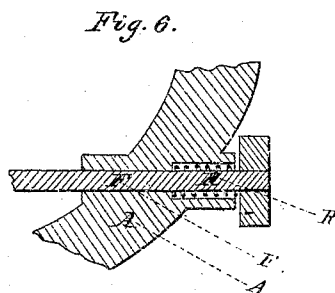
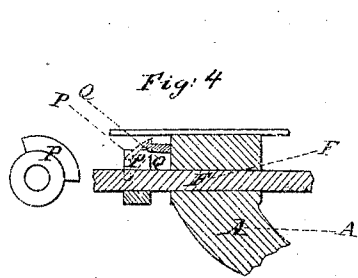
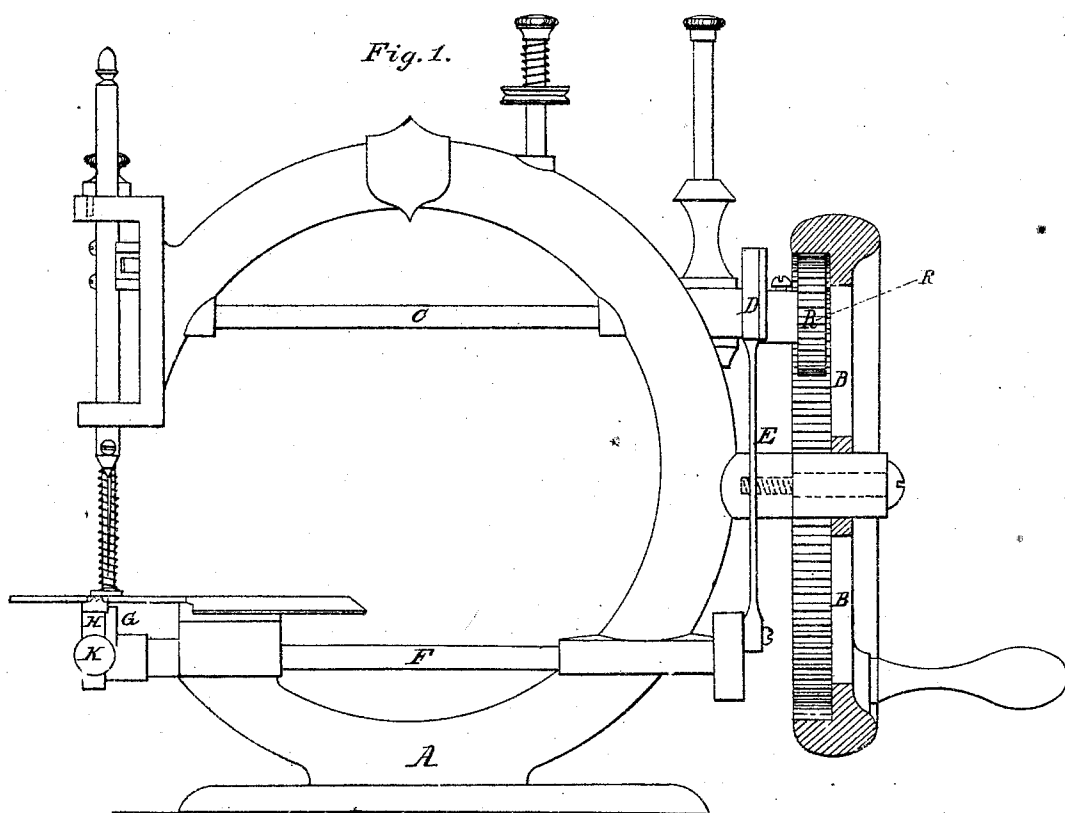


J. W. Bartlett.

Sewing-Machine

N^o 76385

Patented Apr. 7, 1868



Inventor.

