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P. JOECKEN & J. KOTZLOVSKY.

ATTACHMENT HOLDER FOR SEWING MACHINES.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 30, 1901.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

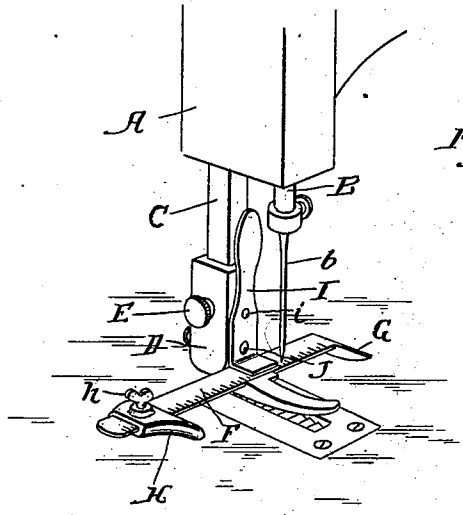


Fig. 2.

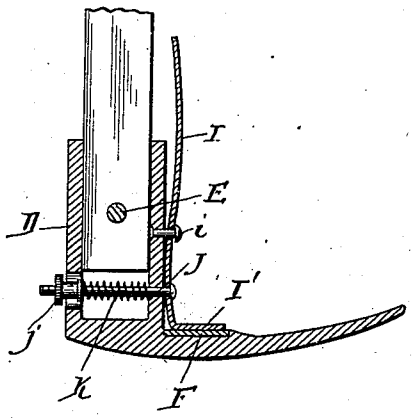


Fig. 3.

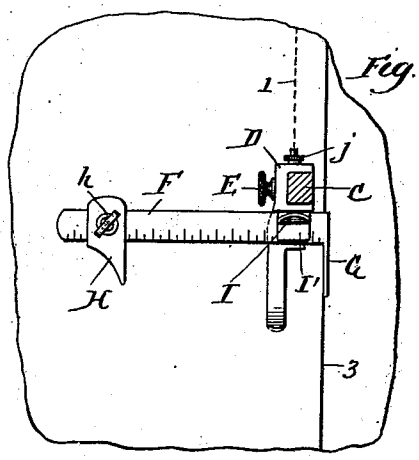


Fig. 5.

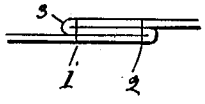
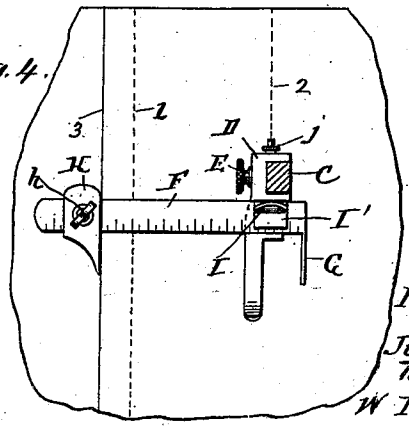


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ATTACHMENT-HOLDER FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 723,608, dated March 24, 1903.

Application filed January 30, 1901. Serial No. 45,349. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PETER JOECKEN and JULIUS KOTZLOVSKY, subjects of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Presser-Feet for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to a new and useful improvement in a combined presser-foot and guide for sewing-machines, and has for its object to provide a guide which is adapted to work in conjunction with a presser-foot for the purpose of guiding the material being operated upon, so as to obtain a straight line of stitching at an equal distance from any given edge.

With these ends in view this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, the construction and operation will now be described in detail, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of our invention, together with a portion of the sewing-machine head, needle, and needle-bar. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the presser-foot and guide. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the presser-foot and guide, the presser-bar being in section, showing the guide in position for stitching near the edge of the material; Fig. 4, a similar view of Fig. 3, showing the material after being turned around so that the edge will bear against the opposite end of the guide for stitching it a greater distance upon said edge; and Fig. 5 is a sectional view showing one manner of folding the material when a double line of stitching is required.

In carrying out our invention as here embodied A represents the head of the sewing-machine, B the needle-bar, and *b* the needle.

C is the presser-bar; D, the presser-foot, which is secured to the presser-bar in the ordinary manner by the set-screw E. The upper side of the presser-foot is channeled a distance equal to the thickness of a flat blade F, which is adapted to lie within this channel, which serves as a guide for the same. This flat blade F is adapted to slide transversely of the presser-foot within this channel and has formed on one end the turned-down portion G, which serves as a guide for the material upon one side, and upon the other end of the blade is the adjustable guide H, which is formed in such manner as to slide upon the blade and is adapted to be held in position by a set-screw *h*. The presser-foot is also limited in width on the inside at *x* to the feed-line or thereabout, in which the needle is located. By reason of the flat blade F being adjustable within the channel in the presser-foot the guide G can be set at various distances from the line of stitching, and the guide H upon the opposite end of the guide bar or blade F can be adjusted along the guide-bar F to various distances from the line of stitching, the guide-bar having graduations marked thereon to aid the operator in setting the guides.

