

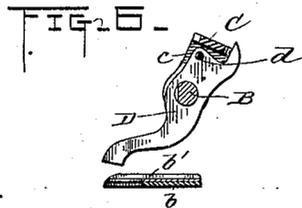
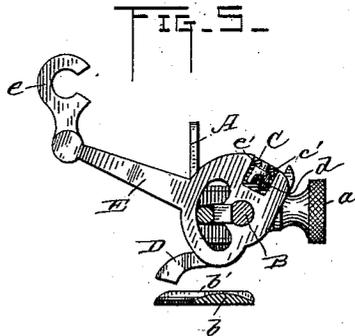
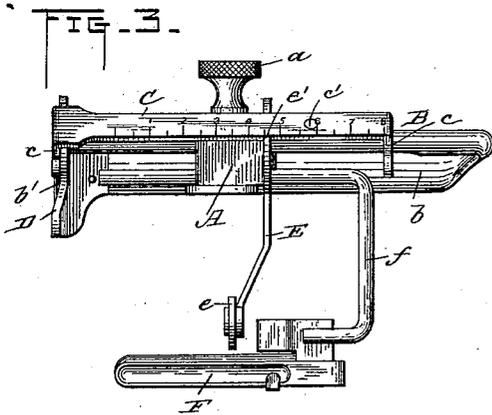
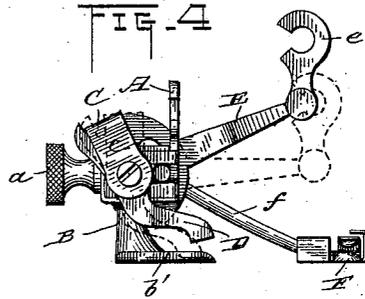
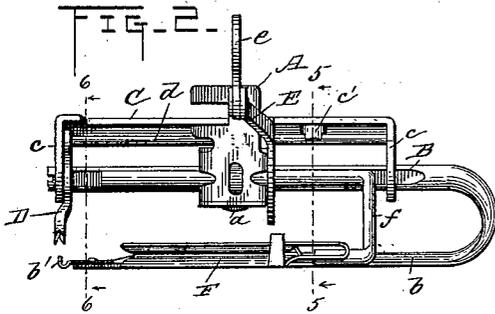
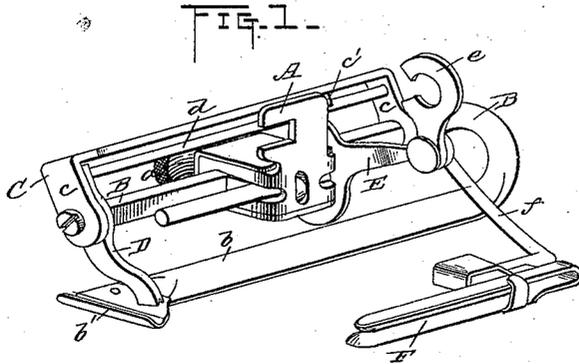
(Model.)

J. M. GRIEST.

TUCK CREASER OR MARKER FOR SEWING MACHINES.

No. 401,029.

Patented Apr. 9, 1889.



Witnesses -

E. B. Smith
A. V. Cushman

Inventor -
John M. Griest
By Henry Calver
Att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. GRIEST, OF BERGEN POINT, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO THE
SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

TUCK CREASER OR MARKER FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 401,029, dated April 9, 1889.

Application filed November 8, 1888. Serial No. 290,273. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. GRIEST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bergen Point, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tuck Creasers or Markers for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

In the operation of that class of tuck-creasers in which a notched or grooved creasing roller or arm is caused to travel back and forth in contact with the work lying on an upturned creasing-lip more or less difficulty has been encountered when creasing across previously-made tucks, plaits, or seams, owing to the fact that the goods are moved back and forth with the creasing roller or arm, and the proper feed of the work is thus interfered with.

