W. D. KANE.

Tuck-Creasers for Sewing-Machines.

No. 139,249. Patented May 27, 1873.

Fig 1

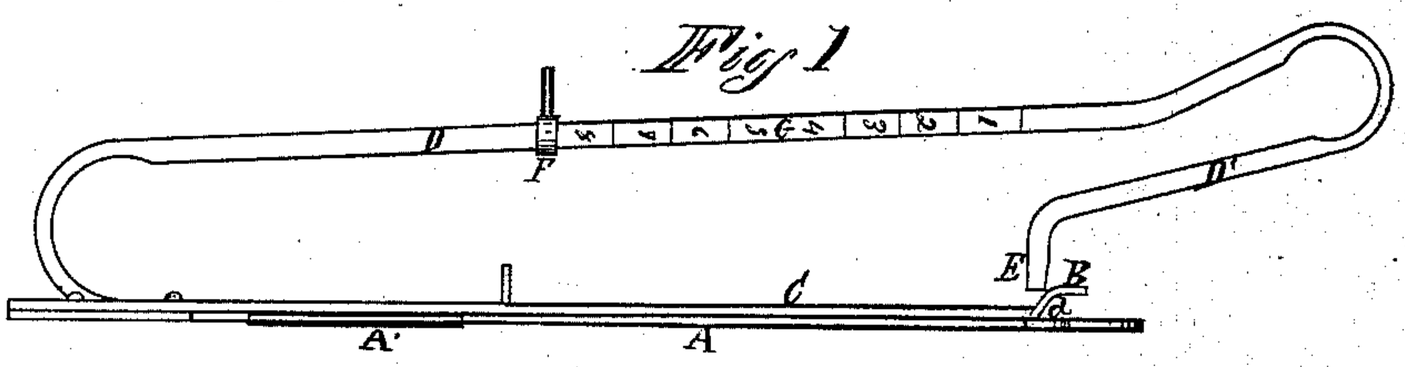
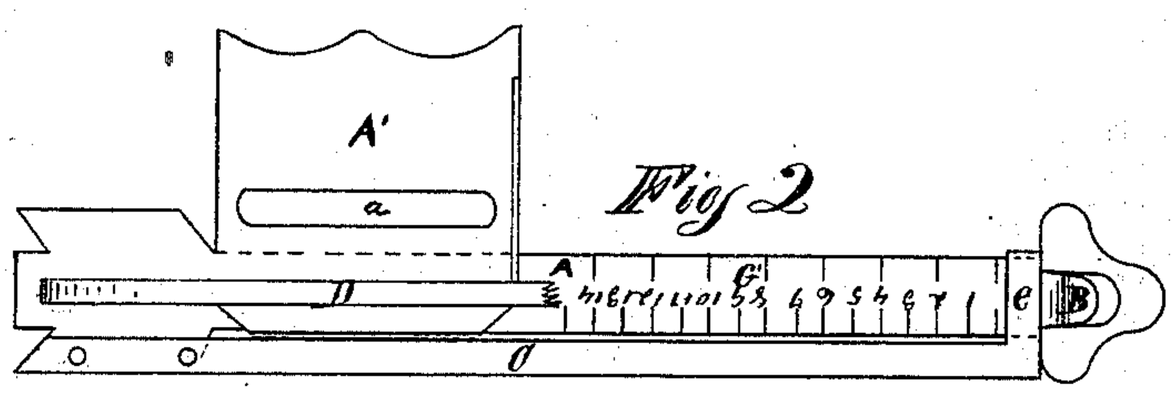


Fig 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM D. KANE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TUCK-CREASERS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **139,249**, dated May 27, 1873; application filed October 23, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM D. KANE, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tuck-Creasing Attachments for Sewing-Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a tuck-creasing attachment embodying my said improvement; and Fig. 2 is a general plan or top view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in both figures of the drawing.

My invention relates to that class of tuck-creasing attachments which are operated automatically by the needle-bar of the machine, and has for its object to form a creaser-mark in the cloth parallel to the line of stitch, forming a guiding-line for turning the fold; and the improvement consists in the combination of a bent arm, with a raised lip upon the base-plate, said lip having its rear side inclined backward toward the end of the presser-spring, the arm acting to move the cloth downward upon the inclined surface of the lip and against the spring, thereby forming a fold, which is compressed between the end of the arm and upper surface of the spring.

In the drawing, A represents the base-plate, and A′ the gage. This gage is made of thin sheet metal bent double, and so shaped as to form a longitudinal channel between its upper and lower parts, through which the base-plate passes, and is provided with a longitudinal mortice, *a*, through which is passed a set-screw, which enters the cloth plate of the machine, the said screw acting to compress the two parts of the gage against the base-plate and cloth-plate of the machine, whereby the said gage and base-plate are firmly secured at the requisite adjusted point relatively to the needle. The front end of the base-plate is provided with a lip, B, rising upward from the upper surface of the plate. This lip is inclined backward at its rear end, as shown at *d*, Fig. 1. Firmly secured to the rear end of the base-plate is a presser-spring, C, which extends forward to a point near the inclined surface of the lip, and is provided with a tongue, *e*, which extends transversely across the base-plate and against the said lip, the tongue being beveled on its front edge, as shown in Fig. 1. Firmly secured to the rear extremity of the base-plate is a spring arm, D, which extends forward to a point forward of the front end of the base-plate, and is there bent downward and backward, as at D′. The end of the said arm is then bent down, as at E, so as to come in contact with and against the inclined surface of the lip when the arm is depressed by the downward movement of the needle-bar. Loosely fitted on arm D is an eye, F, which is secured to the needle or needle-arm of the machine, by which means the said arm is connected to the machine in such a manner as to be depressed by the descending movement of the needle-bar. G′ G are two separate systems of figures, which are arranged upon the base-plate and arm D. These figures are so arranged that when eye F of the arm is placed on any figure on the arm, and the gage set to the corresponding figure on the base-plate, the distance from the gage to the needle will be equal to one-half the distance from the needle to the marker, thereby graduating the width of fold and measuring the same.

In using my invention, the gage and base-plate are arranged relatively to the needle, as above stated. The cloth is then placed upon the base-plate over the lip and under the presser-spring, and secured against the gage by the presser-foot. Motion is then imparted to the machine, and, as the needle-arm or bar descends, arm D is depressed, bringing its lower end E in contact with and upon the cloth resting over the inclined surface of the lip; and by a further depression of the arm the end E is forced backward over said inclined surface, carrying with it a portion of the cloth, forming a fold, which fold is compressed between the end E and upper surface of the spring.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

As an article of manufacture, a tuck-creaser, consisting of the plate A, having the backwardly-inclined lip B, the spring C *e*, and spring-arm D, formed as shown, the end E of the arm acting to move the cloth down on the lip, and compress and crease it over the end of the spring, all as described.

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