H. JONES.

PIPING ATTACHMENTS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 179,795. Patented July 11, 1876.

FIG. 1.

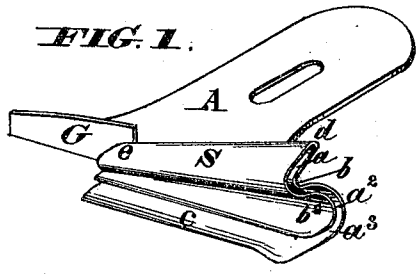


FIG. 2.

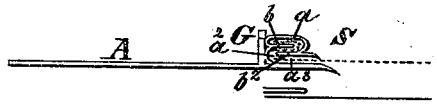


FIG. 3.

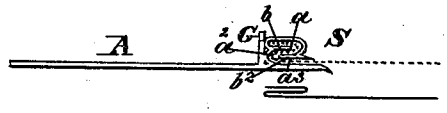
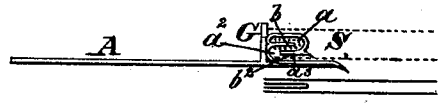


FIG. 4.



WITNESSES

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IMPROVEMENT IN PIPING ATTACHMENTS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **179,795**, dated July 11, 1876; application filed May 4, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY JONES, of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Piping Attachments for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to means for making on the sewing-machine what is known in the trades of dress-making and tailoring as "piping" edges and seams, and to means for trimming the edges of folds and hems with single or double piping of the same or different colors, for sewing piping of the same or a different color in seams, and for combining two or three colors in *revers* flouncing or flounce-heading.

The invention consists in a simple one-part cloth-plate attachment for this work, the distinguishing characteristics of the same being a double or combination scroll, of S shape, and a guide extending from the delivery end of the scroll, beyond the needle, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of this new sewing-machine attachment. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are diagrams representing the delivery end of the scroll, with the terminal guide and the material in different forms as fed through the attachment and shaped therein.

A slotted arm, A, supports a scroll or fold-shaper and guide, S, of peculiar construction, in front of the needle, and a straight-edge guide, G, extending beyond the needle behind the scroll. The scroll S may be described as two simple "solid scrolls" merged into one, the upper being reversed relatively to the lower. From top to bottom it has a continuous serpentine space, a a^2 a^3, terminating at bottom in a longitudinal opening, and having continuous and equidistant or nearly equidistant walls. The inner walls b b^2 of the respective portions of the scroll form flat fold-gages at the delivery end, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. The outer wall of the lower portion is extended in the form of a longitudinal lip, c, down-turned and beveled at its extremity to prevent thin goods from entering beneath it. The mouth or receiving end d of the scroll is also flared slightly to facilitate the introduction of the goods therein. The scroll in general shape is of S form in cross-section at any point, and it tapers vertically to its delivery end e, but not laterally, as it is not designed to turn edges in. The scroll has been formed of a single piece of sheet metal, and attached to a short base-extension of the arm A by solder. The gage G has been formed by a vertical lip turned up on the end of the arm. The attachment is fixed on the cloth-plate or base of a sewing-machine by means of the ordinary attachment-screw. It is only necessary to set the gage G parallel with the feed and at a proper distance from the needle to make the projecting or exposed portion of the piping of the desired width without bringing the seam too near the edge.

Referring to Figs. 2, 3, and 4, it will be seen that the upper portion or passage a of the scroll-space receives and shapes the strip or material for the piping proper, and guides it so as to bring its edges properly beneath the needle. The passage a^3 accommodates the edge of a piece of goods to the top of which the piping is to be sewed. The communicating space or passage a^2 admits the edge of a piece of goods into the passage a, so as to cause it to be folded upon itself to form piping, as illustrated in Fig. 3. The guide G supports the united edges at and beyond the needle. It serves, also, more particularly to support and guide the edge of a second or third piece or strip of goods introduced over the scroll and beneath the presser-foot, as illustrated in Fig. 4. Two or three colors may thus be combined by means of the attachment in the most desirable shape for box-plait flounces, with *revers* heading, and very fine effects thus produced. If only one or two colors are desired with the piping sewed between two thicknesses, the piping may be turned on the edge of the lower piece. With two piping-strips sewed onto each edge of a fold-strip in the way first described, a fold with double-piping edges of two colors may be produced. In the forms illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3 the piping serves to trim the seam of a hem, or a French fold, or either or both edges of a flat fold, with a distinct piping-strip, as illustrated in Fig. 2. The main piece of goods may be introduced above instead of below, if preferred.

Curves and corners can be turned with fa-

cility. The goods are folded back to expose the piping, and the seam is always concealed as in hand-sewed piping.

The following is claimed as new, namely:

1. The piping-scroll S, having the passages a and a^3 and the communicating passage a^2, formed and arranged as herein shown and described, for the purpose specified.

2. The guide G in combination with the piping-scroll S, having the passages a and a^3, said guide being arranged in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

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Witnesses:

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