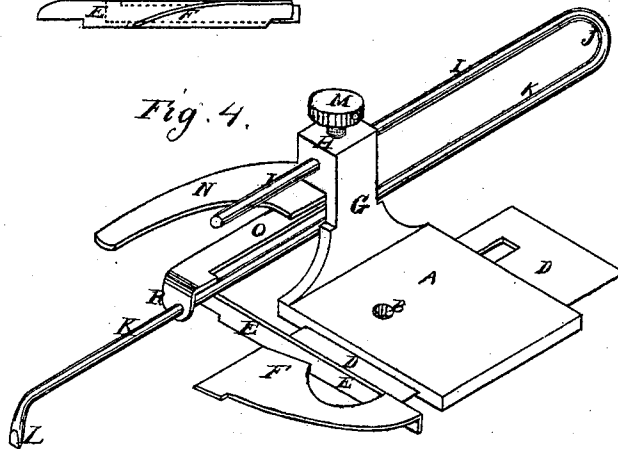
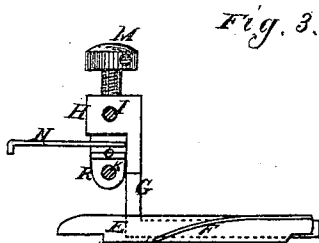
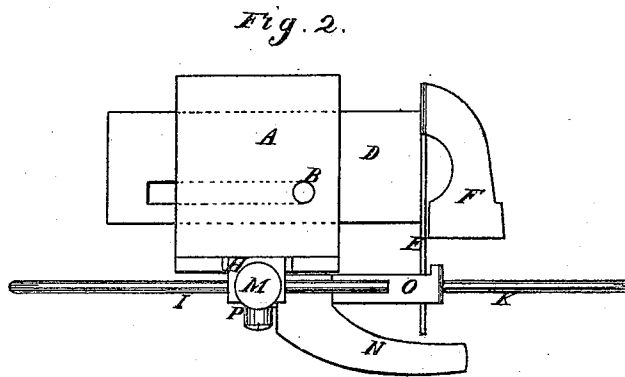
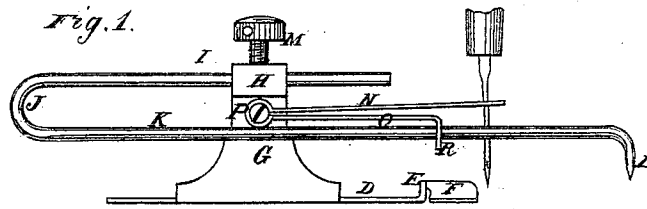


F. L. TILESTON.
Tuck-Markers.

No. 141,095.

Patented July 22, 1873.



Witnesses
John L. Coome
C. M. Richardson

Fred L. Tileston.
by Dewey & Co.
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED. L. TILESTON, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN TUCK-MARKERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **141,095**, dated July 22, 1873; application filed May 31, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED. L. TILESTON, of San Francisco city and county, State of California, have invented a Tuck-Marker; and I do hereby declare the following description and accompanying drawings are sufficient to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it most nearly appertains to make and use my said invention or improvement without further invention or experiment.

My invention relates to certain improvements, as hereinafter described, in that class of attachments for sewing-machines known as tuck-markers.

Referring to the accompanying drawings for a more complete explanation of my invention, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my attachment as constructed for use upon the Florence sewing-machine. Fig. 2 is a top view. Fig. 3 is a front view. Fig. 4 is a perspective view.

A is a base-plate, which is secured to the cloth-plate of the machine and held firmly by a screw which passes through the hole B. The bottom of this plate has a groove or slot extending from the front to the rear edge, and within this groove the tuck or seam gage-plate D is fitted to slide, and serves as a guide for the cloth as it passes, while the plate D is slotted longitudinally and the holding-screw before described passes through the slot, so that the gage-plate can be easily adjusted for any width of tuck or seam required. In order to straighten out and smooth the passing cloth, I secure a parallel spring, F, to the gage E at the upper edge, and the free edge of this spring, which is broad, is inclined downward by the side of the gage until it will rest with an elastic pressure upon the cloth, thus smoothing it as it passes to the needle. A vertical post, G, is cast with the plate A, so as to form a part of the same casting. This post has a head formed at its top, through which a hole is made parallel with the line of motion of the gage, and one arm, I, of a double spring wire passes through this hole from the back to the front of the head and serves to adjust the marking-point by sliding forward or back. This wire is curved upon itself in a vertical plane, as shown at J, and the lower arm K extends forward beneath the arm I, and far enough to the front to be bent downward and form the marking-edge L. The peculiar shape of

this double arm and its elasticity cause it to act as a spring, which serves to elevate the marker after each stroke of the needle-arm. A screw, M, passes vertically through the head H, and this secures the arm I firmly at any point to which it may be adjusted, as above described.

My marker is operated by a peculiar spring-lever, which consists of two flat arms, N and O, both of which extend forward from the point P, where they are united and hinged to the vertical post G. The upper arm N is carried to one side of the vertical plane of the hinge, as shown in Fig. 2, for the purpose of bringing its outer end beneath the needle-arm by which it is operated. The lower arm O passes straight forward from the hinge to a point where it is bent downward and forms a sort of lug, R. A hole is made through this lug, and the wire K passes through the hole, so that when the needle-arm strikes the lever N it will operate it about its hinge P, and thus, through the arm O, will force the marker L down upon the cloth.

The arm N extends for a short distance forward directly above the arm O before it is carried to one side, and a small space intervenes between them. This construction allows the arm N to force the arm O and the marker down to the cloth, after which a further pressure of the needle-arm upon the arm N will close the space above described between the two arms and give an elastic and forcible pressure which will be very effective and give a very permanent mark without any danger of breaking the hinge.

The whole device is simple, easily adjustable, not liable to get out of order, noiseless, and effective.

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

The base-plate and its connected supporting-head, in combination with the adjustable bent creasing-arm, the spring N O, and the sliding gage-plate and spring, all constructed and operated as described.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal.

FRED. L. TILESTON. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

JOHN L. BOONE,
C. M. RICHARDSON,