G. C. OVERHISER.

Sewing Machine Hemmer.

No. 52,646. Patented Feb. 13, 1866.

Fig: 1.

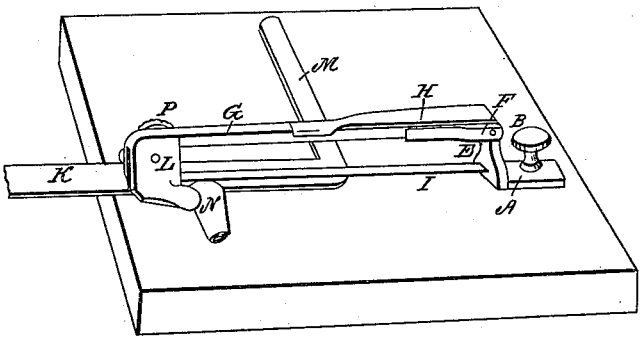


Fig: 4.

Fig: 3.

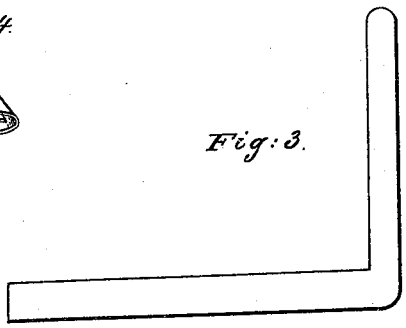
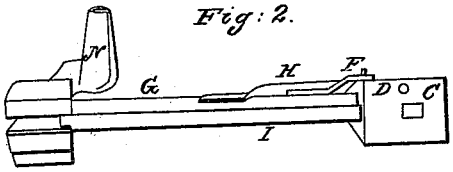


Fig: 2.



Witnesses:
A Williams
Wm J Bates

Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. OVERHISER, OF IONIA, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND JACOB C. ROBIE, OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING-MACHINE HEMMERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **52,646**, dated February 13, 1866; antedated February 5, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. OVERHISER, of Ionia, in the county of Ionia and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement on a Hemmer for Sewing-Machines, by the use of which hems of various widths can be accurately laid and readily made; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a view of the apparatus inverted, with the sliding gage removed. Fig. 3 is a plan of the sliding gage as it appears when detached from the frame. Fig. 4 is a transverse section through the middle of the hemmer.

Like letters represent like parts in all the figures.

A is the base of the frame, through which a thumb-screw passes to secure the apparatus on the sewing-machine. B is the thumb-screw passing through the base. C is the opening or slot in the base through which B passes. D is the steady-pin in under side of base A. E is the upright part of the base of the frame, over the end or top of which a pressure-spring passes. F shows the position of the hinge on E. G is the bar between the clamp end and hinged end of the frame. H is the pressure-spring on the bar G. I is the smoothing-spring under the bar G. K is that part of the sliding gage which passes through the clamp end of the frame. L is a piece attached to the free end of the bar G for supporting the hemmer and guiding the sliding gage M. It is made in two parts, and is made to act as a clamp on M. P is a thumb-screw for opening the clamp L. M are the arms of the sliding gage which enters the clamp, and K is a part of the same, projecting therefrom at right angles. N is the hemmer.

I construct this improvement on a hemmer of brass and steel or any other suitable material.

The apparatus is secured on the plate or table of the sewing-machine by means of the thumb-screw B passing through the base of the frame A. The opening or slot C, Fig. 2, is made oblong for the purpose of permitting the frame to be moved when the thumb-screw B is loosened, so that the stitch may be placed upon the edge of the hem or near it.

In addition to the thumb-screw B, I employ a steady-pin, D, Fig. 2, in the under side of the base A, for keeping the hemming device from turning to one side.

On the top of the upright part of the base of the frame E is a hinge, F, by means of which the bar G is attached to the upright part and base of the frame and made movable. On this bar G a spring, H, (the end of which is attached to E,) bears, thus keeping the gage firmly on the material while it is passing under it to the folding-guide or hemmer N.

The smoothing-spring I is placed parallel with and under the bar G, with one end attached to the base of the frame A, while the other end presses upon the arm K of the sliding gage at the point where it passes through the clamp-jaws. This spring I keeps the folds of the work smooth as it passes to the hemmer N.

On the end of the bar G which is opposite to its hinged end there is a clamp, L, attached, with beveled jaws, which can be compressed by a thumb-screw passing through the hole P, for the purpose of securing the sliding gage in required positions. When the sliding gage K M is adjusted to give the required width to the hem its lower side is flush with the lower side of the jaws of the clamp L, so that the lower fold of the hem may pass under it freely, and the work is guided in a straight line by the arm M of the sliding gage, which is between or inside the fold of the hem.

On the clamp-jaw L, which is toward the needle of the sewing-machine, and as near the smoothing-spring I as possible, the hemmer N is attached, with its lower side flush with the lower side of the sliding gage K M. As one fold of the cloth is made by the turn over the arm M of the sliding gage, it is only necessary to give it one turn more in this hemmer N to complete the hem. This permits the hemmer N to be simply constructed with a single turn inside, as shown in the transverse section through the middle of the hemmer, Fig. 4. The hemmer N is made broader at the base, near the smooth-

ing-spring I, where the cloth enters it, than at the point where the cloth emerges (with the hem turned ready for stitching) for the purpose of turning the hem.

When I use my improvement I attach it to the plate or table of a sewing-machine by means of the thumb-screw B in the base of its frame; set the sliding gage K M to give the required width of hem and secure it in that position by means of the thumb-screw in the jaws of the clamp L; then pass the cloth or other material to be hemmed under the sliding gage K M, and, folding the side of the cloth over the guiding-arm M of the sliding gage and under the smoothing-spring I, enter the end of it in the hemmer N near the smoothing-spring; draw the upper fold of the cloth through the hemmer and the lower fold of the cloth under the sliding gage until the hem is in position for the needle of the sewing-machine to reach it. It will then be found ready for use.

I claim—

The combination of the hemmer N, sliding gage K M, clamp L, pressure-spring H, smoothing-spring I, hinged bar G, and frame A, arranged and operating in the manner and for the purpose set forth herein.

GEORGE C. OVERHISER.

Witnesses:

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