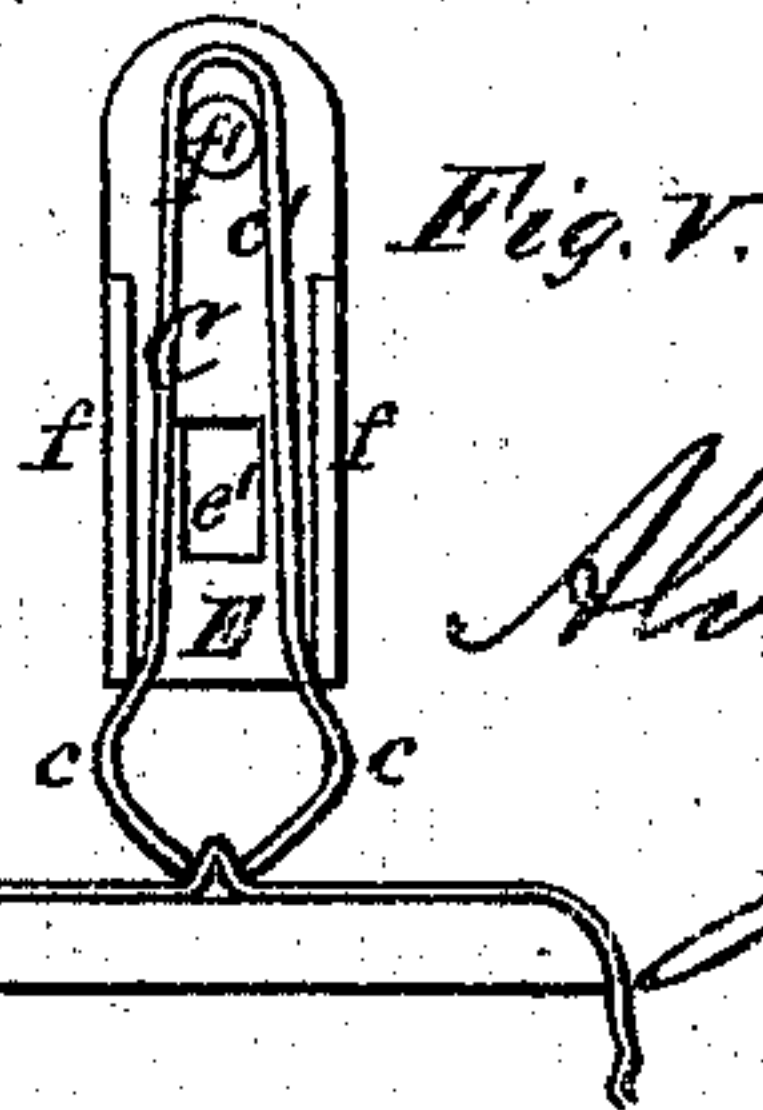
