

(No Model.)

D. D. BERRY.

TUCKER FOR SEWING MACHINES.

No. 309,598.

Patented Dec. 23, 1884.

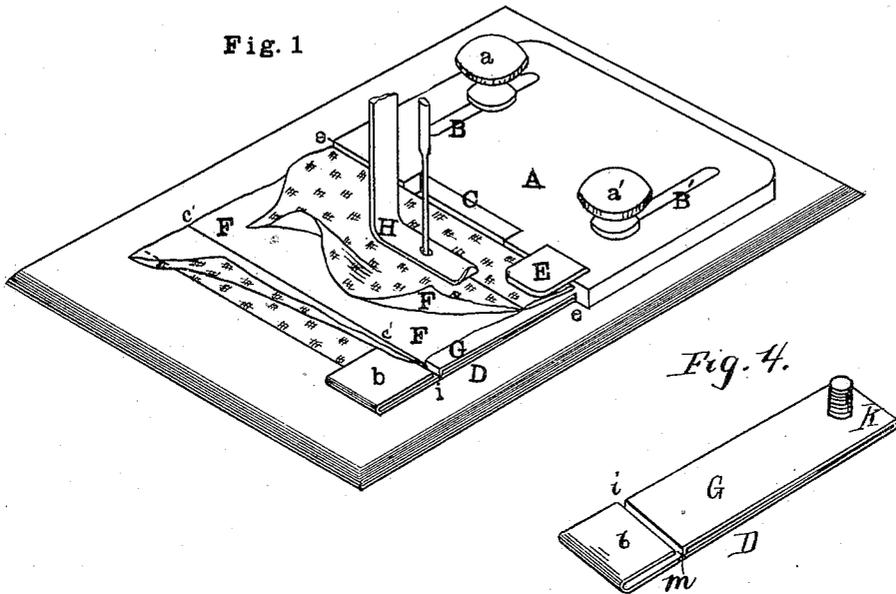


Fig. 2

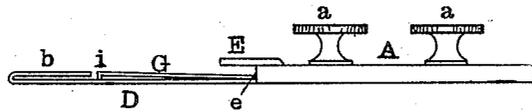


Fig. 3

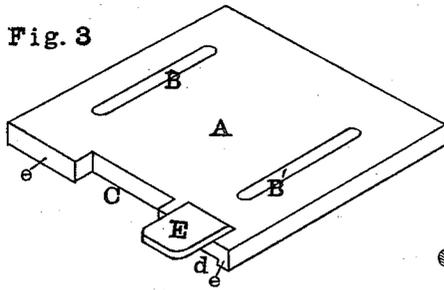
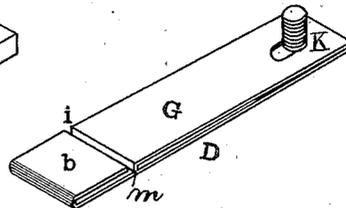


Fig. 5



WITNESSES:

*Isaac C. Smith*  
*as to Benjamin Price*  
*Benjamin Price*

*Daniel D. Berry*  
INVENTOR.

By *Benjamin Price*  
Attorney.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL D. BERRY, OF COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

## TUCKER FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 309,598, dated December 23, 1884.

Application filed April 26, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DANIEL D. BERRY, of Columbia, Boone county, Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tuckers for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a full and clear description, which will be more readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the tucker in position on the machine with the work passing through it, and held in position against the inner edge of the guiding device. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the tucker device. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a part of the tucker device marked A in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a part of the tucker device marked D in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 5 is a similar view of a modification.

Similar letters of reference are used throughout the several figures to denominate the same parts.

A represents a plate, made of any suitable material, provided with the slots B and B'. Through the slot B is passed the milled headed bolt *a*, which screws into the work-plate of the machine. This slot and bolt are intended to allow a lateral adjustment of the plate A, and to secure the same in position when properly adjusted. The plate A is cut out or recessed on its inner edge at the part marked C. This recess is to allow the plate A to escape the presser-foot and feed of the machine when the plate is adjusted closely for narrow tucks.

