

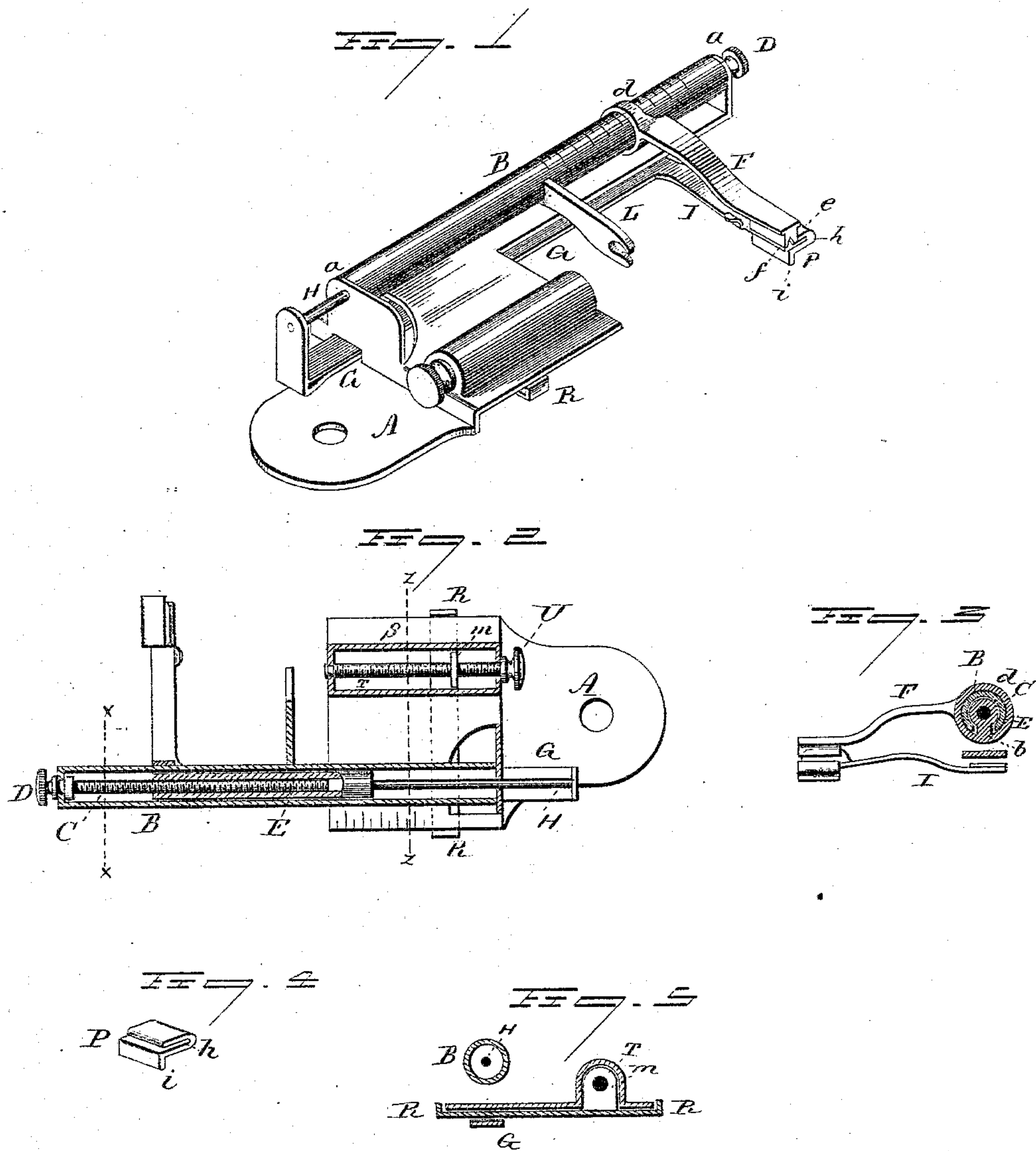
(No Model.)

J. S. SACKETT.

TUCK MARKER.

No. 288,120.

Patented Nov. 6, 1883.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH S. SACKETT, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JANE HALLIWELL, OF SAME PLACE.

TUCK-MARKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 288,120, dated November 6, 1883.

Application filed August 13, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH S. SACKETT, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Tuck-Markers; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view; Fig. 2, a horizontal sectional top view; Fig. 3, a transverse section on line *x x*; Fig. 4, the shoe detached; Fig. 5, a transverse section on line *z z*.

This invention relates to an improvement in the attachment for sewing-machines, commonly called "tuck-markers," designed to impress a line upon the fabric as it passes through the machine, and distant from the needle, to indicate the fold for a second tuck while the next preceding is being made.

