

J. C. JENSEN.

Sewing-Machine Attachment.

No. 110,045.

Patented Dec. 13, 1870.

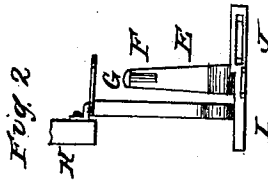
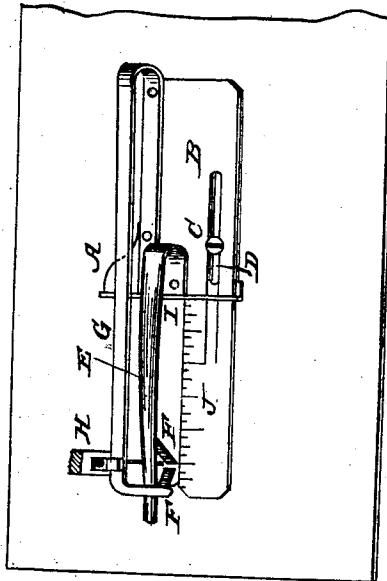


Fig. 1



Witnesses

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IMPROVEMENT IN TUCK-CREASING ATTACHMENTS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **110,045**, dated December 13, 1870.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. JENSEN, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tuck-Markers for Sewing-Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved tuck-marker, and Fig. 2 is an view of the same.

Similar letters of reference in the drawings indicate corresponding parts.

My invention has for its object to improve the construction of tuck-markers for sewing-machines, as hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, A is the main plate of the marker, placed upon the gage-plate B, and secured to the bed of a sewing-machine by means of a set-screw, C, passing through slots D, formed in said marker and gage plates.

E is the marker-arm attached to the plate A upon one side of the slot D, and extending forward of the gage-plate, as shown. This arm is made elastic, and near its outer end is provided upon the under side with two spring-markers, F, inclined toward each other at their lower ends.

G is the spring-arm for operating the marker-arm, and is also secured to the marker-plate, from whence it extends forward, and is bent at right angles at its outer end to bear upon the arm E a little to the outside or left of the outer marker F.

The operation is as follows: The device is placed upon the bed of a sewing-machine in such a position that the arm G shall be immediately under the end of the needle-bar H, or a lateral projection upon said bar. The cloth to be marked is placed upon the machine, (passing under the graduating arm J of the plate,) with one edge in contact with the gage I, formed by turning up the front edge of the gage-plate. As the needle-bar descends it carries down the arm G, whose forward end in turn presses down the marker-arm and the markers, bringing the points of the latter together to pinch the cloth into a fold or ridge. When the needle-bar ascends the arms G & E are thrown upward by their own elasticity.

It is evident that as the machine is operated and the cloth fed forward the markers will form a continuous ridge in the latter parallel to the gage I, which ridge indicates the fold of the tuck. The width of the tucks is determined by adjusting the graduated arm nearer to or farther from the gage I, which adjustment is effected by the set-screw C and slots D. Inasmuch as the angular arm G bears upon the arm E outside the outer marker, this marker is made to bear more heavily upon the cloth than the inner marker, and consequently presses the cloth toward and holds it against the gage I. It is evident, therefore, that the tucks will be made at all times parallel to the gage. This result could not be attained if the arm G bears upon the marker-arm inside of the inner marker or between the two markers, from the fact that the pressure would be the greatest upon the inner marker and tend to force the cloth away from the gage, and thereby form an irregular tuck-mark.

The marker-arm is made rigid at its end, so that it cannot and does not yield, excepting at the center or between the markers and the point at which such arm is connected to the base-plate. By this construction the pressure of the arm G causes the marker-arm to yield at or near its center only, and thus force the outer marker toward the inner marker and guide-edge to hold the cloth against the latter while being fed through the machine.

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

The spring marker-arm E, constructed as described, and attached to the base B, the said arm being made rigid at its outer end and having secured to such rigid portion the two inclined spring-fingers F when combined with the spring-arm G, operated by the needle arm or bar, and having the lateral projection thereon bearing on the outer and rigid portion of the arm E, which bends near its center, and thereby causes the outer finger F to first bear on and move the cloth against the inner spring-finger, thereby effectually preventing deflection of the cloth from the guiding-edge, as herein set forth and shown.

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Witnesses:

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