiding

channel being adapted to receive the upturned edge portions of fabric sections for directing the same to the trimming blades, said presser foot having means for turning the trimmed edge portions into overlapped relation to each other, said trimming blades being disposed relative to the guiding channel so that the line of cutting is at one side of the guiding channel whereby the edge portion of the fabric section which is to be folded underneath, is substantially vertical, when trimmed, while the edge portion of the other fabric section lies in an inclined position from the bottom of the presser foot to the line of trimming so as to provide a free space beneath said edge portion for the turning down of the edge portion of the other fabric section.

2. The combination of a plurality of needles, horizontally disposed trimming blades arranged in advance of said needles, a presser foot having an opening for the needles and a guiding channel extending from the front end of the presser foot to a point in front of the opening, said guiding channel being adapted to receive the upturned edge portions of fabric sections for directing the same to the trimming blades, said presser foot having means for turning the trimmed edge portions into overlapped relation to each other, one of said trimming blades being stationary and fixed to the presser foot, with the trimming edge thereof in line with the adjacent wall of the guiding channel, so that the edge portion of the fabric section adjacent the stationary trimming blade, and which is folded underneath, is substantially vertical when trimmed, while the edge portion of the other fabric section lies in an inclined position from the bottom of the presser foot to the line of trimming.

3. The combination of a plurality of needles, horizontally disposed trimming blades arranged in advance of said needles, a presser foot having an opening for the needles, and a guiding channel extending from the front end of the presser foot to a point in front of the opening, said guiding channel being adapted to receive the upturned edge portions of fabric sections for directing the same to the trimming blades, one of said trimming blades being stationary and secured to said presser foot so that its cutting edge is in line with the adjacent wall of the guiding channel, whereby the edge portion of the fabric section adjacent said stationary blade is substantially vertical when trimmed, while the edge portion of the other fabric section lies in an inclined position from the bottom of the presser foot at the other side of the guiding channel to the line of trimming, said presser foot having a laterally projecting member extending into said guiding channel on the side of the channel adjacent the stationary blade and directly in rear thereof for turning down said vertically arranged edge portion beneath the inclined edge portion.

4. The combination of a plurality of needles, horizontally disposed trimming blades arranged in advance of said needles, a presser foot having an opening for the needles, and a guiding channel extending from the front end of the presser foot to a point in front of the opening, said guiding channel being adapted to receive the upturned edge portions of fabric sections for directing the same to the trimming blades, one of said trimming blades being stationary and secured to said presser foot so that its cutting edge is in line with the adjacent wall of the guiding channel, whereby the edge portion of the fabric section adjacent said stationary blade is substantially vertical when trimmed, while the edge portion of the other fabric section lies in an inclined position from the bottom of the presser foot at the other side of the guiding channel to the line of trimming, said presser foot having a laterally projecting member extending into said guiding channel on the side of the channel adjacent the stationary blade and directly in rear thereof for turning down said vertically arranged edge portion beneath the inclined edge portion, said presser foot having a portion projecting laterally into the guiding channel from the other side thereof, and in rear and above said first-named projection for turning down the inclined portion of the fabric section on to the underneath portion.

5. The combination of a plurality of needles, horizontally disposed trimming blades arranged in advance of said needles, a presser foot having a main section and an auxiliary yielding section, said presser foot having an opening for the needles, and said sections being spaced at the forward portions thereof to form a guiding channel terminating in front of the opening for the needles, one of said trimming blades being stationary and mounted on the main section of the presser foot, with its cutting edge in line with the adjacent wall of the guiding channel, said main section of the presser foot having a laterally projecting downwardly curved member directly in rear of the stationary blade for engaging and turning down the edge portion adjacent said stationary blade, and said yielding section of the presser foot having a portion projecting laterally therefrom in rear of and above the first-named projecting portion for engaging the other edge portion of the fabric section for turning the same down on to the underneath section.

