

J. H. BEAN.

Improvement in Tuckers for Sewing-Machines.

No. 132,235.

Patented Oct. 15, 1872.

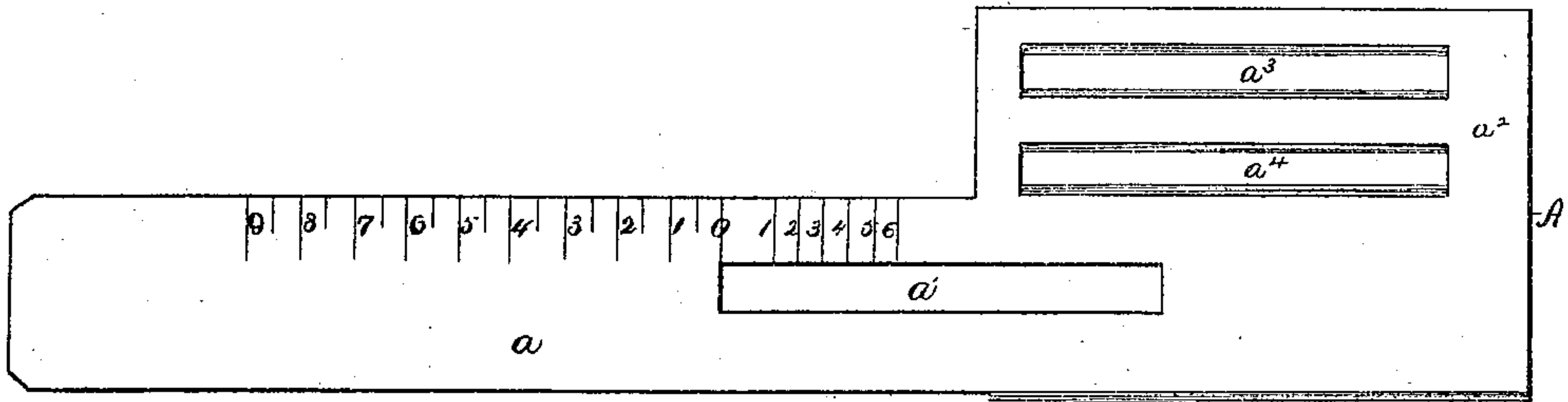


Fig. 1.

