

H. C. GOODRICH.
Sewing-Machine Guide.

No. 61,618.

Patented Jan. 29, 1867.

Fig. 1

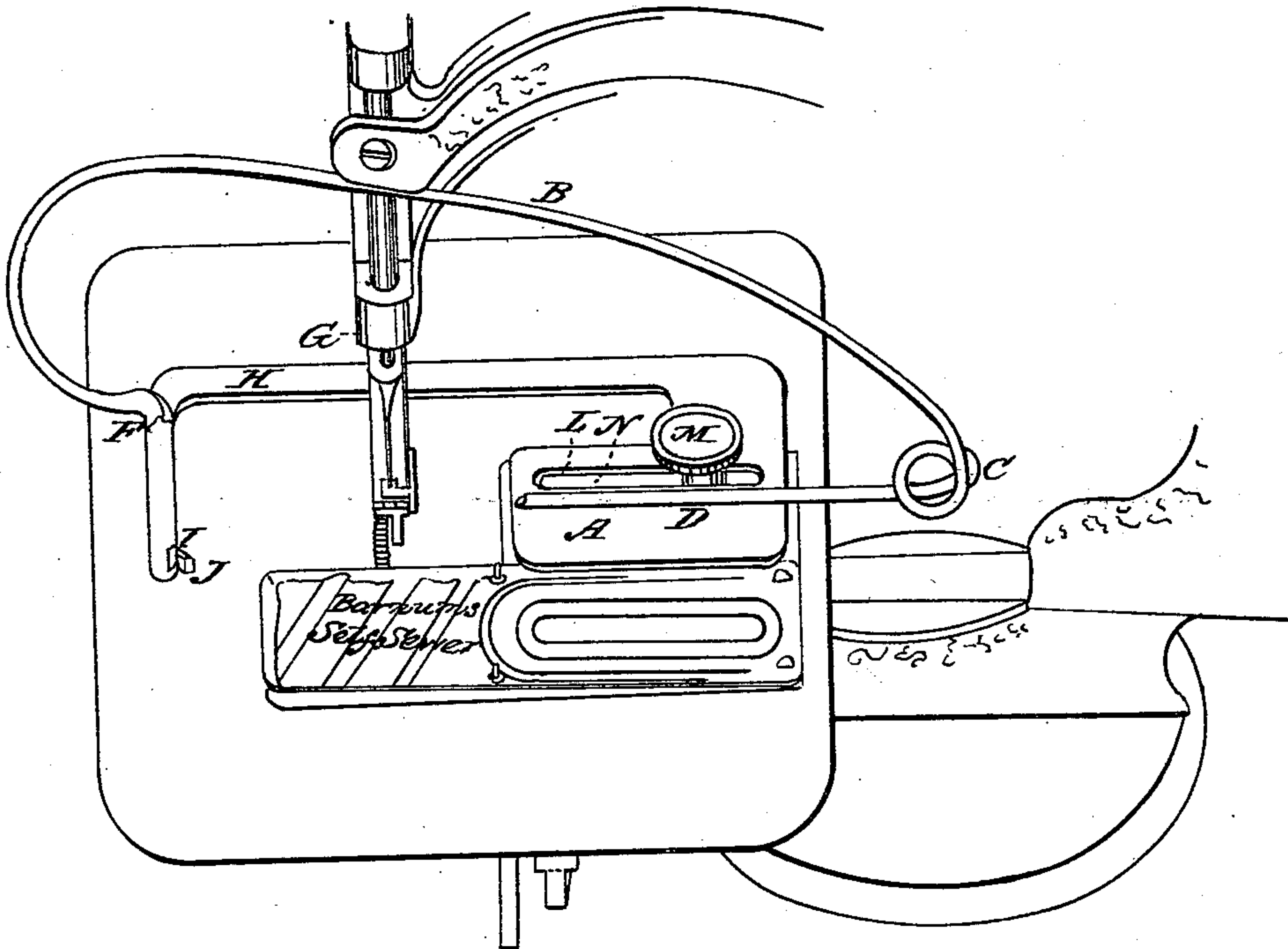
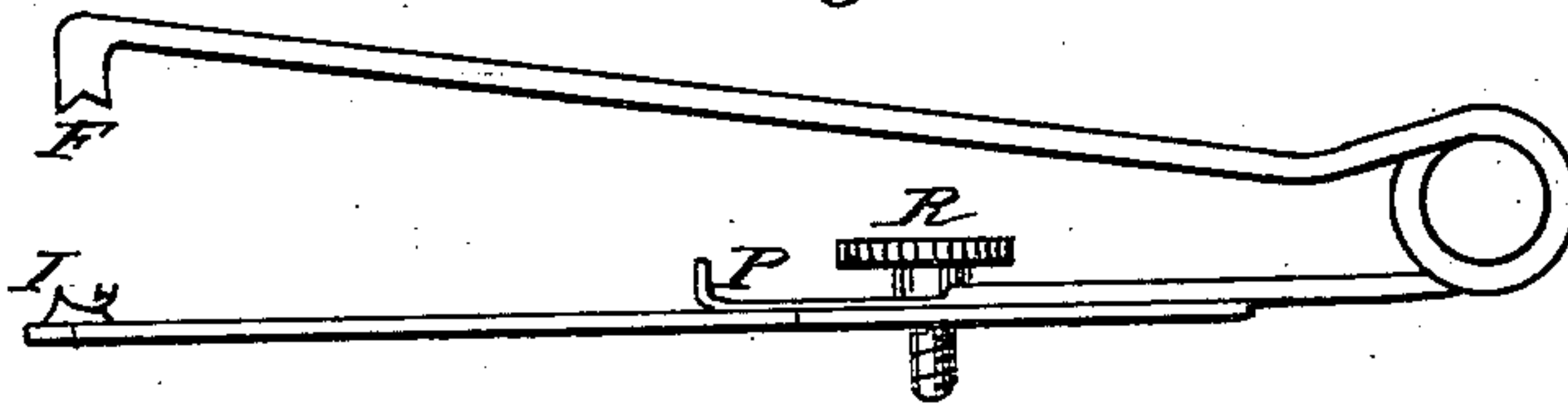


