

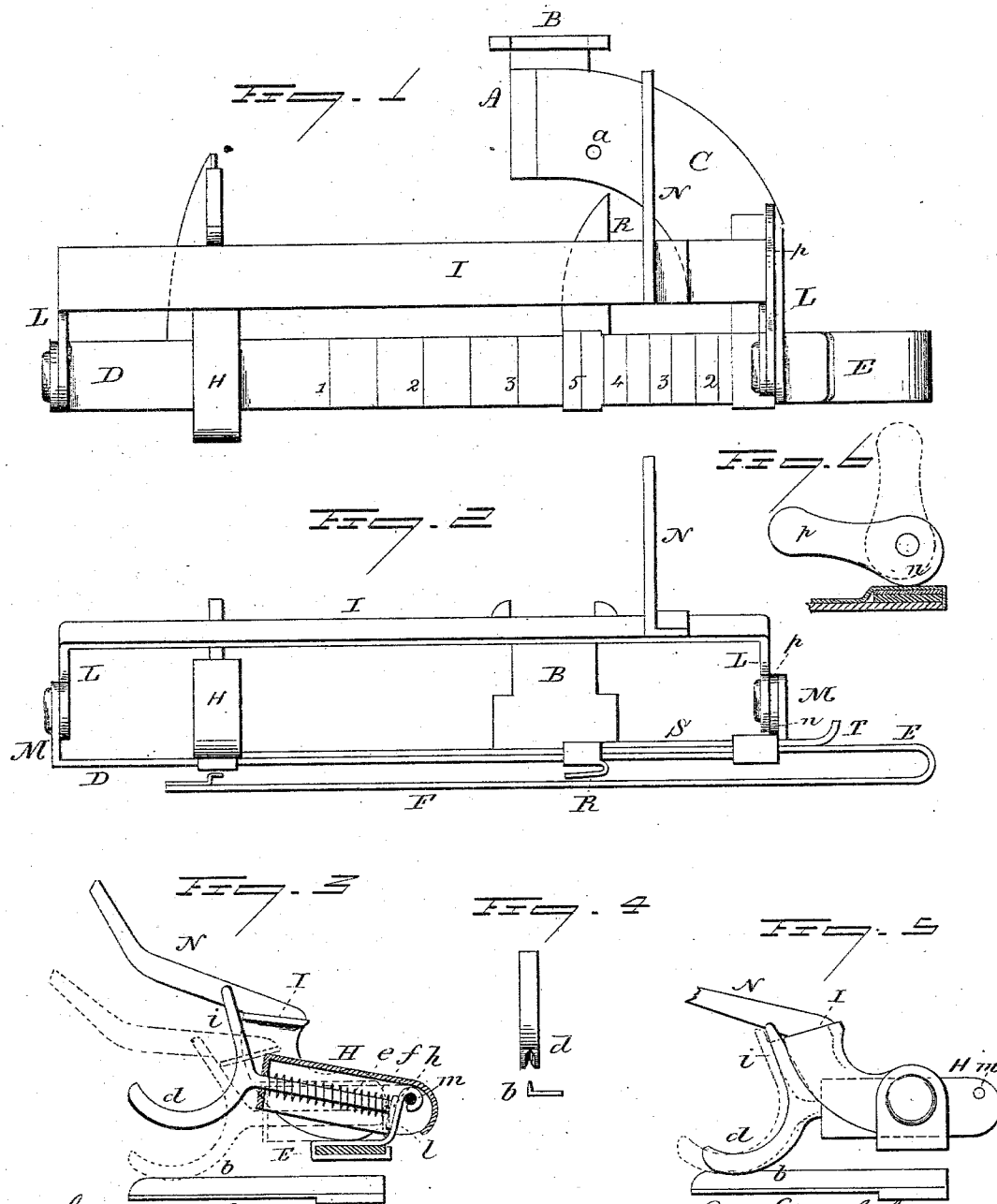
(Model.)

J. S. SACKETT.

TUCK MARKER FOR SEWING MACHINES.

No. 290,480.

Patented Dec. 18, 1883.



Witnesses.  
J. S. Sackett  
J. S. Sackett

Joseph S. Sackett  
By Atty.  
J. S. Sackett

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH S. SACKETT, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JANE HALLIWELL, OF SAME PLACE.

## TUCK-MARKER FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 290,480, dated December 18, 1883.

Application filed September 19, 1883. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH S. SACKETT, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new  
5 Improvement in Tuck-Markers for Sewing-Machines; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact  
10 description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a top or plan view; Fig. 2, a side or rear view; Fig. 3, a transverse section through  
15 the spring-chamber, and showing a side view of the markers; Fig. 4, a front view of the two markers; Figs. 5 and 6, detached views, all the views being enlarged to twice usual size.

