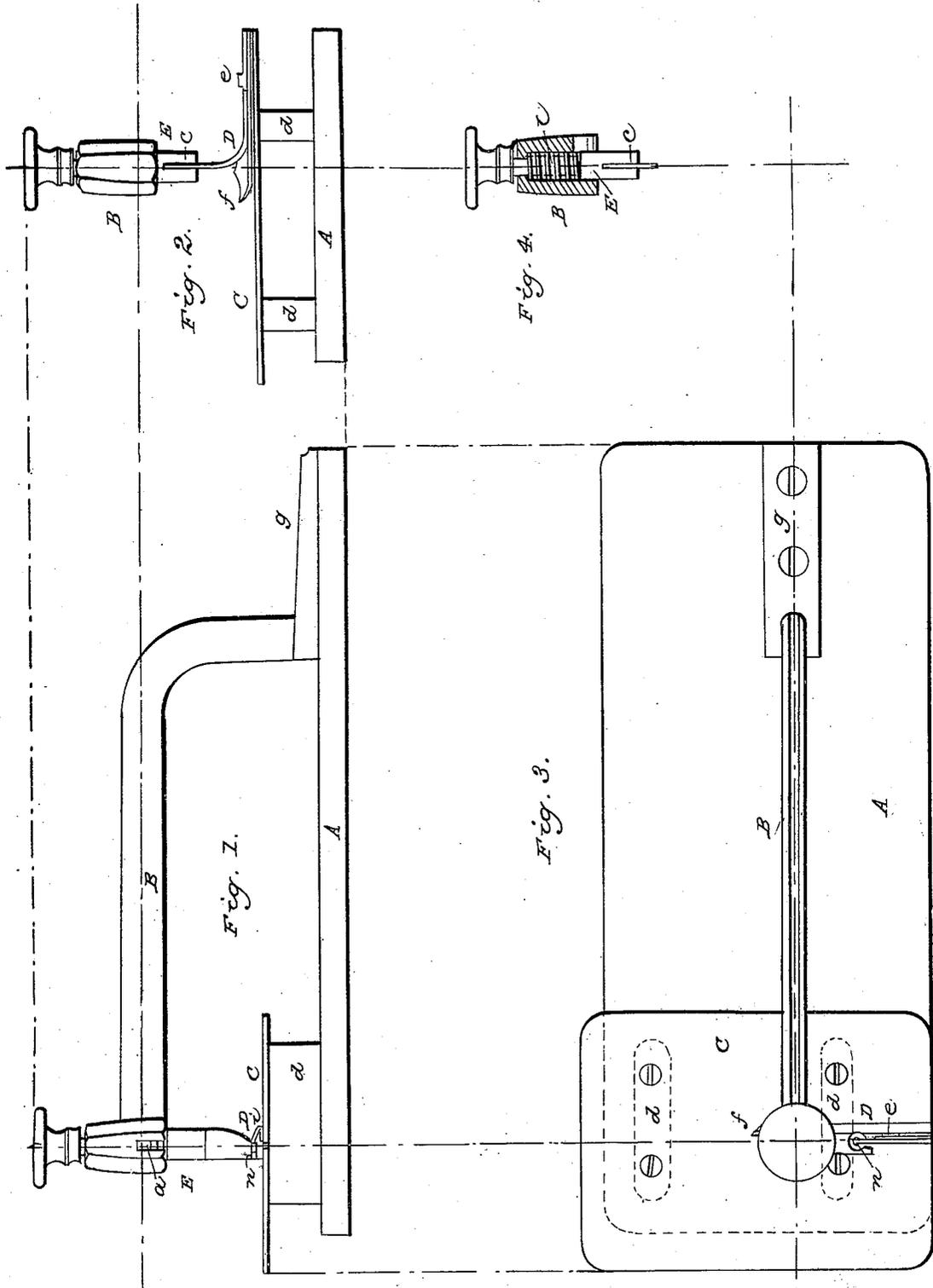


W. B. BISHOP.  
Sewing Machine Guide.

No. 16,429.

Patented Jan'y 20, 1857.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM B. BISHOP, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN GUIDES FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 16,429, dated January 20, 1857.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM B. BISHOP, of Brooklyn, Kings county, State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Stitching-Gage to Apply to Sewing-Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, figures, and letters of reference thereon, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a sewing-machine, but an end elevation of the gage. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of it. Fig. 3 is a top view of the gage as placed upon a machine. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the arm B, to which is attached the gage in such a manner as to allow a yielding movement for variable thicknesses or inequalities in the goods sewed.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the drawings.

The nature of my invention consists in so arranging and applying an elongated grooved shoe or foot pad to sewing-machines as that the goods may be stitched at a uniform and even distance from the edge, thus rendering a sewing-machine with the use of my gage automatic for straight work.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will describe its construction and operation.

A is the base or table of a sewing-machine. B is an arm secured to the base, as shown, by screws at *g*. C is the plate of the machine, secured upon bars *d d*, on which the goods rest. D is the elongated grooved shoe. E is a rod, which slides vertically in the head of the arm B, and to which is attached the shoe by means of the flat rod *c*, as shown plainly in Fig. 2. Within the arm B there is a helical spring around the rod E, which serves to hold the shoe upon the goods to be stitched by its pressure, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4. The rod E, to which is attached the grooved shoe, is kept from turning by means of the slot in the head of the arm B and pin in the rod E, as seen in Fig. 1 at *a*. The shape of the grooved shoe is plainly seen in Figs. 1 and 2, and has

one end, at which the goods enter to commence stitching, turned up, (see *f*; Fig. 2,) so that any inequalities in the cloth would readily pass under. On this shoe is a small projection, *e*, which serves to keep the goods upon the back side from falling over to catch the needle or impede their progress while passing under or through the shoe.

Operation: The goods are placed with the doubled edge in the groove *i*. (See Fig. 1.) The needle then passes down through the small hole in the shoe or pressure pad at *n*, and as the cloth or material to be sewed will rest upon or over the feed apparatus the goods will regularly progress in a straight line with but little or no care from the operator.

I am aware of the patent of H. W. Dickinson, of May 15, 1855, wherein are used grooves in the under or bottom side of the pressure-pad for the purpose of stitching cords in work, and I therefore claim no part, device, or thing claimed by him.

I am also aware of the patent of John B. Nichols, January 30, 1835, for a binding attachment which has a semi-elliptical groove, through which the binding passes to double it around goods preparatory to sewing it thereon, and that said gage is rendered adjustable, and I therefore claim nothing patented to him; but

I claim—

An elongated pressure bar or foot having therein a flat groove to receive the edge of the center or button-hole plait of shirt-bosoms, and also a straight bearing-surface, forming the under and guiding surface for the other seams or plaits of shirt-bosoms, whereby I am enabled to stitch continuous straight seams in shirt-bosoms at a rapid speed and perfectly straight without any care or help from the operator, the whole being constructed, arranged, and operating as set forth.

WM. B. BISHOP. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

C. A. DURGIN,  
W. D. GUEST.