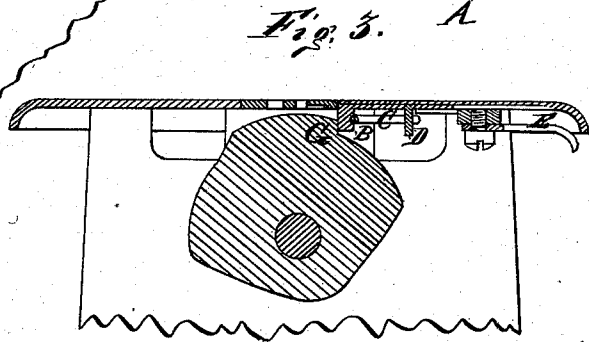
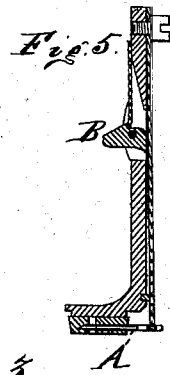
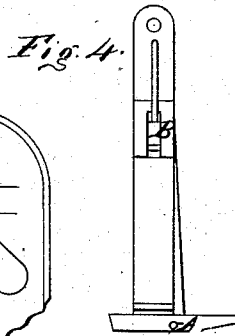
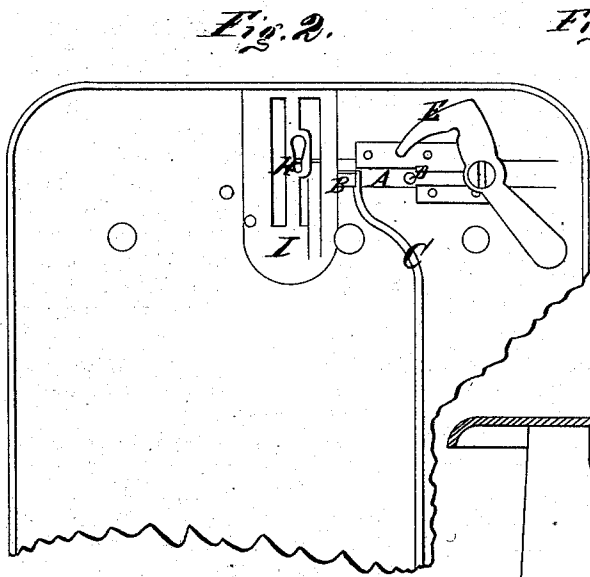
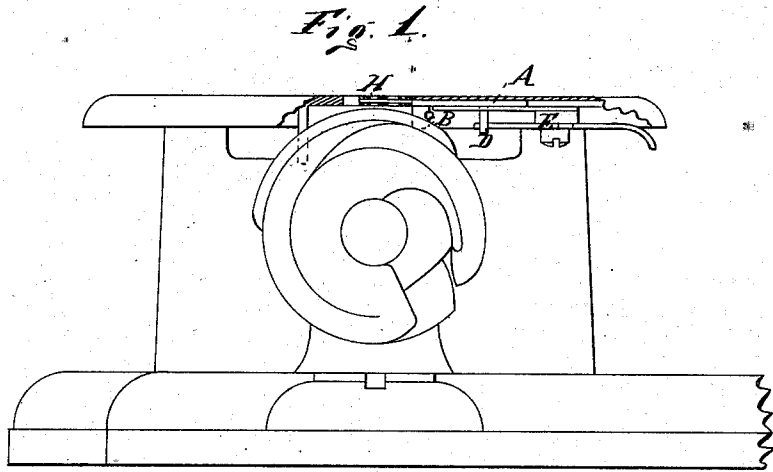


T. S. HUNTINGTON.
Sewing-Machines.

No. 158,214.

Patented Dec. 29, 1874.



Witnesses.
L. J. Gordon
Geo. Holden

Inventor.
Thos. S. Huntington

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS S. HUNTINGTON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **158,214**, dated December 29, 1874; application filed September 18, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS S. HUNTINGTON, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sewing-Machines; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, and the letters of reference marked thereon, in which the same letter represents the same thing in each figure.

Figure 1 is a front view of a fragmentary portion of the sewing-machine, with my improvement thereon; Fig. 2, an inverted cloth-plate, showing the application of my improvement; Fig. 3, a central section through the reciprocating bar and cam; Figs. 4 and 5, the improvement applied to the presser foot of a sewing-machine.

The object of my improvement is to facilitate stitching thin and sleazy material, and stitching close to the edge, on machines having a slotted throat-plate.

In the first three figures, A represents a reciprocating bar beneath the cloth-plate, the point extending across the slot of the throat-plate; B, a projection thereon; C, a spring bearing against the rear of projection B; D, a pin on bar A; E, a hold-back hook; G, a cam on the revolving hook; H, the slots in throat-plate I.

As the hook revolves cam G strikes projection B and forces bar A back, bringing its point clear of slot H, so that the thread of the loop, which has been cast off the hook, but not drawn up, may pass forward the length of a stitch as the machine feeds. Cam G passing beyond projection B, spring C returns bar A to the first position, so that the point of bar A sustains the material, and prevents the

needle pushing it down with itself through the slot. As soon as the needle is down the point of the hook takes the loop, the pin remaining across the slot until the hook has drawn the loop down and over the pin, which again prevents the material from being drawn into the slot by the pull of the hook on the thread.

When desired, the bar A may be fastened back by hook E and pin D.

The device is shown in connection with a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, but it can be readily applied to any slotted throat-plate machine by connecting bar A with a motive part.

In Figs. 4 and 5 it is shown applied to the presser-foot, reciprocating spring-bar A being forced back by the needle-arm striking cam B. The pin being, in this case, always above the cloth, the effect is produced by the action, before explained, of the loop as it is drawn down and over it. The pin crosses the slot just before the eye of the descending needle gets there, which leaves the loop over the pin.

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

1. In combination with a cloth-supporting plate provided with a needle-hole, a reciprocating slide, arranged, substantially as described, to slide across such needle-hole, for the purpose of reducing the size thereof, as and for the purpose specified.

2. In combination with the throat-plate of a sewing-machine, the slide A, provided with the projection D, spring C, and cam G, as and for the purposes set forth.

THOS. S. HUNTINGTON.

Witnesses:

S. J. GORDON,
ISAAC HOLDEN.