

E. SAFFORD & O. H. MASTERS.  
GUIDE FOR SEWING MACHINES.

No. 67,590.

Patented Aug. 6, 1867.

Fig. 1.

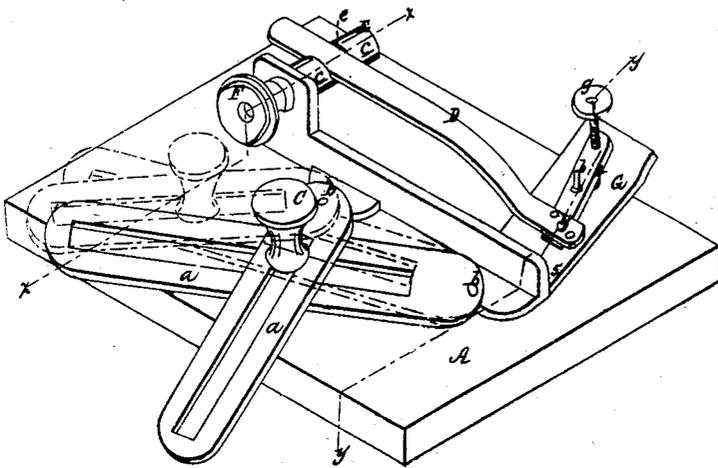


Fig. 2.

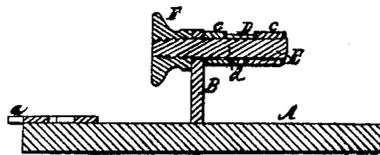
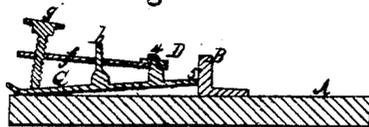


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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*Letters Patent No. 67,590, dated August 6, 1867.*

**IMPROVEMENT IN GUIDE FOR SEWING MACHINE.**

*The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that we, EDWARD SAFFORD and OSCAR H. MASTERS, both of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an improved Guide for Sewing Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved guide.

Figure 2 is a section on the line *x x* of fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a section on the line *y y* of fig. 1.

Our invention has for its object to produce a simple device to be applied to a sewing machine for guiding the fabric automatically without using the hands, and consists in an adjustable spring or springs, in combination with a gauge, the spring or springs, or a plate attached thereto, pressing upon the fabric so as to guide and keep it in its proper position while passing through the machine. And our invention also consists in making the gauge, to which the spring or springs are attached, adjustable by means of two slotted plates or arms pivoted thereto, in combination with a clamp, so that it can be applied to any machine without reference to the position of the hole for the screw which holds the gauge.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand and use our invention, we will proceed to describe the manner in which we have carried it out.

In the said drawings, A represents the top plate of a sewing machine. B is the gauge, against which the edge of the fabric rests. This gauge is secured to the top plate A by means of two slotted plates *a*, which are pivoted to it at *b*, and cross each other, as seen in fig. 1, the clamping-screw C passing through them at this point, thus holding them and the gauge firmly in place, and it will be seen that by means of the two pivoted plates *a*, the gauge may be adjusted to the exact position required, thus adapting it to any machine without reference to the position of the hole for the clamping-screw C, as seen in red in fig. 1. D is a spring of the form seen in fig. 1, one end of which is attached to the gauge by means of a clamp, E, which is composed of two collars *c*, sliding on a pin, *d*, one end of which is provided with a head, while the other passes through the side of the gauge, and is furnished with a screw-nut, F, by turning which the two collars *c* are drawn together to hold the end of the spring tightly in the groove *e* in which the springs slides. The spring may thus be adjusted and secured in the exact position required. A clamp of a different construction may, however, be employed if preferred. To the outer end of the spring D is pivoted loosely on a pin, 4, a plate, G, which is inclined at an angle to the gauge B, and rests upon the fabric to hold and guide it as it passes through the machine, the plate rocking so as to accommodate itself and lie flat on the surface of the cloth passing beneath it. The end 5 of the plate fits snugly against the gauge B, so as to cause the fabric to pass from under it to the needle, with a sharp and square edge, as required.

In practice it is found desirable that more pressure should be exerted on the outer than on the inner end of the plate G, which causes the cloth to hug the gauge while being drawn through, thus keeping it in its proper position as required. To effect this we employ the following device: *f* is a plate, one end of which is riveted to the spring D, the pin 4 passing through it and the spring, and a pin, 6, projecting up from the plate G, passes through a hole near its centre, so as to steady it. *g* is a thumb-screw, which passes through the plate *f*, its lower end resting on the plate G, and it will be seen that by turning the screw *g* the outer end of the plate *f* will be raised against the lateral resistance of the spring D, to which it is secured, thus causing the screw to exert a pressure on the outer extremity of the plate G, the force of which may be varied by turning the screw in the direction required. By means of the clamp E the spring D may be adjusted longitudinally, so as to bring the edge of the plate G at the required distance from the needle, and the height of the plate G may also be adjusted to accommodate different thicknesses of fabric. Instead of the narrow spring D, a broad spring, or two or more narrow springs, may be employed, and the plate G dispensed with, the ends of the spring or springs resting directly on the fabric, without departing from the spirit of our invention. The method first described, however, is that which we prefer.

*Claim.*

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

One or more adjustable springs D, with or without the plate G, in combination with the gauge B, operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

We also claim the slotted plates *a*, in combination with the gauge B, and the clamping-screw C, or its equivalent, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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N. W. STEARNS.