H. C. GOODRICH.

Tuck-Marker.

No. 162,226. Patented April 20, 1875.

Fig 1.

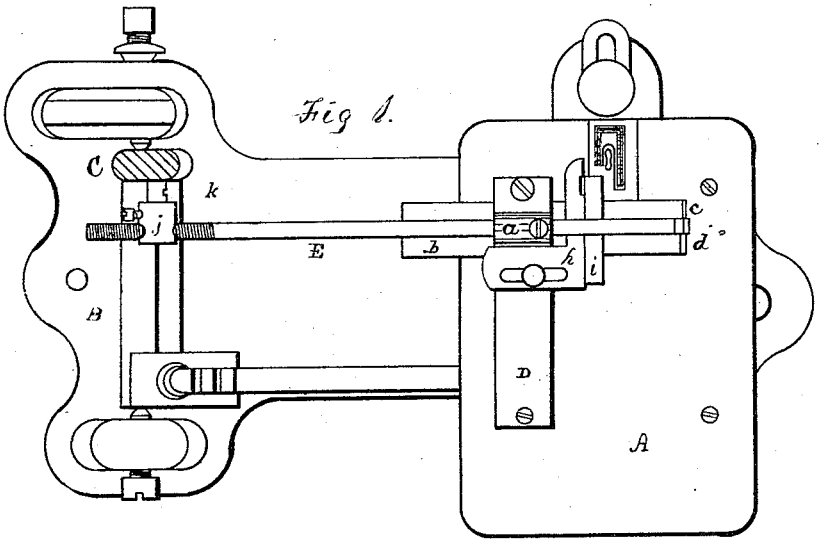

Fig 2

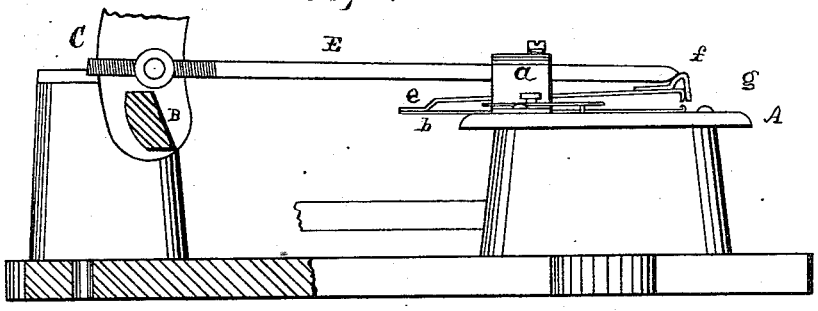

Fig 3

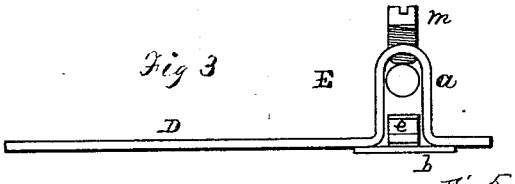

Fig 4

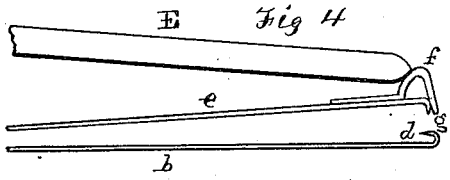

Fig. 5

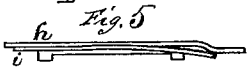

Fig. 6

Witnesses.

E. A. West

W. V. Bond

Inventor.

Harry C. Goodrich

THE GRAPHIC CO. PHOTO-LITH. 39 & 41 PARK PLACE, N.Y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY C. GOODRICH, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TUCK-MARKERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **162,226**, dated April 20, 1875; application filed December 8, 1874.

CASE B.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY C. GOODRICH, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tuck-Markers, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan, showing my device attached to a sewing-machine, some of the parts of which are removed. Fig. 2 is a side view, also showing some parts of a machine. Fig. 3 is a front view of the parts shown; Fig. 4, a side view of the parts shown; Fig. 5, a front view of the gage and its spring; Fig. 6, a front view of the parts shown.

This improvement, as shown, is adapted to be used with sewing-machines the needle-arm of which has a movement like or similar to that of the needle-arm of a Wheeler and Wilson machine.

