

H. C. GOODRICH.  
Tuck Creaser for Sewing Machines.

No. 81,160.

Patented Aug. 18, 1868.

Fig. 1.

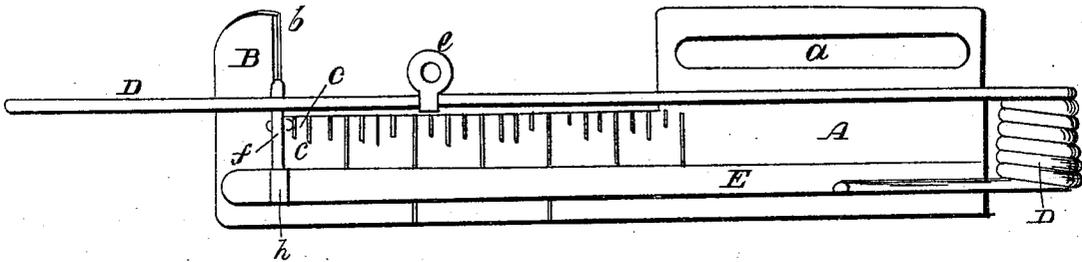


Fig. 2.

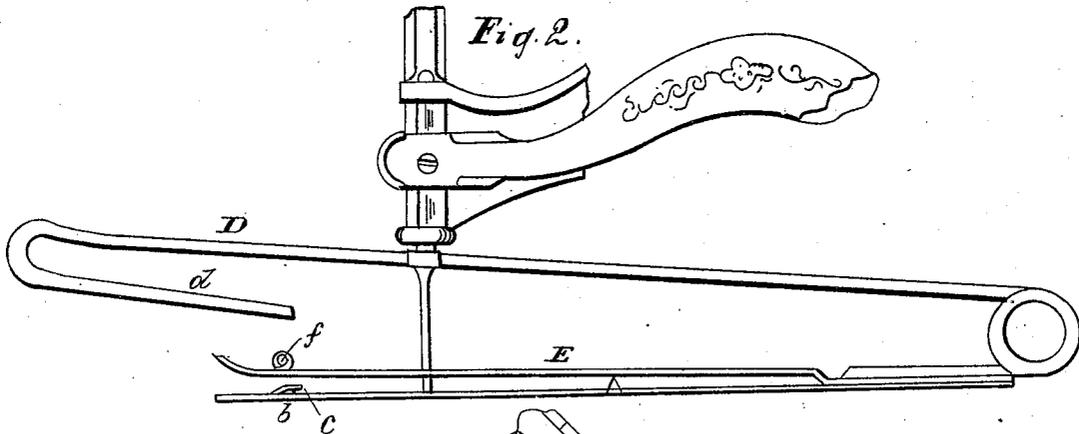
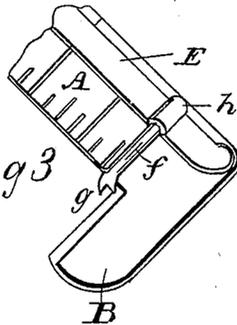


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

*Edw West*  
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# United States Patent Office.

HARRY C. GOODRICH, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Letters Patent No. 81,160, dated August 18, 1868.

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

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

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

Figure 1 is a top view.

Figure 2, a side view.

Figure 3, a detail, in isometrical perspective.

This invention is designed to be used with notch-and-point tuck-markers. Such markers now generally in use are provided with a notch, placed in or near the end of a spring-arm. When the notch is so placed as to accurately engage with the point, when narrow tucks are being made, it will not so engage when the width of the tucks is increased, because the place at which the spring-arm is attached to the needle-bar varies as the width of tuck varies, and as this place of attachment is removed from the notch towards the centre of the spring-arm, the tendency is to straighten the arm, and thus carry the notch beyond the point with which it should accurately engage. To overcome this difficulty is the object of my invention.

To enable others skilled in the art to construct and use my invention, I proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A represents a plate, which is attached to a sewing-machine, by means of a thumb-screw passing through the slot *a*. B is a lateral extension of the plate A, the inner edge of which is turned up, forming a sharp spur, *b*. D is a spring-arm, one end of which is attached to the plate A, the other end, *d*, being bent, as shown. This arm is connected with the needle-bar by means of the ring *e*, which is loose upon the arm. *c* is a flange or lip, extending a little beyond the line of the spur *b*. The tuck already formed is passed under this lip, and is prevented from running up on the spur *b* and interfering with the operation of the creasing-devices. So far as described above, the devices are now in use.

It is customary to place a notch in the end *d* of the spring-arm D. The objection to this arrangement has been stated, and I obviate it in the following manner: E is a spring, attached to the plate A, as shown in fig. 2. To this spring, at *h*, I attach a short piece of wire, *f*, or other suitable piece of metal, extending from the spring E towards and over the spur *b*. This wire *f* is slightly curved downward at the end, which end is provided with a notch, *g*, so arranged as to engage accurately with the spur or point *b*.

In operation, the work is inserted in the usual manner, that part which is to be creased being between the spur *b* and piece *f*, having a notch, as described. The action of the spring E keeps this notched wire up from the cloth at all times, except when forced down upon the cloth at the proper time, for forming the crease by the action of the arm D, which strikes upon the wire *f*. This arm D operates in the ordinary manner, except that it has no notch.

By the use of my device, the notch *g* always engages accurately with the point or spur *b*, the notch and point always retaining the same relative positions, the one to the other, and it makes no difference whether narrow or wide tucks are being made. I use a guide or "self-sewer" with this tuck-marker, in the usual manner.

It is evident that the position of the notch and point might be reversed, or the spring E could be so arranged and constructed that the notch might be in the spring, without changing the invention.

Neither is it essential that the spring-arm D be constructed and arranged as shown and described, as my present improvement can be advantageously used with any vibrating-arm, though, when such arm is made non-elastic and perfectly stiff, my present improvement will not probably be necessary.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

The spring E, when provided with a permanently-attached notch, *f*, which is always in position in relation to the point or blade *b*, whatever the position of the plate A may be, in combination with the spring-arm D, all constructed and operating substantially as specified.

Witnesses:

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