

(No Model.)

T. S. MAXWELL.

ATTACHMENT HOLDER FOR SEWING MACHINES.

No. 468,153.

Patented Feb. 2, 1892.

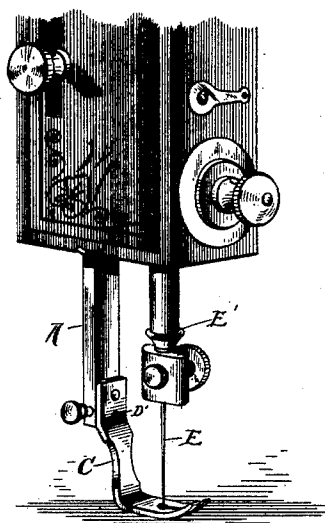


Fig. 1.

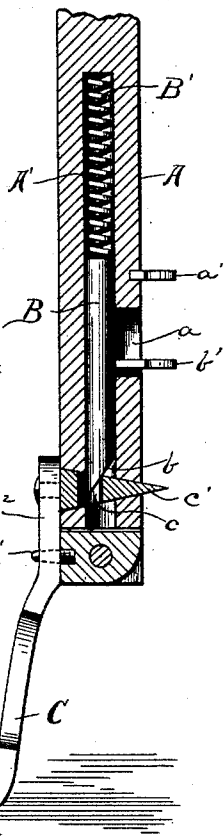


Fig. 2.

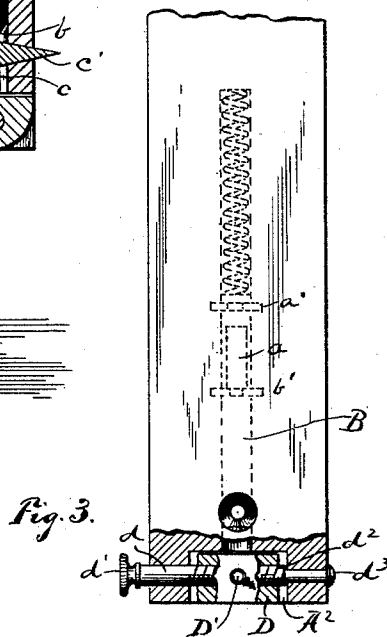


Fig. 3.

Witnesses.

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THOMAS S. MAXWELL, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

ATTACHMENT-HOLDER FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,153, dated February 2, 1892.

Application filed January 23, 1891. Serial No. 378,796. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS S. MAXWELL, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachment-Holders for Sewing-Machines; 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 pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in attachment-holders for sewing-machines; and it consists in certain features of construction and in combination of parts hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

Heretofore the different presser-bar attachments—such, for instance, as presser-foot, braider, hemmer, tucker, &c.—have usually been connected with the presser-bar, respectively, by means of a sleeve adapted to embrace the cylindrical section of the presser-bar, the different attachments being provided with set-screws for holding them in position and in adjustment relative to the needle. Some of these attachments were not frequently used, and when laid aside the set-screws were liable to be lost. Any one of these attachments having been secured to the presser-bar, if the attachment required adjustment relative to the needle the set-screw had to be loosened, and the adjustment consisted in turning the attachment on the presser-bar as an axis. Hence there was no certainty that the attachment when adjusted relative to the needle would be at right angles to or parallel with the line of the feed. In view of these difficulties, I have devised the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a view in perspective. Fig. 2 is an elevation in central section. Fig. 3 is a front side elevation.

A represents the presser-bar, the same being preferably rectangular in cross-section and having a longitudinal central bore A' extending from the lower end upward for some distance, as shown. In the upper section of this bore is located a spring B', preferably of the spiral variety shown, this spring serving as a backing for the dog or lock B. Member B is usually a round pin fitting nicely but easily in the bore of the presser-

bar and having a beveled lower end, the incline thereof *b* facing rearward. Member B has attached a lateral pin *b'*, serving as a handle, this pin extending out through a slot *a* of the presser-bar. The presser-bar just above slot *a* is provided with laterally-projecting pin *a'*, that serves as a rest on which to place a thumb or finger when it becomes necessary to raise the dog by means of pin *b'*.

