

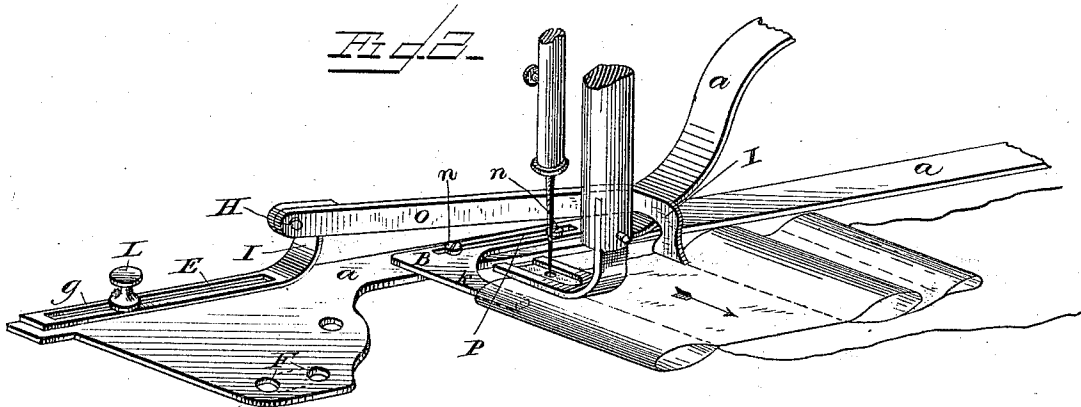
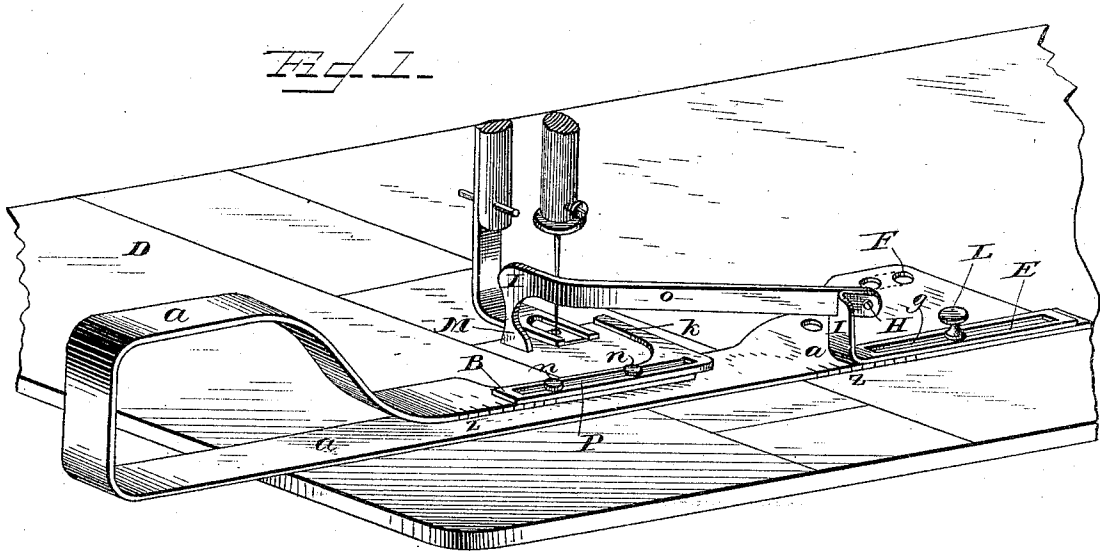
(No Model.)

E. BOUILLON.

TUCKING ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING MACHINES.

No. 309,023.

Patented Dec. 9, 1884.



WITNESSES

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TUCKING ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 309,023, dated December 9, 1884.

Application filed June 13, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE BOUILLON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tucking Attachments for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a description.