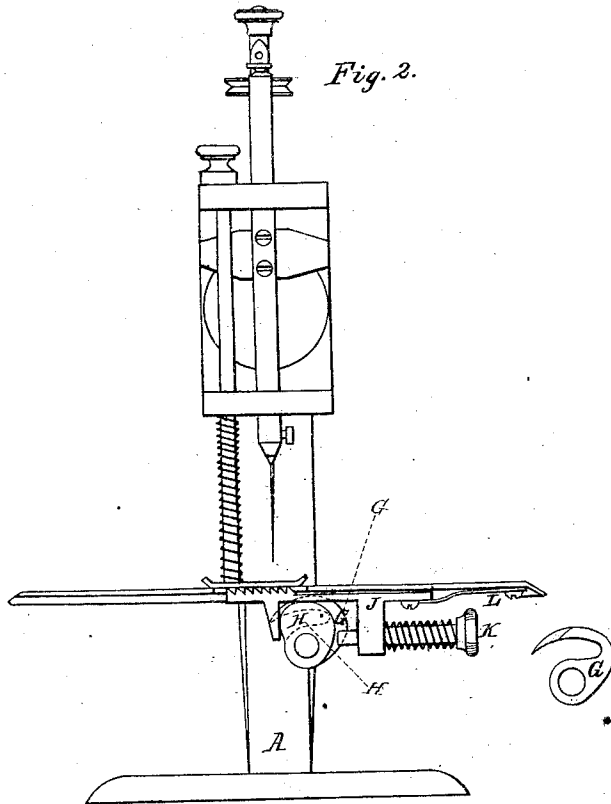
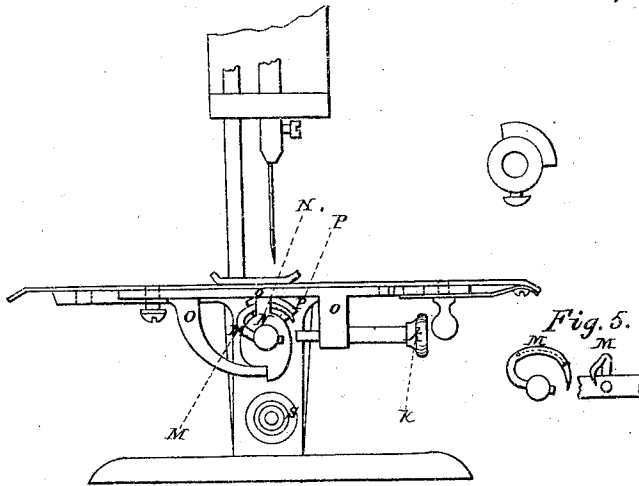
J. W. Bartlett

By Geo. D. Orin, atty.

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Sewing-Machine.

N^o 76385

Fig. 3. Patented Apr. 7, 1868



Inventor.
J. W. Bartlett
By G. D. Deringer atty

United States Patent Office.

JOSEPH W. BARTLETT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 76,385, dated April 7, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN 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, JOSEPH W. BARTLETT, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in 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 the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of the said invention consists chiefly, first, in the construction and arrangement of gear-teeth upon the driving-wheel in such a manner that the said wheel is geared directly into a pinion fixed upon the driving-shaft, (shown in fig. 1,) by the use of which the second gear, generally used in connection with the pinion and driving-wheel, is dispensed with, and the speed of the working parts of the machine is greatly accelerated thereby, without increasing the revolutions of the driving-wheel, especially desirable in machines adapted for use by hand; second, in the novel construction and arrangement of the means employed in sewing the single-loop stitch.

Figure 1 is a plan of a single-thread sewing-machine, showing the arrangement of gear-teeth upon the driving-wheel, working directly into a pinion fixed upon the driving-shaft.

Figure 2 is an end elevation.

In the said drawings, A is the frame, B the internally-toothed driving-wheel, engaging with the pinion R on the upper rod C, or shaft which actuates the needle-bar. D is the eccentric, which imparts motion, through the connecting-rod E, to the rocking shaft F, hook G, feed-cam H, and feed-bar J. The spring L is used to make more positive the action of the feed-bar J in its downward and backward motions, in feeding the material to be sewn, one end of the said spring being fixed to the under side of the cloth-plate, the other end bearing upon the under side of the feed-bar J. By the use of the eccentric, D, the driving-shaft may be turned in either direction without destroying or affecting the operation of the machine. The feed-bar J is supported upon the under side of the cloth-plate, and operated by the cam H. A projection is formed upon the bar J, for the cam H to act upon to produce the forward movement of the said bar J, the distance the latter travels being regulated by the adjustable screw K. The cam H is so formed that it remains, throughout its entire movement, in contact with the under surface of the feed-bar J, preventing thereby any knocking of the latter, which would otherwise be occasioned if allowed to drop suddenly in its downward or backward motion upon the surface of the feed-cam H.

Having thus described my improvements for the production of a simple, low-cost, rapidly-operating sewing-machine, I claim—

1. In combination with the rods C and F, the internally-toothed gear-wheel B, pinion R, eccentric D, rod E, and hook G, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as and for the purposes set forth.
2. In combination with the rods C and F, the eccentric D, rod E, cam H, hook G, spring L, feed-dog J, and screw K, constructed and operating substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

JOSEPH W. BARTLETT,

Witnesses:

J. W. FRIGORT,
F. W. ATKINSON.