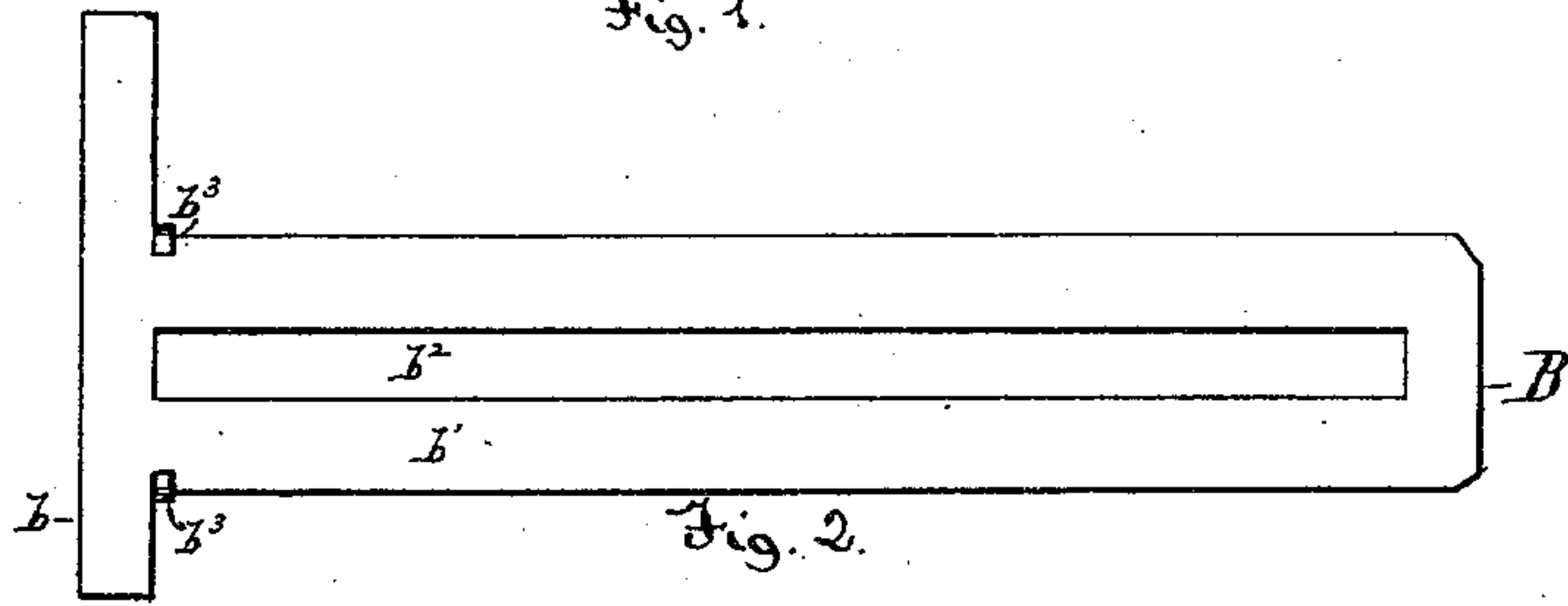


Fig. 2.

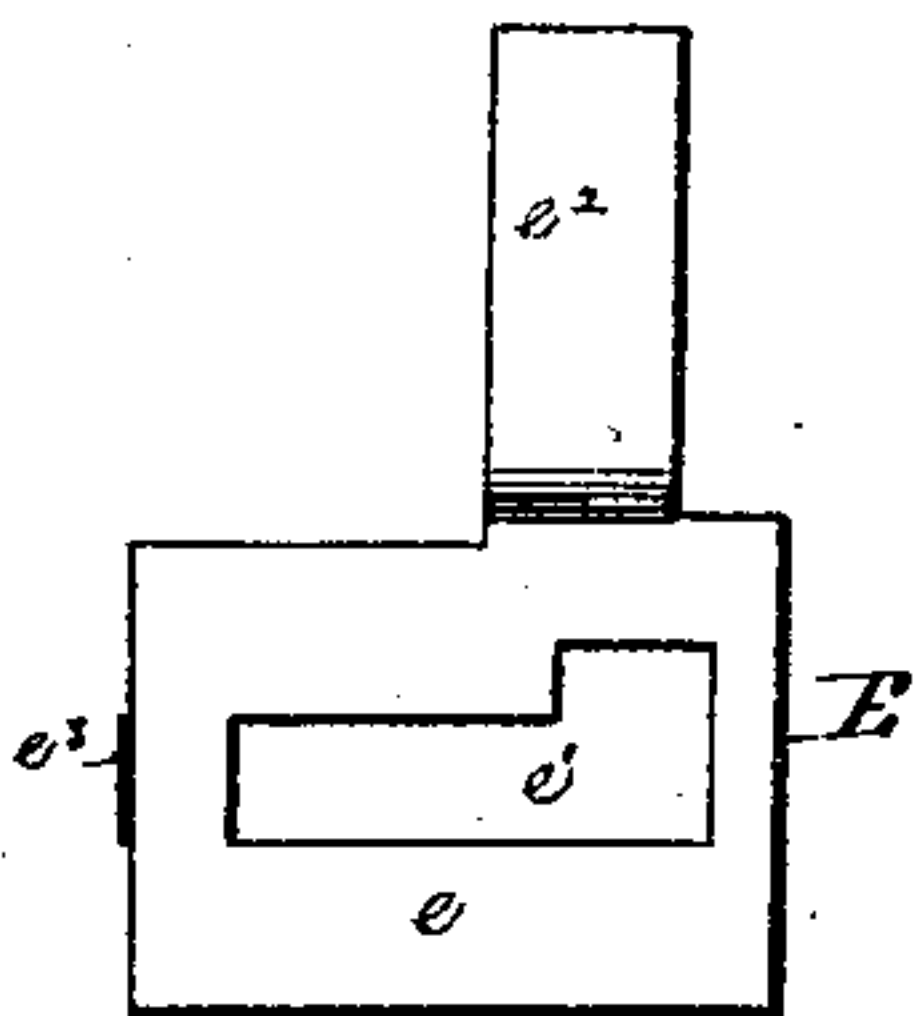


Fig. 3.