The object of my invention is to obviate this difficulty by providing an improved tuck-creaser having a rigid creasing-arm which is yieldingly pressed against the work by a spring connecting the same with a rigid rocking bar operated from the needle-bar of the machine.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved tuck-creaser. Fig. 2 is a front view, Fig. 3 is a plan view, and Fig. 4 an end view, of the same. Fig. 5 is a vertical section on line 5 5, Fig. 2, and Fig. 6 a section on line 6 6, Fig. 2, looking toward the left in both instances.

A denotes a bracket by which the creaser is to be secured in operative position, and B is a supporting-bar passing loosely through said bracket, but secured therein in any desired position of adjustment by the clamping-nut *a*, as fully shown and described in my application No. 259,096, filed December 27, 1887. The bar B has a return-bend or lower part, *b*, preferably flattened, as shown, and which is provided at its forward end with an upturned creasing-lip, *b'*.

C is a rocking bar extending lengthwise of the creaser parallel with the bar B and pivoted to the latter by means of the arms *c*.

D is a rigid creasing arm or lever pivoted on the bar B and having a notched lower end registering with the creasing-lip *b'*, said arm

being yieldingly connected with the rocking bar C by the spring-rod *d*, which enters holes in the upper end of the lever D and in the rear arm, *e*, of the said rocking bar, the latter being provided near its rear end with a forked lug, *e'*, embracing the said rod.

E is the operating-lever pivoted on the bar B, and shown in the present instance as being provided with the hooked link *e*, for connection with the needle-bar of a sewing-machine, the said lever being notched at *e'* to embrace the rocking bar C to operate the latter.

F is the strip-guide, having an arm, *f*, by which it is attached to the bracket A. The arm *f* passes loosely through said bracket, so that the said guide may be secured in said bracket in any desired position of adjustment by the clamping-nut *a*, as described in my aforesaid application.

The operation of my creaser is as follows: When the needle-bar is lifted and the feed is to occur, the creasing-arm D is raised, as shown in full lines in Fig. 4, and when the needle-bar descends the said arm moves downward until it comes in contact with the work, when it stops, and as the needle-bar descends farther the said arm is yieldingly pressed upon the work lying on the creasing-lip, the rocking bar C moving forward somewhat after the arm D has stopped, thus pressing the notched lower end of the said arm firmly on the work, and thereby making a well-defined crease therein, but without rubbing along on the same. When the needle-bar rises, the arm or lever D remains in contact with the work until the bar C in its backward movement comes in contact with the lug *d'* on the said arm or lever, when the latter is lifted from the work. Thus the operation continues, the creases being formed merely by the pressure of the rigid but yieldingly-pressed creasing arm or lever against the work lying on the creasing-lip.

I am aware that a rocking bar having a spring creasing-arm has heretofore been employed in creasing devices; but I believe it to be new with me to employ a rigid creasing-arm yieldingly connected with a rigid rocking bar. In the prior devices to which I have reference more or less trouble has been expe-

rienced owing to the displacement of the goods by the spring creasing-arms, and I obviate this difficulty and secure more uniformity and reliability of action than was possible with the similar devices heretofore employed.

I claim—

1. In a tuck creasing or marking attachment for sewing-machines, the combination, with a rigid rocking bar extending lengthwise of the attachment and oscillating at right angles to its length and means for supporting and operating said bar, of a rigid creasing-arm, a spring forming a yielding connection between said arm and rocking bar, and a lower creasing lip or device co-operating with said creasing-arm.

2. In a tuck creaser or marker, the combination, with the supporting-bar B, having a return-bend provided at its forward end with a creasing-lip, of the rocking bar C, pivoted on said bar B and oscillating at right angles to its length, the rigid arm or lever D, the spring-rod *d*, connecting said rocking bar with the said arm or lever, and the operating-lever E.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN M. GRIEST.

Witnesses:

EWELL A. DICK,
HENRY CALVER.