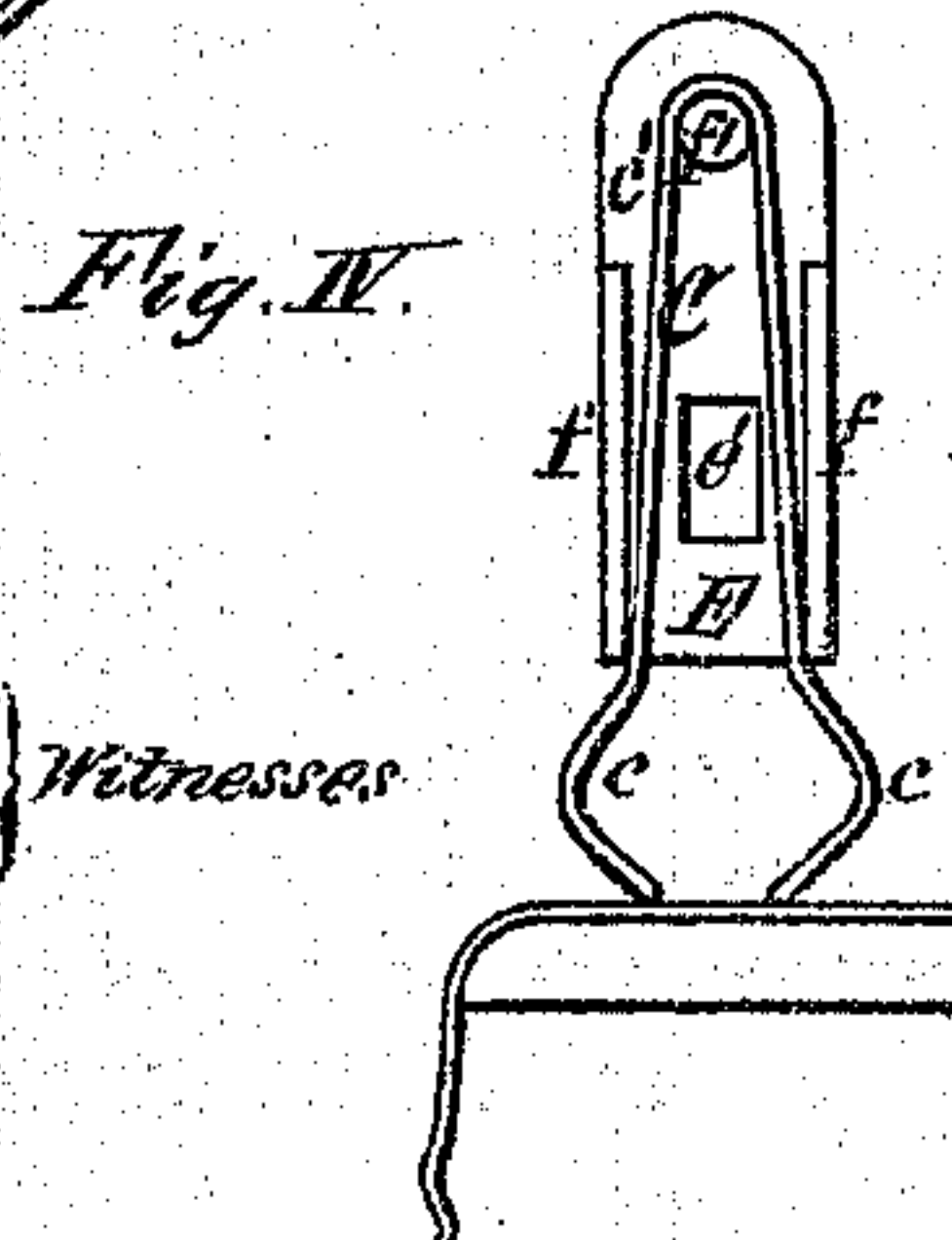
