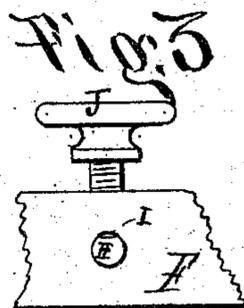
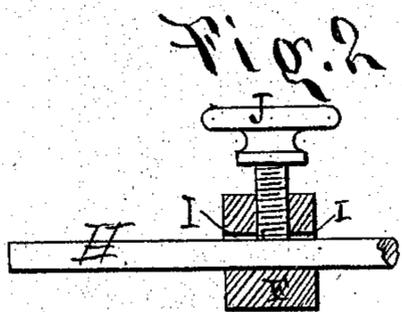
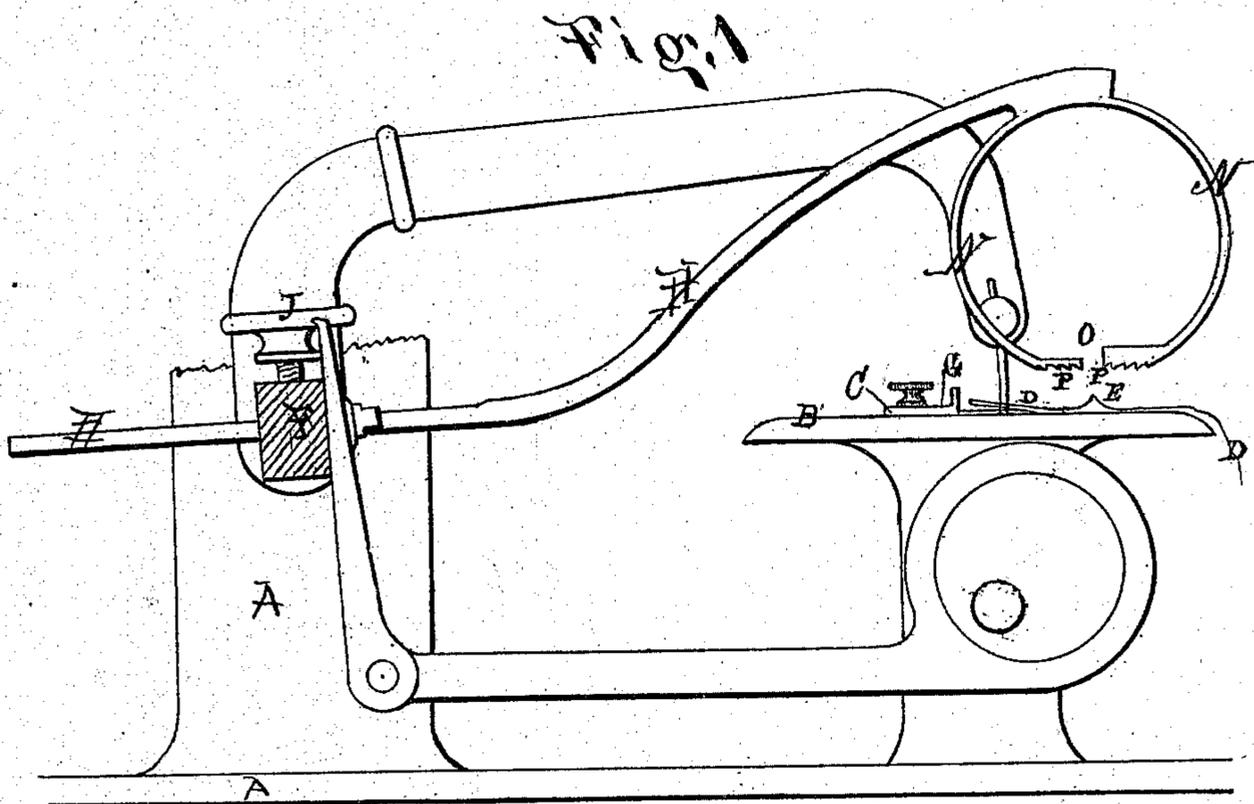


J. B. SAFFORD.

Sewing-Machine Attachment.

No. 105,852.

Patented July 26, 1870.



Witnesses:

David J. Smith
F. Penner

Inventor:

J. B. Safford

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES BILLINGS SAFFORD, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN TUCK-CREASING ATTACHMENTS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **105,852**, dated July 26, 1870.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES BILLINGS SAFFORD, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improved Tuck-Marker for Sewing-Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters marked thereon.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, cheap, and effective tuck-marker.

My invention consists in the employment of a round or elliptic spring, with a transverse split or opening where it impinges upon the cloth, having sharp corners and lower face-teeth for catching the cloth and forcing it into the said opening in such a manner as to leave a crease or mark that determines the line for the tuck, and such spring is connected with the rocking shaft, as shown, and receives motion therefrom.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my invention and such parts of a sewing-machine as are required to show its operation. Figs. 2 and 3 are details, hereinafter described.

To enable others skilled in the art or science to which it most nearly appertains to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

The invention is represented as applied to a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, through the rock-shaft F of which I drill a hole, I, and through which the rod H, that carries the spring, passes. The object of this is to avoid a traveling or carrying motion of the spring as it strikes the cloth, which would be the case if it were attached to the needle-arm at the top, and have a tendency to carry the cloth from the gage and needle and prevent the forming of a straight seam in the preceding tuck; also, by the attachment of the rod to the rock-shaft the spring is out of the way of the operation of the needle-arm. The upper part of the rod is flattened to prevent its turning in the hole

I, and is held in position by a set-screw, J. The spring N is attached to the end of the rod by brazing or otherwise, and is provided with a transverse opening, O. The ends made by the opening are flattened, and their lower faces are provided with edges or teeth P P. By means of the teeth or edges, as the flattened ends of the spring impinge upon the cloth, a continuous ridge is formed, and with a greater degree of certainty.

When in operation the position of my invention is so adjusted in reference to the other parts of the machine that the extremities of the spring will come in contact with the cloth before the needle has completed its downward stroke, with the ends separated, as shown, and consequently a strain will be brought on the spring that would cause the ends to come forcibly together; but the teeth catching in the cloth will force a part of it up between the end faces of the spring and form the crease or mark E, and this operation, being repeated with every stitch, will, as the cloth moves on, form a continuous mark parallel with the seam and at such a distance as may be required, regulated by shifting the rod H longitudinally in the hole I.

The upper part of the spring should be somewhat stiffer or stronger than the lower part to secure positive action.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the spring N, with flattened toothed ends, transverse opening O, and rod H, with the rock-shaft of a sewing-machine, as described, for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

J. B. SAFFORD. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

C. W. M. SMITH,
H. S. TIBBEY.