

G. REHFUSS.  
Tuck-Marker for Sewing-Machines.

No. 209,075.

Patented Oct. 15, 1878.

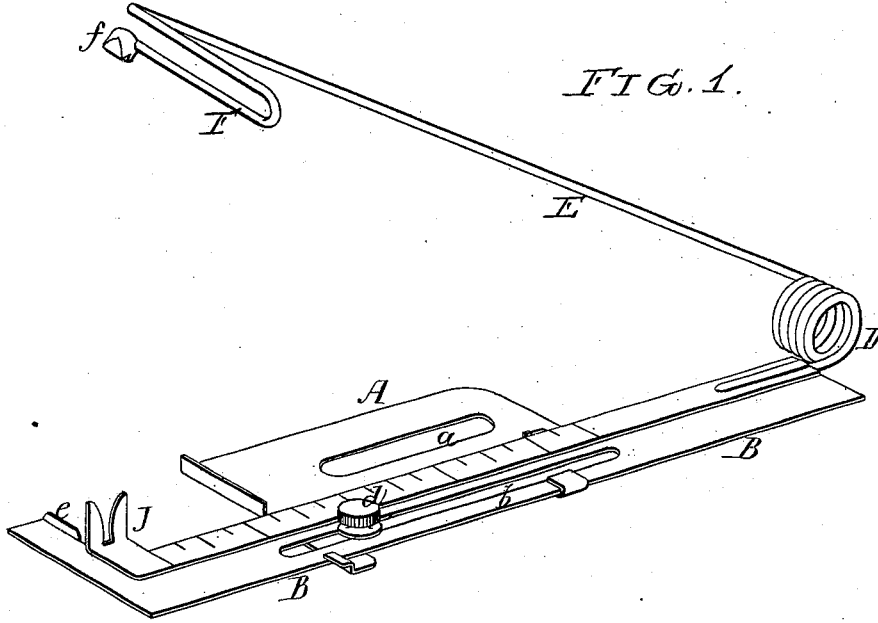


FIG. 2

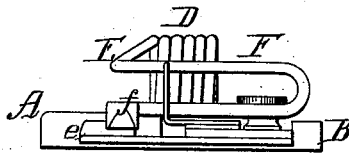
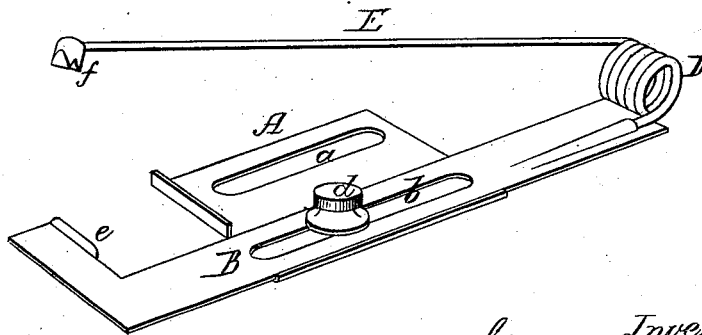


FIG. 3.



Witnesses,  
Zamy Smith  
Thomas McShaw

Inventor,  
George Rehfuss  
by his Attorneys,  
Howson & Alden

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE REHFUSS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE AMERICAN BUTTONHOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN TUCK-MARKERS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 209,075, dated October 15, 1878; application filed March 29, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE REHFUSS, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tuck-Markers for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to an improvement in that class of tuck-markers in which the marking is effected by the action of a recessed block carried by the vibrating spring-arm, which is connected to the needle-bar of the machine; the object of my invention being to so construct a tucker of this class that the proper action of the creasing-block or marker will be insured in every case. This object I attain in a manner which I will now proceed to describe, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved tuck-marker; Fig. 2, an end view of the same, and Fig. 3 a perspective view of the tuck-marker on which my improvement is based.

A is the usual fixed plate of the tuck-marker, which has a slot, *a*, for the passage of the stem of the screw by which it is secured to the work-plate of the sewing-machine.

B is the sliding plate, adapted to the plate A, and having a slot, *b*, for the passage of the stem of the binding-screw *d*.

The front end of the plate B has a lateral projection, on which is formed a lug or rib, *e*, and to the rear of said plate B is secured a coiled spring, D, which forms part of the arm E, the tendency of the spring being to keep the front end of the arm constantly elevated.

Ordinarily a notched block, *f*, is secured to the front end of the arm E, as shown in Fig. 3, and as said arm is depressed by the needle-bar, (to which, when in operation, it is connected by a suitable clasp,) the notched block *f* acts, in conjunction with the rib *e*, to form a crease in the material which is being sewed.

The objection to this device is, that it is uncertain in its action, the block *f* very often striking beyond the rib *e* and failing to crease the material, owing to the fact that the arm E has a tendency to yield under the pressure of the needle-bar, and thus cause the block *f* to move forward when it touches the cloth. In order to overcome this objection I form on the outer end of the arm E a laterally-projecting arm, F, and to the latter attach the block *f*, and combine with the said arm a slotted guide-plate, J, on the plate B. This plate J is formed on or attached to the plate B at a point adjacent to the rib *e*, the arm F entering the slot in the plate as it descends, so that the block *f* is accurately guided to its proper position over the rib *e*. I prefer to form the laterally-projecting arm F by bending the outer end of the arm E, as shown in Fig. 2.

Although I have shown and described the formation of the arm F by bending the outer end of the arm E, and although I prefer this plan, yet it will be evident that a separate piece of bent wire, or a piece of sheet metal, soldered or otherwise secured to the outer end of the arm E, might be used, if desired, and the arm F might in some cases be made so elastic that the coiled spring D could be dispensed with and a plain hinge-joint substituted therefor.

I claim as my invention—

The combination of the plate B, having a rib, *e*, and slotted plate J, with the arm E, having a laterally-projecting arm, F, which carries a notched block, *f*, as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEO. REHFUSS.

Witnesses:

HARRY A. CRAWFORD,  
HARRY SMITH.