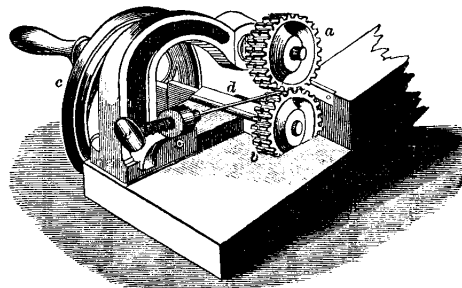


**Stitch'ing-ma-chine'.** The stitching-machine used for sewing together the ends of pieces of cotton cloth, for bleaching, washing, singeing, printing, dyeing, etc., was invented by Charles Morey, in England, in 1849.

It has two toothed wheels *a b*, gearing with each other and rotated by a handle on the fly-wheel *c*, the teeth of the wheels are cut away at the center, so as to form a continuous groove,

Fig. 5828.



*Stitching-Machine.*

to which the point of the needle *d* is presented; this has an eye near its point, and is kept to its work by a spring. The cloth is crimped by passing through the rollers, and pushed forward against the needle, which carries the thread through the folds. When the ends of the two pieces have been joined in this way, the crimps are straightened out by pulling upon the edges. When a fresh thread is to be inserted, the needle is drawn back by the button *e* on the end of the holder. See SEWING-MACHINE, Figs. 4852, 4853.