R. S. BARNUM.

Tuck-Creasers for Sewing-Machines.

No. 135,065. Patented Jan. 21. 1873.

Fig. 1

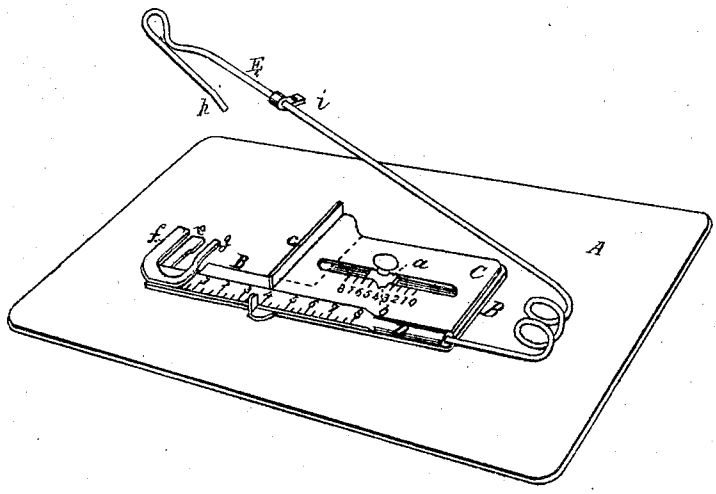


Fig. 2

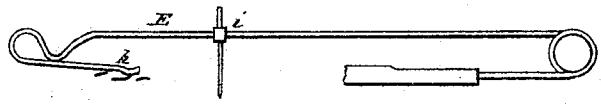


Fig. 3

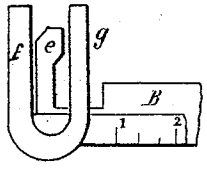


Fig. 4

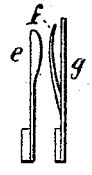


Fig. 5

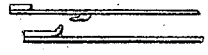


Fig. 6

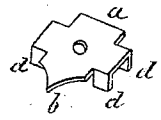
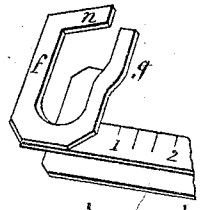


Fig. 7



Witnesses:

E. F. West

O. W. Bond

Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUSSEL S. BARNUM, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO HARRY C. GOODRICH, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN TUCK-CREASERS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **135,065**, dated January 21, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUSSEL S. BARNUM, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tuck-Markers for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective; Fig. 2, a front view; Fig. 3, a plan view of one end; Fig. 4, an end view of the same; Fig. 5, a side view of the same; Fig. 6, a view of the clamp.

In the drawing, A represents the bed of the machine with which the device is to be used. B is a plate of sheet metal (its outline being indicated in part by dotted lines in Fig. 1) having a long slot. C is a movable gage having a corresponding slot. B C are held together by the clamp *a*, which is so adjusted that it can be moved in the slots, and so that B or C can be moved independently of each other. *a* is provided with a hole, through which a thumb-screw passes to secure the device to the machine. I thus dispense with the set-screw which it is customary to use to connect B and C. D is a spring-bar. One end is secured to B. To the other two tongues, *f g*, are secured, and a third tongue, *e*, is secured to B. (See Figs. 3, 4, 5.) E is a spring-arm in common use. *i* slides on the arm, and through it the needle passes, bringing the arm under and in contact with the lower end of the needle-bar. On D is a graduated scale, and on C is another scale. The distance between the figures on D is three times the distance between those on C. The scales are used in setting the device to any desired width of tuck. If the tuck is to be four times as wide as one of the spaces in scale on C, place the point *b* of *a* at Fig. 4 on C; then bring the edge *c* of C to 4 on D, and attach the device to the machine by the thumb-screw. The clamp *a* has four prongs, *d*, which pass through the slots in B C, and are then bent outward and down against B on the under side, thus holding B and C together.

In tucking the cloth is doubled, as usual, and passed under the two tongues *f g* and over the tongue *e*, and while a line of stitching is being made a crease will be made for the next tuck, as follows: When the needle descends the point *h* of the arm E will first come in contact with the tongue *f* near the end, and will force down the two tongues *f* and *g*, and at the same time the cloth, being under *g*, will be forced down by the tongue *g* a little below the edge of the tongue *e*, forming a a right angle in the cloth at that point where the cloth passes over the broad part of *e*. The point *h* of the arm E will then come in contact with the cloth and press it against the inner edge of the tongue *g* near the end, forming a well-defined crease to indicate where the cloth is to be folded for the next tuck. When the needle rises the tongue *g* will be lifted away from the cloth by the spring-bar D to permit the cloth to be freely carried forward by the feed. I arrange the parts so that the point *h* strikes just beyond the end of the tongue *e*.

The tongue *e* in use rests on or is very near the bed A, and *f* is a little higher than *g*, so that *h*, first striking *f*, will force down *g* and the cloth under it, as above stated. There is a double crease formed somewhat in the form of the letter **Z**—one by the bed-plate and tongue *g*, and the other between the tongue *g* and the point *h* of the arm E.

The tongue *f* may be provided with an extension, *n*, extending out from it at right angles, upon which the point *h* of the arm E may strike; but this does not change the operation of the device. (See Fig. 7.)

What I claim as new is as follows:

The combination of the arm E with the plate B, bar D, and tongues *e f g*, arranged to operate substantially as and for the purposes specified.

RUSSEL S. BARNUM.

Witnesses:
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