V. FEBVRE, F. POUGET & G. BONNIOT.

Mechanism for Operating Sewing-Machines.

No. 196,209. Patented Oct. 16, 1877.

Fig: 1.

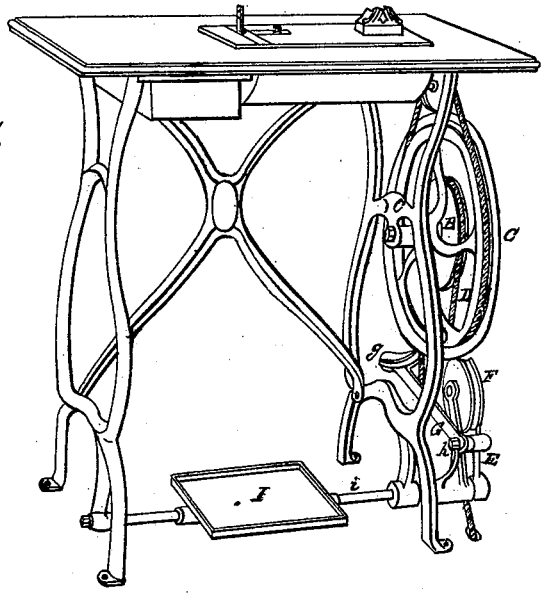


Fig: 2.

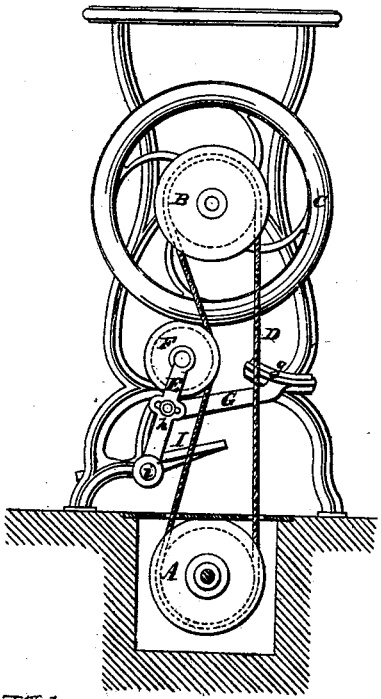
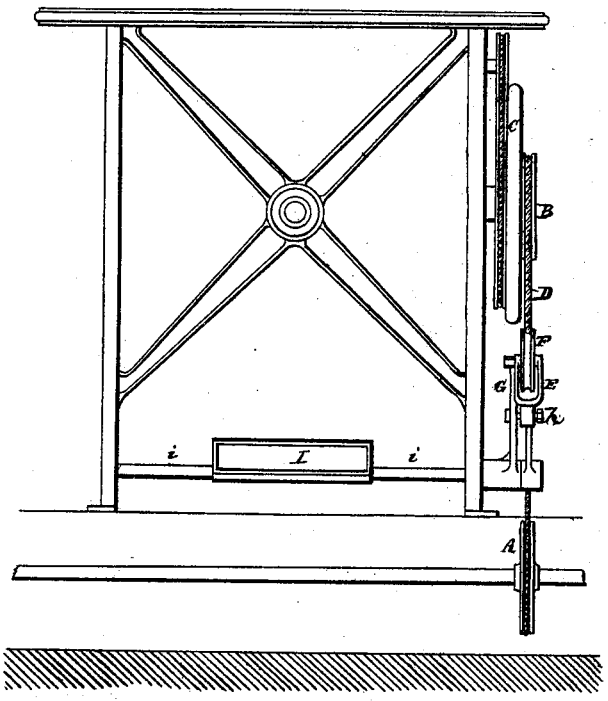


Fig: 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VICTOR FEBVRE, FRANÇOIS POUGET, AND GERMAIN BONNIOT, OF LYONS, FRANCE.

IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANISMS FOR OPERATING SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **196,209**, dated October 16, 1877; application filed September 19, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, VICTOR FEBVRE, FRANÇOIS POUGET, and GERMAIN BONNIOT, of Lyons, France, have invented Improved Mechanism for Operating Sewing-Machines; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed sheet of drawings, making a part of the same.

This invention relates to driving any number of sewing-machines from a common source of power, in such manner that each machine will be independent of the others, and may be driven at any speed desired, or gradually or suddenly started or stopped, at the will of the operator, by means of a treadle, without affecting the motion of the remainder.

The invention consists in the employment of the peculiar mechanism herein described, forming a connection between a driving-shaft common to any number of machines and the main axis or shaft of each machine, from which the working parts of the machine are operated. This mechanism is entirely independent both of the driving-power and the machine to be operated; and consists of stretching-pulley and brake connected rigidly together, and operated by simple pressure of the foot on a treadle, the mechanism being caused to act upon the driving-gear of each machine, whatever may be the arrangement or position of the same.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawing shows a perspective view of a sewing-machine with the mechanism arranged outside the framing of the stand. Figs. 2 and 3 show end and front views of a sewing-machine stand with the mechanism applied.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

A is a driving-pulley on a line of shafting common to all the machines. B is a pulley on the same axis as the band-wheel C of the sewing-machine. D is a slack driving-belt passing round pulleys A B. E is a lever keyed on a rock-shaft, *i*, operated by a treadle, I. F is a stretching-pulley carried by lever E, and caused, by the movement of rock-shaft *i*, to press against the belt D, to more or less tighten the same on pulleys A B, in order to drive the machine with any desired speed. G is a lever, carrying brake *g*, which, by the reverse movement of the rock-shaft, is applied to wheel C at the same time at which pulley F is taken off the belt to stop the machine, said lever being adjustably connected to lever E by a bolt, *h*, passing through a slot in lever E, to regulate position of the brake with regard to that of the stretching-pulley.

We claim—

1. The combination of the rock-shaft *i*, hung in the frame of a sewing-machine, and carrying the treadle I, with the forked lever E, which carries the stretching-pulley F, and with the arm G, having brake *g*, and pivoted to the lever E, between the stretching-pulley and the rock-shaft *i*, all being so arranged that both brake and stretching-pulley are operated by a pressure on the treadle I, substantially as and for the purpose herein shown and described.

2. The combination of the rock-shaft *i*, treadle I, and slotted lever E, carrying pulley F, with the arm G, carrying brake *g*, the arm G being adjustably connected to the lever E by a bolt, *h*, passing through the slot in said lever, substantially as and for the purpose herein shown and described.

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