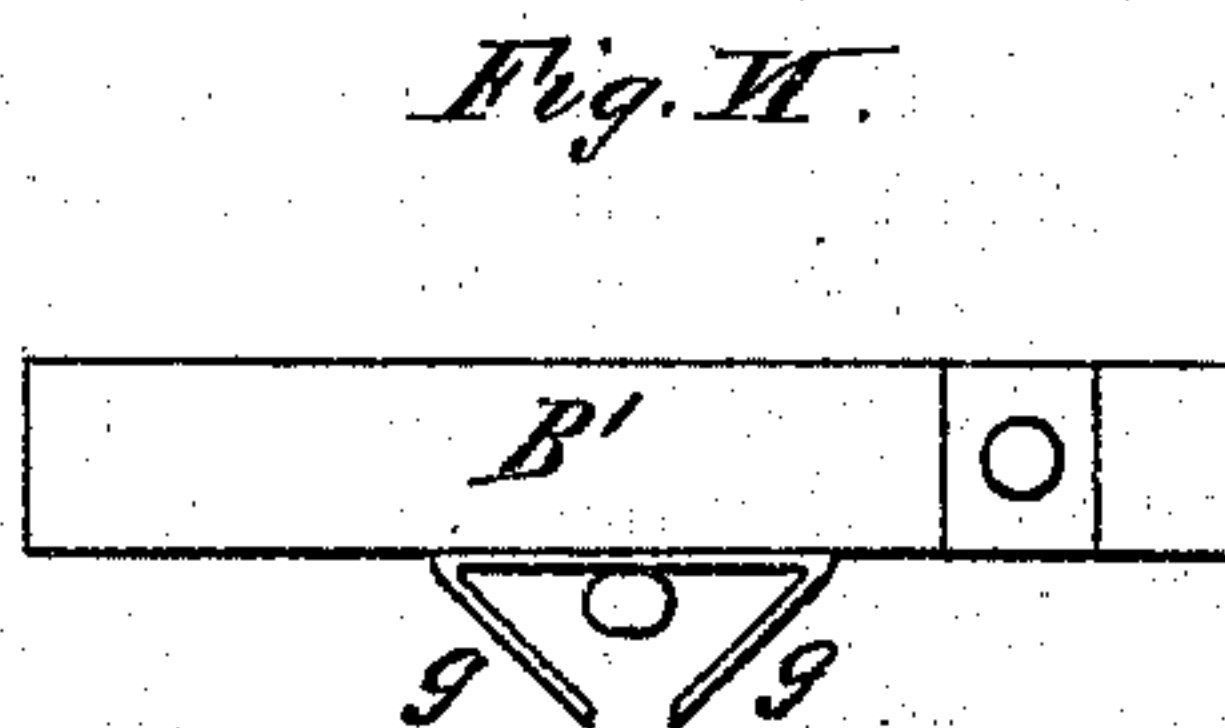
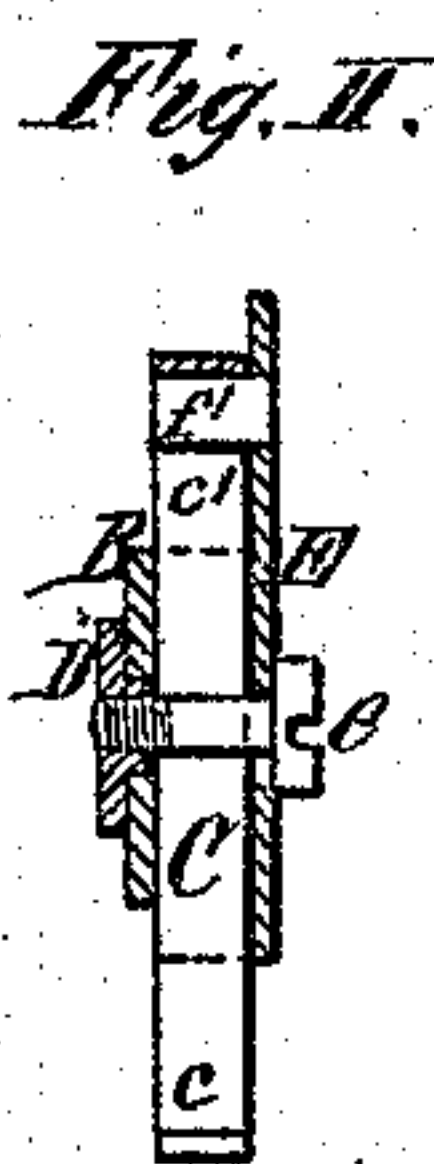
