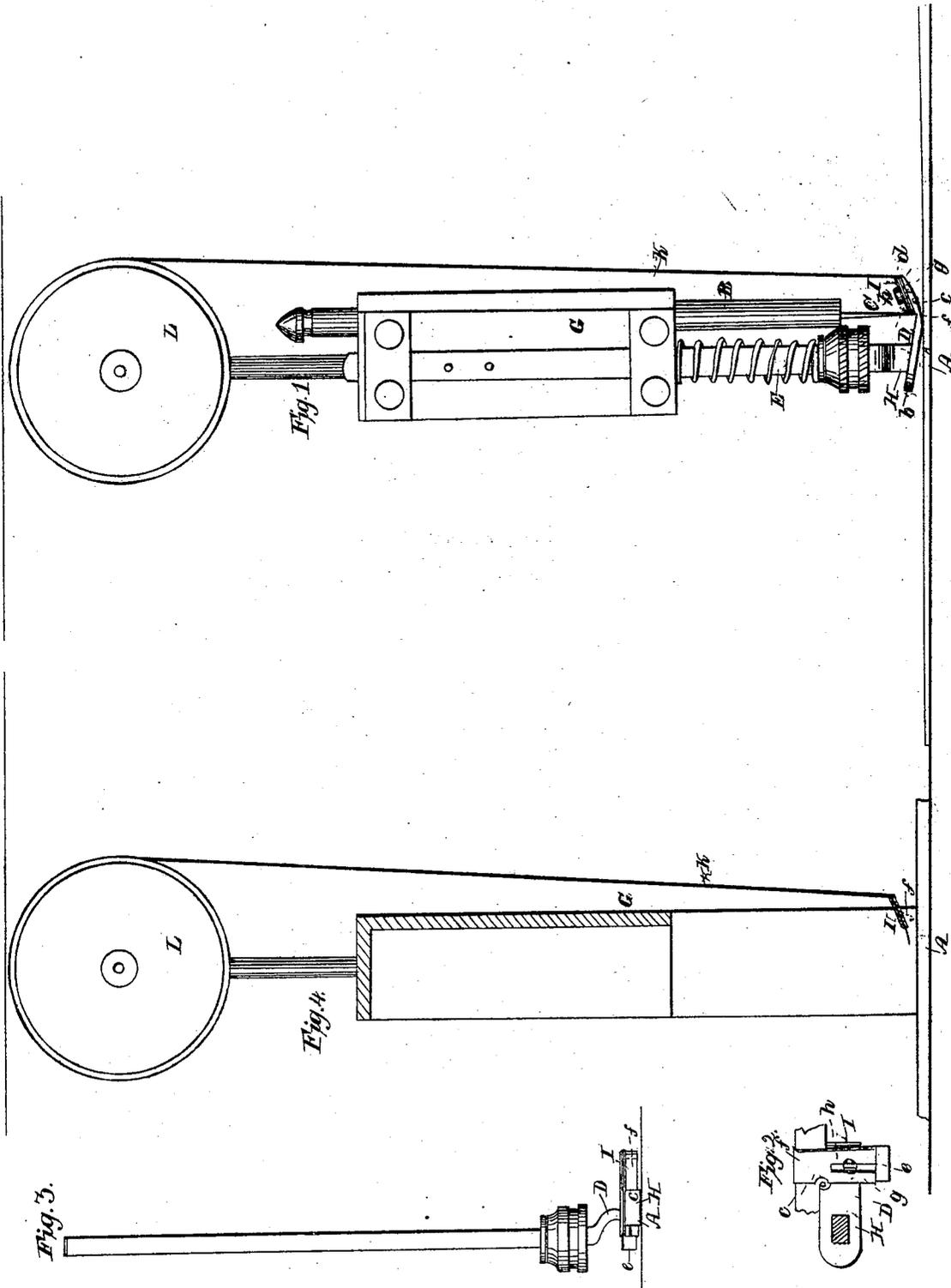


O. G. BOYNTON.
Sewing-Machine Attachment.

No. 12,014.