6. The combination of a plurality of needles, horizontally disposed trimming

blades arranged in advance of said needles, a presser foot having a main section and an auxiliary yielding section, said presser foot having an opening for the needles, and said sections being spaced at the forward portions thereof to form a guiding channel terminating in front of the opening for the needles, one of said trimming blades being stationary and mounted on the main section of the presser foot, with its cutting edge in line with the adjacent wall of the guiding channel, said main section of the presser foot having a laterally projecting downwardly curved member directly in rear of the stationary blade for engaging and turning down the edge portion adjacent said stationary blade, and said yielding section of the presser foot having a portion projecting laterally therefrom in rear of and above the first-named projecting portion for engaging the other edge portion of the fabric section for turning the same down on to the underneath section, the wall of said guiding channel adjacent the yielding section being located in a line disposed at some distance away from the needle opening whereby the edge portion of the fabric section adjacent said yielding section when in trimmed position extends in an inclined direction across the guiding channel so that the same is raised to facilitate the turning down of the other edge portion.

7. The combination of a plurality of needles, horizontally disposed trimming blades arranged in advance of said needles, a presser foot having a main section and an auxiliary yielding section, said presser foot having an opening for the needles, and said sections being spaced at the forward portions thereof to form a guiding channel terminating in front of the opening for the needles, one of said trimming blades being stationary and mounted on the main section of the presser foot, with its cutting edge in line with the adjacent wall of the guiding channel, said main section of the presser foot having a laterally projecting downwardly curved member directly in rear of the stationary blade for engaging and turning down the edge portion adjacent said stationary blade, and said yielding section of the presser foot having a portion projecting laterally therefrom in rear of and above the first-named projecting portion for engaging the other edge portion of the fabric section for turning the same down on to the underneath section, said yielding section of the presser foot having stitch fingers extending into the opening for the needles located in rear of the projection carried thereby for turning down the fabric section.

8. A presser foot for sewing machines comprising a supporting shank, a main section rigidly connected to said shank, a yielding section supported by said shank, said presser foot having an opening between its sections for the needles, the forward portions of said sections being spaced to form a guiding channel terminating in front of said opening for the needles, a stationary trimming blade carried by the presser foot with the cutting edge thereof in line with one wall of the guiding channel, a member projecting laterally into the guiding channel and disposed directly in rear of said stationary blade, and a member carried by said yielding presser foot section and projecting into said guiding channel in rear of and above said first-named projection.

9. A presser foot for sewing machines comprising a supporting shank, a main section rigidly connected to said shank, a yielding section supported by said shank, said presser foot having an opening between its sections for the needles, the forward portions of said sections being spaced to form a guiding channel terminating in front of said opening for the needles, a stationary trimming blade carried by the presser foot with the cutting edge thereof in line with one wall of the guiding channel, a member projecting laterally into the guiding channel and disposed directly in rear of said stationary blade, a member carried by said yielding presser foot section and projecting into said guiding channel in rear of and above said first-named projection, the wall of said guiding channel adjacent said yielding section of the presser foot being disposed in a line considerably at one side of the opening for the needles, and the other wall of said guiding channel being disposed in a line passing through the opening for the needles.

10. A presser foot for sewing machines comprising a supporting shank, a main section rigidly connected to said shank, a yielding section supported by said shank, said presser foot having an opening between its sections for the needles, the forward portions of said sections being spaced to form a guiding channel terminating in front of said opening for the needles, a stationary trimming blade carried by the presser foot with the cutting edge thereof in line with one wall of the guiding channel, a member projecting laterally into the guiding channel and disposed directly in rear of said stationary blade, a member carried by said yielding presser foot section and projecting into said guiding channel in rear of and above said first-named projection, said yielding presser foot section being provided with a plurality of stitch fingers projecting into said opening for the needles.