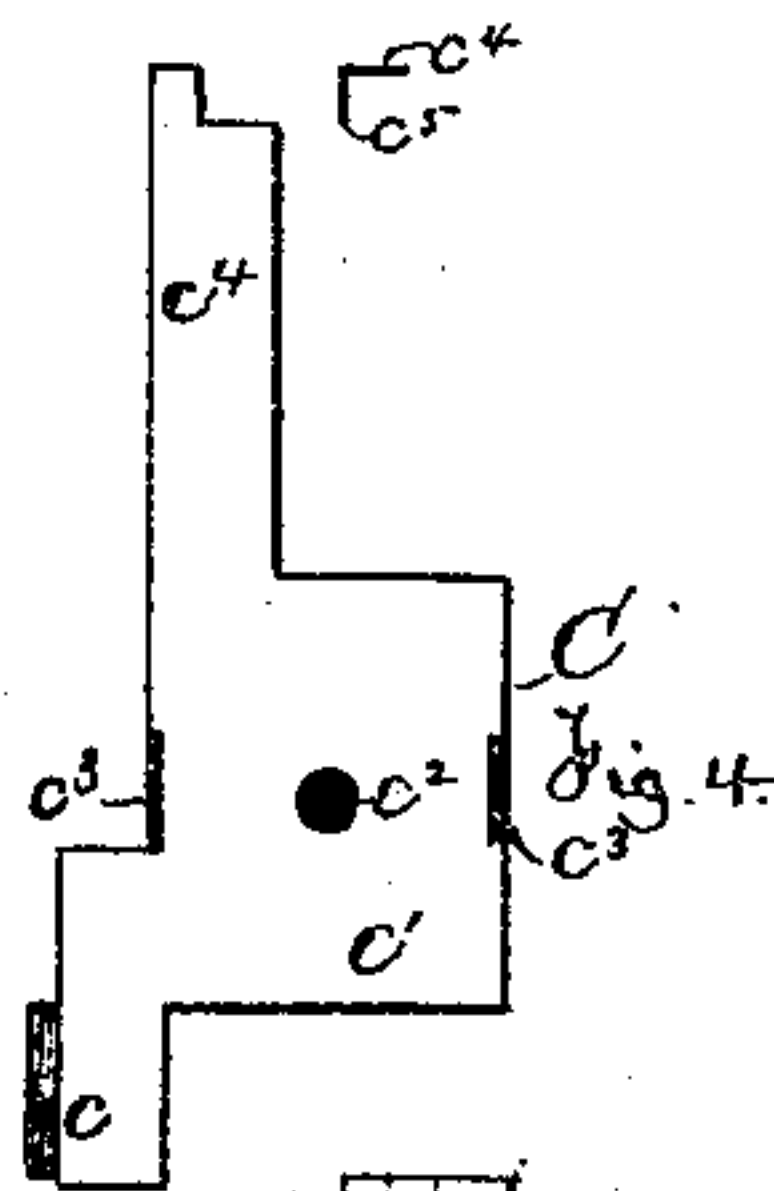


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

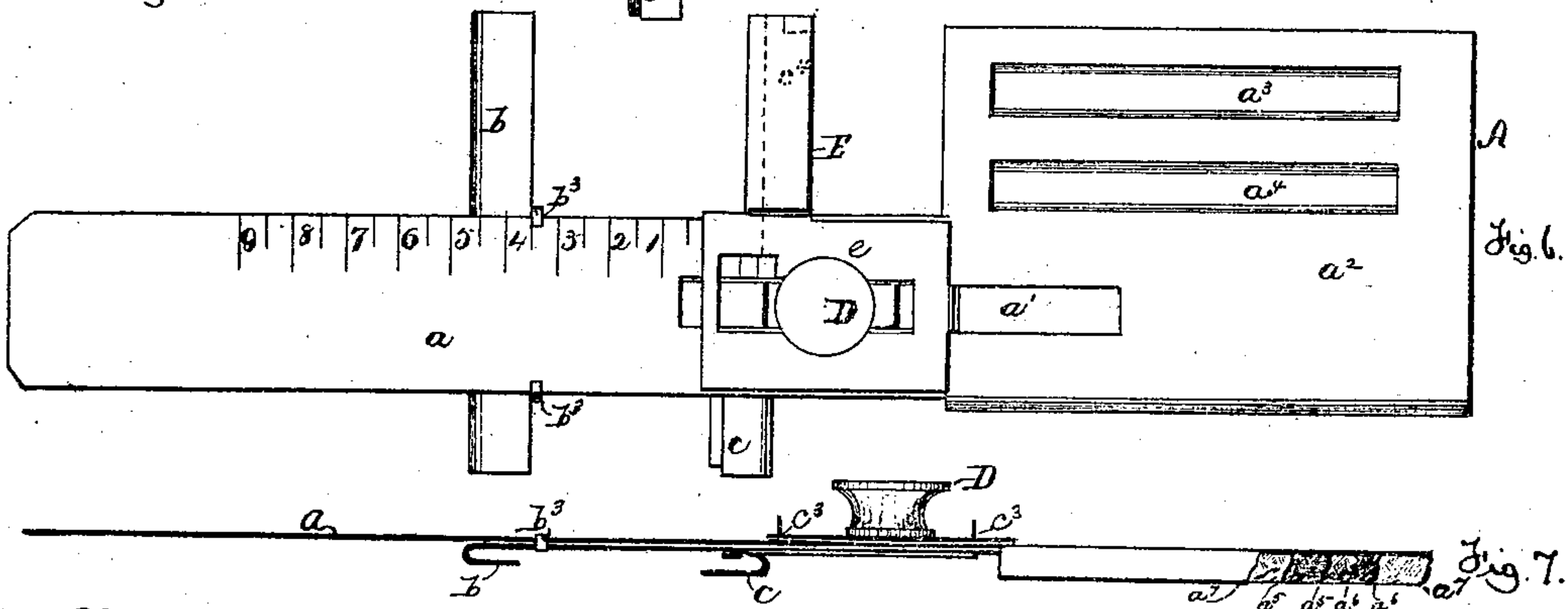


Fig. 6.

Witnesses;  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH H. BEAN, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO FRANCIS W. BROWN,  
OF SAME PLACE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN TUCKERS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 132,235, dated October 15, 1872.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH H. BEAN, of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Sewing-Machine Attachment; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention consists, mainly, in the combination of two adjustable hook-plates with a main stationary plate, the hook-plates being so constructed that both are held, when in the desired position, by a single set-screw. It further consists in other details of construction, which will be fully described hereinafter.

In the drawing, Figure 1 represents a plan view of the main plates; Figs. 2 and 4, plan views of the adjustable hooks; Fig. 3, a plan view of the shield; Fig. 5, a perspective view of the knob or set-screw; Fig. 6, a plan view of the machine complete; and Fig. 7, a side elevation of the same.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will now proceed to describe fully its construction and operation.

