

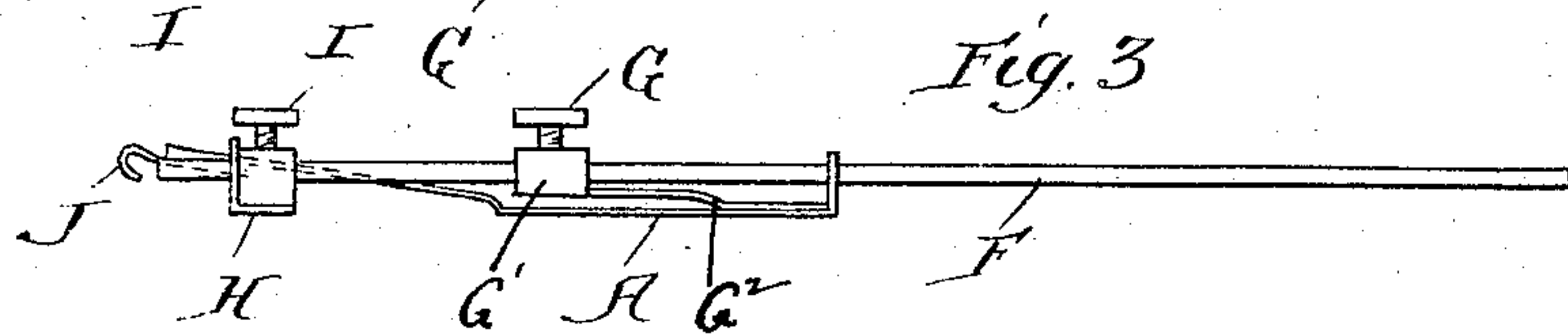
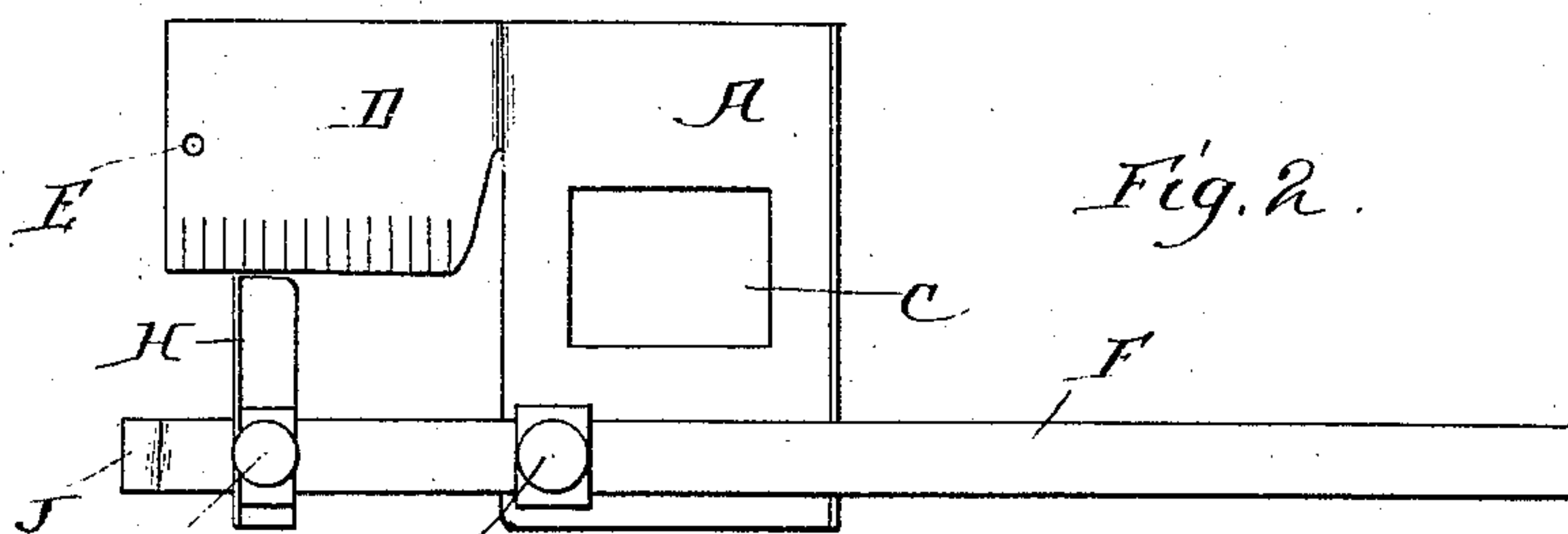
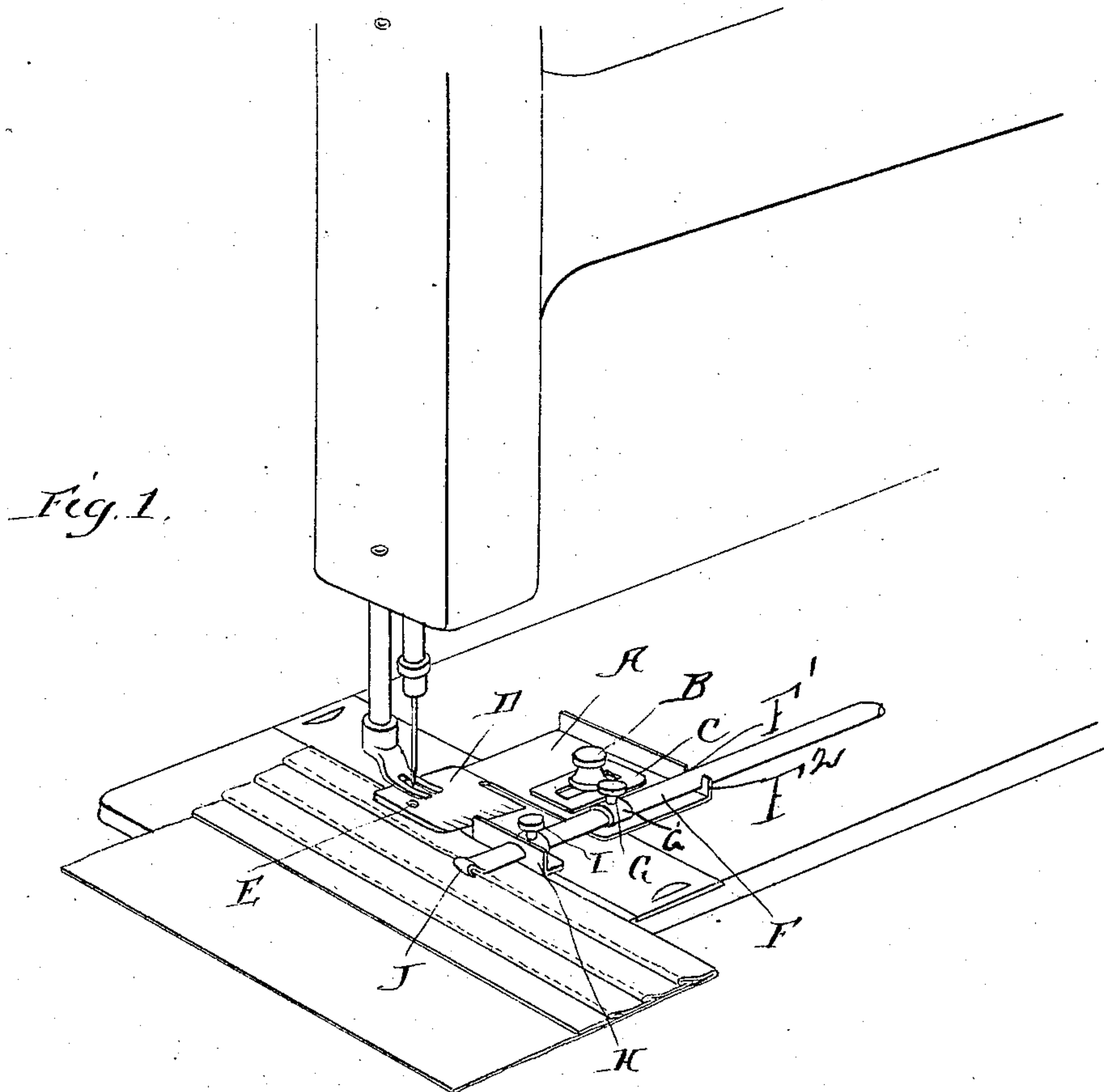
No. 765,684.

