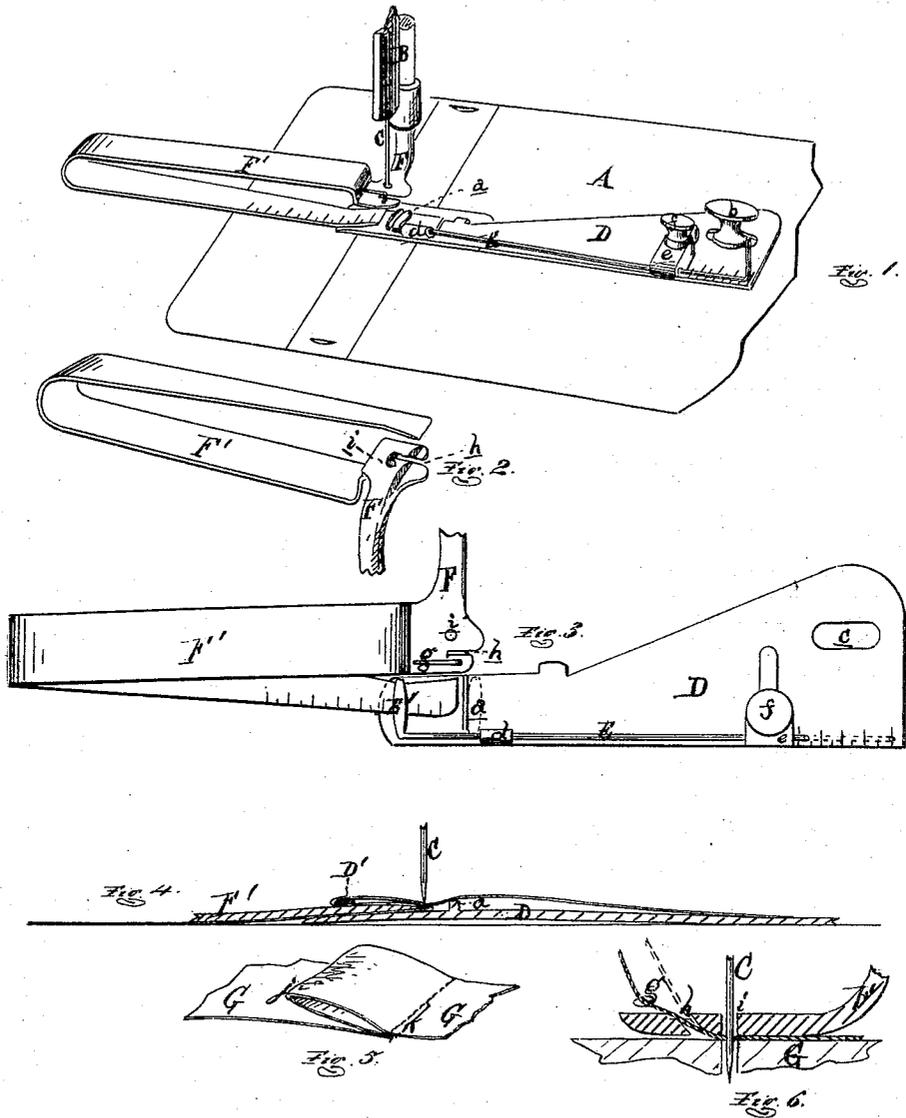


P. L. SHEPLER.

Attachment for Sewing-Machines.

No. 128,181.

Patented June 18, 1872.



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PIUS L. SHEPLER, OF WHITEHOUSE, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN ATTACHMENTS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 128,181, dated June 18, 1872.

To whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PIUS L. SHEPLER, of Whitehouse, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Attachment for Sewing-Machines; and I do declare that the following is a true and accurate description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon and being a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my device attached to a sewing-machine. Fig. 2 is an inverted perspective view of the foot-piece. Fig. 3 is an enlarged plan of the device. Fig. 4 is an enlarged longitudinal section of the parts which operate as a tucker. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a piece of a fabric tucked with this device, and Fig. 6 is a cross-section through the parts in the act of stitching on braid.

