

(No Model.)

D. D. BERRY.

TUCKER FOR SEWING MACHINES.

No. 309,597.

Patented Dec. 23, 1884.

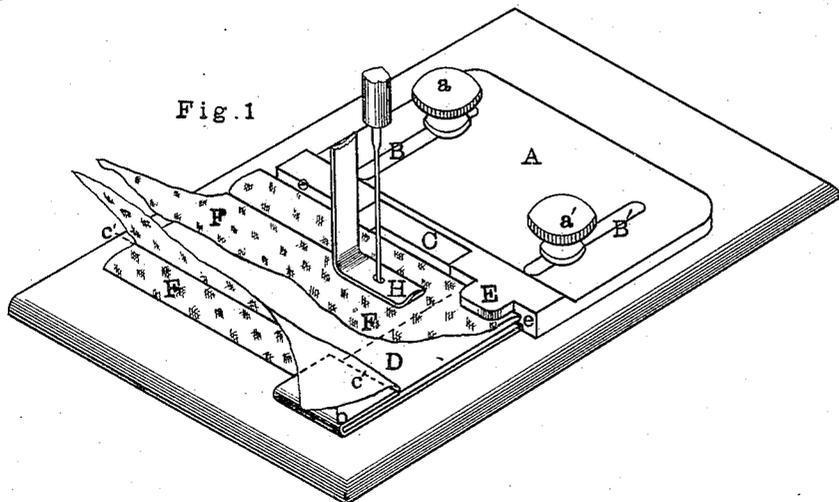


Fig. 1

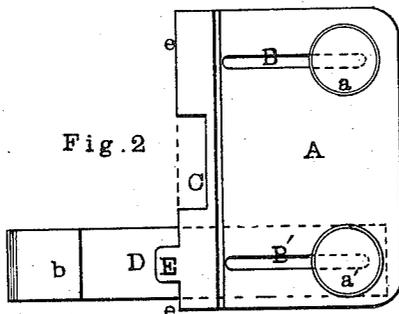


Fig. 2

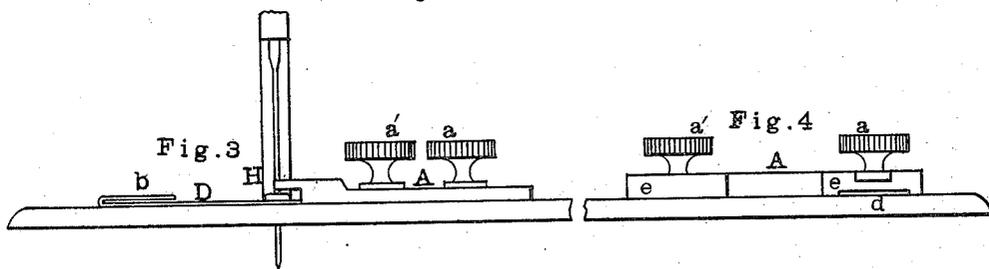


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## TUCKER FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 309,597, dated December 23, 1884.

Application filed March 17, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL D. BERRY, of Columbia, Boone county, Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tuckers for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a full and clear description, which will be more readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the tucker in position on the machine, with the work passing through and held in position against the inner edge of the guiding device. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the tucker device. Fig. 3 is a side view of the work-plate of a sewing-machine with the tucker in position, and showing the presser-foot and needle. Fig. 4 is an end view of the work-plate with the tucker in place.

A represents a plate, made of any suitable material, provided with the slots B and B'. Through the slot B is passed the milled headed bolt *a*, which screws into the work-plate of the machine. This slot and bolt are intended to allow a lateral adjustment of the plate A and to secure the same in position when properly adjusted. The plate A is cut out or recessed on its inner edge at the part marked C. This recess is to allow the plate A to escape the presser-foot and feed of the machine when the plate is adjusted closely for narrow tucks.