A represents the main plate, having the arm *a* provided with the slot *a*<sup>1</sup>, and extension *a*<sup>2</sup> provided with the slots *a*<sup>3</sup> *a*<sup>4</sup>, as shown. The slots *a*<sup>3</sup> *a*<sup>4</sup> are formed by properly cutting the plates and bending the metal downward out of the way, by which means, also, supports *a*<sup>5</sup> *a*<sup>6</sup> *a*<sup>6</sup>, Fig. 7, are formed for the plate to rest upon when in place. Similar supports *a*<sup>7</sup> *a*<sup>7</sup> are also formed upon the sides of the plate by bending down lines of projecting metal, as shown. The arm *a* is provided with suitable distance-lines, regularly numbered each way from a line marked 0, as shown. B represents one of the hook-plates, consisting of the hook proper *b*, arm *b*<sup>1</sup> having the slot *b*<sup>2</sup>, and catches *b*<sup>3</sup> *b*<sup>3</sup>, as shown. C represents the other hook-plate, consisting of the hook proper *c*, main portion *c*<sup>1</sup> having the central pin *c*<sup>2</sup> and vertical guides *c*<sup>3</sup> *c*<sup>3</sup>, and arm *c*<sup>4</sup> having a flange, *c*<sup>5</sup>, as shown. D represents a threaded knob or set-screw, adapted to fit a threaded pin, *c*<sup>2</sup>, of the hook-plate C. E represents a shield-plate, consisting of the main portion *e* having the slot *e*<sup>1</sup>, arm *e*<sup>2</sup>, and guide *e*<sup>3</sup>. When these parts are put together the arm *b*<sup>1</sup> of the hook-plate B lies beneath the arm *a* of the plate A, its