This invention relates to an improvement in  
20 the attachment for sewing-machines designed to mark the strip of fabric where a second tuck is to be turned while the first is being stitched, commonly called "tuck-markers,"  
25 the marking being done by producing a crease in the fabric parallel with the line of stitches being run; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claims.

A represents the presser-foot, through which  
30 is the usual needle-hole, *a*. The presser-foot is fitted with a shank, B, or other device by which it may be attached to the presser-foot socket. From the presser-foot an arm, C, extends to the right and forward, preferably curved, and  
35 which arm carries the marking mechanism, and to its outer end the horizontal bar D is attached or made a part of the arm, and which forms a guide on which the parts are adjustable. The bar D stands at right angles to the  
40 path of the needle.

E is a bar arranged in guides on the bar D, so as to slide thereon and parallel therewith. At its outer end it is turned downward and returned, forming an elastic bar, F, below the  
45 fixed bar D. At the free end the bar F is provided with an arm, G, at right angles thereto, upon the upper surface of which is a rib, *b*, standing in a line parallel with the path of the needle, the rib projecting upward, and  
50 so that the fabric being stitched will pass over

that rib, the arm F lying upon the work-plate, in the usual manner for such markers.

At the corresponding end of the arm E the creasing-arm *d* is arranged. This arm extends downward from a shank, *e*, which shank  
55 is arranged in an arm, H, hinged to the bar E, and parallel with the rib *b*. The arm H is chambered out or constructed with a longitudinal recess, through which the shank *e* of the creaser passes, and within the chamber a  
60 helical spring, *f*, is arranged around the shank, its one end bearing against the forward end of the chamber and the other against a head, *h*, on the end of the shank, so that the tendency of this spring is to draw the shank *e* into  
65 the arm, as shown in Fig. 3, but yet permit the creaser-arm to be drawn outward against the pressure of the spring. Above the shank *e* is a projection, *i*, inclining forward. The under edge of the arm *d* has a groove corre-  
70 sponding to the rib *b*, and so that the one coincides with the other, as seen in Fig. 4.

I is a horizontal bar, parallel with the bar D, its two ends turned backward to form arms  
75 L, which arms are hinged to corresponding ears, M, on the bar D, supporting the arm I forward of the bar D, and so that it may be turned up and down. From the bar I an arm, N, extends forward into a position to be struck  
8 by some corresponding projection on the needle-bar, whereby the descent of the needle will depress the arm N, and with it the bar I, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 3. A spring is provided to return the bar I as the needle ascends. In the illustration the spring *f* which  
85 operates the creaser *d* serves for this purpose. The head *h* of the shank *e* rests against a shoulder, *l*, stationary on the bar E, and as the arm H is hinged to the bar E, and preferably in the projection which forms the shoulder *l*,  
90 but above the bearing-point of the head *h*, as at *m*, the result is that the spring *f*, bearing forward against the forward end of the recess in the arm H, tends to raise the arm H or turn it upward, and so that when the arm H  
95 is depressed, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 3, the spring will be compressed, because the head *h* of the shank strikes the shoulder *l* below the pintle *m*, where the arm H is hung. The inclined projection *i* bears against the un- 100

der forward edge of the bar I, so that the action of the spring *f* will be to raise the bar I and hold it in the up position, as seen in Fig. 3. Then, as the needle descends, the bar I, operating upon the projection *i*, will turn the arm H downward, compress the spring, as before described, and then when the power of the needle-arm is removed the spring will return or raise the bar I. The descent of the bar I, as before described, bearing upon the projection *i* of the creaser, turns the creaser downward and upon the rib *b* below, or upon the fabric which lies between them, and, being pressed down by the bar I, a crease will be formed in the fabric corresponding to the rib *b* and the corresponding groove in the creaser.

To give to the creaser a rubbing operation, which will better crease the fabric than by simple pressure, the projection *i* is inclined upon its back, and its relative relation to the bar I is such that the creaser *d* comes upon the fabric before the bar I has completed its full descent, and to the position seen in broken lines, Fig. 3. Then, in completing its descent, the bar I works upon the inclined back of the projection *i* and forces the creaser forward from the position where it came in contact with the fabric, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 3, and also seen in Fig. 5, to the position seen in broken lines, Fig. 5, and thus rubs upon the surface of the fabric to the extent of that movement, and as the bar ascends the creaser returns under the action of the spring *f*, and until the head comes in contact with the shoulder *l*, at which time the spring acts to raise not only the arm H, which carries the creaser, but the bar I. Thus the single spring *f* serves the several purposes of, first, retracting the creaser; second, raising the creaser from the fabric, and, third, returning the arm N after the ascent of the needle.