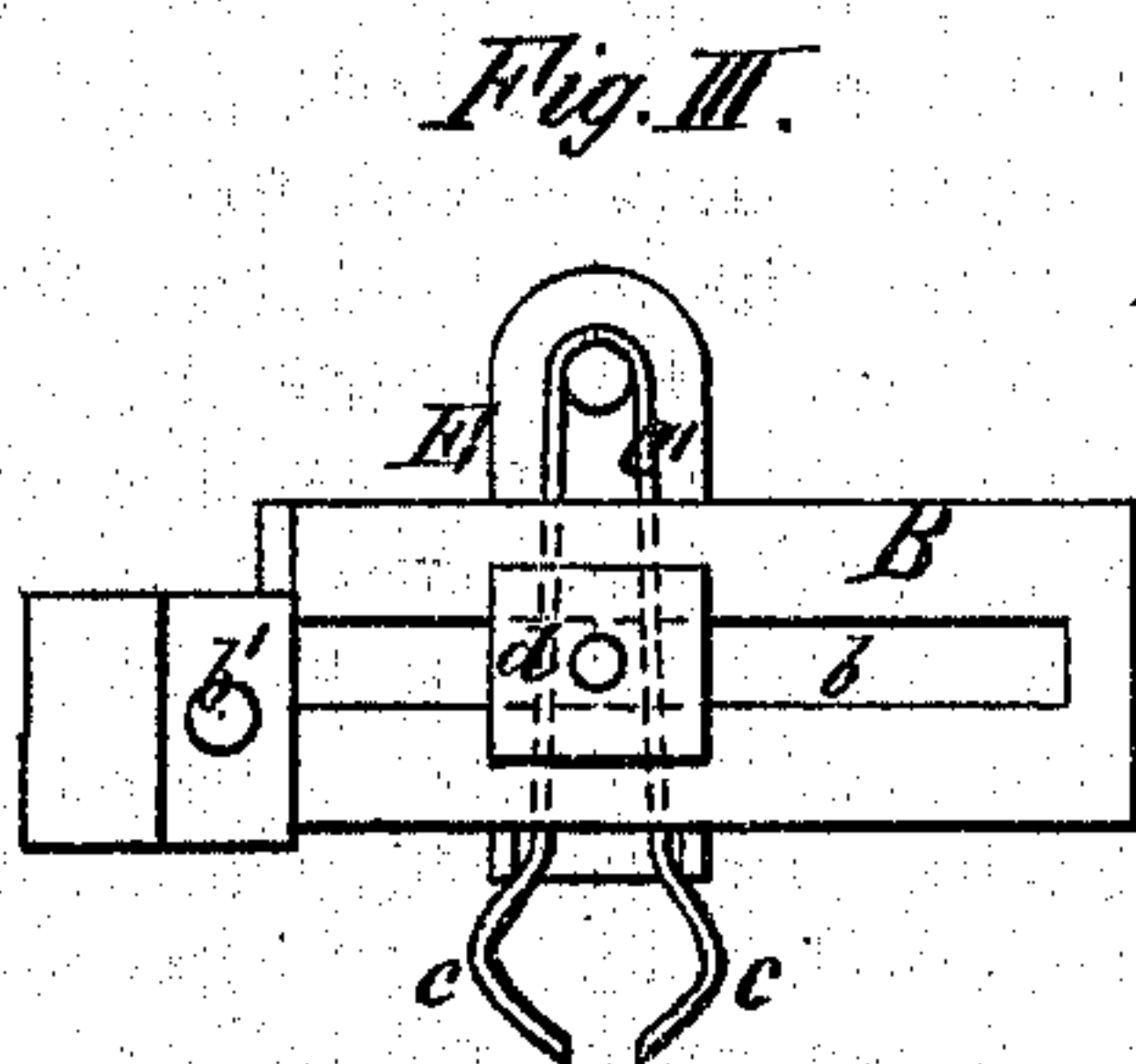