This invention relates to a device which is capable of being used upon any sewing-machine, and of being readily adjusted to form tucks of uniform or varying sizes, either at even or uneven distances apart. The marking-bar heretofore required in devices of this kind is substituted in this invention by a guide-bar, under the free end of which the stitching last made is guided by the operator, this end of the goods being previously folded back over the main portion thereof and around an adjustable arm, as will be hereinafter more fully described. In the use of this device a hem is first made in the ordinary manner at the edge of the goods. The stitching of this hem serves as a guide for the first tuck, and the stitching of the latter as a guide for the subsequent one, and so on until the desired number have been made.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my device as applied to a sewing-machine. Fig. 2 is also a perspective view of the device, but from the opposite side thereof, and in this figure the device is shown as having just completed the second tuck on a piece of goods, the arrow indicating the direction of travel.

The letter *a* designates a plate, one end of which is preferably enlarged or widened and provided with holes or slots *E* for the reception of screws, whereby it can be properly adjusted and secured to the cloth plate or table of the sewing-machine at right angles to the feed motion thereof. The opposite end of this plate is bent back over the main portion, so as to form a loop, through which the body of the fabric or goods is designed to be passed during the operation thereon. This end of the plate, which I designate as the "free" or "spring" end thereof, rests in about the same horizontal plane as its main body and in close proximity thereto. On this end is secured, by means of set-screws *n n*, a slotted plate, *B*, having a right-angle point or arm, *k*, around

which the fabric is drawn so as to form the desired tuck.

The plate *B*, by reason of its slot *P*, can be moved endwise to form a larger or smaller tuck, as the nature of the work may require, a scale being marked on the free end of the main plate, as shown at *z*, to permit of a proper adjustment thereon. The enlarged portion or fixed end of the main plate is also provided with a marked scale, *z'*, as an indicator for the proper adjustment of a plate, *g*, having a slot, *G*, for the passage of a screw, *L*, the shank of which is fitted in a threaded socket in the main plate, as will be understood by referring to the drawings, so that by tightening the screw the plate *g* can be clamped in any desired position.

One end of the plate *g* is bent upward or provided with a vertical standard, *I*, to which is connected by a pivot, as at *H*, a guide-bar, *O*, having a downwardly-projecting end, *M*, for the proper guidance of the fabric. The main plate being properly adjusted and secured to the cloth plate or table of the sewing-machine, with the point or arm *k* of the plate *B* parallel to the presser-foot, the said point or arm *k* is drawn to or from the needle until the requisite width of the tuck is attained, when the screws *n n* are tightened so as to secure the same in position. The plate *g*, with its guide-bar, is then adjusted and secured to the requisite distance between the tucks. The first tuck is turned or marked by hand-feeding it to the sewing-machine needle, the same as in other plain sewing. This tuck is then folded back over the short end of the goods, which, when finished, is the bottom thereof. The balance of the goods is rolled parallel to the tuck just formed and passed into the loop in the main plate with the aforesaid tuck under the plate *B*. This part of the goods is then drawn under and around the point or arm *k* until the line of stitching just made is brought under the point *M* of the guide-bar *O*. The fabric is then smoothed and the machine started, the operator taking care to keep the line-stitching previously made under the guide-point *M*. When the seam is finished, turn over the tuck in the direction of that last made, so that its line of stitching will serve as a guide for the next tuck. The same operation is gone through with until all the

tucks are completed. The distance between the needle and the outer edge of the point or arm *k* represents the width of the tuck, which, as previously stated, can be increased or diminished by moving the plate B either outwardly or inwardly, as desired, the distance between the tucks being insured by a similar adjustment of the guide-bar O through its plate *g* and tightening-screw L.

10 The object in pivoting the bar O to the vertical part of the plate *g* is to enable it to be swung upward, and thus facilitate the adjustment of the fabric around the point or arm *k*.

15 The plate B, with its point or arm *k*, and the guide-bar, O, with its point M, may be used independently of each other; but better results

are obtained by combining them, as above described, and shown in the drawings.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the looped plate *a*, provided with adjustable plate B, having a point or arm, *k*, as described, and the adjustable plate *g*, with its pivoted guide-bar O, provided with point M, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

EUGENE BOUILLON.

Witnesses:

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