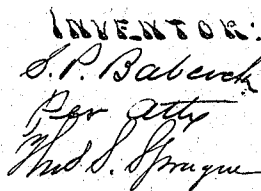


Tuck-Creaser.

Patented July 23, 1872.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SYLVESTER P. BABCOCK, OF ADRIAN, MICHIGAN.

IMPROVEMENT IN TUCK-CREASERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 129,778, dated July 23, 1872.

To whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SYLVESTER P. BABCOCK, of Adrian, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tuck-Creasers for Sewing-Machines; and I do declare that the following is a true and accurate description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon and being a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 shows my improved tuck-creaser in perspective. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the tucker-spring and slotted bridge-piece. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the creaser-arm, spring, and bridge-piece in the act of pinching the fabric. Fig. 4 is an inverted plan of the sliding plate, and Fig. 5 is a plan of the base-plates.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

Scale: Figs. 1, 4, and 5, actual size; Figs. 2 and 3, twice actual size.

The nature of this invention relates to an improvement in the construction of that class of tuck-marking attachments to sewing-machines in which a series of creases is formed in the fabric on the line on which it is to be subsequently folded; and it consists in the devices, hereinafter described, employed for pinching the folds in the fabric, and, in connection therewith, an adjustable pressure-plate, and in the arrangement of the parts for adjusting the creasing devices, as more fully hereinafter set forth.

In the drawing, A is the base-plate, which is secured to the cloth-plate of the sewing-machine by a thumb-screw passing through the hole *a*. B is gage-plate sliding in grooves formed by turning up the edges of the base-plate over the sides of said gage-plate. *b* is the guide or gage for the fabric to be stitched, and is formed by turning up the front edge of the plate B, which has also a longitudinal slot, *c*, through which the thumb-screw passes. The foregoing parts being already known and used, their office requires no explanation. C is a pressure-bar, of sheet metal, slightly curved in cross-section, with the convex side uppermost. At its front end there is secured a transverse bridge-piece, D, in the top of which there is cut a rectangular notch, *d*. To the rear end

of the bar C there is secured a transverse plate, E, of an "L-shape," and bent up forward to form a spring, to which is secured a presser-arm, F, the extremity of which is bent horizontally at a right angle with the rest, so as to come over the end, or a little beyond the end, of the pressure-bar. A tie-piece, *e*, is sleeved on the arm, through which the needle of the machine passes, so that the needle-bar may depress said arm in its downward movement. At the other end of the plate E there is secured a spring-plate, G, extending to the front end of the pressure-plate, parallel with the "near" side of the same; and to its end is secured a curved plate, G', having a beveled edge, *f*, turned down along its front edge, and so placed that when the spring-plate G is depressed it will come just behind the bridge-piece D of the pressure-plate. To a rearward extension of the plate G' there is adjustably secured thereto, by means of a set-screw, *g*', the rear end of the spring-creaser H, the screw passing through a slot, *h*, in the same into the plate G'. This creaser-spring is curved down and under itself in the peculiar form shown, its rear end projecting through the slot in the part *f*. Just outside the part *f* there is secured to the under side of the spring a stud, I, which, when the spring is forced down by the arm, is forced into the slot in the bridge-piece, carrying with it the fabric, pressing it against the knife-edge or beveled part *f*, thereby forming the crease in the fabric.

In operating upon thick goods it may be necessary to lengthen the gripe and throw of the creasing-stud, which may be done by loosening the set-screw of the creaser-spring and moving the latter outwardly the required distance. In adjusting the device for tucking—that is, stitching a tuck of a given width, leaving a space, and marking the fold for the next tuck—it becomes necessary to move the pressure-plate and all its attachments longitudinally in its guides on the gage-plate B; and to secure it in position after adjustment, without resorting to a screw and nut for the purpose, I employ the following means: first, to secure the outer part, I pivot a latch, *m*, to the plate B near the guide, which swings across the top of the plate C and under a projection, *n*, struck or bent back from the rear end of the guide *b*, which clamps that part of the pressure-plate in place; secondly

to secure the rear end of said plate I employ a slotted plate or strip, J, and I insert a headed rivet through this strip and through the plate E and rivet it to a latch, *j*, lying thereon. I then strike up two bosses, *k*, from the surface of the plate E, over which the latch, when it is turned, will ride and thus draw up and clamp the strip against the under side of said plate E. The front end of the strip has a slot, *i*, to receive a stud, *i'*, struck up from the base-plate B, so that the pressure-plate can only be moved longitudinally by releasing both latches from their respective seats.

I am well aware that in other tuck-creasers a bridge-piece or ridge is used, but only to serve as an abutment against which the fabric is gathered and pressed to form the crease, while in mine the fabric is forced through its notch and pressed against an angular projection of the

spring-plate G, which rises up from the fabric when the pressure of the needle-bar is withdrawn.

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

1. The movable pressure-plate C, notched bridge-piece D, plate E, arm F, spring-plate G G', part *f*, creaser-spring H, and stud I, in connection with the base-plate A and gage-plate B, constructed and operating as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The slotted bar J, engaging with the stud *i'* on the plate B, and the latch *j* and bosses *k* on the plate E, as and for the purpose set forth.

SYLVESTER P. BABCOCK.

Witnesses:

H. F. EBERTS,

H. S. SPRAGUE.