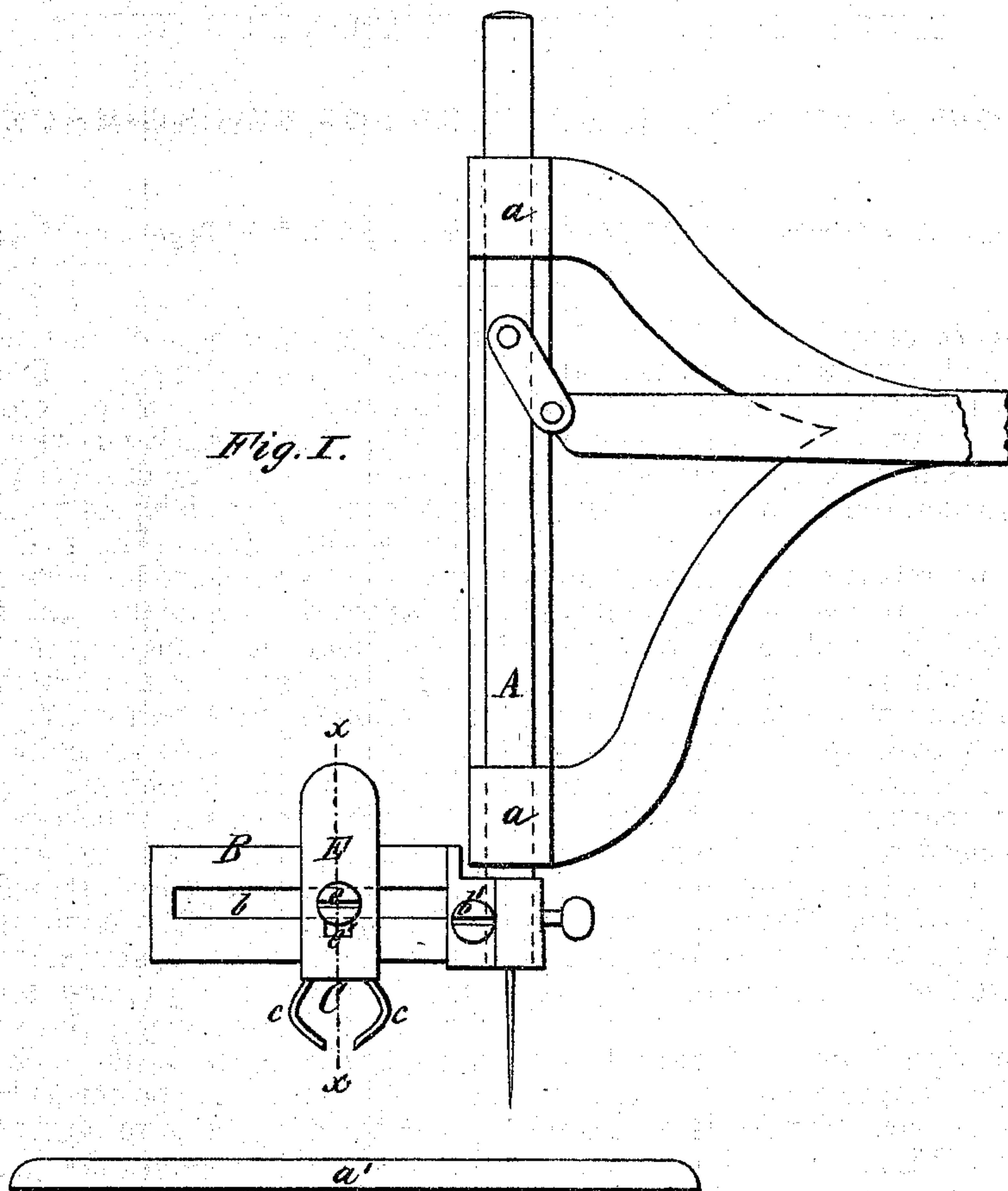