The invention consists, chiefly, in the use of a rod having a reciprocating movement, so combined with an incline, to the under side of which one of the markers is attached, that, by the passage of the end of the rod over the incline, the crease will be made; and in the means described for adjusting the several parts, and the pressure of the rod on the incline.

In the drawings, the device is shown attached to a Wheeler and Wilson sewing-machine, Fig. 1.

A represents the cloth-plate, B the rock-shaft, and C the needle-arm, of the sewing-machine. D is the main plate of my device. It is secured to the cloth-plate by means of a screw at each end. Near one end it has the form of an inverted U, marked *a*. *b* is a sliding plate located beneath D, and held in place by this plate D. *b* can be located, where desired, by loosening one of the screws which hold D, and moving *b*. At one end of *b* is a blade, *c*, which is one of the markers; also a curved part, *d*, beneath which to pass the edge of the last-made tuck, to hold it in place and keep it from passing up onto the blade *c*. At the other end of *b* is secured the narrow spring-plate *e*, or equivalent device, to keep an upward pressure upon the incline *f*. The free end of *e* is provided with an incline, *f*, upon its upper side, and a notch, *g*, on its under side, arranged to engage with the blade *c*. E is a rod, one end of which is provided with a screw-thread. It passes through *j*, which has a screw-thread, and *j* has a hole in its end, and can be placed upon the pin *k*, which is found on many machines projecting from the needle-arm near the rocking arm or shaft B. The other end of E is beveled, as shown in Fig. 4. This form is preferred, but is not essential. The parts E and *e* both pass through the U-shaped part of D. *h* is a gage, secured to D by a set screw, as usual. *i* is a spring, one end of which is fastened to *h*; the other end is free. (See Fig. 5.) Its office is to aid in keeping the work in place, preventing it from passing up over the edge of the gage. *m* is a screw. Its inner end comes in contact with the rod E, and by this screw the action of the rod can be adjusted. In place of this screw a wedge or other known means might be used. The screw in *j* is not for the purpose of rigidly securing *j* to C, but to adjust it upon pins of different sizes. In use, the main plate D is to be first rather loosely secured to the cloth-plate by the screws at the ends; then the plate *b* is passed under D, the spring-plate *e*, which is secured to *b*, being in the part *a*; the gage is to be secured, and the markers *c g* are to be located at such distance from the gage-line as the desired width of tuck requires; then the plate D is to be firmly fastened in place by the screws, and pressing upon *b* will hold it in place. The rod E is then connected with the machine by placing *j* upon the pin *k*, and this rod E is to be so adjusted by turning it in *j* that the end will be in contact with the incline *f* when the needle is up. Then, when the sewing-machine is in operation, the movement of the needle-arm will give to the rod E a slight reciprocating movement; and with each forward movement of this rod its free end will pass up the incline *f*, forcing the notch *g* down upon the blade *c*. The pressure of the rod upon the incline can be partly adjusted by turning the rod in *j*, and still further by means of the screw *m*, beneath which E passes. The rod might be connected to the rock-shaft by means of a clamp. The

rod E need not have the exact form shown, but it is well to bevel the end, as shown, as that form assists in keeping it from moving laterally, and allows it to pass easily up the incline. The several parts can be made of any suitable metal; but the incline should be of steel or other hard material, and the rod should be hard at the end. This construction produces a very durable tuck-creaser, and if the incline should, after long use, wear out, it can be easily replaced. It produces a well-defined crease, and the pressure upon the work can be easily adjusted, as the character of the work and other circumstances may require. The markers shown are a notch and blade, one on each side of the cloth; but so-called nipping-markers can also be operated by the rod and incline.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. In a tuck-creaser, the rod E, in combination with the incline *f* and plate *e*, constructed and operating substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. The main plate D, in combination with markers *c g*, incline *f*, plate *e*, and rod E, all constructed and operating substantially as and for the purposes specified.

3. The rod E, in combination with the incline *f*, plate *e*, and adjusting device *m*, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

HARRY C. GOODRICH.

Witnesses:
E. A. WEST,
O. W. BOND.