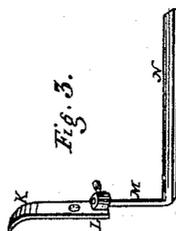
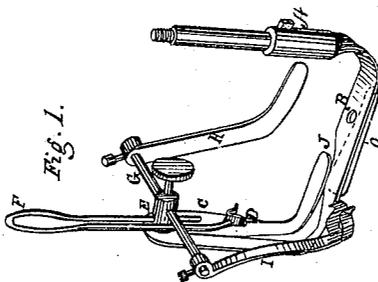
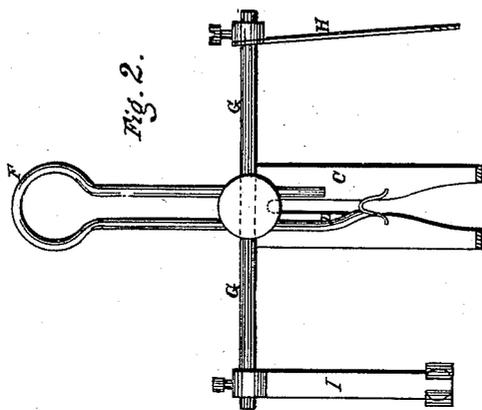


A. MOREHOUSE & A. R. HEATH.
TUCK GREASER FOR SEWING MACHINES.

No. 80,653.

Patented Aug. 4, 1868.



Witnesses
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AARON MOREHOUSE AND ALFRED R. HEATH, OF DANBURY, CONNECTICUT.

Letters Patent No. 80,658, dated August 4, 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 we, AARON MOREHOUSE and ALFRED R. HEATH, of Danbury, in the county of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improved Tucker or Plaiter for Sewing-Machines; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view.

Figure 2 is an elevation of the folder and guide, and

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the finger.

The same letters employed in the several figures indicate the same parts.

This folder and tucker is intended for attachment to the Wheeler and Wilson and other sewing-machines.

A is a presser-piston, to be attached in place of the ordinary presser-foot and piston of the machine, in such manner that the hole B shall coincide with the middle hole in the plate. C is the upright arm, constructed with a slot, D; as shown, the centre of the widest part of the slot being on a line with the needle-hole B in the direction of the line of action of the feeding-mechanism of the machine, the slot gradually tapering towards the needle-hole, and there curving to one side to carry the upper portion of the tuck or plait out of the way of the needle.

E is a stud, projecting from the top of the arm C, and having a vertical hole through it to receive one leg of the spring-presser F, to the opposite leg of which is attached a foot, in the form somewhat of an inverted letter U. Another hole horizontally through the stud E receives the arm G, fixed by a set-screw. The guide H is a thin, curved piece, attached to the arm G by a set-screw, and the marker I is similarly attached to the other end of the said arm G. This marker is constructed with a spring-clutch to receive a pencil to be used as a marker or pointed feed-bar, as will be explained. J is a spring-guide, forming part of the arm or plate C, and having a spring fastened to it which extends under the folder to the hole B.

The finger K is attached by a screw to the rear left-hand screw-hole of the top of the plate, with the curved end to the rear. The boss L has a hole through it to receive the centre-rod M, fastened by a set-screw. N is a bar, working on the rod M as a pivot, and extending within the slot D. A swell at O is made on the bottom of the arm C, with a straight edge extending along the said plate on a line with the edge of the hole B, to form a guide for the folded edge of the goods, which is pressed against it by the spring J, to secure the penetration of the goods by the needle.

The folder and guide being attached to the machine, and also the finger K, the end of the bar N should be elevated as high from the machine-plate as the width of the required tuck, and there secured by the set-screw. The spring-presser F should then be slid nearly down to the bar N.

The marker or feed-hand I should then be so set that the point should stand at such an angle with the plate as not to retard the movement of the cloth, but rather to assist the feed, and in such position laterally that the point shall mark the line designed for the folded edge of the next succeeding tuck. The guide H need not be used in making the first tuck, unless the line of the folded edge of the tuck (before it is folded) is at no greater distance from the corresponding and parallel edge of the fabric, or some defined parallel line thereon, than the distance from the bar N to the rear or front edge of the plate of the sewing-machine. In such case the guide H can be used as a gauge for guiding the fabric in making the first tuck, it not being then necessary to mark the line of the first tuck by hand. It is only necessary to mark the first tuck, as the marker or guide affords sufficient guides for all succeeding parallel tucks, except in case the tucks are so far apart as not to permit their use. In the latter case the parallel line must be marked.

In operating the tucker, the fabric lying flat at the left of the operator should be drawn to the right, towards the needle, in such manner that it shall pass over the bar N, the point of the latter coming directly under the line desired for the folded edge of the first tuck, the foot of the spring-presser F pressing gently upon the part of the fabric forming the folded edge. The needle being out of the plate, and folder and presser-

piston down, they rest upon the feeder of the machine, so that the folder does not rest upon the plate. This allows the folded edge of the goods to be drawn to the right to the feeder. Then, raising the presser-piston very slightly, the goods should be drawn under the needle-hole B, and the presser-piston dropped. The spring-guide J will now press the lower part of the tuck together, so as to insure the needle passing through the edge. The machine may then be operated in the usual manner, the feeder drawing the goods to the needle, the downward pressure of the spring-presser F, and the peculiar shape of the lower part of the slot D, combining to prevent the tuck becoming wider than at first, while the upward support of the bar N prevents it from becoming narrower, and the spring-guide J insuring the penetration of the edge by the needle, while the pencil on the marker I marks a line or succession of dots parallel with the line of stitching. This arrangement enables the operator to make accurately-parallel tucks, either straight or curved.

The succeeding tucks are made by causing the marked line to pass over the point of the bar N, or, in case the marker has not been used, the guide H should be placed over or nearly touching the line of stitching or folded edge of the previous tuck, at the desired distance from the finger N.

Having fully explained the construction and mode of operating our improved tucker, what we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The bent arm C attached to the presser-piston A, when constructed with the slot D, needle-hole B, spring-guide J, and guide-swell O, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of the lotted arm C, constructed as described, with the adjustable bar N, and spring-presser F, as set forth.

3. The combination of the presser-piston A, slotted arm C, spring-guide J, guide O, and spring-presser F, with the adjustable guide H or marker I, arranged to operate substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

AARON MOREHOUSE,
ALFRED R. HEATH.

Witnesses.

HENRY W. HINMAN.

DANL. B. BOODY.