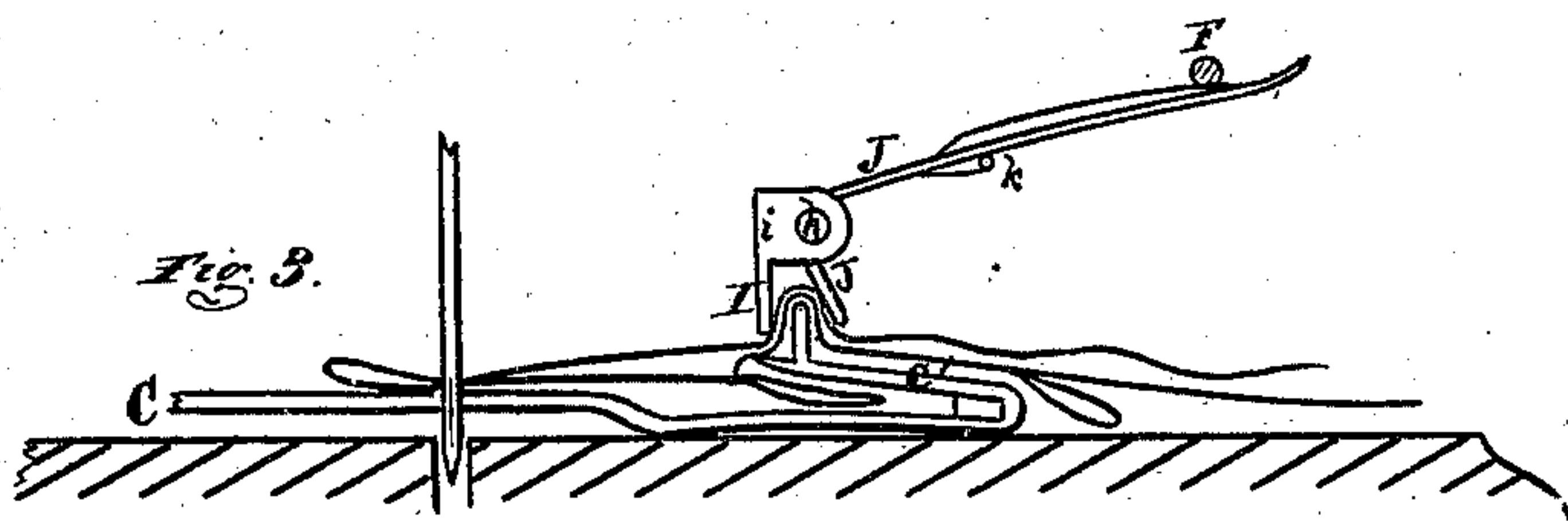
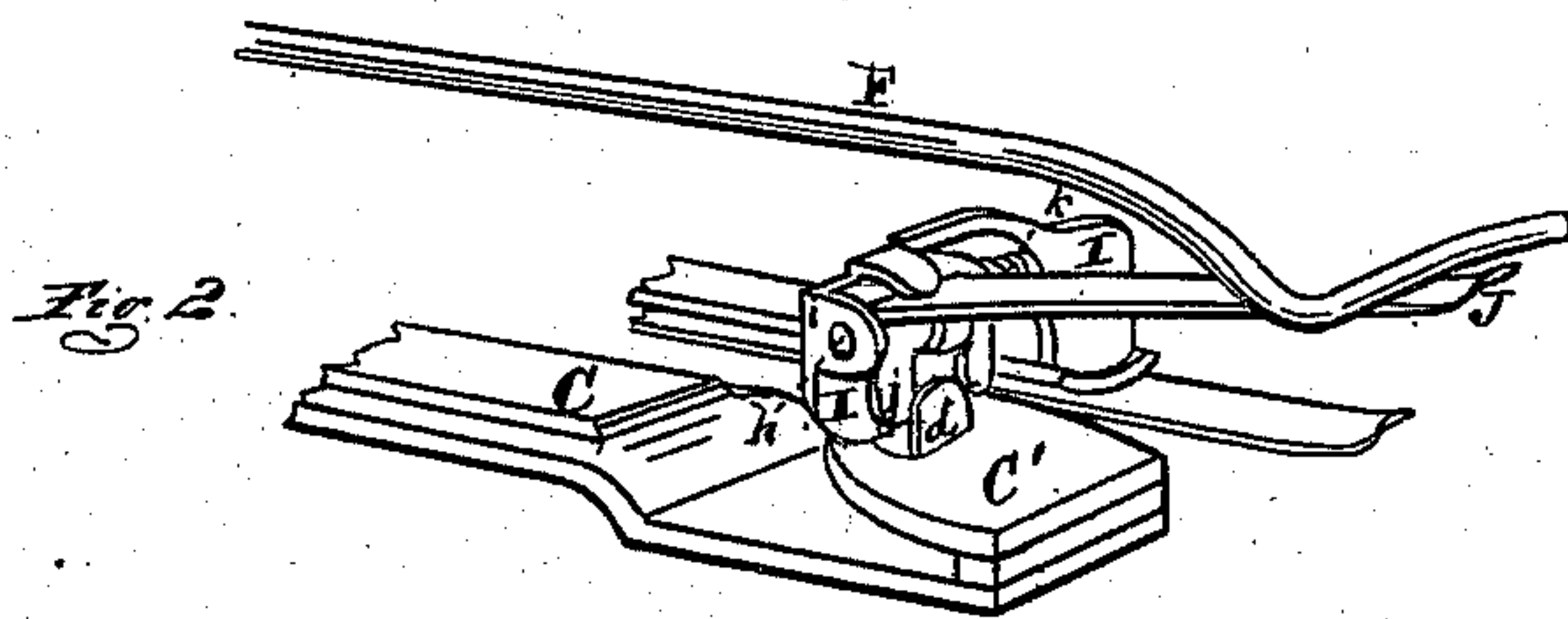
