

(No Model.)

J. P. LAVIGNE.

ATTACHMENT HOLDING DEVICE FOR USE ON SEWING MACHINES.

No. 326,302.

Patented Sept. 15, 1885.

Fig. 1

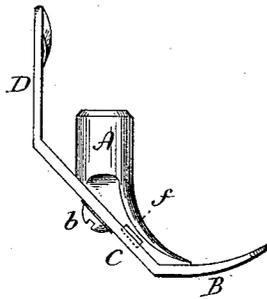


Fig. 2

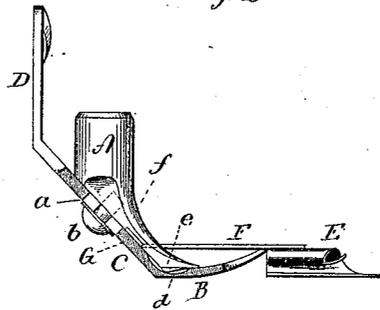


Fig. 3

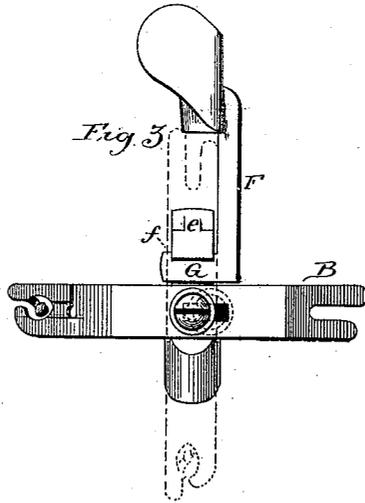
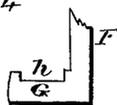


Fig. 4



Witnesses.

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JOSEPH P. LAVIGNE, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO JANE HALLIWELL, OF SAME PLACE.

ATTACHMENT-HOLDING DEVICE FOR USE ON SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 326,302, dated September 15, 1885.

Application filed June 25, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH P. LAVIGNE, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Attachment-Holding Device for use on Sewing-Machines; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view of the presser-foot arranged for ordinary sewing; Fig. 2, a partial section of the presser-foot, showing the attachment applied; Fig. 3, an under side view of the presser-foot and attachment applied, the presser-foot turned to one side for the introduction or removal of the attachment; Fig. 4, the arm of the attachment and finger detached, showing the construction to engage with the recess between the presser-foot and socket.

This invention relates to that class of attachments which are adapted to be secured in rear of the presser-foot of the sewing-machine, and so that the work passes from the attachment directly beneath the presser-foot.

In many cases the presser-foot is formed as a part of the attachment, and so that the general presser-foot of the machine is required to be removed to apply the attachment.

The object of my invention is to adapt this class of attachments to be secured by means of the presser-foot in use on the machine for ordinary work; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

In illustrating my invention I show a convertible presser-foot—that is to say, a presser-foot arranged so that in one position it may serve for ordinary work—that is, as a common presser-foot, but turned to the other position will present a hemmer into position for work—a well-known construction; and in the illustration A represents the socket-piece, which is attached to the presser-foot bar; B, the presser-foot proper, which is formed as a part of a body, C, standing at an angle to the presser-foot, the other end terminating in a hemmer or like device, D, the said presser-foot B and

device D being at the same angle to the body C, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2.

The socket-piece A is constructed with an inclined under face corresponding to the required incline for the body C of the presser-foot, and through the body C is a longitudinal slot, *a*, through which a suitable screw, *b*, is introduced into the socket-piece to hold the body up to its place on the socket-piece. On the upper face of the foot is a central recess, *d*, and on the under side of the socket-piece is a corresponding projection, *e*, adapted to enter the recess *d* in the foot when turned to its proper position, and so as to prevent transverse movement of the foot. When at work, the slot *a* permits longitudinal movement of the body C, to permit the recess *d* to pass onto or away from the said projection *e*, and when separated the presser-foot may be turned to bring the hemmer or device D into its place, so that either the presser-foot B or device D may be employed as occasion may require. So far this is a common and well-known construction, and the convertible presser-foot does not constitute an essential feature of my invention.

Upon the inclined face of the socket-piece a transverse recess, *f*, is formed to receive the attachment. As represented in the drawings, the attachment is a hemmer, E, from which an arm, F, extends, and at its end the arm is turned at right angles to form a finger, G, corresponding in width and thickness to the recess *f* upon the inclined surface of the socket-piece. When it is required to apply the attachment or hemmer E, the presser-foot proper is turned to one side, as seen in Fig. 3, and so as to expose the recess *f*. Into this recess the finger G is set, as seen in Fig. 3, and then the presser-foot is returned to place, as seen in Fig. 2, and in broken lines, Fig. 3, the body C of the presser-foot passing over the finger which lies in the recess, and so as to secure it therein and hold it in its proper position with relation to the presser-foot.

To prevent possible transverse movement of the attachment, the finger G is constructed with a recess, *h*, (see Fig. 4,) on one side, corresponding to the width of the inclined surface of the socket-piece, and so as to interlock therewith, as seen in Fig. 3, or any suitable locking device may be formed between the

socket-piece and finger to prevent such transverse movement.

When the attachment is thus applied, the work proceeds in the usual manner, passing through the attachment, thence beneath the presser-foot, the attachment always maintaining its proper relation to the presser-foot and needle.

The presser-foot need not necessarily be a convertible foot—that is to say, the inclined body may only extend so far up the inclined surface as to make its attachment thereto, and permit it to be turned to one side for the introduction of the attachment on the inclined surface, and between that inclined surface and the body of the presser-foot.

It will be understood that the recess may be made in the body of the presser-foot instead of in the socket-piece, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 1, it only being essential that there shall be a transverse recess between the surface of the socket and the corresponding surface of the presser-foot, so as to inclose the finger which extends transversely from the arm of the attachment.

I claim—

1. The combination of the socket-piece A, the presser-foot B, constructed with a body, C, pivoted to the socket-piece, and so as to turn therefrom to the right or left, the attachment

to be applied constructed with an arm, F, having a transverse finger, G, extending therefrom, the body of the presser-foot and socket-piece constructed with a recess between them adapted to receive the said transverse finger and thereby support the attachment, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the socket-piece A, constructed with an inclined under face, the presser-foot B, constructed with a body, C, inclined to the presser-foot corresponding to the inclined surface of the socket-piece, the said body constructed with a slot; a, a pivot connecting said presser-foot through said slot with said socket-piece, the presser-foot also constructed with a recess, d, upon its upper face, and the socket-piece with a corresponding downward projection, e, the socket-piece and body of the presser-foot constructed with a transverse recess, f, between them, the attachment to be applied constructed with an arm, F, and with a transverse finger, G, adapted to be set into the recess between the body of the presser-foot and socket-piece, the said recess and finger constructed to interlock one with the other, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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