(Model.)

# J. S. SACKETT.

## TUCK MARKER FOR SEWING MACHINES.

No. 293,092. Patented Feb. 5, 1884.

Fig. 1

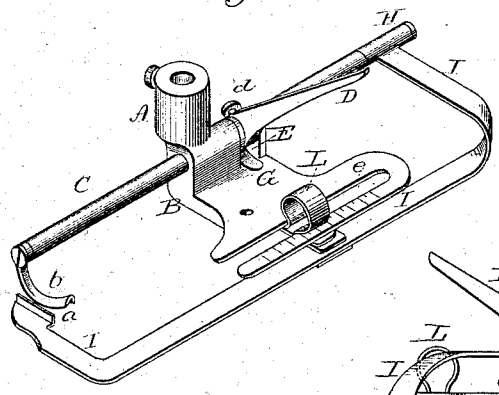



Fig. 4

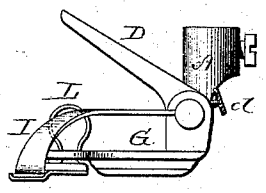



Fig. 7

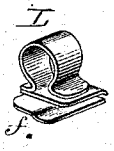



Fig. 2

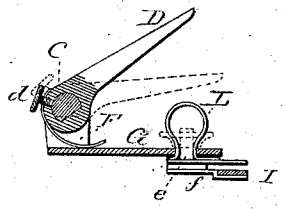



Fig. 5

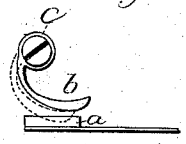
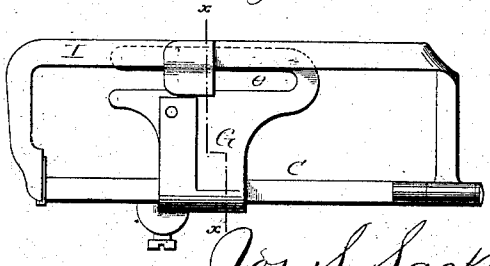



Fig. 6


Fig. 3.




Witnesses.
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# 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. 293,092, dated February 5, 1884.

Application filed October 31, 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 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 description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view; Fig. 2, a transverse section through the body of the presser-foot on line *x x* of Fig. 3; Fig. 3, an under side view, looking up; Fig. 4, an end view from the right; Fig. 5, an end view from the left, showing the creasing finger and rib; Fig. 6, a vertical section through the creasing finger and rib; Fig. 7, the guide *f* detached, showing its connection with the horseshoe-shaped spring.

This invention relates to an improvement in devices for attachment to sewing-machines to mark the line of one tuck while another is being stitched. This marking is usually produced by a vertical rib underneath the fabric in which the tuck is to be made, and a finger above in such connection with the needle-arm that the descent of the needle will bear the finger upon the upper side of the fabric and press it down upon the rib, so as to indent the fabric at each descent of the needle, this finger and rib being arranged distant from the needle according to the width of the tuck, the crease thus formed by the finger and rib being the edge of the fold for the tuck.

The object of my invention is to simplify the construction of the marker, and also to give to the marking mechanism a rubbing effect, which will produce a better crease than simply by pressure, as in the more general constructions; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claims.

A represents the socket for attaching the device to the presser-foot spindle, the socket extending downward and turned forward to form the presser-foot B. Through the vertical portion of the presser-foot a horizontal bar, C, is arranged to slide at right angles to the line of stitches to be made. On this bar is a lever, D, which extends forward. It is arranged in a notch, E, in the body of the presser-foot, so as to retain its position, but yet so as to swing vertically up and down. The bar C is made flat upon one side, as seen in Fig. 2, and the hole through the head of the lever D is of corresponding shape, so that while the bar C may move axially through the head of the lever, the lever will make such engagement with the bar that a vibratory movement of the lever will impart a rocking movement to the bar C, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2. The lever C stands in the path of the needle-bar, and so that as the needle-bar descends it or some projection from it will strike the lever D and turn it downward, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2. Then, as the needle-bar ascends, a spring, F, in connection with the lever, will cause it to return. This spring F is attached to the head of the lever, and so as to bear upon the base G.

At one end, H, of the bar G an arm, I, is hung. This arm, extending forward and then turned at right angles, extends parallel with the bar C in front of the presser-foot to about the length of the bar C, and at that end it turns toward the bar C, where its extreme end forms the creasing-rib *a*. On the other end of the bar C the creasing-finger *b* is fixed. This creasing-finger is of inverted-V shape upon its under side, and extends from the bar C, presenting a cam-like surface—that is, a surface eccentric to the bar C. The rocking movement of the bar C brings the finger *b* onto the rib *a*, and because of its eccentricity the finger is drawn along the surface of the rib, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 5. The eccentricity of the working-surface of the finger is so slight that the parts readily yield to permit the rubbing operation. The arm I lies upon the work-plate, and the fabric to be creased is passed over the rib *a*, and beneath the finger *b*; hence at each depression of the lever D the finger *b* presses the fabric onto the rib *a*, and rubbing upon the fabric produces a crease therein. The lever D is made fast to the bar C by a set-screw, *d*, or an equivalent therefor, and so that by loosening the screw *d* the bar C may be moved to the right or left, and such movement of the bar C carries the arm I to present the rib *a* and finger *b* at the proper

distance from the path of the needle to crease the fabric in the line where the fold for the next tuck is to be made. As a guide for the edge of the tuck being stitched, I extend the base G forward and to the right, and in this extension make a slot, *e*, parallel with the bar G. This extension is raised above the bottom of the presser-foot, as seen in Fig. 4, and so as to stand above the bar I.

In the slot *e* a slide, *f*, is arranged. This slide embraces the arm I, so as to form a partial support for the arm, and is movable freely beneath the extension of the base. The slide is attached to a horseshoe-shaped spring, L, its open ends extending through the slot *e*—one end in connection with the slide *f*, the other free. The spring is compressed to pass into the slot *e*. Then its reaction binds in the slot sufficiently to hold the guide in any position to which it may be set.

Instead of making the under side of the finger inverted-V shape and the rib of corresponding shape, the groove may be in the rib and the finger of corresponding shape.

Instead of employing the horseshoe-shaped spring as the adjustment for the guide *f*, it may be a set-screw, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2.

The guide *f*, with the horseshoe-shaped spring L as a means for fixing it in its position, may be employed with other markers.

I claim—

1. The combination of the presser-foot, the bar C, arranged to slide through the body of the foot at right angles to the line of stitches to be made, the lever D in connection with said bar, and whereby the rocking or oscillatory movement is imparted to the said bar, the arm I, hung to one end of said bar, and extending across to the opposite end, and at that opposite end constructed with a rib, *a*, and the eccentric finger *b*, fixed to the bar over said rib, and whereby any oscillation of the bar to which the finger *b* is attached produces a rubbing movement of said finger upon the rib below, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the bar C, arranged to slide through the presser-foot at right angles to the line of stitches, the lever D on said bar, and arranged to impart a rocking movement thereto, the arm I, hung to one end of said bar, and extending to the opposite end, that opposite end provided with a rib, *a*, the finger *b* on the end of the bar corresponding to said rib, and the presser-foot provided with an extension constructed with a slot, *e*, parallel to said bar C, and with a guide, *f*, arranged therein, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. In a tuck-marker, the combination of the marking mechanism, a guide arranged to move in a slot at right angles to the line of stitches, and attached to or made a part of a horseshoe-shaped spring, L, its two ends extending through said slot, and the guide attached to one of said ends, whereby said guide may be adjusted and held at any point within said slot, substantially as described.

JOSEPH S. SACKETT.

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