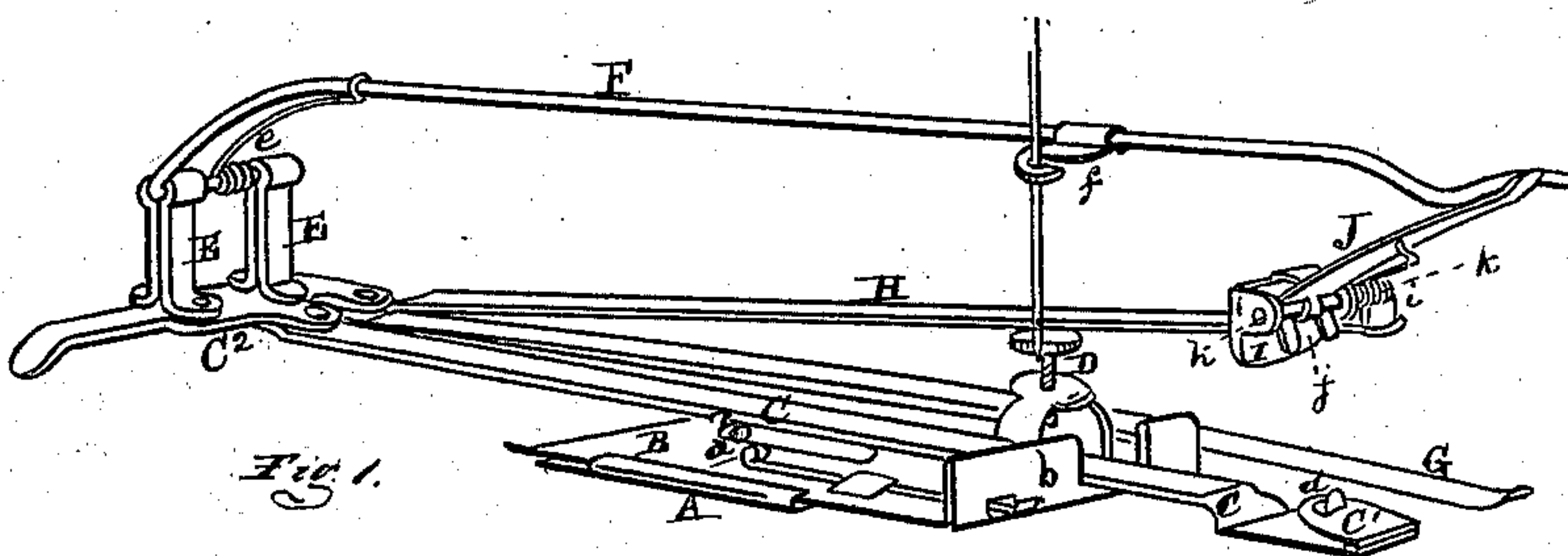