For the purpose of releasing the guide-bar F, so as to adjust the same and also to hold the guide-bar in place after it is adjusted we provide the upright lever I, which is secured to the front of the upright socket of the presser-foot by the screw or rivet *i*. The lever I is allowed to have a slight movement upon the screw or rivet *i* by reason of the head of the rivet or screw *i* being at a greater distance from the socket than the thickness of the lever. The lower end of the lever I is bent at right angles to the upright portion thereof, so as to form the foot-piece I′, which is adapted to bear upon the upper side of the guide-bar F. Between the foot-piece I′ and the rivet or screw *i* we provide a pin J, which is secured in the lever I and passes rearwardly through the socket and has a head *j* at its rear end. A spring K surrounds the pin J and is adapted to exert pressure between the front wall of the socket and the head *j*. The lever I is bent in such a shape that the fulcrum-point is between the pin J and the screw or rivet *i*. Thus it will be seen that when the upper part of the lever is pressed rearward the foot-piece I′ will be lifted slightly from off of the guide-bar F, allow-

ing the same to be adjusted to any position. As soon as the lever I is released the spring K will return the lever to its normal position, causing the foot-piece I' to press tightly against the guide-bar F and hold the same in place.

Our invention is a great convenience where it is desired to form a line of stitching near the edge of the material, such as stitching the edges of coats, &c., for then the guide G can be set at the distance desired from the line of stitching, and when the sewing is to be commenced the edge is held in close contact with the inner surface of the guide G, and thus the line of stitching will be exactly parallel with such edge. When only one line of stitching is made, the second guide H is not used; but when a double line of stitching is desired, one line being near the edge or fold and another line a greater distance therefrom, the guide H is used and forms one of the principal features of our invention. A double line of stitching is commonly used when a fold is made in the cloth, such as illustrated in Fig. 5, one line of stitching being shown at 1 and another at line 2. When it is desired to sew the goods in such a manner, the fold will be made so that the edge 3 will be in a straight line. The goods is then set so that the guide G will be the distance from the needle that the line of stitching No. 1 is desired to be from the edge 3, and the guide H will be adjusted along the guide-bar F to the distance from the needle that it is desired to have the line of stitching No. 2 from the edge 3. The material is then placed beneath the presser-foot, so that the edge 3 will come in contact with the inner face of the guide G, and the line of stitching No. 1 is formed, which will be parallel with the edge 3. When the end of the stitching is reached, the goods is turned so as to bring the edge 3 against the inner face of the guide H, as illustrated in Fig. 4, and then as the sewing continues the line of stitching No. 2 will be formed, which will also be parallel with the edge 3. This is of great advantage, for if only a single guide was used when the end of the first line of stitching was reached the guide would have to be reset and the thread broken, as in that case the sewing would have to again commence at the same end as for the first line of stitching.

Of course it is not necessary to have an edge to guide the line of stitching, as the guides can be made to trace along a chalk-line or another line of stitching.

Of course we do not wish to be limited to the exact construction here shown, as slight modifications could be made without departing from the spirit of our invention, such as the mode of securing the guide-bar F in place or in the manner of placing the spring so as to exert tension upon the same.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new and useful is—

1. The combination with a presser-foot having a transverse groove in the upper side in close proximity to the shank of the presser-foot, of the gage-holding clamp consisting of the clamp shank and foot applied to the presser so as to rock forward and backward in a vertical plane, the tension-spring and pin connecting the clamp-shank near its foot to the presser-shank and means to confine the clamp in its vertical range.

2. The combination with a presser-foot having a transverse groove in the upper side, and being limited in width on the inside to the feed-line or thereabout in which the needle is located, of the gage-holding clamp consisting of the clamp shank and foot applied to the presser so as to rock forward and backward in a vertical plane, the tension-spring and pin connecting the clamp-shank near its foot to the presser-shank and means to confine the clamp in its vertical range.

3. In a combined pressure-foot and guide, a pressure-foot, having a channel, a guide slidable in the channel, a lever having an angular foot-piece bearing on the guide, a spring-pressed bolt connected to the lever and means for adjusting the tension on the lever substantially as described.

4. In a combined presser-foot and guide for sewing-machines, a presser-foot having a channel formed in its upper side, a guide-bar adapted to lie within and slide in said channel, a lever having a foot-piece, said foot-piece adapted to clamp the guide-bar in place by means of spring-pressure, said lever being fulcrumed upon the shank of the presser-foot so that when pressure is brought to bear against the upper end of the lever the foot-piece will be raised to release the guide-bar and allow adjustment thereof, a guide formed with or secured to one end of the guide-bar on one side of the presser-foot, a guide located upon the other end of the guide-bar, said guide adapted to be adjusted longitudinally of said guide-bar, graduations represented upon the upper face of the guide-bar, substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto affixed our signatures in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PETER JOECKEN.
JULIUS KOTZLOVSKY.

Witnesses:
MARY E. HAMER,
L. W. MORRISON.