The marker as usually constructed carries a tongue upon the under side of the work, with a corresponding grooved presser above, and so that at each operation the fabric is pressed between the tongue and groove to crease the fabric. In many machines the needle-plate stands somewhat above the surface of the work-plate, and as the under part of the marker must have a bearing, in order that the upper part may work in connection with it, a difficulty is experienced from the fact that while the marker will work accurately and well when the lower part rests on the needle-plate, when it passes from the needle-plate and drops onto the work-plate, then the pressure of the upper part upon the lower part will be reduced to the extent of the depression of the lower part, and having thus passed from the needle-plate the creasing is less distinct than while it stood upon the needle-plate.

The object of my invention is to overcome this difficulty, and also to construct the marker so that the gage and marking apparatus may be readily adjusted with relation to the needle; and the invention consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claims.

A represents the base or plate by which the marker is attached to the machine. It carries a longitudinal tubular shaft, B, arranged in a bearing, *a*, at each end. Upon the under side of this shaft is a longitudinal slot, *b*. In this tubular shaft is a leading-screw, C, fixed as to longitudinal movement, but free to revolve, and provided at its outer end with a head, D, by which it may be turned. Within the shaft is a slide, E, arranged to move freely longitudinally within the shaft, but having an internal thread corresponding to the thread of the screw C, and into which the screw-thread C is turned, and so that by turning the screw C in one direction it will move the slide toward one end of the shaft, and the screw turned in the opposite direction will move the slide toward the opposite end of the shaft.

Upon the shaft B the creaser-arm F is arranged to slide freely, a band, *d*, to which the arm F is attached, surrounding the shaft and serving to guide the creaser. This band *d* is in connection with the slide E, as seen in Fig. 3, and so that as the slide E is moved in either direction it will correspondingly carry the creaser-arm F. The outer end of the creaser-arm has the usual grooved finger, *e*.

Beneath the shaft B is a longitudinal slide, G, guided on the base A, and parallel with the shaft B. From the rear end of the slide G a spindle, H, extends into the end of the shaft B, and into connection with the slide E, as seen in Fig. 2, and so that the said slide G moves with the slide E. From this slide G an arm, I, projects forward beneath the creaser-arm F, and is provided with the usual tongue, *f*.

From the shaft B an arm, L, extends, arranged in a position to engage the presser-foot of the machine, or some part in connection therewith, so that as the presser-foot rises or falls it will correspondingly turn the shaft B, and with it raise the arm F as the presser-foot rises; and depress it as the presser-foot falls; hence the fabric lying between the arms F I will be creased by the groove *e* and tongue *f*, as in other tuck-markers.

When working upon the needle-plate, the creaser will perform its work as usual, and that it may do so when the creaser shall be set

at a position away from the tuck-marker, I construct a shoe, P, to slide onto the arm I, and extending below it, so as to raise the arm I up to a position in the same plane as the needle-plate. This shoe is made from a piece of sheet metal, its upper edge bent to form a groove, *h*, and its lower edge turned down, as at *i*, to give the requisite height. (See Fig. 4.) Therefore when the work is being done on the needle-plate the shoe is removed; but when the marking is to be performed at a point away from the plate then the shoe is applied.

R is the guide for the edge of the tuck. To adjust this guide, a longitudinal barrel, S, is made on the base, through which runs a leading-screw, T, fixed as to longitudinal movement, but free to be turned, and provided at one end with a head, U, for the purpose of turning it; and within the barrel is a nut, *m*, to which, through a slot below, as seen in Fig. 5, the guide R is attached, and hence will be moved toward or from the needle, accordingly as the screw is turned to move the nut, which is threaded corresponding to the screw. Graduations, as shown, will indicate the extent of movement imparted by the respective screws.

I claim—

1. In a tuck-marker, the combination of the tubular shaft B, having an arm, L, to extend into connection with the mechanism of the sewing-machine, whereby a rocking movement will be imparted to the shaft, the leading-

screw C, arranged longitudinally within said shaft, the correspondingly screw-threaded slide, E, also within said shaft, the arm F, arranged upon said shaft, in connection with the slide E, the slide G, carrying the arm I, and in connection with the screw C, said arms F and I carrying the creasing mechanism, substantially as described.

2. In combination with a tuck-marking attachment for sewing-machines, the shoe P, arranged for attachment to the lower creaser-arm, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. In a tuck-marker, the combination of the tubular shaft B, having an arm, L, to extend into connection with the mechanism of the sewing-machine, whereby a rocking movement will be imparted to the shaft, the leading-screw C, arranged longitudinally within said shaft, the correspondingly screw-threaded slide, E, also within said shaft, the arm F, arranged upon said shaft, in connection with the slide E, the slide G, carrying the arm I, and in connection with the screw C, said arms F and I carrying the creasing mechanism, and the guide R, with the leading-screw T, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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Witnesses:

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