H. MICHELSEN.

PRESSER FOOT FOR SOLE STITCHING MECHANISMS.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 22, 1910.

989,511.

Patented Apr. 11, 1911

Fig. 1.

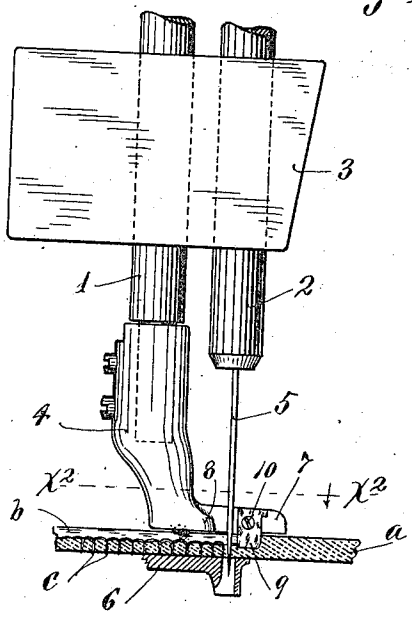


Fig. 2.

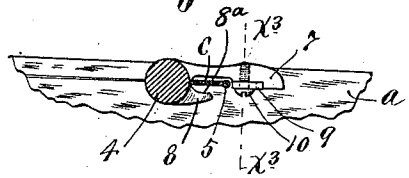
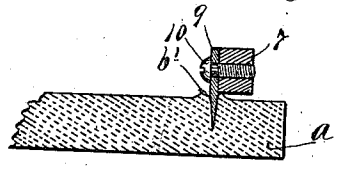


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PRESSER-FOOT FOR SOLE-STITCHING MECHANISMS.

989,511. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 11, 1911.

Application filed April 22, 1910. Serial No. 556,968.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HANS MICHELSEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Presser-Feet for Sole-Stitching Mechanisms; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has for its object to provide an improved presser foot for a shoe sole stitching mechanism and, to this end, it consists of the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and defined in the claims.

Particularly, this invention is designed as an improvement on the improved presser foot disclosed and broadly claimed in my prior co-pending application S. N. 524,813, filed October 27th, 1909, and allowed April 8th, 1910. In the said prior application, the improved presser foot was provided with a so-called toe extended obliquely across the stitching line at the rear of the needle and engageable with the upturned rib of a stitching crease and operative thereon to press the said rib back into the crease over the formed stitches. The present improved presser foot not only accomplishes this result, but is further provided with a crease forming chisel or wedge blade located in front of the needle and adapted to form the crease for the stitches.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate my invention, like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in side elevation, showing portions of the sewing machine with my improved presser foot applied thereto, some parts being sectioned and some parts being broken away; Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken on the line x^2 x^2 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical section taken on the line x^3 x^3 of Fig. 2.

Of the parts of the machine, the numeral 1 indicates the presser bar, the numeral 2 the needle bar, the numeral 3 a guide for the parts 1 and 2, the numeral 4 the presser foot, the numeral 5 the needle, and the numeral 6 the needle plate, which latter may be assumed to be connected in the customary way to the so-called machine cap, not shown.

The character *a* indicates an ordinary shoe sole, the vamp of the shoe not being illustrated.

The stitching crease is indicated by the character *b*, the same, when open, being formed by upturned ribs b^1.

In Fig. 1, the stitches are indicated at *c*.

The improved presser foot, as preferably formed, is provided with a relatively long toe 7 and a relatively short toe 8, the under surfaces of both of which lie in the same plane and are adapted to engage with the flat upper surface of the sole *a*. The inner edge of the short toe 8 extends obliquely from and in respect to the rib *b* so that, as the work 2 is moved rearward, the said toe will close the said rib over the stitches and close the crease. As shown in Fig. 2, the inner edge of the short toe 8 is thus made oblique by rounding the same at 8^a in the vicinity of the point where it joins the lower end of the presser foot 4, but I do not, of course, limit myself to this exact way of making the said edge of the short toe 8 oblique in respect to the line of crease formed by the blade 9.

Just in front of the needle, the crease forming chisel or wedge blade 9 is rigidly secured to the long toe 7, preferably by a small screw 10. This chisel 9, at its front and lower edges, is very sharp and is wedge-shaped so that, when forced into the leather of the sole, it will cut a proper stitching crease. When the machine is in action, the presser foot is, as is well known, intermittently and rapidly raised and lowered and, for this reason, the lower edge of the chisel or blade 9 should be made sharp and wedge-shaped.

What I claim is:

1. In a stitching mechanism, a presser foot provided in front of the needle with a crease forming chisel or blade, and provided with an oblique crease closing edge located at the rear of the needle and entirely above the exposed operative portion of said chisel blade, substantially as described.

2. In a stitching mechanism, a presser foot having a relatively long and relatively short

toe, and a chisel or wedge blade applied to the said long toe in front of the needle, the said short toe being located at the rear of the needle and serving to close the crease formed by said chisel, after the stitches have been formed in the crease, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HANS MICHELSEN.

Witnesses:
ALICE V. SWANSON,
HARRY D. KILGORE.