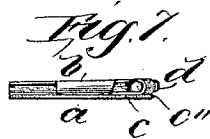
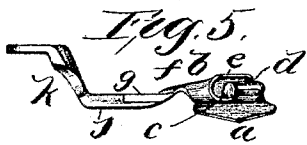
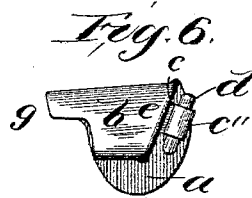
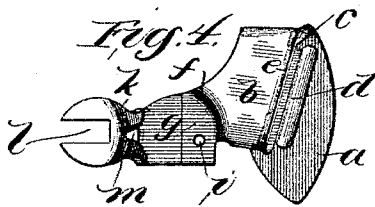
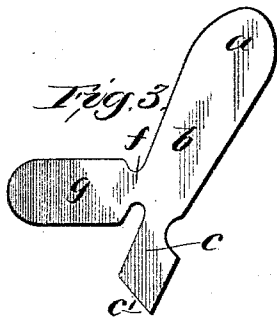
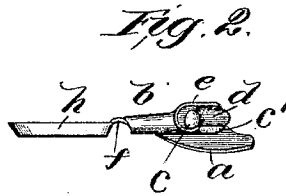
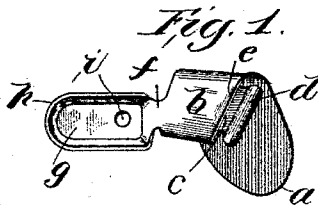


(No Model.)

F. L. GOODRICH & R. S. BARNUM.
HEMMER.

No. 569,578.

Patented Oct. 13, 1896.



Witnesses:
A. W. Bond.
J. H. [Signature]

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK L. GOODRICH AND RUSSEL S. BARNUM, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HEMMER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 569,578, dated October 13, 1896.

Application filed February 16, 1892. Serial No. 421,774. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK L. GOODRICH and RUSSEL S. BARNUM, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hemmers; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view. Fig. 2 is a side elevation. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the blank from which the hemmer shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is formed. Fig. 4 is a top or plan view showing a modification in the manner of attachment to the presser-foot. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the hemmer shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a top or plan view showing a modification in the attachment of the cloth roll or support. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the hemmer shown in Fig. 6.

The object of this invention is to construct a hemmer in which the table, lower plate of the scroll, upper plate of the scroll, and intermediate plate of the scroll, with the attaching-plate for the presser-foot, will be formed from a single piece, giving increased strength and rigidity to the hemmer as a whole, and in which the cloth will be supported, so as to have a free and easy travel, without any interference from seams or otherwise; and its nature consists in the several parts and combinations of parts hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim as new.

In the drawings, *a* represents the table or plate of the hemmer, which rests upon the bed of the sewing-machine; *b*, the upper plate of the scroll, the lower plate of which is a continuation of the table *a*, which lies beneath the upper plate *b*.

c is the intermediate or dividing plate of the scroll, located between the upper and lower plates of the scroll and having a tongue or extension *c'*.

d is the cloth support or rest, formed of a piece of round wire, having each end rounded to present a smooth rounded surface at all points of contact with the cloth or material, over which seams and other irregularities will

readily pass. This cloth rest or support *d* is attached to the end of the tongue *c'*, and, as shown in Figs. 2 and 5, the attachment is made by slotting the body of the rest or support *d* and inserting the end of the tongue *c'* in the slot and then rolling the support or rest *d* partly over, and, as shown in Fig. 6, the attachment is had by wrapping an extension *c''* of the tongue *c'* around the support or rest *d*.

e is an upturned lip or edge on the forward side of the upper scroll-plate *b*, which gives a wider mouth or opening between the upper scroll-plate and the support or rest *d*, for the ready admission and passage of the cloth or material over the surface of the support or rest *d* and beneath the upper scroll-plate *b*.

