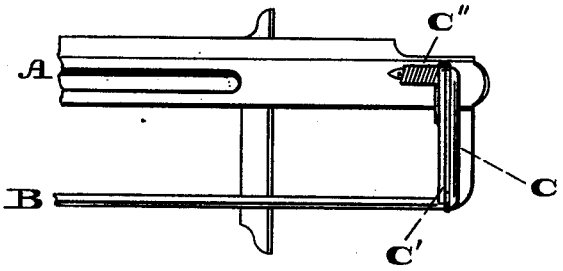
F. HENRY.
Tuck-Marker.

No. 197,130. Patented Nov. 13, 1877.

Fig.1.



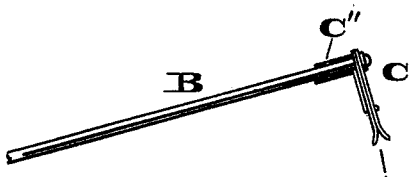
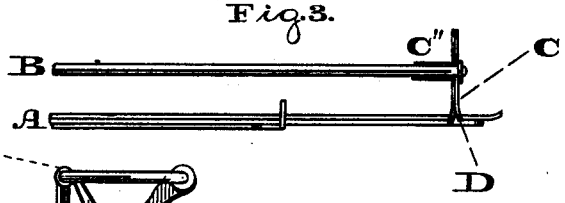


Fig.2.

Fig.3.



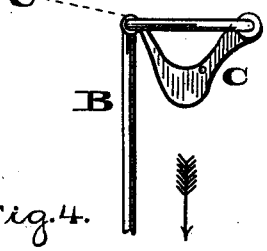


Fig.4.

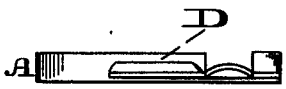
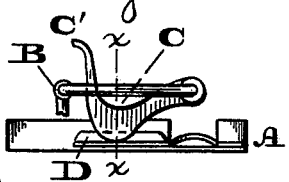


Fig.5.



Witnesses:
Lewis S. Brous,
A. P. Grant.

Fig.7.

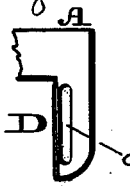


Fig.6.

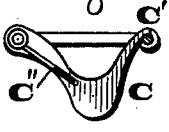


Fig.8.

Inventor:
Frank Henry
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK HENRY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN TUCK-MARKERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **197,130**, dated November 13, 1877; application filed May 3, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK HENRY, of the city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tuck-Markers, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top or plan view of the portion of a tuck-marker embodying my invention. Figs. 2 and 3 are front views thereof. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are end views thereof. Fig. 7 is a top view of a portion thereof. Fig. 8 is a vertical section in line *x x*, Fig. 5.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

My invention consists of a spring-pressed tuck-marker, which is free at one end, and has at the other end an axial connection with an arm or attachment operated by a moving member of the sewing-machine, whereby a simple, reliable, and accurate marker is produced.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a portion of a horizontal plate, which is to be secured to the sewing-machine; and to said plate will be attached a vibrating or rocking arm, B, which is operated by a moving member of the machine in any well-known or desirable manner. To one end of the arm, at a right angle thereto, there is pivoted a marker, C, which consists of a vertically-extending piece, bifurcated or notched on its lowermost edge, which is curved and formed, at the end opposite to its axis, with a hook or stop, C′, which comes to a bearing with the arm B, or an attachment thereto, so as to limit the downward movement of the piece. To the arm and marker, or elsewhere, I secure a spring, C″, whose tendency is to keep the marking-edge at its lowest point, and consequently hold the marker to its work. From the plate A, at the end beneath the marker C, there rises a ridge or flange, D, which extends beneath the marker in the same direction, so as to enter the space of the bifurcation or notch of the marking-edge; and in the plate A, extending aside of the upright ridge or flange D, is a slot, *a*, into which will enter one fork of the lower edge of the marker.

It will be seen that when the sewing-machine is operated, and the fabric is passed over the ridge or flange D the marker C will be brought down against the fabric, and the bottom edge thereof presses the same over said plate D, whereby the tuck mark or crease will be made on the fabric. The marker then rises, either by operation of the moving member of the machine, or a spring applied to the arm B or other portion of the marker; the fabric will be fed along, by the feed of the sewing-machine, over the ridge or flange D; the marker descends, and another mark will be made on the fabric, the operation continuing until the work is finished.

It will be noticed that when the marker strikes the fabric on the ridge or flange D the power of the spring C″ is overcome, and the free end of the marker rises, whereby a rocking motion is imparted to the marker; and, as the spring C″ resists the ascent of the marker, the pressure of the former on the latter causes the mark or crease on the fabric to be well defined.

Should the arm B be so snugly connected to the moving member of the sewing-machine that the arm is without lateral play, the marker C will slide as it rocks, whereby the mark or crease will be more fully produced, and the fabric will be fed or advanced. When the arm B rises, the spring C″, controlled by the hook or stop C′, restores the marker to its normal position, ready for the next operation.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The lever C, of substantially the shape shown, pivoted at one end to a motion-imparting device, and having its other end free, in combination with the downwardly-pressing spring C″, the two constituting, with the ridge D, a tuck-marking device, in which the rectilinear motion of the motion-imparting device is converted into a rocking motion of the lever C, substantially as described.

FRANK HENRY.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,

H. E. HINDMARSH.