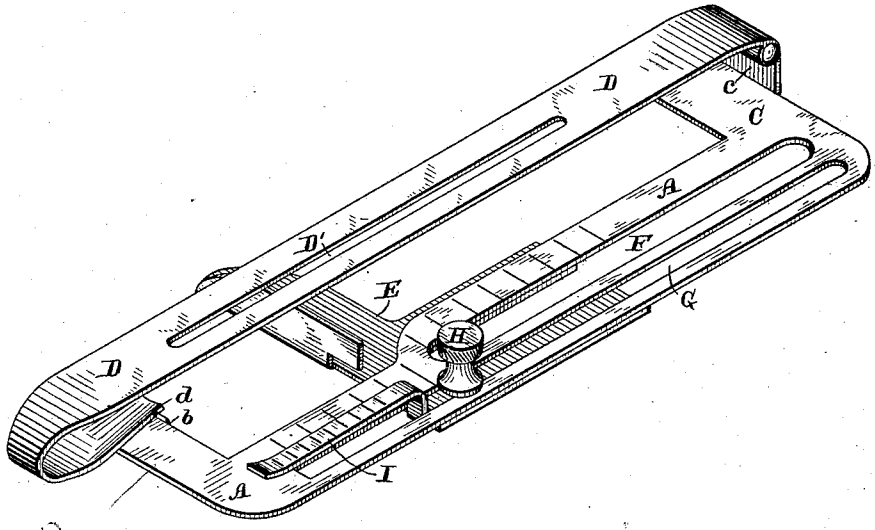
(No Model.)

E. C. REESE.

TUCK MARKER.

No. 317,418. Patented May 5, 1885.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EVAN C. REESE, OF ALTOONA, ASSIGNOR TO THE AMERICAN BUTTONHOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

TUCK-MARKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 317,418, dated May 5, 1885.

Application filed September 30, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EVAN C. REESE, of Altoona, in the county of Blair and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Tuck-Marker, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to make a tuck-marker of great simplicity of structure and capable of being adjusted as required with facility and accuracy.

The accompanying drawing is a perspective view of my improved device detached from the face-plate of a sewing-machine.

The bed-plate A of the marker is formed with two right-angular lateral extensions, B C, one at each end. The extension C is provided with an upright lip, *c*, to which is hinged the flat longitudinally-slotted spring-metal creaser-arm D. This arm at its free end is bent under itself so as to form a spring creasing-lip, *d*, which is provided with a creasing-notch which fits over the creasing-ridge *b* on the extension B of the bed-plate.

The longitudinal slot D′ permits the needle to pass through the bar so that the bar will be struck by the end of the needle-bar as it reciprocates vertically. The creasing-lip *d* normally rests upon the ridge *b* by gravity, but the pressure between those two parts is slight, as the creaser-arm is made of light spring metal. The material being operated upon will therefore easily slide between the parts *d b*, but will be creased or marked by the intermittent strokes of the needle-bar upon the arm D. With this device the cloth may be distinctly and accurately creased for tucking without any risk of cutting or injuring it in any way. There is practically no abrupt stroke of the creasing-lip *d* upon the material, but merely an increase of pressure when the needle-bar strikes the spring-arm D.

The bent end *d* of the creaser-arm D constitutes an elliptical compensating spring; for when pressure is applied by the needle-bar between the hinge of the bar D and the point *b* the tendency to lateral motion will be compensated by the yielding of the lip *d*.

I am of course aware that, broadly, hinged creaser-bars are old. I am also aware that a longitudinally-slotted spring-metal creaser-bar having an elliptically-bent end for creasing is, broadly, old; but, so far as I am aware, a loosely-hinged creaser-bar adapted to be struck by either the needle-bar or presser-foot bar, and having its creasing devices normally in contact by gravity, is new.

The adjustable cloth-gage E is applied under the bed-plate A, as clearly shown in the drawing. The bed-plate is provided with two longitudinal slots F, G, and the cloth-gage E is slotted, as clearly shown, to correspond with the slot F, so that both the gage and the bed-plate may be securely clamped to the face-plate of the sewing-machine by a suitable set-screw, as usual.

A thumb-nut, H, on a screw-post which projects from the plate of the cloth-gage E through the slot G, serves to clamp the cloth-gage firmly to the bed-plate A irrespective of the connection of both the bed-plate and cloth-gage to the face-plate of the sewing-machine, as above mentioned.

A smoothing-finger, I, formed in one piece or attached to the cloth-gage E projects through the slot G in the bed-plate and extends above and substantially parallel with the upper face of the bed-plate.

I am aware that it is not new to apply the cloth-gage beneath the bed-plate of a tuck-marker. I am also aware that it is old to form the cloth-gage and smoothing-finger in one piece; but my device involves certain peculiarities of structure and arrangement which are fully set forth in the claims.

For convenience of adjustment of the cloth-gage the smoothing-finger is marked with a scale, as usual, as is also the bed-plate. The spaces between the marks on the bed-plate, however, are preferably twice as wide as those on the smoothing-finger for facility of adjustment.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of a bed-plate, a loosely-hinged creaser-arm, and creasing devices on the bed-plate and arm, which normally rest in contact with each other by the gravity of the arm.

2. The combination of the bed-plate, the loosely-hinged longitudinally-slotted spring-metal creaser-bar, its elliptically-bent end, and the creasing devices.

3. The combination of the bed-plate having

the longitudinal slot G, the cloth-gage applied beneath the bed-plate, a smoothing-finger formed with or attached to the cloth-gage and projecting through said slot, and clamp devices for binding the cloth-gage and bed-plate together.

4. The combination of the bed-plate provided with the parallel longitudinal slots F G, the slotted cloth-gage applied beneath the bed-plate, and the adjustable smoothing-finger which projects through the slot G in the bed-plate.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

EVAN C. REESE.

Witnesses:
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