

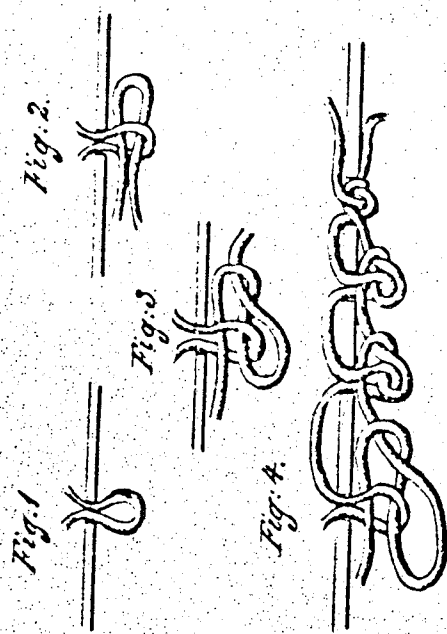
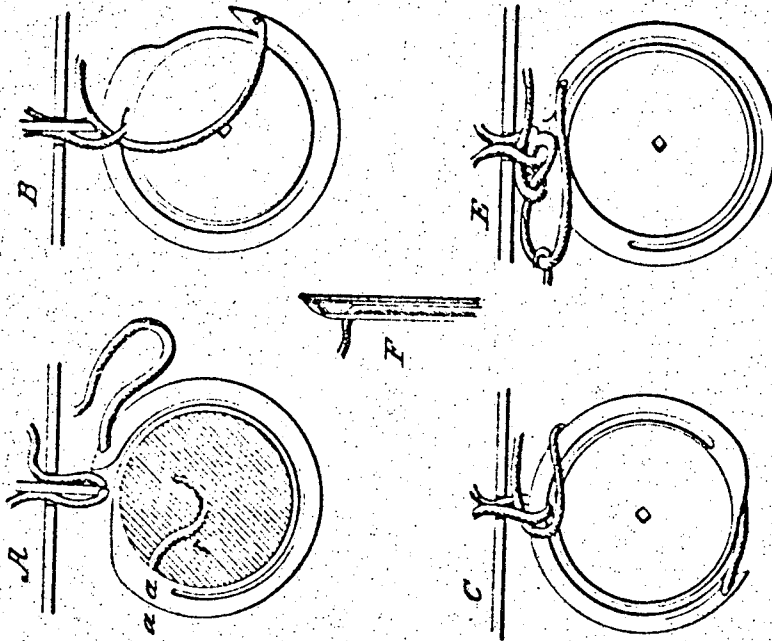
1 2300 Y

*Copy*

C. F. BOSWORTH  
Sewing Machine.

No. 17,255.

Patented May 12, 1857.



Witnesses:

*Ed. H. H. H.*  
*Wm. Davis*

*Charles F. Bosworth.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. BOSWORTH, OF PETERSHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

## IMPROVED STITCH FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 17,255, dated May 12, 1857.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. BOSWORTH, of Petersham, Worcester county, and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Stitch for Sewing-Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention consists in the manner of taking a stitch to be used in sewing-machines, which stitch I believe to be new and a great improvement on any stitch yet used for machine-sewing.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation; reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 show the manner in which I proceed to form the stitch. Fig. 1 shows the loop that comes first through the fabric from one side. Fig. 2 shows the loop of the thread from the other side passed through the first-named loop. Fig. 3 shows the body of the thread passed through the last-formed loop. Fig. 4 shows a series of stitches loosely formed, so that the different threads can be distinctly traced.

I do not lay any claim now to the peculiar mechanism used for making the above-described stitch, as I intend that to be the subject of another application; but Figs. A, B, C, E, and F show the stitch in process of formation, in connection with a part of the mechanism used for the purpose of making the stitch.

A presents a view of the parts after the thread has passed through the fabric and formed the first loop, with the driver in position to carry the thread through to form the second loop. The bobbin-case is here represented without the spool to show the course of the thread, which, it is seen, passes from the bobbin through the case at A A, thence around in a groove on the edge of the driver through the eye, as shown by Fig. F. Fig. B represents the position of the thread when the driver has attained the extent of its motion through the loop. Fig. C represents it on its return, with the slack thread passed to the other side of the bobbin. Thus it will be seen that the thread will pass entirely around the bobbin, passing first across it on one side, and then being drawn up on the other. By this means it takes but half as much thread to pass a loop around the spool as is usually necessary for the same purpose. Fig. E shows the stitch entirely formed before being drawn up into the fabric.

What I claim is—

Forming a stitch by passing a loop of thread through any material to be sewed, and passing a loop of thread taken from the opposite side through it, and fastening the last-formed loop by passing the body of the thread upon the same side entirely through the said loop.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature this 21st day of April, A. D. 1857.

CHARLES F. BOSWORTH.

Witnesses:

E. A. MILLETT,  
MILO DAVIS.