D is a narrow plate of metal or other suitable material. A short piece of the left-hand end of this plate is turned over at *b*, forming a hook, and a longer piece at the other end of this plate is turned over or folded, as shown at G in Fig. 4, and its extremity is folded down at right angles, so that the edge *i* of the part G will approach to within about one-sixteenth of an inch from the extremity of the hook *b*. The distance between the angle *i* and the hook *b* may be varied to suit the thickness of material to be used; or the two parts D and G may be made independently movable, as shown in Fig. 5, in which case the upper plate should be slotted to admit of adjustment. The end of plate G, turned at *i* to a right angle, should be about the same length as the height of the upper surface of the hook *b*, so that the tuck will be held in a slot or channel and prevented

from slipping to right or left. This bent-over part may be made thicker, if desired, so as to dispense with the support resting on the plate D. To this plate, or to one or both of them, if they be separate plates, is secured a threaded bolt, K, brazed or soldered thereto and standing perpendicular to the plane surface of the plate. This bolt passes through the slot B, and is threaded to receive the milled nut *a'*. This arrangement allows the plate D to be adjusted by sliding it inwardly or outwardly in the countersunk channel marked on the drawings, Fig. 3, with the letter *d*. This channel is about the depth of the thickness of the plates D and G, and arranged so that the plates may be easily adjusted and secured in place by tightening the nut *a'*. The inner edge of the plate A (marked *e* on the drawings) is the guide along which the work passes, and at the same time marks the point at which the work is turned over in preparing the width of the tuck. The plate A is also provided with the projecting piece or finger E, which projects over the tuck and assists the right hand in keeping the work down and in place.

F is the material in which the tuck is to be formed, and H is the presser-foot of the machine with the needle passing through it. The operation of the device is as follows:

Before beginning to work with the tucking device I make one tuck by hand, as follows: The material into which the tuck is to be sewed is first turned and folded. The folded edge is then placed against the inner or guiding edge, *e*, of the plate A, passing under the projecting piece or finger E. The presser-foot is then placed upon the work. The plate has been previously adjusted so that the distance between the guiding-edge *e* and the needle of the machine will regulate the width of the tuck. The work is then run through the machine, taking care to keep the work folded, (by using the right hand,) with its edge against the guiding-edge *e*. In this way the first tuck is made, the plate D, or plates D and G, being adjusted so that the slot or channel formed by the inner end of the hook or bent-over portion *b* with the angle *i* of the plate or part G will be at a distance from the needle corresponding with the space between the tucks. The end of the tuck first made by hand is then

placed under the hook *b* of the plate D until the sewed seam lines with the inner edge of the hook *b*, as shown in Fig. 1. This seam is marked *c'*. The tuck thus rests under the hook *b*, with one end of the material turned to the left over the hook, and the other end turned to the right over the angle or edge *i* and plate G to the edge or guide *e*. The hook *b* prevents any movement of the tuck to the left, and the edge or angle *i*, of the same height, prevents its motion to the right, allowing it but a straight forward motion across the plate. The end of the material F is then turned over, and, with the left hand upon the goods, placed so as to keep the tuck just made in position under the hook *b* of the plate D, and between it and the edge or angle *i* of the plate G, and the stitched seam in line with and against the inner edge of the hook *b*, the right hand holding the work so that its opposite edge, properly turned and adjusted under the presser-foot, passes closely against the guiding-edge *e* and smoothly under the projecting finger E. Thus the second tuck is formed, and so on continuously, until the required number of tucks is completed.

My invention consists in an improvement upon the tucking device for which I have made application for Letters Patent, and is now pending in the Patent Office, No. 124,435. The chief feature of my improvement on that device is the method of forming the plate D so as to provide a narrow channel, *m*, across said plate, which guides and keeps the work firmly

in place, and prevents any tendency of the work to turn either to the right or left.

Any class of work may be done with this tucker, from the broadest to the narrowest of tucks, and upon the coarsest or finest material.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a tucking device for sewing-machines, in combination with a base-plate, as A, the adjustable plate D, turned over at the end so as to form the hook *b*, and provided with the plate G, with the turned-down end *i*, substantially as set forth.

2. In a tucking device for sewing-machines, in combination with a base-plate, as A, the adjustable plate D, formed, as described, with a hook, *b*, and plate G, the adjacent ends of said hook *b* and plate G being in the same horizontal plane and forming the channel *m* between said adjacent ends, substantially as described and set forth.

3. In a tucking device for sewing-machines, the adjustable plate D, provided with the hook *b* and the plate G, constructed and arranged to form the channel *m* between the adjacent ends of said hook *b* and plate G, in combination with the adjustable plate A, guiding-edge *e*, recess C, and finger-piece E, arranged and operating as set forth.

DANIEL D. BERRY.

Witnesses:

T. C. RAMAGE,  
J. S. JOHNSTON.