

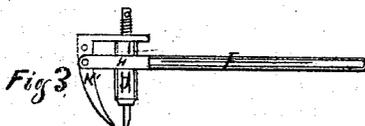
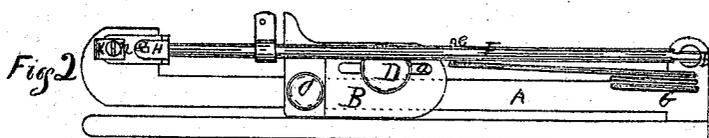
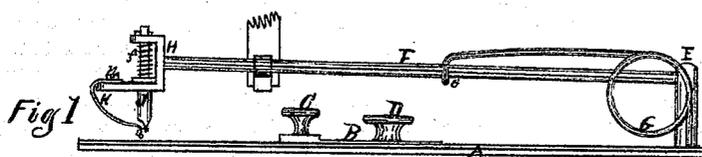
(134.)

A. C. KASSON.

Tuck-marking Attachment for Sewing Machines.

No. 122,613.

Patented Jan. 9, 1872.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMASA C. KASSON, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

## IMPROVEMENT IN TUCK-MARKING ATTACHMENTS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 122,613, dated January 9, 1872.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, AMASA C. KASSON, of the city of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tuck-Marking Attachments to Sewing-Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved tuck-marker, and Fig. 2 is a general plan or top view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in both figures of the drawing.

My invention has for its object to provide an attachment to sewing-machines for marking or creasing the fabric parallel to the line of stitch; and to that end the improvements consist in providing an arm, which is actuated by the needle-bar of the machine, with a metal frame, within which is affixed a vertical and yielding bar, so arranged as to bear upon the fabric and hold the same firmly in position while it is being marked. My invention also consists in attaching a slotted and adjustable curved spring to the said frame, whereby the fabric is compressed between the point of said spring and against the side of the point of said bar by the downward movement of the arm, so as to properly mark fabrics of different thickness, as well as for marking tucks of different widths.

In the drawing, A represents a metal plate, which is secured within a longitudinal groove formed in the lower surface of the gauge B, and is so arranged as to admit of being moved therein in the direction of its length, and firmly secured at any desired point by means of a set-screw, C, passing through the said gauge to and in contact with the upper surface of the plate. The said gauge is provided with a longitudinal slot or mortise, *a*, through which is passed a set-screw, D, and by which the said plate is firmly secured to the bed of the machine. Affixed to the rear end of the said plate is a vertical upright, E, the upper end of which is provided with a slot within which is pivoted a horizontal arm, F, which extends to and is connected with the needle-bar by means of a

clasp, *d*, through which the needle passes. Firmly secured to the rear end of the plate is a coiled spring, G, the upper end of which extends forward to a point near the center of the arm, between its fulcrum and the needle-bar, and is there bent in a manner forming a loop, *e*, within which said arm is supported, so that as the needle-bar is moved upward the said arm is held firmly against the same by the upward thrust of the spring, thereby securing a positive and regular movement of the arm. Affixed to the forward end of the said arm is a metal frame, H, within which is secured a vertical bar, J, so arranged as to admit of a slight vertical yielding movement. Firmly secured upon and around the said bar is a spiral spring, *f*, so arranged as to bear against the inner side of the frame, by which means the said bar is secured in proper adjustment. The front side of the said bar, at its lower extremity, is cut away, forming a concaved recess, which terminates at a point near its center, and the rear side thereof is beveled so as to form a thin edge, as shown at *g*. Firmly affixed to the forward extremity of said frame is a spring, K, which is bent downward and backward in such a manner as to bring its lower end in a horizontal line slightly above the lower extremity of the edge of the bar, and is attached to the frame by means of a set-screw, *n*, passing through a mortise formed therein, said mortise being slightly elongated, so as to allow the said spring to be moved backward or forward, so as to adapt the same to thick or thin fabric. It will be readily perceived that the fabric will be more distinctly marked or creased if the top of the fold or ridge thus pinched up is firmly impinged against the bar J. The upward movement of the spring K against the bar J, or the rocking movement of the said spring upon the plate A during its impingement therewith and with the said bar, accomplishes this result. But if the spring K were permanently fixed to the frame H, so as to pinch up and crease thick fabric in this manner, thin fabric, when substituted, would be gathered up in a higher fold between the said spring and the bar J, so that the top of the ridge so formed might not be reached by the edge of said spring. Hence, in order to obviate this objection, I have made the distance between the point of the spring K and

the bar J adjustable by providing the said spring with a slot and attaching it to the frame H by passing a set-screw through the said slot into the said frame—in other words, I have made the said spring adjustable so that it may be set to correspond to the thickness of the fabric to be marked, for the purpose mentioned. The said curved spring is so formed that in its downward movement the under side thereof slightly back of its point first comes in contact with the fabric, and there remains until the further pressure and bending of said spring by the continued downward movement of the arm slightly elongates the same horizontally, thereby forcing its point against the concave side of the point of the bar, drawing and stretching the fabric between the points of said spring and bar toward, and so as to impinge the same against, said bar, thereby forming a fold or ridge in the fabric parallel to the line of stitch without cutting, breaking, or otherwise injuring the fabric. The said bar is so arranged as to come in contact with the fabric slightly in advance of said curved spring, as both are forced downward by the action of the needle-bar upon the arm, and there remains until said curved spring has performed its said work, and is withdrawn from the fabric by the upward

movement of the arm, thereby holding the fabric firmly upon the plate and preventing any lateral movement thereof between said bar and the needles by the thrust of the spring and any lifting or other displacement of the fabric from the line of stitch.

I do not wish to confine myself strictly to the use of the spring K, as a curved lever, K', as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawing, may be used to produce the same result, by pivoting said lever to the forward end of the arm in such a manner as to impinge the fabric between its point and the point or edge of the bar.

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

1. The combination of the vertical yielding bar J, the curved adjustable spring K or lever K', and the frame H attached to the arm F, all constructed and arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The subject of the last-above claim, in combination with the plate A, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

AMASA C. KASSON.

Witnesses:

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