f is a neck joining the upper scroll-plate *b* to the attaching-plate of the hemmer.

g is the attaching-plate for the hemmer.

h is an upturned edge around the attaching-plate *g* and forming a flange for attaching the hemmer to the presser-foot of a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine by removing the glass foot of such machine, and, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the attaching-plate *g* is not upturned around the edge, but remains flat and smooth for attachment to a presser-foot.

i is the needle-hole in the plate *g*, also extending through the presser-foot.

j is the presser-foot, (shown in Figs. 4 and 5,) to which the hemmer is attached as a whole by the plate *g*.

k is the shank of the presser-foot.

l is the slot in the upper end of the presser-foot shank for attachment to the head or clamp on the presser-bar, as usual.

m is an opening through the shank of the presser-foot, through which the work can be seen and the operation of the hemmer examined as to whether it is operating correctly.

The hemmer shown in Figs. 1 and 2 has its table, lower scroll-plate, upper scroll-plate, intermediate scroll-plate, and its tongue-connecting neck and attaching-plate formed or struck from the blank shown in Fig. 3, which end is accomplished by turning the body of the blank over, as shown in Fig. 1, to form the lower scroll-plate and the upper scroll-plate *b* and turning the intermediate scroll-plate inward to have its tongue *c'* project to

receive the cloth support or rest *d* and by striking up the edges of the plate *g* to form the side edges or flange *h*, and the hemmer is completed by attaching to the tongue *c'* in any suitable manner the cloth support or rest *d* for such rest to lie in front of the mouth of the scroll, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The hemmer shown in Figs. 4 and 5 is constructed from a blank having the same general shape as the blank shown in Fig. 3, except that the attaching-plate *g* is formed to be attached to the form of the presser-foot *j*, and, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the hemmer is also formed from a blank similar to that shown in Fig. 3, except that the plate *g* is shortened and turned on itself with the neck *f* to form a socket for attachment to the presser-foot or other support.

The operation is the same as that of ordinary hemmers in the manner of inserting the material to be hemmed, but in use, by reason of the smooth round surface presented by the body of the support or rest *d* and the rounded ends of such rest, the material at all points has a free and uninterrupted travel, and no sharp angle or face is presented to interfere with the running through of seams or other irregularities, and at the same time a straight line run for the hem is easily maintained, as the smooth round surface presented by the ends of the support or rest *d* allows irregularities to pass without interruption, so that no draw on the cloth or material is possible, and by forming the forward side of the upper scroll-plate *b* with an upturned edge a free passage for the material and for seams or irregularities is had, which also adds materially to the successful operation of the hemmer.

The forward and upper faces of the cloth-support *d* should be round in cross-section, so as to present a smooth surface for the travel of the cloth, but the under and rear

faces can be flattened, if desired, so long as the flattening does not present an edge to interfere with the travel of the cloth over the contact-face.

The hemmer shown in Figs. 6 and 7 has a shank *g*, by means of which the hemmer can be attached to the presser-foot by soldering or otherwise.

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

A hemmer consisting of a single integral piece of sheet metal having three diverging arms, comprising a rearwardly-extending shank *g* adapted to be secured to the presser-foot of the machine, a short lateral arm folded downwardly and horizontally inward to form the dividing-plate *c* of the scroll of the hemmer, and a long lateral arm located opposite the short lateral arm and folded downwardly around the dividing-plate *c* to form the lower plate *a* of the hammer, the scroll thus formed by said lateral arms being open from front to rear of the device, and the forward edge of the upper plate *b* of the scroll being curved upwardly to afford an easy entrance of the cloth to said scroll, a forwardly-extending neck or tongue *c'* on the front edge of the dividing-plate *c*, and a short wire *d* rigidly secured to said neck *c'* and located transversely of the device immediately in front of the upper portion of the scroll-opening, said wire being of greater length than the width of the neck *c'* along the line of its junction with the wire, and the projecting ends of the latter being rounded, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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