(No Model.)

I. SCHNEER.

HEMMING ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING MACHINES.

No. 420,251. Patented Jan. 28, 1890.

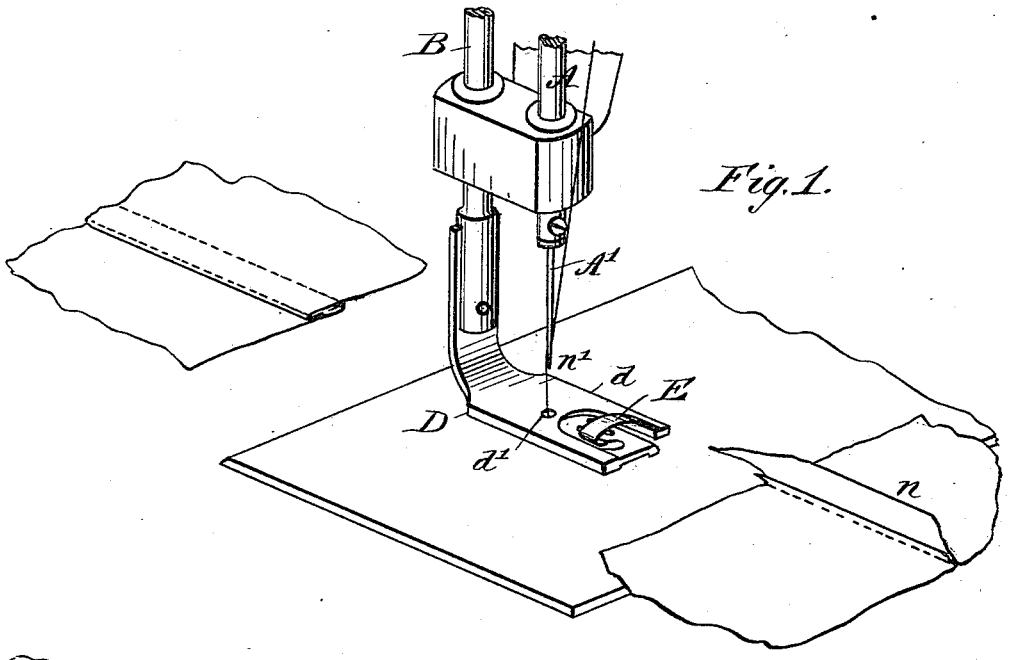


Fig. 1.

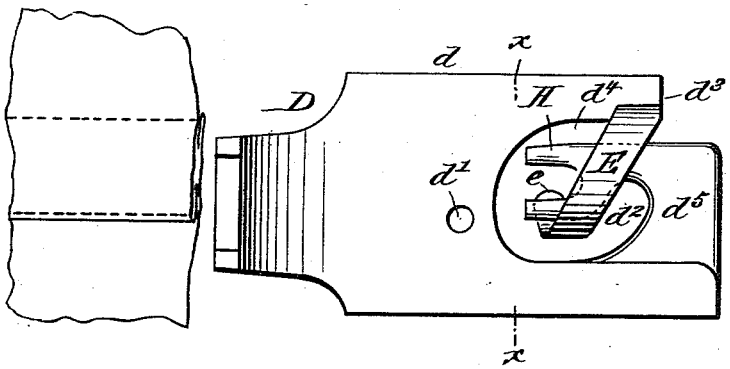


Fig. 2.

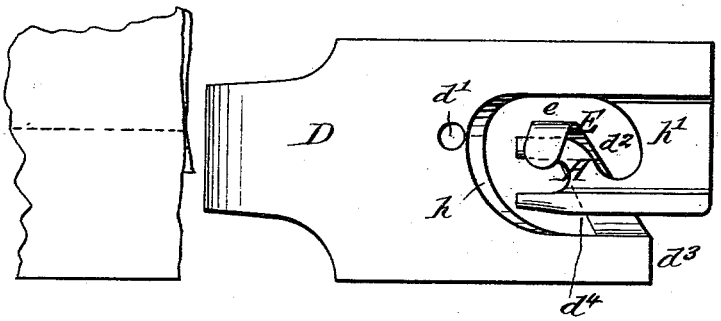


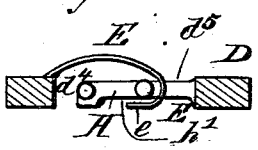
Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

Donn Twitchell

C. Sedgwick

Fig. 4.



