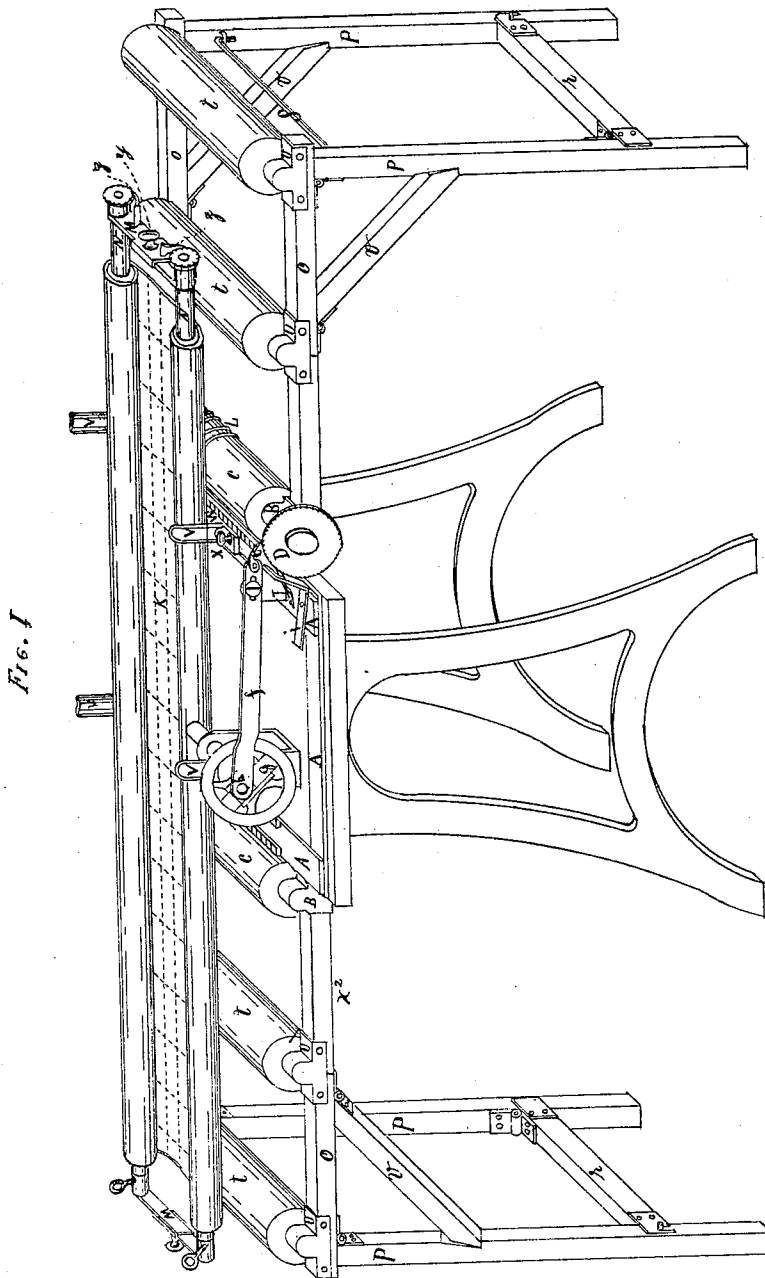


MARY DEWEY.  
Quilting-Attachments for Sewing-Machines.  
No. 150,003.

Patented April 21, 1874.