11. The combination of a plurality of needles, horizontally disposed trimming blades arranged in advance of said needles one of said trimming blades being station-

ary and the other movable, a presser foot having an opening for the needles and a guiding channel extending from the front end of the presser foot to a point in front of the opening, said guiding channel being adapted to receive the upturned edge portions of the fabric sections for directing them to the trimming blades and for directing the same from the trimming blades to the needles, the walls of said guiding channel being so disposed relative to the trimming blades that one wall is substantially in alignment with the stationary trimming blade, said wall being provided with means for forcibly turning the trimmed edge portion adjacent said wall underneath the other edge portion for the lapping of the same.

12. The combination of a plurality of needles, horizontally disposed trimming blades arranged in advance of said needles one of said trimming blades being stationary and the other movable, a presser foot having an opening for the needles and a guiding channel extending from the front end of the presser foot to a point in front of the opening, said guiding channel being adapted to receive the upturned edge portions of the fabric sections for directing them to the trimming blades and for directing the same from the trimming blades to the needles, the walls of said guiding channel being so disposed relative to the trimming blades that one wall is substantially in alignment with the stationary trimming blade, said wall being provided with means for forcibly turning the trimmed edge portion adjacent said wall underneath the other edge portion for the lapping of the same, said presser foot having a yielding portion and a solid portion, the yielding portion forming one side of the channel and one side and a portion of the front of said needle opening.

13. The combination of a plurality of needles, a presser foot having a guiding channel extending from the front end of the presser foot to a point in front of an opening in the presser foot for the needles and receiving the upturned edge portions of fabric sections, a stationary trimming blade and having its cutting edge disposed at one side of the guiding channel and close to the wall thereof and a horizontally moving trimming blade cooperating therewith to trim said upturned edge portions, said presser foot having means operating in conjunction with said trimming blades, whereby the upturned edge portion of the fabric section adjacent the stationary trimming blade is turned down to horizontal position, and the other edge portion of the fabric sections turned down on top of the same prior to the stitching of the fabric sections.

14. A presser foot for sewing machines comprising a supporting shank, a main section rigidly connected to said shank, a yielding section supported by said shank, said presser foot having an opening between its sections for the needles, said yielding section having a projecting portion extending in front of the needles and provided with stitch fingers adapted to extend between the needles in a multiple needle sewing machine, the sections of said presser foot in front of said projecting portion on the yielding section being spaced for receiving and directing the upturned edge portions of fabric sections.

15. A presser foot for sewing machines comprising a supporting shank, a main section rigidly connected to said shank, a yielding section supported by said shank, said presser foot having an opening between its sections for the needles, said yielding section having a projecting portion extending in front of the needles and provided with stitch fingers adapted to extend between the needles in a multiple needle sewing machine, the sections of said presser foot in front of said projecting portion on the yielding section being spaced for receiving and directing the upturned edge portions of fabric sections, said projecting portion carrying the stitched fingers being detachably connected to said yielding section of the foot.

16. A presser foot for sewing machines comprising a supporting shank, a main section rigidly connected to said shank, a yielding section supported by said shank, said presser foot having an opening between its sections for the needles, said yielding section having a projecting portion extending in front of the needles and provided with stitch fingers adapted to extend between the needles in a multiple needle sewing machine, the sections of said presser foot in front of said projecting portion on the yielding section being spaced for receiving and directing the upturned edge portions of fabric sections, the under face of said projecting portion carrying the stitch fingers being set in a plane slightly higher than the plane of the under face of the yielding section.

17. A presser foot for sewing machines comprising a supporting shank, a main section rigidly connected to said shank, a yielding section supported by said shank, said presser foot having an opening between its sections for the needles, said yielding section having a projecting portion extending in front of the needles and provided with stitch fingers adapted to extend between the needles in a multiple needle sewing machine, the sections of said presser foot in front of said projecting portion on the yielding section being spaced for receiving and directing the upturned edge portions of fabric sections, the under face of said projecting por-

tion carrying the stitch fingers being set in a plane slightly higher than the plane of the under face of the yielding section, said yielding section being movable so that the plane of its under face is either below or above the plane of the under face of the main section.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

JOSEPH BERGER.