INVENTOR:

I. Schneer

BY Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC SCHNEER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

HEMMING ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 420,251, dated January 28, 1890.

Application filed August 9, 1888. Serial No. 282,357. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC SCHNEER, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Single-Seaming Attachment for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to single-seaming attachments for sewing-machines, and has for its object to provide an attachment of simple construction, capable of producing a flat single seam, especially desirable for uniting the sleeve of a shirt to the body and the body to the bosom.

The invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the attachment applied to the presser-foot of a sewing-machine, illustrating the material as fed to the attachment and as fed out therefrom. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the attachment and an enlarged view of the seam produced thereby. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the attachment and a plan view of the material as prepared for passing through the attachment, and Fig. 4 is a transverse section on line $x\,x$ of Fig. 2.

In carrying out the invention, A represents the needle-bar, A′ the needle, and B the presser-bar.

The attachment consists of an angled body D, the vertical member whereof is adapted for attachment to the presser-bar B in any approved or suitable manner.

In the horizontal member d, which constitutes the foot-plate of the attachment, the usual needle-aperture d' is made, and an angular recess d^3 is cut in one side of the outer end, whereby the longitudinal sides are of unequal length. Near the outer end of the said foot-plate d an opening d^2 is produced, connected with the said angular recess, as is best illustrated in Fig. 2. The upper surface of the foot-plate at its outer extremity is countersunk or recessed, as shown at d^5, the width of the countersink being preferably made to correspond with the width of the opening d^2, as is also best shown in Fig. 2. From the shorter side of the foot-plate at its outer end a bridge or scroll E is diagonally projected, curving from its point of attachment essentially across the opening d^2, being bent downward upon itself at its free end to form a horizontal lip e.

From the outer wall of the opening d^2, adjacent to the shorter side of the foot-plate, a fork-like or bifurcated tongue H is projected longitudinally, essentially crossing the opening beneath the scroll or bridge E, one member of which tongue passes between the lip e and the opposed body-surface of the scroll, as best illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3. The tongue virtually forms a guide-channel d^4 for the fabric when passing beneath the scroll or bridge. The outer longitudinal edge of the tongue H is preferably perfectly straight, and forms one wall of the channel d^4, and as the inner member of the forked end branches laterally from the body and the inner edge of the said body is concave an essentially elliptical contour is imparted to the opening d^2. The walls of the opening d^2 are beveled, to have a downward inclination, as illustrated at h in Fig. 3.

Upon the lower face of the attachment at its outer end a countersink h' is produced, one wall of which longitudinally aligns the inner side edge of the inner member of the forked tongue H, the outer wall being made to vertically align the side wall of the opening d^2, opposite to that into which the seaming-channel d^4 is introduced, as best illustrated in Fig. 3. By reducing the thickness of the outer end of the foot-plate the fabric to be seamed may be fed forward regularly and in flat folds, and the plate is rendered thereby comparatively light also, the lower countersink serving also to reduce friction upon the fabric.

In operation, the parts to be united are sewed in the ordinary manner, the attachment being used as a presser-foot, leaving a wider edge upon one side of the seam than upon the other, the wider edge n being determined by the distance intervening the center of the needle-opening d' and the edge n' of the attachment. The wide edge n of the

united material is now introduced through the channel d^4 over the forked tongue and beneath the bridge E. The outer portion of the edge n is thereupon curved over and under the upper surface of the lip e and the member of the forked tongue H immediately above the lip. The edge thus hemmed or turned in passes immediately beneath the opening d' and is sewed, producing the flat seam illustrated to the left in Fig. 1, and likewise to the left in Fig. 2, the material before the seaming is finished being represented to the right in Fig. 1 and to the left in Fig. 3.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A seaming attachment for sewing-machines, consisting of the angled body portion D, having its horizontal member or foot provided with the needle-aperture d', the essentially oval opening d^2, the angular recess d^3 in one longitudinal edge and forming the sides of the foot of unequal length, the recessed and countersunk portion $d^5\,h'$, projecting laterally from the longer side of the foot, the inwardly-projecting and forked tongue H, forming with the short side of the foot, the seaming-channel d^4, and the diagonally-projecting bridge E, secured to the short side of the foot and provided with the horizontal lip e, between which and the body of the bridge one member of the tongue H projects, substantially as herein shown and described.

ISAAC SCHNEER.

Witnesses:
J. F. ACKER, Jr.,
C. SEDGWICK.