Patented Nov. 28, 1854.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSGOOD G. BOYNTON, OF HAVERHILL, ASSIGNOR TO NEHEMIAH HUNT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BINDING-GUIDES FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 12,011, dated November 28, 1854; antedated June 1, 1854.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSGOOD G. BOYNTON, of Haverhill, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful improvement in machinery for applying binding to leather or other material during the process of sewing (by a sewing-machine) such binding upon such leather or other material; and I do hereby declare that the same is fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, letters, figures, and references therof.

Of the said drawings, Figure 1 denotes a front elevation of my invention and such parts of a sewing-machine to which the same is applied. Fig. 2 is a top view of my improved guide and the foot of the presser. Fig. 3 is a side view of it. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken back of the needle and exhibiting the manner in which the binding is carried through the guide.

In the said drawings, A. denotes the base or table of the machine; B, the needle slide or carrier; C, the needle; D, the presser; E, the spring of the presser; G, the arm which sustains the presser and the needle-carrier, all such being constructed essentially like those in use in various sewing-machines.

The foot H of the presser, where it is to rest on the material to be sewed, is formed with an angular or curved bend, as seen at *e*, each of the parts *b c e d* being made to stand at an acute angle with the bed-plate or base, over which they are situated. The part *c d* supports and has applied to its upper surface a binding-guide, I, which is composed of a plate of metal, *f*, bent in its middle, so that the parts of it on both sides of the bend are made to stand parallel to each other and at about the thickness of the plate apart from each other. Between these parts an adjusting-plate, *e*, is inserted, there being an elongated slot, *h*, formed through both plates. Through this slot and the foot of the presser a confining-screw, *g*, is passed, it being screwed into the foot and having its head resting on the top surface of the guide, and so as to not only confine the guide and the adjusting-plate together, but down upon the foot. The distance of the in-

ner edge of the adjuster-plate from the inner surface of the bend of the outer plate of the guide should be equal to the width of the binding to be used.

This guide is not intended to receive at one end of its opening the binding in a flattened state and discharge it at the other end of its opening in a bent or doubled state, as is the case with the binding-guide of Henry L. Sweet, patented on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1853; but it is intended to simply lay the strip of binding in a flattened state on the material to be sewed, and in such manner that the binding shall project beyond the edge of such material while it is being sewed thereto, the extent of the projection being such as will enable the binding afterward to be turned over the said edge and stitched down to a lining, if necessary so to do. For this purpose the guide is to be arranged close to the needle and on one side of it, and the binding (seen at K) is led down from a roller, L, into and through the guide and made to rest on the article to which it is to be sewed. When a binding-guide is made to double the binding and to embrace the edge to which the binding is to be sewed, there are many kinds of work on parts of which it cannot be conveniently used. For instance, it cannot be employed to advantage in applying the binding to the vertex of the angular slit of the vamp of a shoe, because the great acuteness of the angle prevents the guide from being worked close up into the angle. Therefore in using the guide for binding the upper edge of the vamp it has been customary to work it up as near to the vertex of the slit as possible, and leave the remainder of the binding, or that around the vertex, to be fastened by a needle and thread in the hands of a workman or female attendant.

With my improved guide applied directly to the foot of the presser I am enabled not only to readily work the binding around the vertex of the slit of a vamp, but the guide is made to rise and fall with the presser as it is moved upward or downward by the varying thickness of the cloth, leather, or other material to which the binding is being applied. This is of great advantage in keeping the guide close to the cloth and the binding duly strained,

so that it may be prevented from wrinkling under the pressure and action of the needle. The position of the guide with respect to the top surface of the table or material to be sewed presents an important advantage in turning the article or material around in various directions.

I claim—

So combining the guide with or fixing it on the presser that it (the said guide) may be lifted with and by the presser and rise and fall with it, so as to accommodate the guide to the varying thickness of the material while the sewing

of the binding on such material is being effected, and also to support such guide so that it may offer no such obstruction to turning of the cloth on the base-plate as it would present were it supported directly on the base-plate.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my signature this 12th day of April, A. D. 1854.

OSGOOD G. BOYNTON.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,
F. P. HALE, Jr.