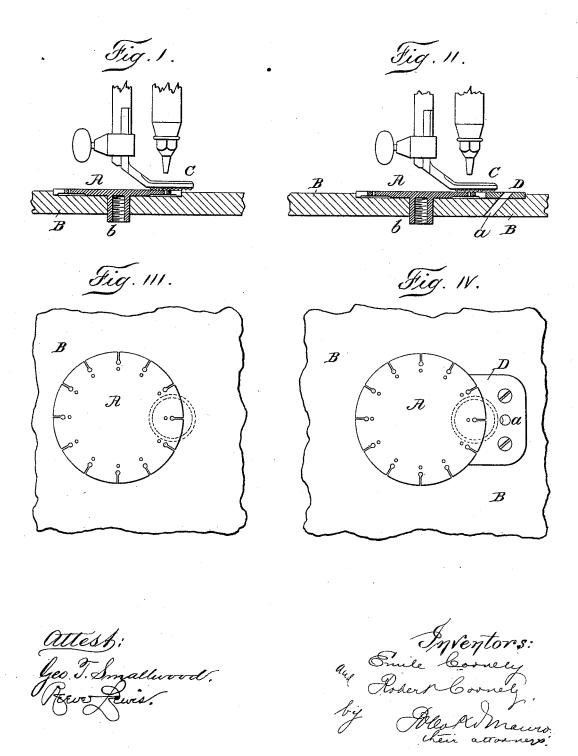
(No Model.)

E. & R. CORNELY. EMBROIDERING MACHINE.

No. 493,374.

Patented Mar. 14, 1893.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMILE CORNELY AND ROBERT CORNELY, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

EMBROIDERING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 493,374, dated March 14,1893.

Application filed October 29, 1892. Serial No. 450,386. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EMILE CORNELY and ROBERT CORNELY, residents of Paris, France, have invented new and useful Improvements in Embroidering and Sewing Machines, which are fully set forth in the following specification.

This invention has reference more particularly to the construction of embroidering material chines of a well-known type, in which a universal feed is employed, and has for its object to remedy the inconveniences arising from the arrangement of the stitching plate, as now constructed.

The improvement can be most conveniently explained in connection with the accompanying drawings in which Figures I and II are vertical sections (partly in elevation) through the stitching plate, and Figs. III and IV are plan views.

Figs. I and III illustrate the manner in which the stitching plate A has been heretofore arranged, and Figs. II and IV illustrate the improvement which constitutes the present in proving

25 ent invention. In machines with universal feed motion a circular stitching or needle-plate A of about two inches diameter is employed; it is provided with a number of needle holes to be 30 used in concordance with the various sizes of needles as represented in the drawings. The needle holes are arranged in pairs on diametrical lines from the center of plate A, the holes of the respective pairs being situated at 35 varying distances apart so that by rotating the said plate any set of holes may be brought into position for use according to the size and relative position of the needles used. The stitching plate has been employed for so many 40 years of a uniform size that it has become a fixture, the size of which cannot be well changed. It is sunk into a recess in the cast iron bed plate B of the machine and is secured to the casing of the looper by means of

45 a thumb screw which is screwed into the screw nut b in the well known manner.

C represents the feed bar; its circular feed surface the position of which with relation to the needle-plate is shown in dotted lines in Figs. III and IV extends partly over the stitch 50 plate A and partially over the bed plate B. As it is extremely difficult to adjust the stitching plate A so that its surface will be in a true level with the surface of the bed plate B, the edge of the projecting surface of the one 55 or the other forms an obstacle to the feed of the material, when said feed is effected in one or the other direction, and thus causing the formation of stitches of irregular lengths.

Another inconvenience is also produced by 60 the wear of the bed plate B in front of the stitching plate, by the action of the feed surface C, which produces a cavity in said bed plate thus causing also stitches of various lengths in the different directions. To corect said inconveniences we have provided a supplementary leveling plate D which is sunk into and secured to the bed plate B and which joins the stitching plate A. As the plate D is a detached part it can be adjusted so as to 70 present a perfect level with plate A and when worn out it can easily be replaced. A hole a is pierced in plate D for oiling the looper.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Pat- 75 ent, is--

In a sewing or embroidering machine, having a universal feed mechanism, the combination with the circular stitching plate and the bed-plate supporting the same, of a de-80 tachable leveling plate conforming to the shape of the stitching plate and arranged adjacent thereto, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof we have signed this 85 specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EMILE CORNELY. ROBERT CORNELY.

Witnesses:
ROBT. M. HOOPER,
D. B. FULLER.