

W. B. BARTRAM.  
Sewing-Machine Attachment.

No. 91,898.

Patented June 29, 1869.

Fig. 1.

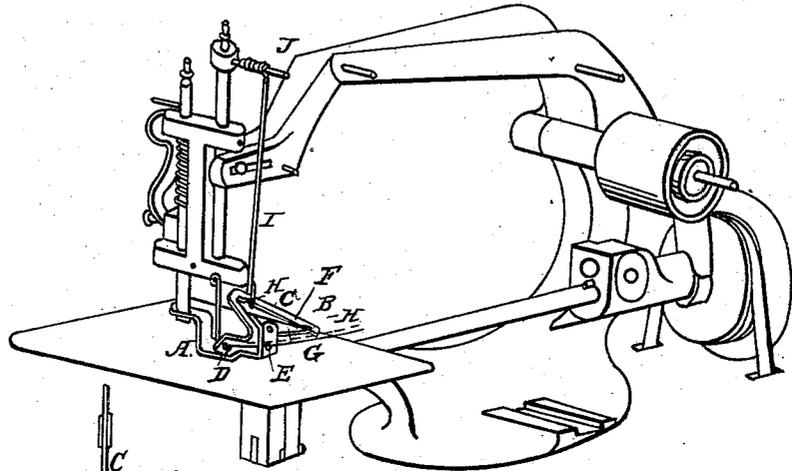


Fig. 2.

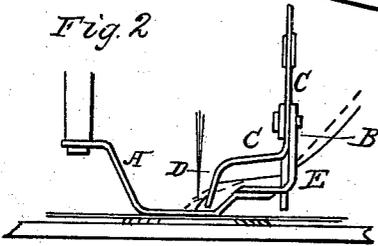


Fig. 4.

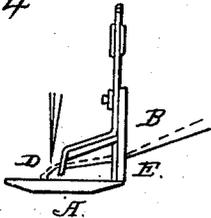


Fig. 3.

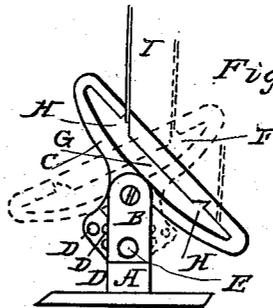


Fig. 5.

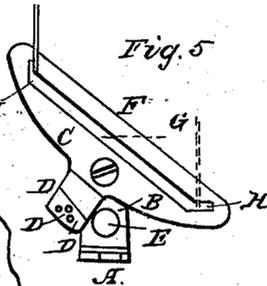
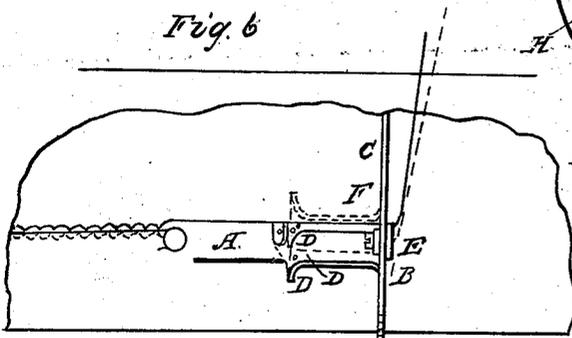


Fig. 6.



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W. B. BARTRAM, OF DANBURY, CONNECTICUT.

Letters Patent No. 91,898, dated June 29, 1869; antedated June 17, 1869.

## IMPROVED EMBROIDERING-ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

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

To all whom it may concern:

\* Be it known that I, W. B. BARTRAM, of Danbury, in the county of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Embroidering-Attachment for Sewing-Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sewing-machine, with my improvement attached.

Figure 2 is a front elevation, showing my improvement in operation.

Figure 3 is an end elevation of the same.

Figures 4 and 5 are side and end elevations of my invention, modified.

Figure 6 is a plan view, showing the operation of my invention, and the work as executed.

My invention consists of a swinging braid-carrier, mounted upon the presser-foot, and operated by the needle-arm, and it may be applied to any class of sewing-machines.

In fig. 1 is represented a perspective view of a sewing-machine, with my invention in operation.

The various parts of the machine do not require any description, as they are generally understood, and as my attachment may be readily adapted to any sewing-machine now in use. I will, therefore, confine the description to those parts which form my invention, and its means of attachment to the machine.

A is the presser-foot, the forward end of which may be turned up to form the stud or arm B, which supports the swinging braid-carrier C.

The braid-carrier C is pivoted to the arm B, near its upper end, and the lower end of said carrier is curved forward, and approaches the needle-hole; and, at this end, it is pierced with several holes, D, through which strands of cord or braid may be passed.

There is also a larger hole, E, through the arm B, through which all of said strands are caused to pass before being distributed to the smaller holes D D.

The upper end of the carrier C is expanded laterally, so as to form a long T-head or plate, F, and this plate is provided with a slot, G, running nearly its whole length, and is provided with notches, H H, in its upper edge.

A wire, I, is attached to the needle-bar, or to the needle-arm, so that it participates in all the reciprocations of the needle, and the lower end of said wire is looped through the slot G; and, at every upward movement of the needle-arm, said loop engages in one of the notches H H, made in the upper edge of the slot G, and causes that end of the T-head to be raised up, and the lower end of the carrier-arm G to swing across in front of the needle-hole.

Supposing, now, the braid-carrier is in the position shown in fig. 3. The needle-arm is then at its high-

est point of elevation. When the needle descends, the loop at the lower end of the wire I will descend along the slot G, until it has reached nearly or quite to its lower end; then, as the needle begins to rise again, said loop will also ascend along said slot until it engages with the notch H, after which the further upward movement of the needle-arm will produce a movement of the carrier C, sufficient to reverse its position, as shown in red lines, fig. 3.

By this operation of the T-head F, the lower end of the carrier C, with the holes D D, is transferred from one side of the needle to the other, and, as the ornamental cord is carried through the holes D D, it will also be transferred from one side of the needle to the other. At the next reciprocation, the loop will engage with the notch H, and the position of the carrier will be again reversed, and so on.

It is easy to perceive, now, that if these movements of the carrier are governed by the needle-arm, and take place with every reciprocation thereof, when the cloth is fed forward, taking the ornamental cord with it, so that the needle will penetrate alternately upon one and the other side of the braid or cord, and while the line of stitches may be straight, they will cross at every stitch over the braid or cord, and firmly attach it to the cloth.

Many sewing-machines are now provided with what is known as the glass foot, and this consists of a suitable skeleton-foot, with a glass centre, which may be readily removed, and replaced with the hemming or other attachments.

For the convenience of persons whose sewing-machines may be provided with said glass foot, I can make my invention with the foot A fashioned to slide into the seat of the glass foot.

The wire I may be attached to the needle-carrier or arm, in any convenient way; a small stud, J, projecting horizontally from said carrier or arm, as shown, being most convenient.

The details of construction may, of course, be considerably varied, without in any degree changing the nature of the invention, or its principle of operation.

Having described my invention,

What I claim as new, is—

1. In combination with the foot A, the swinging braid-carrier C, constructed substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. In combination with the braid-carrier C, operated by the needle-arm in its reciprocation, and the plate F, provided with the slot G and notches H H, the looped wire I, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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