Fig. 2



P. Ordinary Gauge
 R. Gauge Screw

Witnesses:
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H. C. GOODRICH, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TUCK-MARKERS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **61,618**, dated January 29, 1867.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, H. C. GOODRICH, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tuckers used as an attachment to sewing-machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents, in perspective, a portion of a sewing-machine with Barnum's self-sewer and my tucker attached to it; and Fig. 2 represents another form of tucker with a straight arm and an ordinary gage attached to it.

The object of a tuck-marker as an attachment to a sewing-machine being for the purpose of forming a slight crease in the cloth at a point where it is to be folded to form a tuck or plait, I had in view, in my invention, to produce a tucker so arranged and constructed that it could be used in combination with Barnum's self-sewer, or with a common gage of a sewing-machine, that it would assist in guiding the cloth straight, and that it would prevent the plait or tuck already made from being creased again while a second crease is being made.

My tucker consists of a metallic plate, A, and spring-arm B, coiled at C, and fastened to the plate at D, said coil causing the arm to act upward after being forced downward by the needle bar or arm of the sewing-machine. The arm B of tucker being made straight or crooked, as will best adapt itself to the various sewing-machines, is bent at E, having a notch, F, at its end. When straight, a projection, G, which may be adjustable or permanent, is attached to the needle bar or arm of the machine to work the tucker. The plate A has an arm, H, at the end of which is placed a spur, I, and a horizontal flange, J. The first is for the purpose of forming the crease in the cloth upward, when the corresponding notch F of the arm B is forced down upon it by the needle arm or bar; the second is to prevent the last plait or tuck from being creased a second time, and also to assist in guiding the cloth straight.

There is a slot, L, in the plate A, which has several purposes: First, to fasten the plate A of the tucker to the cloth-plate of the machine by means of the gage-screw M; second, to slide the tucker back and forth, adjusting it to the various widths of the tucks to be made; and, third, to adjust it to the slot N of Barnum's self-sewer, when used in combination therewith; the gage-screw M answering all the purposes of fastening the tucker and self-sewer in any desired position. The length of the arm B is such that when pressed down its notch F falls on the spur I, thereby making a crease in the cloth.

It is evident, from the above description, that the arm of the tucker moves upward the full distance of the stroke of the needle bar or arm of the machine; that the tucker-plate may be attached with Barnum's self-sewer to the machine, and thus used in combination therewith; or that it may be used simply with an ordinary or common guide of a sewing-machine, the first being preferable.

The operation of using my tucker consists in the following: A self-sewer is first placed upon the cloth-plate of machine, and the tucker-plate upon the self-sewer, covering a portion of it, and, after being adjusted for certain width of tuck, both tucker and self-sewer are fastened to the machine by the gage-screw, the arm of tucker being put under the arm of the machine when crooked, and under the projections G on the needle-bar when straight. To make the first tuck, the cloth is to be folded and the folded edge placed into the Barnum's self-sewer and sewed, and, in passing through the guide, is creased by the tuck-marker. Then, to make the second and all succeeding tucks, fold the cloth again at the point creased and place in the self-sewer as before, putting the edge of tuck already made under the horizontal flange J, said flange being for the purpose of guiding the cloth, and also to keep the tuck from coming in contact with the creasing-points, the spur, and the notch of the tucker.

After having thus described my invention and its object, I would not claim making a crease in cloth; but

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

The tuck-marker consisting of the plate A, formed, as shown, with an open space around the cloth-presser, to permit cloth to lie flat on the machine, the under side presenting a plane surface, so that it may be attached to any ordinary sewing-machine, and provided with the point I, and the spring-arm B, having the notch F arranged to engage with the point I,

said arm being arranged to be operated by the needle-bar of the machine, as herein shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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