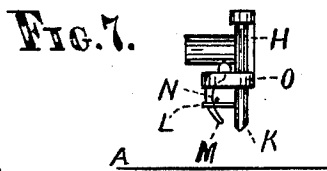
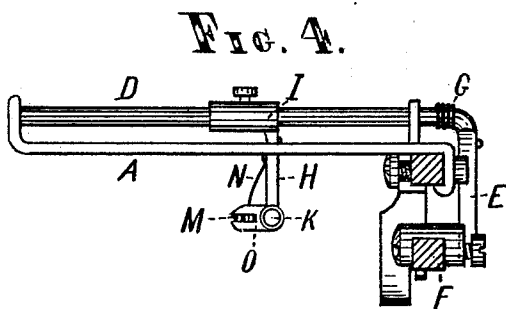
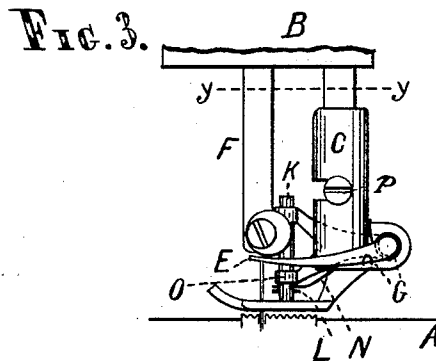
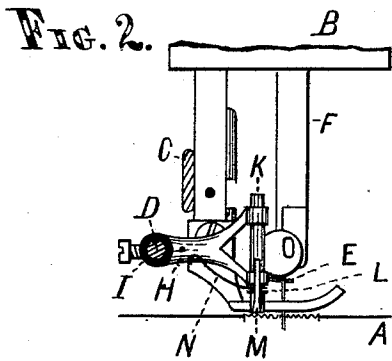
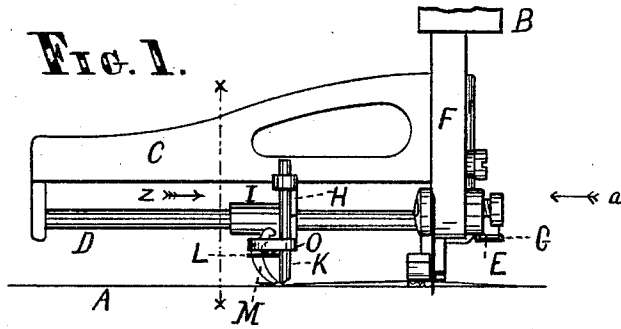


J. BOLTON.  
Tuck-Marker for Sewing-Machines.

No. 223,107.

Patented Dec. 30, 1879.



WITNESSES.

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*J. L. Chapin* Atty

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES BOLTON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN TUCK-MARKERS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **223,107**, dated December 30, 1879; application filed June 23, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES BOLTON, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tuck-Markers for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, illustrating the improvement.

The object of the present invention is to provide a tuck-marker for sewing-machines which shall impinge the fabric moving on the cloth-plate of the machine, and be simple in construction and automatic in operation.

The nature of the invention consists in the combination, with a frame adapted to be secured to the presser-bar of a sewing-machine, of a rock-shaft provided with a bent arm, a spring, and an arm provided with a bridge, a bar, also having a bridge, and a spring and jaw for marking the fabric; and, further, in the combination, with a frame adapted to be secured to the presser-bar of a sewing-machine, of a rock-shaft provided with a bent arm, a spring, and an arm provided with a bridge, a bar having a bridge, and a jaw. The whole is to be hereinafter fully described and shown.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal elevation of my improved tuck-marker, taken parallel with the bracket-arm, showing also the needle-bar and a portion of its guide on the bracket-arm and presser-foot. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional elevation thereof, taken on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view of the device looking in the direction of dart *a*, Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a top or plan view of Fig. 1, showing a transverse section of the needle-bar and presser-bar on line *y y*, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 shows the impinging-jaw enlarged and removed from the other parts. Fig. 6 shows the forked guide in which the impinging-jaw operates. Fig. 7 is a view of the impinging-jaw open.

A represents the top line of the cloth-plate of a sewing-machine, and B is the needle-bar guide.

C represents a metal frame, which is, by a screw, P, rigidly attached to the presser-bar at its lower end, so as to lie parallel with the bracket-arm. To the two ends of this frame

C is pivoted a rock-shaft, D, to the inner end of which is attached an arm, E, which is so acted upon by the lower end of the needle-bar F as to give to said shaft a partial forward rotary movement for the purpose of operating the tuck-marker, hereinafter described. A spring, G, of ordinary form, carries the shaft back after the action of the needle-bar.

A forked arm, H, is, by means of a socket, I, made adjustable longitudinally on the shaft D, and held in place by a set-screw. Through suitable bearings in the forks of the arm H is placed a vertically-reciprocated rod or bar, K, which is held in place by a bridge, L, and spring N. A bridge, O, projects out from and at right angles to the lower fork of arm H, and in it is formed a slot or mortise, in which the impinging-jaw M is placed and pivoted.

The slot or mortise in the bridge L is cut to such a depth that its closed end will carry the impinging-jaw M, as shown at Fig. 7, away from the rod K when these two parts are raised from the cloth. This arrangement is such that the bar K will be brought down on the cloth prior to the jaw with yielding force, according to the power exerted by spring N, and the jaw M, by its inclined position and by bearing on the cloth, will be moved automatically in toward the bar K, and in this movement grasp a small portion of the fabric, raise it slightly upward, and pinch it between itself and the bar in such a manner that the continuous movement of the machine will automatically produce an upwardly-projecting crease suitable to form a tuck.

To prevent the lower end of the jaw M from moving out too far, a shoulder, *b*, is formed on the inner edge of its top end, so as to lock on the top of the bridge O inside of the pivot.

To make different widths of tucks the arm H is to be moved on the shaft D.

I do not claim, broadly, the impinging-jaw, but confine myself substantially to the construction and combination of parts shown herein.

I therefore claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination, with the frame C, adapted to be secured to the presser-bar of a sewing-machine, of the rock-shaft D, provided

with the bent arm E, spring G, arm H, provided with the bridge O, bar K, having the bridge L, spring N, and jaw M, substantially as herein set forth.

2. The combination, with the frame C, adapted to be secured to the presser-bar of a sewing-machine, of the rock-shaft D, provided with the bent arm E, spring G, arm H, pro-

vided with the bridge O, bar K, having the bridge L, and the jaw M, substantially as herein set forth.

JAMES BOLTON.

Witnesses:

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