

T. B. BISHOP.

Tuck-Creaser for Sewing-Machines.

No. 130,891.

Patented Aug. 27, 1872.

Fig. 1.

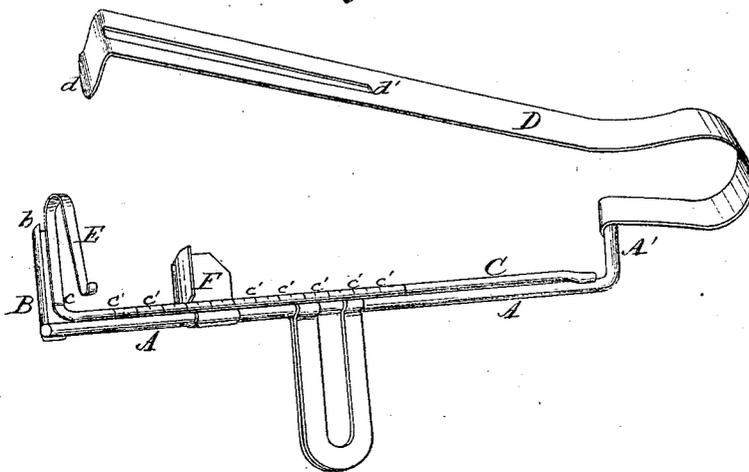
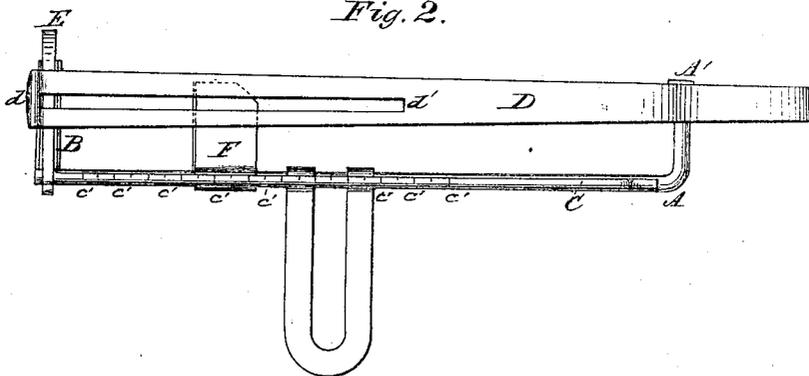


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

John P. Young
Harry Coleman.

Inventor:

T. B. Bishop, by
Prindle and Co. his
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS B. BISHOP, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN TUCK-CREASERS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 130,891, dated August 27, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS B. BISHOP, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tuck-Markers for Sewing-Machines; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved device, and Fig. 2 is a plan view of the upper side of the same.

Letters of like name and kind refer to like parts in each of the figures.

My invention is designed to overcome some of the objectionable features common to this class of inventions; and it consists in a marker having its several parts constructed and combined substantially as and for the purpose hereinafter shown and described.

In the annexed drawing, A represents the frame of the device, constructed, preferably, of or from a round rod, and provided at its outer end with an arm, B, which extends laterally and horizontally outward, and has extending upward from its outer edge a rib, *b*, the inner face of which is vertical, while its outer face inclines inward and upward so as to make the upper edge of said rib sharp. Secured at one end to or upon the upper side and inner end of the frame A, is a rod, C, which from thence extends slightly above said frame to or near its outer end, and is provided with an arm, *c*, that extends outward in a line with and directly over the arm B, the outer edge of said arm *c* being just within the line of the rib *b*, so as to enable the former to pass downward along the inner side of the latter. The inner end of the frame A extends laterally and horizontally outward so as to form an arm, A', which has substantially the same length as the arm B, and furnishes a support for a strip of metal, D, which extends horizontally rearward for a short distance and then upward and forward in a curve to a point slightly in advance of its end, and from thence upward and forward in a straight line to a point over the arm B. Near its

outer end the strip D extends downward for a short distance at a right angle to the line of said strip, and at its end curves outward, as shown, so that when pressed downward the curved part *d* bears upon or against the sloping side of the rib *b*, and is pressed outward. A slot, *d'*, formed within the strip or arm D, extends from its outer end longitudinally rearward, and furnishes an opening for the passage of the machine-needle. In order that the rod or arm C may be pressed downward at the same time as the upper arm D, a semi-elliptical spring, E, is secured to or upon the upper side of the part *c*, and extends outward, upward, and back, in such position as to bear upon the lower side of said arm immediately within its downward-extended end whenever the latter is pressed downward. The addition of a suitable sliding gage, F, to the frame A and gage-marks *e'* to the rod or arm C completes the device, which, being secured upon the cloth-plate of a sewing-machine with the needle passing through the slot of the upper vibrating arm, and the arm B of the frame, placed in a line with the feed, is operated as follows: The cloth being operated upon is passed between the arm C and the frame A, so as to rest upon the knife-edge of the arm B, in which position the downward thrust of the needle-bar causes the arm D to impinge upon said cloth and press it firmly against the outer side of the creasing-plate *b*, while, at the same time, the arm C is forced downward, and its lateral projection *c* folds said cloth squarely and sharply over the inner side of said creasing-plate, by which means a sharp, well-defined crease is formed. Upon striking against the sloping side of the creasing-plate the curved end *d* of the vibrating arm D springs outward so as to rub upon and slightly stretch the cloth, and thereby more effectually set the crease, but no liability exists to injury of the fabric from cutting, as none of the parts are sufficiently rigid to produce such result. The operation of the lower inner arm C is to effectually hold the goods while being folded or creased so as to prevent them from being drawn outward and away from the needle.

Having thus fully set forth the nature and

merits of my invention, what I claim as new is—

The hereinbefore-described tuck-marker, consisting of the frame A, B, and *b*, the arms C and *c* and D and *d*, and the spring E, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I

have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of July, 1872.

THOMAS BRIGHAM BISHOP.

Witnesses:

FRANK M. HINE,
WM. KOCH.