The bar E F, which carries the creasing mechanism, is adjustable on the bar D from right to left, so as to bring the creaser nearer to or farther from the needle, as occasion may require, and when set to the required position it is clamped by means of a cam, *n*, here represented as arranged upon the pivot which connects the bar I to the bar D, provided with a handle, *p*, so that when the cam is turned downward, as in Fig. 6, it clamps the bar E to the frame, so as to prevent its movement; but turned up, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 6, the bar E is free to be moved to the right or left, as occasion may require.

R is the guide for the edge of the tuck. It extends forward toward the needle from a slide, S, which lies upon the top of the bar E, and extends outward beyond the end of the frame, where it is turned up to form a handle, T, by which it may be adjusted, and passes beneath the cam *n*, so that the same cam serves to clamp the bar E and the guide R in their positions when set.

By attaching the marker directly to the presser-foot, as described, I am enabled to

bring the guide R close up to the line of the needle, as seen in Fig. 1, and into line with the needle, if desired; hence the narrowest possible tuck may be made and stitched, because the tuck to be stitched is held in its proper position and relation close up to the needle, and so that the line of stitches will be run before the tuck has passed so far beyond the end of the guide as to become misplaced, as will be the case in independent attachments whereby this close proximity of the guide cannot be attained.

It will be understood that the rib *b* may be on the arm *d* and the groove on the bar G, it being immaterial whether the crease be made upward or downward on the fabric, yet it is preferable that the rib be below, so that the crease will be upward.

While I prefer the hinged horizontal bar I as the best means for communicating the up-and-down reciprocating movement to the upper part of the creaser, this may be accomplished by other mechanism. I therefore do not wish to limit the mechanism for imparting reciprocating movement to the creaser to the employment of this horizontal bar.

I claim—

1. The combination of the under part of the creaser, the upper creasing-arm, *d*, provided with a shank, *e*, the arm H, hinged to the frame and constructed with a chamber through which the shank *e* passes, a spring, *f*, within said chamber, the action of which is to draw the shank into the chamber, a shoulder, *l*, below the hinge of the arm, against which the head of the shank will bear, and mechanism, substantially such as described, to turn said arm downward to bring the two parts of the creaser together, and whereby said spring will be contracted, and on its reaction serve to raise the arm H, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the under part of the creaser, the upper creasing-arm, *d*, provided with a shank, *e*, the arm H, hinged to the frame and constructed with a chamber through which the shank *e* passes, a spring, *f*, within said chamber, the action of which is to draw the shank into the chamber, a shoulder, *l*, below the hinge of the arm, against which the head of the shank will bear, the inclined projection *i* on the upper creaser, the hinged horizontal bar I, arranged to bear upon said incline, and an arm, N, upon which the descending needle-bar may operate, and whereby as the bar and arm descend the two parts of the creaser will be brought together and the upper part be forced forward by the descent of the bar I, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the horizontal stationary bar D, the double bar E F, parallel with and made adjustable upon said bar D, the part F, below, carrying the under part of the creaser, the arm H, hinged to the corresponding end of the part E of the bar, the upper part, *d*, of the creaser constructed with a

shank, *e*, to pass longitudinally through a chamber in said arm H, a spring within said chamber bearing against the forward end of the chamber and against a head on the shank of the creaser at the other end, the said head taking a bearing on the arm E below the point where the arm H is hinged, the horizontal bar I, hinged to the bar D, and constructed with an arm, N, for engagement with the needle-bar, and the projection *i* from the shank *e*, substantially as described.

4. The combination of the horizontal stationary bar D, the double bar E F, parallel with and made adjustable upon said bar D, the part F, below, carrying the under part of the creaser, the arm H, hinged to the corresponding end of the part E of the bar, the upper part, *d*, of the creaser constructed with a

shank, *e*, to pass longitudinally through a chamber in said arm H, a spring within said chamber bearing against the forward end of the chamber and against a head on the shank of the creaser at the other end, the said head taking a bearing on the arm E below the point where the arm is hinged, the horizontal bar I, hinged to the bar D, and constructed with an arm, N, for engagement with the needle-bar, and the projection *i* from the shank *e*, and the cam *n*, provided with the arm *p* for clamping the adjustable bars E F, substantially as described.

JOSEPH S. SACKETT.

Witnesses:

JOS. C. EARLE,  
J. H. SHUMWAY.