This invention relates to a device or attachment to sewing-machines for sewing down tucks, sewing on edging, insertions, braids, and doing a variety of work of like character, without the necessity of previously basting the work. The invention consists in the peculiar construction of a device to be attached to the presser-foot bar of the machine, and another to be attached to the cloth-plate, the two operating in connection with each other, for producing the various results, as more fully hereinafter set forth.

In the drawing, A represents the cloth-plate of a sewing-machine, and B the lower end of the presser-foot bar. C is the needle, which is reciprocated, with its needle-bar, (not shown,) in the usual way. D is a gauge-plate, provided with a vertical guide-rib, *a*, in the line of feed, and is adjustably secured to the cloth-plate by means of a plate-screw, *b*, passing through the slot *c*. This plate does not terminate at the guide, as is usual in this class of devices, but extends beyond it, across the feed-line, in the direction of the needle, and at right angles with the feed-line, the feed being from the operator. E is a wire folder, passing through a sleeve, *d*, on the front edge of the plate D, and also through a clamp, *e*, near the back end of said plate, provided with a clamp-screw, *f*, by which any longitudinal movement of the folder is prevented, and it may thus be

held at any point. The left-hand end of the wire is bent to a right angle with a body and flattened, as at E', while the other end is also bent to form a handle, by which the folder is moved longitudinally in its guides. The plate D is scaled on the part over which the handled end of the folder moves. F is a presser-foot, which may be attached to the pendent end of the presser-bar by a set-screw. To this foot there is secured one end of a plate, F', of the form shown, being a strip of metal bent slightly upward from the bottom of the presser-foot; thence horizontally to the left; thence curved back horizontally under itself, and twisted slightly toward the operator, so that its end will lie on or over the end of the gauge-plate D, and it is scaled, as shown. *g* is a horizontal hook rising from the front part of the foot, and open at the left side. Toward the needle, parallel with the hook, there is a slot, *h*, cut in the side of the foot, obliquely downward and forward, and still further on is the needle-hole *i*. These comprise the operative parts of the device, and its application to some of the various purposes to which it is adapted may be explained as follows:

In tucking, the fabric G is folded, as at *j*, for the width of tuck at one end, the right-hand part of it laid on the plate D, and the left-hand part is slipped under the tongue or lower part of the plate F', first folding the fabric as at *k*, the end of the tongue carrying it a little to the right of the stitching-line. The folder E' is now pushed along into the fold *j* and clamped fast, the distance of its handle from the zero-mark on the scale of the plate D indicating the width of tuck, which is then stitched down, as seen in Fig. 5, the fold *k* passing in contact with the gauge *d* on its way to the needle. The succeeding tucks are sewed down in like manner, more or less space being left between them.

In stitching on edgings, the folder E' is drawn to the right of the guide *a*. The hem of the fabric is laid on the end of the plate D, against the guide *a*, and carried to the needle, passing under the tongue F'. The end of the edging is now brought to the needle and laid on the fabric. It is then inserted in the slot *h* and passed over the hook *g*. It is now stitched down to the fabric, the operator guiding the edging with the left hand.

In cording or braiding, the braid is first passed under the hook *g*, thence into the slot, and then to the needle, which must pierce it every stitch, as shown in the sectional view, Fig. 6.

The other operations of sewing in insertions, stitching wide hems, &c., will readily be understood by the experienced sewing-machine operator, who will appreciate the saving of labor and time expended in basting rendered necessary with the various attachments heretofore used, as well as the economy of the device in question, which enables several kinds

of work to be done by it, which hitherto usually required special attachments for each.

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

The presser-foot *F* and tongue-plate *F'*, constructed as described, and provided with the hook *g*, slot *h*, and needle-hole *i*, when combined with the plate *D* and folder *E*, all being constructed substantially as described, and adapted both as a braider and tucker.

Witnesses: P. L. SHEPLER.

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