D is a narrow plate of metal or other suitable material. One end of this plate is turned over at *b*. The other end of this plate is provided with a threaded bolt brazed or soldered thereto, and standing perpendicular to the plane surface of the plate. This bolt passes through the slot B', and is threaded at the end to receive the milled nut *a'*. This arrangement allows the plate D to be adjusted by sliding it inwardly or outwardly in the counter-sunk channel, (marked on the drawings, Fig. 4, with the letter *d*.) This channel is about the depth of the thickness of the plate D, and arranged so that the plate may be easily adjusted and secured in place by tightening the nut *a'*. The inner edge of the plate A (marked *e* on the drawings) is the guide along which the work passes, and at the same time marks the point at which the work is turned over in preparing the width of the tuck. The plate A is also provided with the projecting piece

or finger E, which projects over the tuck and assists the right hand in keeping the work down and in place.

F is the material in which the tuck is to be formed, and H is the presser-foot of the machine with the needle passing through it.

The operation of the device is as follows: Before beginning to work with the tucking device I make one tuck by hand, as follows: The material into which the tuck is to be sewed is first turned and folded. The folded edge is then placed against the inner or guiding edge, *e*, of the plate A, passing under the projecting piece or finger E. The presser-foot is then placed upon the work. The plate A has been previously adjusted so that the distance between the guiding-edge *e* and the needle of the machine will regulate the width of the tuck. The work is then run through the machine, taking care to keep the work folded by using the right hand with its edge against the guiding-edge *e*. In this way the first tuck is made, the plate D being adjusted so that the inner end of the hooked or bent-over portion *b* will be at a distance from the needle corresponding with the space between the tucks. The work is then turned around, and the tuck just made by hand is placed under the hook *b* of the plate D until the sewed seam lines with the inner edge of the hook *b*, as shown in Fig. 1. This seam I have marked *c'*. The end of the material F is then turned over, and, with the left hand upon the goods, placed so as to keep the tuck just made in position and under the hooked part of the plate D and the stitched seam in line with and against the inner edge of the hook *b*, the right hand holding the work so that its opposite edge, properly turned and adjusted under the presser-foot, passes closely against the guiding-edge *e* and smoothly under the projecting finger E. Thus the second tuck is formed, and so on continuously until the required number of tucks is completed.

A tucking device constructed and operating in the manner above described renders it unnecessary to mark the work in any way preparatory to tucking, and enables the operator to work on linen, cotton, woolen, or other material, avoiding the common trouble of having the work thrown out of place by the pinching or marking device, or torn or injured thereby,

and the further difficulty of light marking, frequently so faint as not to show upon the material.

This device is simple, serviceable, and accurate, and contains no moving parts to confuse the operator while at work.

I am aware that tuckers have heretofore been made with an adjustable finger adapted to project beyond the edge of the plate, and that said base-plate has been cut away to admit the gage-plate sliding therein; but in all such constructions, so far as I am aware, the device was so made that the gage-plate was fitted in a recess cut in the top of the base-plate; consequently, there was the thickness of the material of which the base-plate was formed between the gage-plate and the table. This was found objectionable, for the reason that the work was necessarily raised above the table, whereas the work should lie as close as possible to the table; and it very often happened with some machines that the gage-plate, owing to its being raised above the table, would be in the way of the presser-foot. To avoid these difficulties I form the recess *d* on the under side of the plate A, which arrangement allows the plate D to

rest on the table of the machine, so as not to raise the material but a trifle above the table, and where it is out of the way of the presser-foot.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a tucking device for sewing-machines, the plate A, provided with the recess *d* on its under side, the adjusting-slots B and B' for the securing-bolts *a* and *a'*, the guiding-edge *e*, the fixed projecting finger E, and recess C, in combination with the plate D, having upturned end *b*, substantially as described.

2. In a tucking device for sewing-machines, the plate A, provided with the recess *d* on its under side, the adjusting-slots B and B' for the securing-bolts *a* and *a'*, the guiding-edge *e*, and the projecting finger E, in combination with the plate D, provided with the upturned hook *b*, arranged as described and operating as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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