catches *b*<sup>3</sup> *b*<sup>3</sup> serving to hold it in place at one end and still permit it to slide freely. The hook-plate C lies beneath the arm of plate B, its guides *c*<sup>3</sup> *c*<sup>3</sup> extending up through the slots in plates A and B. It is held in place by the knob D, and being below the plate B it serves to support the inner end of that also. The shield E is located upon the top of the plate A, and is also held by the knob, as shown.

The manner of using my improved tucker is as follows: It should be secured upon the machine by means of the gage-screw, with the line marked 0 upon the plate A in a direct line with the needle. The slots *a*<sup>3</sup> *a*<sup>4</sup>, designed for the gage-screw, adapt it for use upon different machines. If it is desired to have the tucks meet, place the inner guide *c*<sup>3</sup> in line with figure 1 upon the main plate A, and the left hand or outer arm of hook B in line with figure 3 upon the other side of the line 0 upon the plate A. By moving the hook *c* to figure 2 and hook B to figure 4 the tucks will be wider and yet meet. If a space is desired between the tucks, move the hook B to the left, leaving hook C stationary. To put the cloth in the tucker, fold it at the edge so as to about fill the space between the hooks; then slide it from the left until the right edge of the cloth comes into the right hook; then put the left edge in the left hook; now adjust the cloth so as to just fill the space evenly; let down the presser-foot, and all is ready. When making the tuck the edge of the goods should be held in the left hand and the folded edge in the right, and the space between the hooks kept full and the tucks made will be perfectly straight and all of one width. When the first tuck is made turn it to the left, place the edge of it in the hook B, fold the goods under and fill the space between the hooks as before, keeping the space just full, which is easily done, and the work will be perfect and always the same in width. The tuck may be commenced one, two, or three inches from the edge of the dress-skirt, by placing the edge of the hem in the hook B and sliding it to the left the desired width. As the gage-hooks B and C are held in place by the set-screw D when the tucker is adjusted to the machine, it remains stationary, and there is no danger of altering the proper position when the width of the tuck is changed.

Some of the advantages possessed by the con-



struction described are as follows: By means of the supports of the main plate A it is held up sufficiently for the cloth-plate to relieve the hooks from pressure and permit them to be readily adjusted. The extension of the hooks beyond the line of the main plate toward the operator is advantageous because the work is much more easily placed in the tucker than if they were entirely beneath the main plate. The advantages arising from this construction will be more readily understood, perhaps, if it is considered that in placing the cloth in the tucker a portion of the cloth must be placed in each of the hooks and a portion must pass under the hook B. The peculiar construction of the hook-plate C, with its arm  $c^4$ , instead of a continuation of the hook, enables the device to be used for making the finest tucks. The shield E covers the arm  $c^4$  and prevents the goods from crowding over the arm after leaving the needle. The device is very simple in its construction, and can be made at a small cost.

Having thus fully described my invention,

what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the hook-plates B C with the plate A and set-screw D, the plates B C being both held in place upon the plate A by the screw D, as described.

2. The hook-plate C, having the arm  $c^4$ , with supporting-flange  $c^5$  arranged in such relation to the hook  $c$  as to be out of the line of the needle when the tucker is adjusted for making the finest tucks, as described.

3. The combination of the adjustable shield E with the hook-plate C, as described.

4. The tucker described, consisting of the main plate A, hook-plates B C, set-screw D, and shield E, constructed and operating substantially as described.

This specification signed and witnessed this 10th day of August, 1872.

J. H. BEAN.

Witnesses:

CHS. BRENNEMAN,  
C. W. EARNIST.