(No Model.)

J. M. CURRY.

ATTACHMENT FOR USE IN SEWING WIRE INTO HATS.

No. 259,749. Patented June 20, 1882.

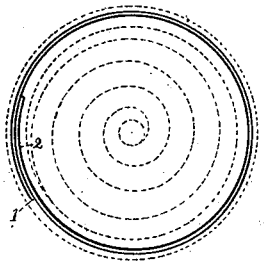

Fig. 1.

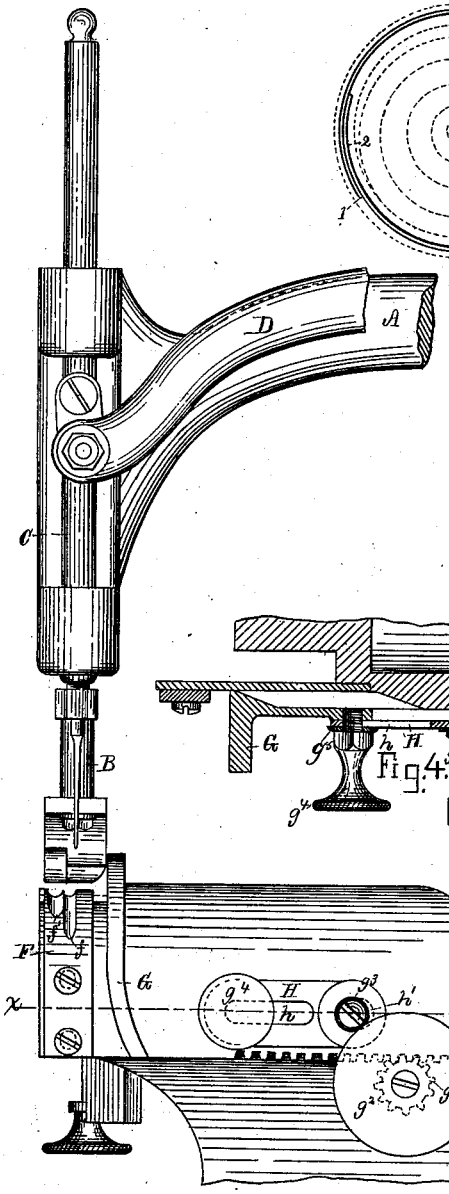

Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

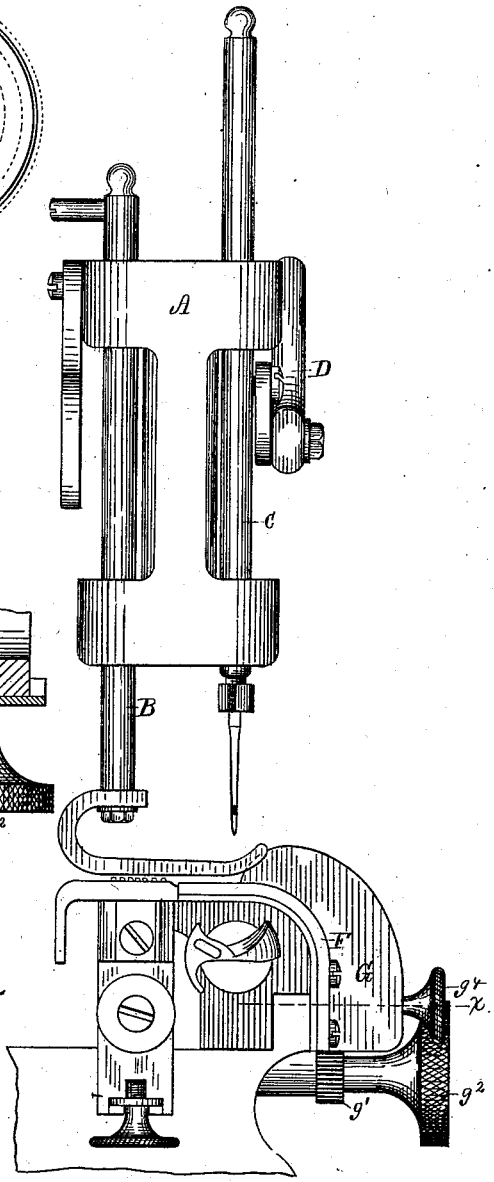

Fig. 3.

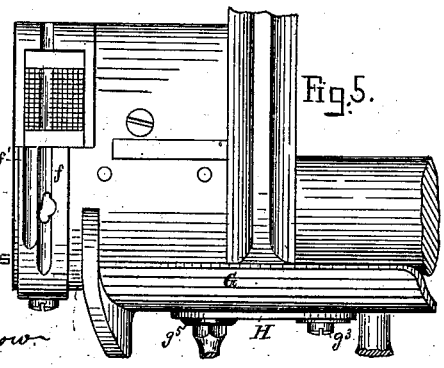

Fig. 5.