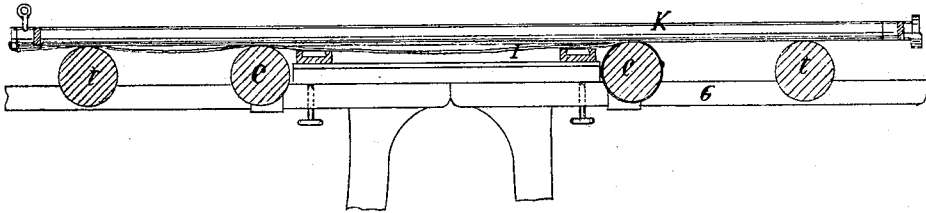


Attest,  
Robert A. Hill  
Charles Carpenter

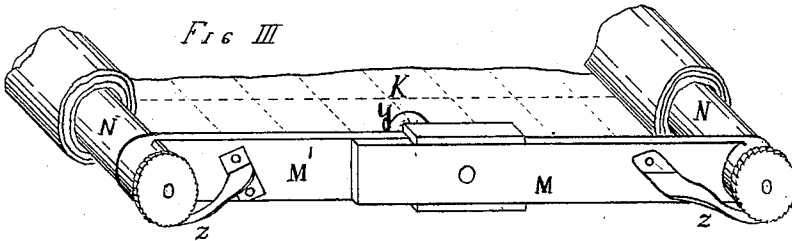
Inventor,  
Mary Dewey

**MARY DEWEY.**  
**Quilting-Attachments for Sewing-Machines.**  
 No. 150,003. Patented April 21, 1874.

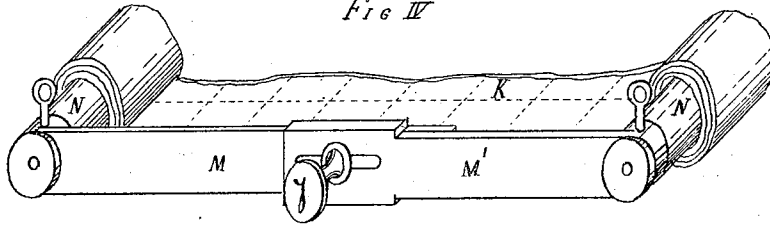
*Fig II*



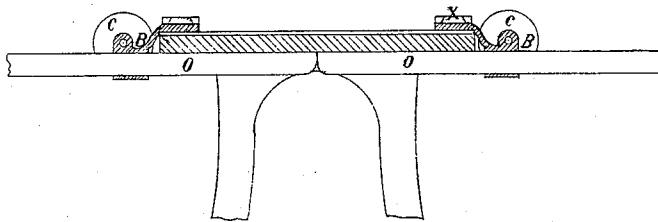
*Fig III*



*Fig IV*



*Fig V*



Attest.  
 Robert A. Hill.  
 Charles Carpenter

Inventor  
 Mary Dewey

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

MARY DEWEY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN QUILTING ATTACHMENTS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **150,003**, dated April 21, 1874; application filed June 12, 1873.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARY DEWEY, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and the State of Illinois, have invented an Improved Quilter for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification:

The nature of my invention consists in the construction and arrangement of a quilting attachment for sewing-machines, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention as attached to the sewing-machine. Fig. 2 is an elevated end view of the rollers, &c., showing the cord that is fastened to the feeding-roller and to the end of the frame on which the quilt is rolled. Fig. 3 is a section showing the ends of the quilting-frame that has the ratchet and sliding gage. Fig. 4 is a section showing the end which is fastened by the pins. Fig. 5 is an end view of the quilter, showing how the supporting-frame passes through the boxes beneath the journal-boxes under the end of the table of the sewing-machine; also, the dovetailed grooves in which the guides work.

A is the frame that lies on the sewing-machine table, which frame should be substantially constructed to resist the vibrations of the operating parts, with the journal-boxes B projecting over the sides of the machine-table, so that rollers *c* may project sufficiently above the surface of the cloth-plate of the sewing-machine to allow the quilt to pass freely over it when applied to sewing-machines with an elevated cloth-plate. The frame A should be so constructed as to allow the rollers *c* to work on top of the machine-table. D is the ratchet-wheel, which is operated by the pawl *e* and lever *f*, which is connected to the driving-shaft or needle-arm of the sewing-machine. *g* is a piece of iron or other metal fastened on the face of the wheel of the sewing-machine with a screw or other device, which has a slide working in a groove, to which the lever *f* is fastened by the thumb-screw *h*, which regulates the length of stitch by moving the slide to and from the center of the wheel. When applied to machines without a wheel it may be differently connected by an arm or driving-shaft, so as to work the ratchet *i*, and is the lever that raises the pawl *e* and check-spring J off