**S. P. BABCOCK.**

## Tuck-Creasers for Sewing-Machines.

No. 143,741.

Patented Oct. 21, 1873.



ATTEST:

ATTEST:  
J. F. Everts,  
J. L. Sprague

INCIDENTS:

Sylvester P. Babcock,  
per attorney,

Thos. Sprague



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SYLVESTER P. BABCOCK, OF ADRIAN, MICHIGAN.

## IMPROVEMENT IN TUCK-CREASERS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 143,741, dated October 21, 1873; application filed May 17, 1873.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SYLVESTER P. BABCOCK, of Adrian, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tuck-Creasers; and I do declare that the following is a true and accurate description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, and being a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the creasing devices depressed, as when compressing a fold in the fabric. Fig. 3 is a partial side elevation of the creaser-plate with the fabric lying thereon, showing the tuck previously made folded under the creaser-plate, a tuck in process of being stitched down, and the fabric lying on the creaser-stud ready to be creased.

Like letters refer to like parts in the several figures.

The nature of this invention relates to an improvement in tuck-marking attachments to sewing-machines of that class wherein a series of creases are formed in the fabric on the line on which it is to be subsequently folded; and it consists in certain details of construction fully described hereinafter.

In the drawing, A is the base-plate, which is secured to the cloth-plate of the sewing-machine by a thumb-screw passing through the hole *a*. B is a gage-plate, sliding in grooves formed by turning up the sides of the base-plate. *b* is the guide or gage for the fabric to be stitched, and is formed by turning up the front edge of the plate B, which has also a longitudinal slot, through which the thumb-screw passes. The foregoing parts being already commonly known and used their office requires no explanation here. C is a pressure-bar of sheet metal, slightly curved in cross-section, except at the front end, with its convex side uppermost, and, sliding on the gage-plate, is secured thereto by a set-screw, D. The front end of the pressure-bar is flat, and is bent back upon itself, the upper part, forming the pressure-plate C<sup>1</sup>, having an open space underneath. From its surface a short and thin stud, *d*, projects upward. At the back end of the bar a T-shaped plate, C<sup>2</sup>, is riveted thereto,

carrying two posts, E, in which is journaled the rear end of the vibrating presser-arm F, bent to a right angle with its main part, and thrown upward by a helical spring, *e*, coiled about the arm. The front end is also bent inwardly at a right angle with the main part; and *f* is the tie-piece through which the needle passes, the presser-arm being depressed by the down stroke of the needle-bar of the sewing-machine. At the rear end of the plate C<sup>2</sup> is riveted to its under side a spring-plate, G, to serve as a cloth-smoother. It being in common use I disclaim the invention thereof. Above it a long narrow plate, H, is secured to the said plate C<sup>2</sup>, (curved in cross-section to make it stiffer,) and to its front end I secure the lateral creaser-plate I, which comes over the pressure-plate C<sup>1</sup>, its edge coming behind the stud thereon. This plate I has two lugs, *i*, punched outwardly from its face, in and through which a horizontal rock-shaft, *h*, is journaled, and to which a rocker-arm, J, is riveted, its shorter arm having a notch, *j*, cut out of it, where it passes behind and below the rock-shaft, forming a jaw which sweeps by the stud on the pressure-plate below, when the rocker-arm is depressed by the descending presser-arm F. A spring, *k*, coiled around the rock-shaft, with its bale pressing under the rocker-arm, throws the latter upward, and keeps the jaws retracted from the fabric until the creaser-plate I strikes the pressure-plate C<sup>1</sup>, when a continued pressure will depress the long arm of the rocker J, and force its jaw past the stud, gathering a fold in the fabric, and creasing it by drawing it forcibly around the stud *d* against the creaser-plate I, whereby a close succession of well-defined creases are made in the fabric.

By journaling the presser-arm in the posts, as shown and described, the up-throwing spring need only be strong enough to lift it, and thus offer but little resistance to the needle-arm of the machine, as it can not sway laterally, by reason of its long bearings; hence it does not require a stiff spring to resist any tendency to bend it laterally.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The movable pressure-bar and plate C C<sup>1</sup>,

the latter carrying the stud *d*, the plate C<sup>2</sup>, posts E E, presser-arm F, spring *e*, and tie-piece *f*, the creaser-bar H, creaser-plate I having the rock-shaft *h* journaled in its lugs *i i*, the rocker-arm J having a notch, *j*, in its shorter arm, and the spring *k* in connection with the base-plate A and gage-plate B, con-

structed and operating as and for the purpose set forth.

SYLVESTER P. BABCOCK.

Witnesses:

S. M. BABCOCK,

S. E. GRAVES.