A. W. TODD.

Frame for Supporting and Moving Cloth to be Creased.

No. 74,636. Patented Feb. 18, 1868.

Fig. 1

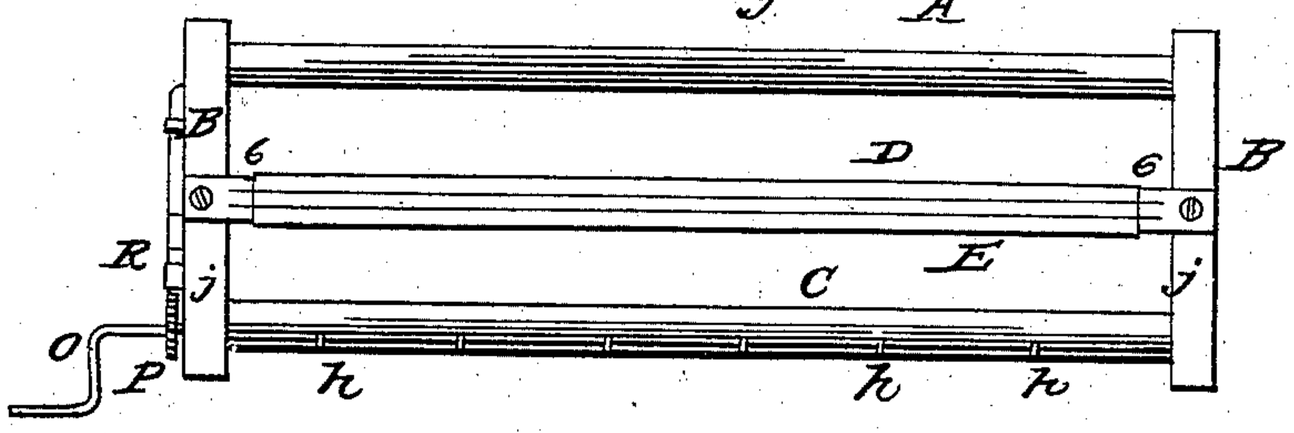


Fig. 2

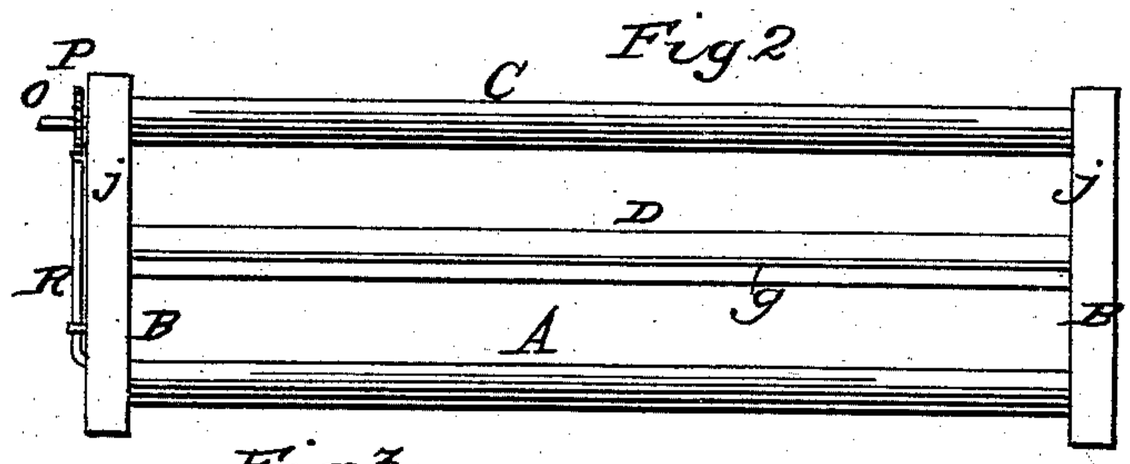


Fig. 3

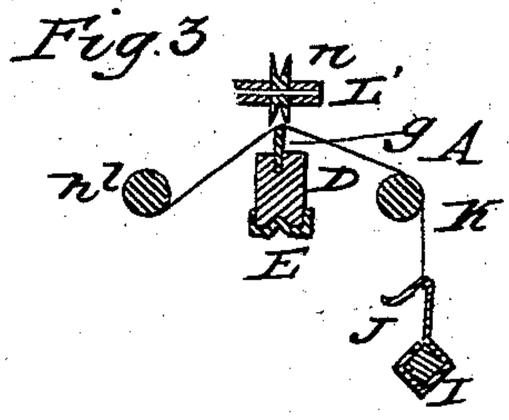


Fig. 4

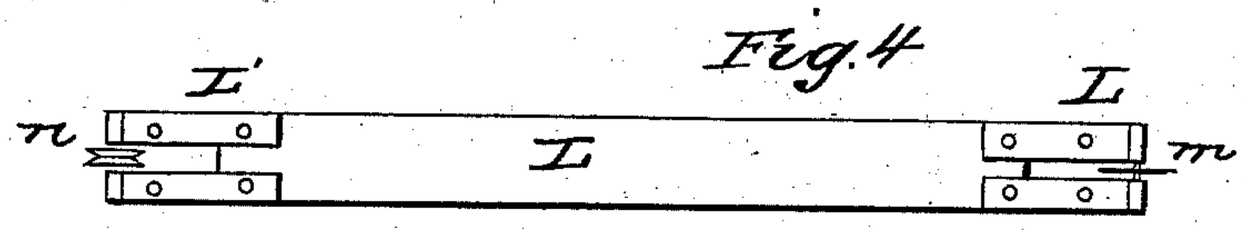
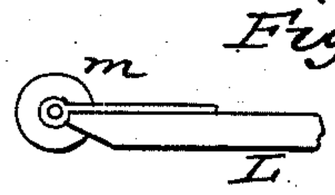


Fig. 5



WITNESSES

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Letters Patent No. 74,636, *dated February* 18, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN FRAME FOR SUPPORTING AND MOVING CLOTH TO BE CREASED.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, A. W. TODD, of the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Machine for Creasing Goods for Tucking Purposes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal and top view of the machine.

Figure 2, a view of the reverse side of the same.

Figure 3, an end view of the machine as in operation.

Figure 4, view of the under side of the handle.

Figure 5, edge view of a section of the same.

Similar letters and figures of reference indicate like parts.

The machine consists of two end-pieces, each five inches long, two and one-quarter inches wide, and one inch thick, marked B B; one bar, one and three-quarter inch wide, half an inch thick, and three feet seven inches long, marked D; one roller, one and a quarter inch in diameter, and three feet five inches long, marked C; one roller, one inch in diameter, also three feet five inches long, marked A. The ends of the bar D are notched down flush near the middle of the end-pieces B B, and secured by screws or otherwise, (see fig. 1.) The rollers have gudgeons, and one is provided with a crank, O. There is a ratchet-wheel secured to the crank, (see P,) and the pawl R is provided for holding the ratchet.

The bar D is flush on the top (side) with the end-pieces, but on the bottom there is a recess of one-quarter of an inch, the object of which is to make room for the feather-edged metal strip *g*, fig. 2, which is half an inch wide, and has one of its edges set into a suitable groove, the full length of bar D, as shown. This feather-edge projects about one-quarter of an inch from the bar D, and on a level with the end-pieces, so as to lie level and smooth if that side is laid down.

There are points *j j j j* on both sides of the machine, which are to be pressed firmly down into the wood when the machine is laid on a table or any suitable place, so that the roller A will overhang the edge a little, and the crank and ratchet-wheel will work freely. Being thus arranged, it is ready to receive the goods, the ends of which are to be caught on the hooks *h h h*, on roller C, fig. 1, as shown.