C represents one of the presser-bar attachments—for instance, the presser-foot, as shown—this attachment having a rearwardly-projecting conical shank *c'*, that fits in a corresponding hole in the presser-bar, this shank having a vertical hole or slot, as at *c*, for receiving the point of a dog or lock B, the arrangement being such that the incline *b* of the dog engages the rear end wall of slot *c*, thereby locking the shank with the parts in position, whereby shoulder C² of the attachment abuts the face of the presser-bar. The dog fits so loosely laterally in slot *c* that the attachment may be oscillated a limited distance on the shank as an axis. The presser-bar has a slot A² at the lower end thereof, the slot extending from the face of the bar rearward, and in this slot operates a block D, the block being mounted on a screw *d*, the screw having a thumb-piece of some kind, as at *d'*, for rotating the screw, the end-thrust of the screw being sustained by shoulder *d*² and cap *d*³. By rotating the screw in the one direction or the other block D is moved in the slot to the right hand or to the left, as required, in adjusting the attachment C. Block D is provided with a forwardly-projecting pin D', preferably conical, this pin being adapted to enter a corresponding hole in the rearward face of the presser-bar attachment. Therefore by moving block D in the one direction or the other attachment C is correspondingly swung on its axis (shank *c'*) in the same direction, as may be necessary in adjusting the attachment to the line of the needle.

The needle and needle-bar are shown, respectively, at E and E' in Fig. 1. The shifting of attachment C to bring it in proper position relative to the needle does not in the least affect the alignment of the attachment relative to the line of the feed. Such adjustment of the attachment is of course but slight and may be done in a moment and with ac-

curacy by manipulating screw *d*, and this, too, without loosening the locking mechanism.

The different attachments of the presser-bar, presser-foot, braider, hemmer, tucker, and what not are all provided with shanks *c'*, shoulders *C'*, and holes for receiving pin *D'*, and when these attachments are laid aside there is no screw or other detachable part to be lost off. By first raising the dog the attachment can be drawn forward and removed in a moment and can be as quickly returned to its place on the presser-bar and the free end of shank *c'* snubbing back the dog in entering the shank; otherwise the dog is raised by hand in entering the shank. Any vibration of the machine only tends to lock the attachment more firmly in place by means of the spring-backed lock or dog *B*, the spring of course acting in concert with the gravity of the dog.

What I claim is—

1. An attachment-holder for sewing-machines, such attachment having a conical laterally-projecting shank and the presser-bar having a corresponding lateral hole for receiving the shank, a spring-actuated lock for engaging and locking the shank to the presser-bar, and means for adjusting the attachment laterally, substantially as set forth.

2. An attachment-holder for sewing-machines, such attachment having a rearwardly-projecting conical shank and the presser-bar having a corresponding hole for receiving the shank, the latter having a vertical hole or slot and the presser-bar containing a spring-lock for entering such hole and thereby lock-

ing the shank, the lock having a pin extending out through a slot in the presser-bar for elevating the lock by hand, and means for adjusting the attachment laterally, substantially as set forth.

3. An attachment-holder for sewing-machines, such attachment having a rearwardly-projecting shank and the presser-bar having a corresponding hole for receiving such shank, the latter serving as an axis on which the attachment may be oscillated in adjusting the attachment relative to the line of the needle, the presser-bar having a slotted lower end, and a block mounted on a screw and operated in such slot, the block having a forwardly-projecting pin and the attachment having a hole for receiving such pin, substantially as set forth.

4. An attachment-holder for sewing-machines, such attachment having a pivotal connection with the presser-bar, and a screw connected with the presser-bar, such screw bearing a block, the block having a pin or projecting member adapted to pivotally engage the attachment below its connection with the presser-bar, whereby the attachment may be swung on its axis by manipulating the screw, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 20th day of December, 1890.

THOMAS S. MAXWELL.

Witnesses:

C. H. DORER,

WARD HOOVER.