ALVIN SHATTUCK.

Improvement in Tuck Markers for Sewing Machines.

No. 119,284.

Patented Sep. 26, 1871.



Geo. J. Metzger.
Jno. J. Bonner.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALVIN SHATTUCK, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN TUCK-MARKERS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 119,284, dated September 26, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALVIN SHATTUCK, of the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tuck-Markers for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification:

My improvements relate to that class of tuck-markers in which two spring-jaws are employed that mark the line of the tuck by pinching and creasing the cloth at close intervals without the aid of a form underneath the cloth, which has sometimes been employed for the purpose. My invention consists: First, in combination with a spring-crimper or marker, provided with two spring-jaws, of a head or stock provided with two guides, which operate to press together the jaws in creasing the cloth. Second, in the arrangement of the parts by which the spring-marker is connected to the needle-bar and adjusted.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure I is a front elevation of my improved tuck-marker attached to the needle-bar. Fig. II is a vertical section on line *x x*, Fig. I. Fig. III is a rear view of the spring-crimper. Fig. IV is a view of the spring-crimper with its jaws opened. Fig. V is a view of the same with the jaws closed. Fig. VI represents another form of spring-crimper.

Like letters designate like parts in each of the figures.

A represents the needle-bar of a sewing-machine of any common and well-known construction; *a a*, the guides in which the needle-bar moves; and *a'*, the plate of the machine. B is an arm or bar provided with a longitudinal slot, *b*, and attached horizontally to the lower end of the needle-bar by a screw, *b'*, or otherwise. C is the crimper or tuck-folder, constructed of steel or other elastic material, and formed with two inclined or curved jaws, *c c*; the lower portions of which incline toward each other and the plate *a'*. These jaws are held apart in their normal position by the elasticity of the upper portion *c'* of the crimper. D is a piece sliding in the slot *b* of the arm B, and provided on the rear of the latter with a flange, *d*. E is an upright piece supporting the griper, and attached to the piece D by a screw, *e*, passing through a

vertical slot, *e'*, in such manner that the bar B passes between the pieces D and E, the latter sliding on said bar. The piece E is formed on the side next to the bar B with two vertical ribs, *f*, between which the crimper C is arranged, and a projection, *f'*, which prevents downward movement of the latter. The ribs *f* bear upon the expanded portion of the jaws *c* and prevent undue upward movement of the crimper.

The means for attaching the crimper C to the needle-bar, shown in the drawing and described in the foregoing, are especially adapted to a certain kind of sewing-machines known as the "Weed" sewing-machines.

Different means may become necessary for attaching my improved tuck-marker to sewing-machines of different construction.

The operation of the device is as follows: The crimper or folder C, sliding with the pieces D and E on the arm B, is first secured in place on the latter by tightening the screw *e* at the distance from the needle at which the next tuck or fold is intended to be formed. The crimper C and connecting parts taking part in the movement of the needle-bar, the jaws *c c* strike the fabric spread on the plate *a'* at each downward stroke of the needle-bar in an open position, as represented in Fig. IV. The crimper C is adjusted, by means of the slot *e'*, at such a height above the point of the needle that a small additional downward movement of the needle-bar takes place after the jaws of the crimper have touched the fabric. The piece E, with its ribs *f*, exerts in this manner a pressure upon the expanding portion of the jaws *c* and forces the same together, as shown in Fig. V. Each jaw being firmly engaged with the fabric, the latter is drawn together and a fold formed corresponding in length to the width of the jaws *c*. The succession of these short folds formed at every stitch forms a continuous fold running parallel with the seam at the proper distance, so that the operator is enabled to readily fold the next tuck.

In Fig. VI is represented a form of creaser or crimper that has also heretofore been used, but attached in such case to the bed or table, the operation of which, being due solely to the elasticity of the jaws, is not so perfect, in my opinion, as that of the device hereinbefore described.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the spring-crimper C provided with two spring-jaws *c c*, of the stock E provided with guides *f f* for closing the jaws, as hereinbefore set forth.

2. The combination and arrangement, with the needle-bar and spring-marker O, of the slotted

connecting-arm B, head or stock E, and piece D, as hereinbefore described.

ALVIN SHATTUCK.

Witnesses:

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