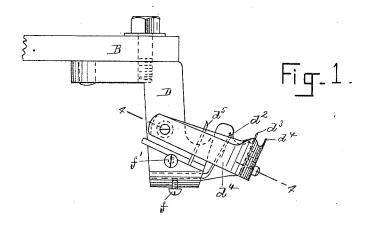
(No Model.)

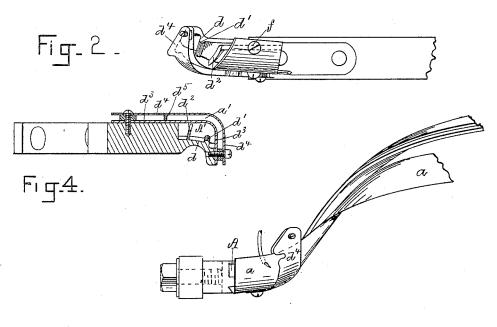
## G. A. BATES.

WELT GUIDE FOR SEWING MACHINES.

No. 419,239.

Patented Jan. 14, 1890.





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WITNESSES! Lauritz M. Möller. John R. Snow. George A. Bates & Magnadur skusch astonigs

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE AUSTIN BATES, OF ROCKLAND, MASSACHUSETTS.

## WELT-GUIDE FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 419,239, dated January 14, 1890.

Application filed November 14, 1889. Serial No. 330,335. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE AUSTIN BATES, of Rockland, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new 5 and useful Attachment for Welt-Sewing Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, in which-

Figure 1 is a plan, and Figs. 2 and 3 eleva-10 tions, of my attachment. Fig. 4 is a section

on line 4 4 of Fig. 1.

The object of my invention is to attach a welt and its casing in the manufacture of what are called "cork-sole shoes." This has

15 heretofore been done by hand only.

In the drawings, A is the welt, and a the casing or binding. The welt is grooved on one side, the upper side as held when attached to the shoe, and the casing is applied between 20 the welt and the upper, the shoe being first lasted in the usual way in making welted shoes. The shoe so lasted is presented by the operator to the welt-sewing machine in the usual way; but the usual welt-guide is 25 removed from the machine and my new double guide substituted.

In Fig. 1 of the drawings, B is the lever of the welt-sewing machine, (the Goodyear weltsewing machine, too well known to require 30 description,) and D is the tang of my new double welt-guide attached to the lever B in the usual way. Like the welt guide in common use, it has a guide-passage A' for the welt A, two walls of which are formed by 35 the forward end d of the attachment, which is provided with the rib d', which enters the groove in the welt A, a third wall by the edge-guide  $d^2$ , and a fourth wall by the cover d<sup>3</sup>, this welt-passage being the same as that to in common use, except that I use a narrower welt, and also that the cover d<sup>3</sup> must be smooth and must also extend well beyond the welt-passage A' occupied by the welt A, for the outer surface of this cover d3 forms one 45 wall of a passage a', which is occupied by the

casing a. Over this cover  $d^3$ , one end of which extends far enough to be fastened to the tang D, I place a second cover  $d^4$ , thereby forming passage a' between them for the casing a. The edge-guide d<sup>5</sup> extends between 50 the covers  $d^3$  and  $d^4$ , its inner surface forming one wall of the passage occupied by the casing a. The edges of the covers  $d^3$   $d^4$  are slotted and curved, as best shown in Fig. 3, as will be clear without description, being in 55 this respect the same as the cover d³ in general use.

In operation one end of the welt A is placed in the passage A' occupied by it, and one end of the casing a then put in its passage a' be- 60 tween the covers  $d^3 d^4$ , the edge-guides  $d^2$  and  $d^5$ being adjusted by means of their respective set-screws ff'. A lasted shoe is then properly presented by the operator to the machine, the awl first passing through the welt 65 A, casing a, and also through the upper and a part of the inner sole, precisely as in sewing on the ordinary welt. After welt A and its casing a are thus sewed to the upper and inner sole, the product is precisely the same in 70 all respects as if the welt A and its casing a had been sewed on by hand, and the other operations to complete the shoe are in all respects the same as usual in making this kind of shoe.

What I claim as my invention is— The double welt-guide above described, having the two passages A' a', one for the welt A and the other for its casing a, arranged together, as shown, the welt-passage A', pro- 80 vided with the rib d', the cover d3 of the weltpassage forming the inner wall of the casingpássage, and each passage provided with its edge-guide  $d^2$   $d^3$ , all substantially as described.

## GEORGE AUSTIN BATES.

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Witnesses: HARRY I. THAYER, WILLIAM H. BATES.