H. C. GOODRICH.

Tuck-Creaser.

No. 162,227 Patented April 20, 1875.

Fig. 1.

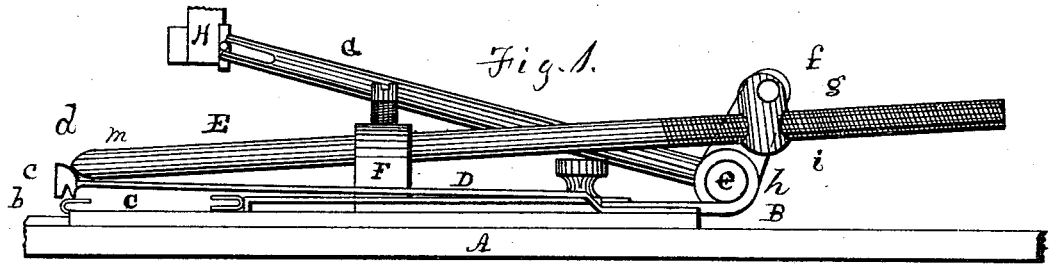


Fig. 2.

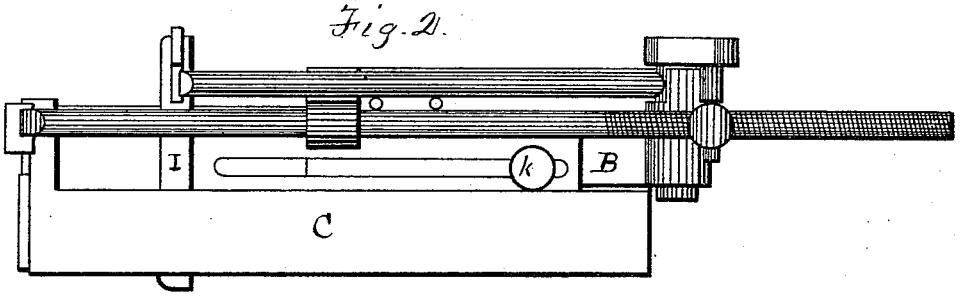


Fig. 3.

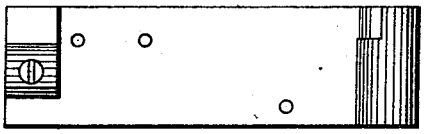


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

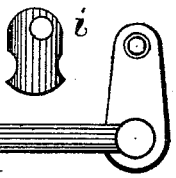


Fig 4

Fig. 8.

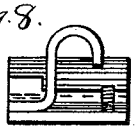


Fig. 9.

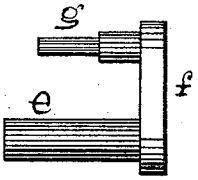
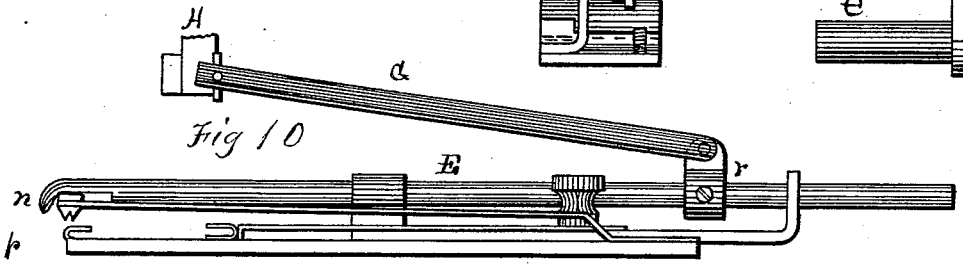


Fig 10



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY C. GOODRICH, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TUCK-CREASERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **162,227**, dated April 20, 1875; application filed December 8, 1874.

CASE C.

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-Creasers, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation; Fig. 2, a plan view; Figs. 3 to 9, details; Fig. 10, a variation.

I have prepared an application for a patent for an improved tuck-creaser, having a rod with a reciprocating movement, operated by the rock-shaft, or from the base of the needle-arm of machines of the Wheeler & Wilson class, such rod being combined with and operating an incline connected with the upper marker.

The object of this invention is to adapt such reciprocating rod and incline to machines such as the Singer, and others of similar construction as to the movement of the needle-bar, and this I accomplish by the use of a second rod or bar, one end of which is connected with the lower end of the needle-bar, while the other end is connected either directly or indirectly to the reciprocating rod in such a manner that it will be operated simultaneously with the movement of the needle-bar.

In the drawings, A represents the bed-plate of a sewing-machine. B is the main plate of my device. C is a movable plate, to one end of which is secured the under marker, and also a lip, *b*, under which to pass the edge of the last made tuck. This plate passes under B, and, when properly adjusted, is to be secured in place with the main plate, which is held by one or more screws, as usual. D is a spring-plate, one end of which is permanently secured to C, and the other end is provided with a notch, *c*, adjusted so as to engage with the blade. On the top of D, over the notch *c*, is an incline, *d*. The outer end of the main plate B is curved so as to form a socket, *h*, to receive the short shaft *e*. To this part *e* is permanently fastened an arm, *f*, and to the top of *f* is permanently secured the pin *g*, upon which pin is loosely placed the rocking-head *i*. E is a rod. One end has a screw-thread and passes through a hole in the head *i*, also having screw-thread; the other end of the rod E may be beveled, as shown. F is a hook, or U-shaped piece, secured to the main plate, and under or through which the rod E passes. In the top of F is a screw, by means of which the pressure of the end of the rod E upon the incline *d* can be adjusted. G is another rod, the outer end of which is secured to the rocking-shaft *e*, while its inner end is slotted so as to pass over a pin, *l*, secured to the lower end of the needle-bar H. I is a gage, secured as usual by a set-screw, *k*.

In use, the markers are to be located as the desired width of tuck requires, being held in place by the main plate. The slotted end of G is to engage with the pin *l*. The shaft *e* having first been placed in the socket *h*, the rod E and head *i* are to be placed in position, as described and shown. By turning E in *i*, E is to be so adjusted that, when the needle is up, the free end of this rod will be in contact with the incline. Then, as the parts G, *e*, *f*, and *g* are permanently connected together, the rod E will, as the sewing-machine is operated, have a reciprocating movement, corresponding with the up and down movements of the needle-bar; and with each down movement of the needle-bar the free end *m* of the rod E will pass up the incline *d*, forcing the notch down upon the cloth.

I accomplish the same result by connecting the rod G directly to the rod E, and providing the free end of E with an inclined hook, *n*, which, when the needle-bar descends, will be drawn back over the part *p*, which carries the upper marker, forcing it down. This form is represented in Fig. 10, the rod G being secured to E by means of a socket, *r*, to which it is pivoted, and a set-screw. I prefer the construction first described, though the latter is cheaper than the former.

What I claim as new is as follows:

The reciprocating rod E, in combination with the operating-rod G, main plate C, and adjustable markers, all constructed and operating substantially as and for the purposes specified.

HARRY C. GOODRICH.

Witnesses:
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