

**Cloth-plate.** That plate in a sewing-machine on which the work rests, through which the needle passes, and beneath which is the looper, or the lower spool or shuttle, as the case may be.

**Com'bi-na'tion-at-tach'ment.** (*Sewing-machine.*) A device to be attached to the sewing-machine proper, and by which two or more distinct classes of work may be performed, such as *marking*, *folding*, and *creasing* a tuck; a *guide*, *hemmer*, *corner*, and *quilter*. See "Sewing-Machine Attachments," published by George W. Gregory, Washington, D. C.

**Cord'er.** (*Sewing-machine.*) A device for laying cords between fabrics, or cords or braids on the surface of a fabric. See "Sewing-Machine Attachments," published by G. W. Gregory, Washington, D. C.

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**Feed'er.**

3. (*Sewing-machine.*) That part (*b*, Fig. 1923) which carries the cloth along the length of a stitch between each penetration of the needle. See SEWING-MACHINE FEED. The illustration shows the Wilson four-motion feed.

**Fell'er.** (*Sewing-machine.*) An attachment for making a felled seam, i. e. one in which two edges being run together are folded over and stitched.

**Sew'ing-ma-chine' Hook.**

A rotating or reciprocating device beneath the table of a sewing-machine, to catch the needle-thread and open it while the succeeding stitch is made through the loop thus afforded. Or, which loops the needle-thread while the bobbin or shuttle containing the lower thread is passed through said loop. It is known as the *Wheeler and Wilson hook*. See Fig. 15, Plate LVI.

**Stay-foot.** (*Sewing-machine.*) An attachment to the presser-bar of a sewing-machine to guide a seam-stay in some kinds of ladies' and children's shoes.

**Take-up.**

3. (*Sewing-machine.*) A device in a sewing-machine to draw upon the upper thread to *take up* its slack while the needle is rising, or resting at its highest point, to tighten the stitch. The *independent take-up* is one which acts in its own time without being actuated by the needle-bar.

**Thread-guide.** (*Sewing-machine.*) A loop, eye, or what not, to form a guide for the thread when it changes its direction at points between the spool and the needle eye.

**Tub'u-lar Goods Sew'ing-ma-chine'.** The Akins and Felthousen patent of August 5, 1851, was the first machine to sew tubular goods, such as shirt-sleeves, boot-legs, etc.; and in 1865 it was estimated that 50,000 sewing-machines, embracing one or the other of the features of this improvement, were in use.

**Welt-guide.** (*Sewing-machine.*) An attachment for presenting the welt in the machine so as to be sewn by the needle to the other portion or portions of the boot or shoe. See SEWING-MACHINE ATTACHMENTS, G. W. Gregory, Boston, Mass.