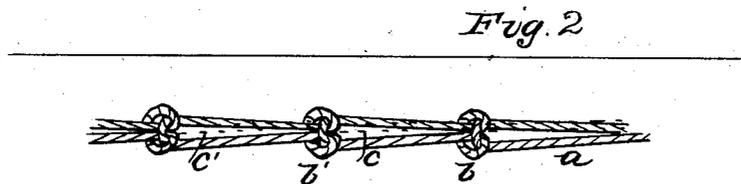
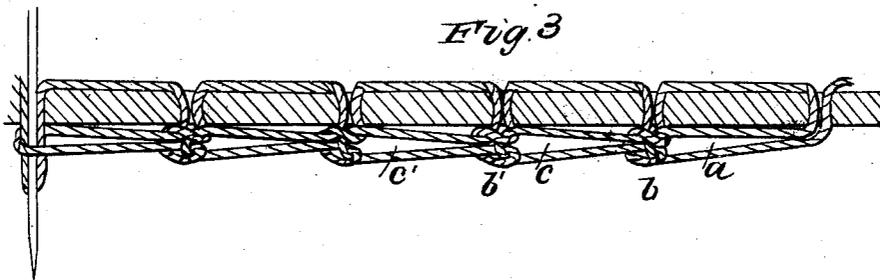
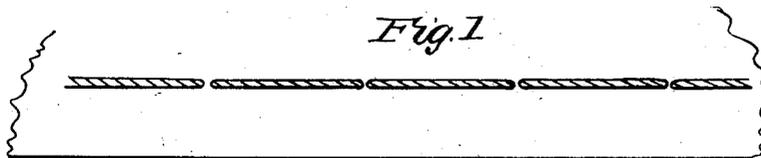


J. S. McCURDY.  
Stitch for Sewing Machines.

No. 27,999.

Patented April 24, 1860.



WITNESSES

*Wm. Thompson*  
*Wm. Livingston*

INVENTOR

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES S. McCURDY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVED STITCH MADE BY A SEWING-MACHINE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 27,999, dated April 24, 1860.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES S. McCURDY, of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Stitch for Sewing Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 exhibits the appearance of the improved stitch on the face of the cloth. Fig. 2 exhibits the appearance of the same on the back of the cloth. Fig. 3 exhibits the structure of the seam as exposed to view by cutting the cloth in the line of sewing.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts wherever they occur in the different figures.

My invention consists in a stitch of a novel character produced with a single thread by passing two loops thereof successively through the same perforation in the fabric to be sewed, passing the second of such loops through the first one, and passing through the second one the first of two similar loops that are passed through the next perforation, such stitch presenting on one face of the fabric the appearance of a plain stitch and on the other face the appearance of a series of knotted loops. The sewing-machine for the production of this stitch only requires to differ from that employed to produce the ordinary "chain" or tambour stitch in having its feeding device so applied and operated relatively to the mechanism which operates the needle and the device for extending and directing the loops that the needle perforates or passes through the fabric to be sewed; and the looping device effects its operation, in combination with the needle and thread, twice after every movement that is imparted to the fabric by the feeding device, and before the next succeeding movement imparted thereto by the same means, the needle passing twice through every hole in the fabric.

As the necessary change from well-known machinery is of such a simple nature, I have not thought it necessary to illustrate it by drawings, the foregoing brief statement of it being sufficient to enable persons skilled in the construction of sewing-machines to understand it fully, and I will proceed at once to describe the operation of making the stitch.

The needle, having perforated and carried one

loop through the fabric and been withdrawn, leaving the loop in the fabric, again passes with the thread in the form of a loop through the same hole in the fabric and through the loop, leaving a second loop within the first one, and is again withdrawn; but at the commencement of the operation the two loops merge into each other and form a single one, as indicated by the letter *a* at the right hand of Fig. 3, and the peculiarity of the stitch only begins to develop itself after the needle has passed twice into and been twice withdrawn from the second hole. The first feed movement having taken place, and a new point in the fabric having thus been presented opposite the needle, the needle passes through it and carries a loop, *b*, through the loop *a*, and after having been withdrawn from the fabric, leaving the loop *b* behind, it passes again through the same hole and takes a second loop *c*, through the loop *b*, and is again withdrawn, leaving the loop *c*. The feed movement of the fabric then takes place again, and the needle, perforating and being withdrawn from the fabric, again leaves a loop, *b'*, in the loop *c*, and, passing into and being withdrawn from the same hole, again leaves a loop, *c'*, in the loop *b*, and so on as long as the machine continues in operation and the supply of thread to the needle continues. The first loop that is passed through each hole is drawn tight like a knot, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, around the second one, close to the hole through which it passed, without taking in any of the fabric, and the two loops merge, as it were, into one within the perforations of the fabric, leaving in the perforations only two single thicknesses of thread, as in the ordinary chain-stitch, and as is clearly shown in Fig. 3.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The stitch produced with a single thread by passing two loops thereof successively through the same perforation in the fabric to be sewed, passing the second of such loops through the first one, and passing through the second one the first of two similar loops that are passed in the same manner through the next perforation, substantially as herein described, and represented by the accompanying drawings.

JAMES S. McCURDY.

Witnesses:

M. M. LIVINGSTON,  
WM. THOMPSON.