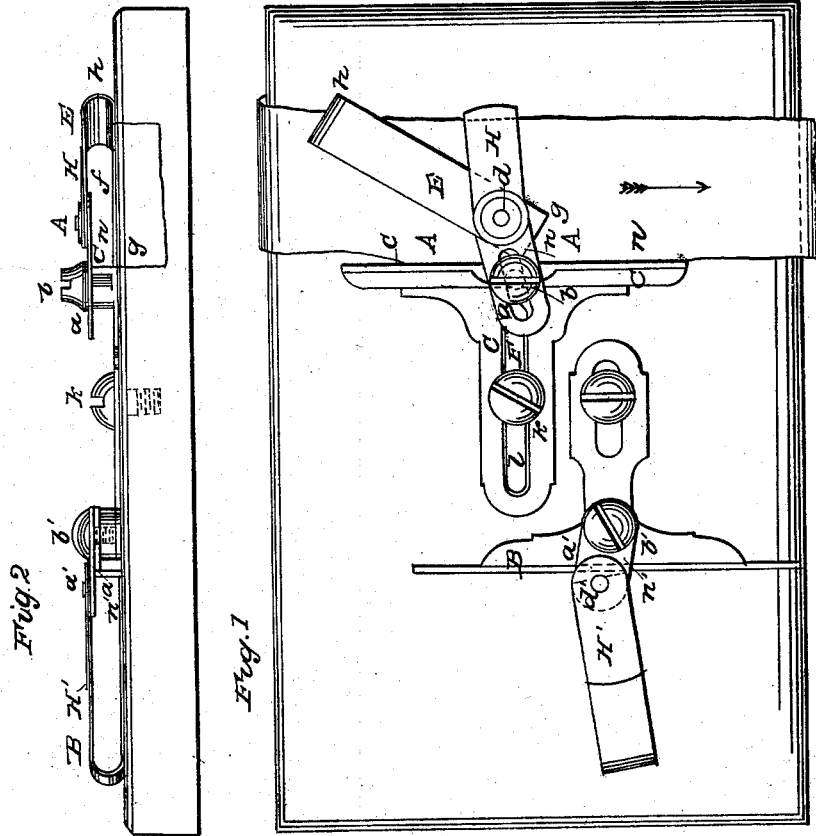


G. F. CLEMONS.

Cloth Guide for Sewing Machines.

No. 48,369.

Patented June 27, 1865.



WITNESSES
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GEO. F. CLEMONS, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTH-GUIDES FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **48,369**, dated June 27, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEO. F. CLEMONS, of Springfield, Hampden county, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Attachment to 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 letters of reference marked thereon.

The object of my invention is to obtain an adjustable cloth-guide, by means of which the machine is made as near self-operating as practicable, and so arranged as to be equally adaptable to any kind of sewing-machine now in use, and when applied perfectly adjustable to suit every variety of work usually required of such machines.

In sewing-machines as ordinarily constructed it is necessary to guide the cloth with one hand, while the other takes it from the feed; but with my invention applied it is only necessary to set the guide as desired, and it keeps the cloth in the same position until altered.

I will now describe my invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view, and Fig. 2 a side view, of a bed-plate of a sewing-machine with my invention attached in two different forms, as shown at A and B.

I will describe it first as shown at A. In this the part C is the guide used in nearly all machines, against which the cloth is inclined, and, running along, the edge is kept equally distant from the needle. To the top of this a link, *a*, is secured by the screw *b*. This link is slotted to admit of its being adjusted. To this link the spring E is riveted at *d*, on which it turns. This spring, it will be seen, passes out, turns downward, and passes back over the cloth, on which it is designed to have a nearly-equal pressure, which is obtained in this way: The lower part, *f*, of the spring E has a curve in it when not screwed to the plate, as shown in Fig. 3, being highest in the middle and lower at each end, but so arranged that the end *g* touches the bed-piece first, and the force required to straighten the spring and bring it flat on the cloth produces an equal pressure on the end *g* as at *h*. Otherwise, if this was not arranged in this way, much greater pressure would be the result at *h* than *g*, which is not desired.

Most sewing-machines are provided with a cloth-guide like the piece marked C, in which case, instead of providing an extra piece, C, with my device attached for guiding the cloth as shown in diagram A, I furnish them as represented in diagram B, where my improved devices are shown as attached to a thin plate, G, which can be fitted over the common guide-piece C when desired, and secured thereto and to the bed-plate by the screw *k*, passing through the slots F and F'.

The operation is as follows: The part C being adjusted and secured by means of the slot F and screw *k* so that the side *m* shall be the same distance from the needle that is required to make the seam from the edges of the cloth, the spring E is turned so that the corner *n* shall strike against C, thus making it at an angle less than a right angle with the direction of the cloth on one side or the other, accordingly as the cloth runs from left to right or right to left, as machines differ in this respect, and the cloth, in its passage pressing against the edge of the spring, is inclined up against C by this inclined edge of the spring, and is prevented from getting between the end of the spring and C by the spring being turned, as before mentioned, so as to touch C at *n*.

The angle at which the spring is turned may vary with the width and quality of the fabric worked on, so, also, may the stiffness of the spring, which may be increased or diminished by turning on or off the piece H, as desired.

It will readily be seen that all the parts are perfectly adjustable, thus adapting them to all kinds of machines now in use, and to every kind of work usually required of such machines.

Now, having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The spring E, or its equivalent, when applied to a sewing-machine substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

GEORGE F. CLEMONS.

Witnesses:

J. B. GARDINER,
MILTON BRADLEY.