the ratchet-wheel while the quilt K is being moved back after stitching across it. L is the cord, which is fastened at one end to the roller *c*, to which the ratchet-wheel is attached, and the other end is fastened to one of the cross-bars M M', for the purpose of moving the quilt. The cross-bars of the quilting-frame are each made in two parts, M M', as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, one of them being slotted, through which passes a set-screw, *y*. Each of the bars M M' is provided with a spring-pawl, *z*, to engage in the ratchets on the ends of the rods N. The slot and screw in the bars M M' is for regulating the space between the rods N, to allow for the different thicknesses of quilt. The supporting-frames O should be about one-half of the length of the quilting-rods N. They may be in sections, if desired. The length of standards P should accord with the height of the machine to which it is to be attached. The section marked X<sup>2</sup> may be left out to allow space for the operator to sit between the rollers *c* and *t*. When applied to machines that pass the work from the operator an extra standard may be used to support roller *t*. The braces *v* and connecting-bars *r*, and rods *s* may be constructed as shown in the drawings. They may, however, be arranged with spring-catches, if desired. The rollers *t* are put in place as the frames O are fitted together. They are fastened as shown in the drawing. The frames A may be fastened by small clamps or other device, as may be desired. Six, more or less, may be used. U U are the journal-boxes. V V are the concavo-convex upright guides fastened to the slides W, with their convex sides facing each other. They are set by an index with the thumb-screw X, for the purpose of regulating the spaces between the lines of stitching. Upright rollers may be used instead of the guides described. The length of the rollers *t* and *c* should correspond with the grooves in which the guides work. The quilt K should be fastened in a suitable manner to the rods N. The lining and quilt should be fastened together to one of the rods, while only the lining is fastened to the other. Put the cotton on the lining evenly; stretch the quilt over it and fasten to the rod, being careful to have it straight and square in the frames. Roll it

as tight and smooth as possible, all on one rod. Then fasten the rods together with one of the cross-bars M, and put it on the quilter, passing the quilt between the cloth-plate and cloth-presser, the rod that has no quilt on it under the needle-arm of the sewing-machine, and then fasten the ends with the cross-bars, and fasten to it the cord L. To take up the slack that may be in the cord, throw the lever *i* in position, which raises the pawl from off the ratchet-wheel, and then turn the roller with the hand.

To quilt, throw the lever *i* out of position and operate the machine as in plain sewing, having the guides opposite each other until the line is stitched; then release the roller, as before; push the quilt back; then set the guides for the space desired and operate as before, pushing the quilt from the needle every setting until the space from the needle to the back part of the needle-arm is quilted. Then roll the quilted part on the rod; proceed as before until the rolls become of equal size on each rod. Then take the quilt out from under the needle-arm, and turn it around, putting the unquilted roll under the needle-arm; continue as before, rolling the quilted part all on one rod.

To quilt in squares or diamonds, quilt all

over, as described; then put the quilt in the frame again, with the quilted lines running toward the rods.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a sewing-machine table, of the rectangular frame A, two of the sides being grooved, and provided with the movable guides V V, as and for the purposes herein set forth.

2. The combination, with the frame A and the guides V V, of the rollers *c c*, ratchet D, pawl *e*, lever *f*, cord L, and quilting-frame M N, all constructed as set forth.

3. In combination with the frame A, its journal-boxes B B, and the rollers *c*, the detachable frame O P, made in sections, and hinged together, as described, and provided with rollers *t*, all as and for the purposes herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of May, 1873.

MARY DEWEY.

Witnesses:

ROBERT A. HILL,  
ARTHUR M. LESLIE.