Witnesses
W. Fitzgerald.
John R. Snow.

Inventor
John M. Curry,
by J. R. Maynadier
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. CURRY, OF SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

ATTACHMENT FOR USE IN SEWING WIRE INTO HATS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 259,749, dated June 20, 1882.

Application filed April 27, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. CURRY, a citizen of the United States, residing at South Framingham, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sewing-Machine Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in attachments to sewing-machines for sewing wire to hats. My object is to adapt the wire-sewing machine to sew the overlapping end of the wire and dispense with the hand-sewing heretofore required to finish the wiring.

My invention consists in forming two grooves in the base-plate to guide the wire, and in providing an adjustable limited moving edge-guide, as fully described hereinafter.

The accompanying drawings show my improved attachments adapted to a Willcox & Gibbs wiring-machine, so much of such machine being illustrated as is deemed necessary to show all my improvements.

Figure 1 shows an under side view of a hat, showing the wire attached in the usual way, with the ends overlapping. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, and Fig. 3 a front elevation, of parts of the machine. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on line *x x*, Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 5 is a plan or top view with the presser-foot and needle removed.

The arm A, the presser-foot and its bar B, the needle and its bar C, and the needle-operating lever D are well-known parts of a Willcox & Gibbs sewing-machine for wiring hats, and need no special description.

Heretofore in wiring hat-brims a sewing-machine has been used to make the stitches from one end of the wire around the brim to the starting-point, when the machine could no longer be used and the overlapping portion of the wire had to be sewed on by hand. To obviate this objection, and to enable the machine to be used for sewing this overlapping part and render any hand-sewing unnecessary, I have invented the attachments which I will now describe.

The base-plate F, secured to the machine in the usual way, is provided with two grooves, *f f'*. The long groove, *f*, serves to receive and guide the wire from the end 1, (see Fig. 1,) where the stitches begin, around the brim to within a short distance of the end 1, when this end 1 already sewed is shifted, as hereinafter explained, to the short groove, *f'*, and the overlapping end 2 is guided by the long groove, *f*, close to and parallel with the sewed end 1, in position to be sewed on by the machine.

To provide for shifting the sewed wire from the long groove, *f*, to the short groove, *f'*, I attach to the adjustable edge-guide G, that determines the width of margin between the wire and the edge of the brim, a plate, H, provided with two slots, *h h'*. The slot *h* is long enough to allow the proper adjustment for any desired width of margin outside of the wire, and the slot *h'* allows just sufficient movement to bring the sewed wire into the short groove and the unsewed overlapping end of the wire into the long groove.

The edge-guide G is provided with a rack, *g*, with which the pinion *g'* meshes. The pinion *g'* is attached and operated by the milled knob g^2, by turning which the edge-guide is caused to move. A bolt, g^3, is secured to the stand of the machine, and projects through the short slot, *h'*, in the plate H. A thumb-screw, g^4, passes through the long slot, *h*, and screws into the plate H, and serves, with the aid of a washer, g^5, to clamp the plate H to the edge-guide G, so that they must move together for the distance limited by the slot *h'* and the bolt g^3. When the thumb-screw g^4 is loosened the edge-guide G can be moved the length of the long slot, *h*.

In operation the edge-guide is adjusted, as above described, so as to leave the required margin outside of the wire, and is retained in place by tightening the thumb-screw. The hat-brim is placed on the base-plate with its edge against the guide, and one end of the wire is inserted in the long groove. The machine, being started, feeds and sews together the brim and the wire, and as soon as the sewing comes near to the beginning of the stitches the operator turns the knob g^2 and causes the guide to approach the needle the length of the short slot. By this movement the sewed end of the wire is made to enter the short groove, while the unsewed end is fed along close to

and parallel with the sewed end, and is in its turn sewed to the brim, thereby completing the wiring without any hand-sewing, thus saving time and labor.

I claim as my invention—

1. The improved sewing-machine attachment above described, consisting of a base-plate provided with two parallel grooves, substantially as shown, and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a sewing-machine for wiring hat-brims, the combination of a double-grooved base-plate with an adjustable edge-guide, adapted when adjusted to be moved a limited distance, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. For hat-wiring sewing-machines, an adjustable edge-guide having a double-slotted side plate, arranged, as described, so that the edge-guide, when adjusted by means of the longer slot, may be moved a distance limited by the shorter slot, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

JOHN M. CURRY.

Witnesses:
G. B. MAYNADIER,
WM. A. COPELAND.