If there is more than one thickness to be creased, let the material be torn in double lengths and doubled evenly, and hooked at the doubled end. Two of those doubled pieces may be put on, one at a time, making four thicknesses, say, of common shirting, one upon the other.

After being hooked or fastened in any suitable way, and the goods swung back smooth and straight over roller A, fig. 1, and down upon the floors the square bar of iron I, having hooks J, is fastened to the cloth, but so as to swing clear of the floor, by pressing the hooks through the cloth; or any other suitable arrangement to keep the goods straight and taut might be used. The weight I should weigh about four pounds.

Having previously laid off the hem and tucks at suitable distances, on only one edge of the topmost piece, (best to be done before placing in the machine,) the work is ready to be creased, which is done by turning the crank O, which draws the cloth up and rolls it on to roller C. As the marks come over the centre of groove E, fig. 1, the work is stopped, and the roller-end of the handle L, fig. 4, is used, carefully pressing harder and harder as the wheel is run back and forth from end to end of said groove, until a thorough and uniform crease is made through the goods, which can be made very permanent through at least four thicknesses of common shirting.

The machine will work the other side up, and is operated in the same way, except the ends of the machine are reversed and crank turned with the left hand, when the feather-edge *g*, fig. 2, will be up, and the sheave-end must be used. The above machine, as described, will crease the goods straight, uniformly, and thorough, so that when the cloth is separated, and the edges brought properly together, the creases will meet, end to end, and will not disappear, to the sewing the last tuck, although there may be a dozen or more. For every ten minutes, a skirt of four thicknesses or widths can have ten creases made in it by this machine with ease, the goods first being torn and doubled as described.

Having thus described my machine, the nature, construction, and operation thereof, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination and arrangement of crank O, ratchet-wheel P, pawl R, end-pieces B B, bar D, rollers C and A, points *h h*, and feather-edge *g*, for supporting and moving the material to be creased, as described.

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Witnesses:

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