Dec. 10, 1929. M. E. JOHNSON 1,739,397

SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENT

Filed Feb. 23, 1927

Fig. 1.

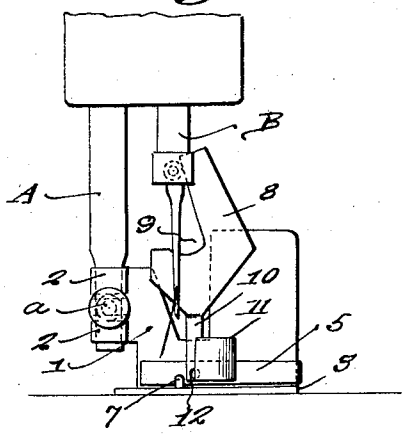


Fig. 2.

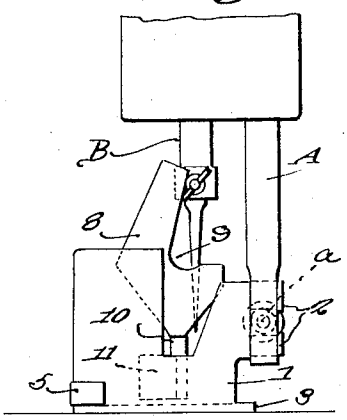


Fig. 3.

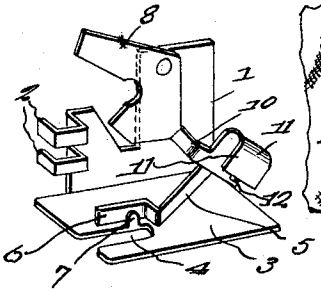


Fig. 7.

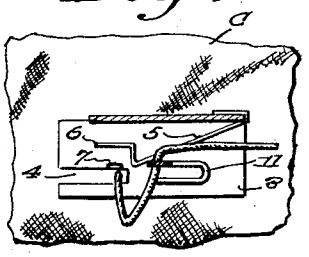


Fig. 6.

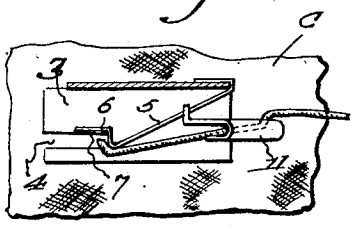


Fig. 4.

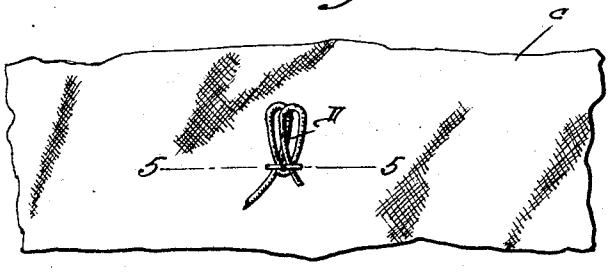


Fig. 5.



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WITNESS:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

MAUDE E. JOHNSON, OF ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO

SEWING-MACHINE ATTACHMENT

Application filed February 23, 1927. Serial No. 170,323.

This invention relates to an attachment for a sewing machine, the general object of the invention being to provide means actuated by the reciprocatory movement of the needle carrier to form loops in yarn or the like and to so position the loops that they will be sewn to a fabric by the needle of the machine which operates in the ordinary manner.

This attachment can be used for forming rugs by placing the rows of loops close together and it may also be used for decorating dress goods and the like.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing my invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which: —

Figure 1 is a view of a portion of a sewing machine showing my invention in use.

Figure 2 is a view of the opposite side of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the device itself.

Figure 4 is a view showing how the loops are sewn to the cloth.

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

Figures 6 and 7 are horizontal sectional views showing how the loops are formed.

In these views, 1 indicates an angle-shaped member which is adapted to be substituted for the presser foot of a sewing machine, the vertical portion of said member 1 being formed with the hooks 2 which embrace the presser foot post A of the sewing machine and receive between them the set screw *a* so that the device is attached to the post in the same manner that the presser foot was attached. By changing the shape and position of these hooks, the device can be made to fit various makes of sewing machines. The foot part 3 of the member 1 is provided with a notch 4 in its front part through which the needle passes and a spring strip 5 is fastened to the rear of the vertical part of the said member 1 and extends at an angle across the foot part 3, the free end of the spring being provided with an offset part 6 formed by bending the spring twice and this offset part is adapted to engage a stop projection 7 formed on the foot part adjacent the slot 4. This arrangement will hold the bent part of the spring just beyond the inner end of the notch, as clearly shown in Figure 3. A plate 8 is pivoted to the vertical part of the angle member and the said plate is provided with a recess 9 for receiving a part of the needle carrier B of the sewing machine so that the plate will be rocked by the reciprocatory movement of the said needle carrier. The lower part of the plate is formed with an arm 10 which is of angle shape and has its lower part broadened and bent into a U-shaped piece 11 which has an eye 12 at the lower corner of its inner limb.

After the device has been placed on a sewing machine, yarn or the like is threaded through the eye 12, with the end of the yarn passing through the notch 4 so that it will be sewn to the cloth C or other fabric by the sewing machine when the same begins to operate. As the plate 8 is rocked back and forth by the reciprocatory movement of the needle carrier, the U-shaped member 11 will form loops in the yarn, as shown at D, and as these loops are brought above the notch by the U-shaped member, the needle will pass through portions of the yarn and thus sew the loops to the cloth. The spring 5 tends to move the loops to the right so that the loops will extend in the same direction and as the U-shaped member approaches the notch, it will push the spring back out of its way. As the U-shaped member moves backwardly, it will reeve a section of the yarn, as shown in Figure 6, and then as it moves forwardly, it will loop this part, as shown in Figure 7, and the outer limb of the U-shaped member will help the inner portion to move the loop forwardly into sewing position, the loop being prevented from folding to the left by the spring 5.

From the foregoing it will be seen that I

have provided simple means for forming yarn or the like into loops and permitting the loops to be sewn to a cloth or the like by a sewing machine. By placing the rows of loops close together, a rug can be formed and when this is done, the loops will stand practically straight. By placing the loops in single rows or otherwise arranging the loops, they can be used as an ornament for a dress or other garment or article.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of my invention will be readily apparent.

I desire it to be understood that I may make changes in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claim.

What I claim is:—

An attachment for a sewing machine comprising an angle member adapted to be substituted for the presser foot of the machine, the foot or horizontal part of said member having a needle receiving notch therein, a forked member pivoted to the vertical part of said member and having its prongs engaged by the needle carrier of the machine, whereby the forked member will be rocked when the machine is in operation, an arm extending horizontally and outwardly from the forked member and over the foot part of the angle member, said arm having a rearwardly extending depending part which is enlarged and bent into U-shape, said U-shaped part having an eye in its inner limb at the front thereof through which yarn or the like is threaded so that rocking movement of the arm and its U-shaped part will form loops in the yarn and will place the looped portions under the needle so that they will be sewn to cloth passing through the machine, a spring member attached to the rear of the vertical part of the angle member and extending forwardly and outwardly with an offset part located adjacent the inner end of the notch and acting to force the loops toward the outer side of the foot part of the angle member, and a projection at the edge of the notch for limiting outward movement of the spring member.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

MAUDE E. JOHNSON.