PATENTED JULY 26, 1904.

P. T. SMITH.
TUCKER FOR SEWING MACHINES.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 30, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:

Louis D. Heinrichs
L. H. Morrison

Inventor
Peter T. Smith.

By

W. P. Williamson
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER T. SMITH, OF BANGOR, MAINE.

TUCKER FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,684, dated July 26, 1904.

Application filed June 30, 1903. Serial No. 163,826. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER T. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bangor, county of Penobscot, and State of Maine, have
 5 invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Tuckers for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in tuckers for sewing-machines,
 10 and has for its object to provide a simple, durable, and efficient tucker which may be attached to any make of machine and which will so guide the material that the tucks will be made a uniform width and distance apart
 15 and a straight line of stitching will be made of uniform distance from the edge, and the tucker is so constructed that the pressure-foot will not come in contact with the material in descending.

20 With these ends in view this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to
 25 which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, the construction and operation will now be described in detail, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in
 30 which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved tucker attached to a machine; Fig. 2, a plan view of the tucker; Fig. 3, an edge
 view of the same.

35 A represents the body portion of the tucker, which consists of a flat plate adapted to lie upon the bed of the sewing-machine and is secured thereto by a thumb-nut B, and in securing the tucker to the machine it is advisable to allow for the adjustment of the same
 40 and also allow for different makes of machines. Therefore I provide the plate A with a large opening C, as shown in Fig. 2, and over this I place a slotted piece C', through
 45 which the shank of the thumb-nut extends. Thus the tucker may be adjusted in any position desired.

D is a spring-plate formed with the body A, and this spring-plate normally extends at an
 50 angle upward from the body A, as shown in

Fig. 3. This spring-plate B is designed to come underneath the pressure-foot of the sewing-machine and is provided near its outer end with a hole E, through which the needle is designed to pass. Therefore each time the
 55 presser-foot descends it will press the spring-plate B downward; but said plate will spring upward as soon as released from the pressure of the foot.

F represents the gage-bar, which slides longitudinally through suitable guides secured to the body A and may be held in any position set by the thumb-nut G.

H is a guide adapted to slide upon the bar F, and this guide may be held in any position
 65 set by the thumb-nut I. The outer end of the bar is formed hook shape, as indicated at J. A guide G' has an arm G², the said arm being anchored to the body. The bar F is seated in a recess F', formed in the flange F²,
 70 the said bar also being slidable in the guide G'. The foot of the guide H is in such relation to the aperture through which the bar passes that the bottom of the guide is on a
 75 plane with the bottom of the body.

The operation of the device is as follows: In starting to tuck a piece of goods the goods is folded at the point where it is desired to make the first tuck. The guide H is then set
 80 upon the bar F, and this guide comes in contact with the bed of the sewing-machine, and therefore forms a guide for the folded edge of the goods and determines the distance of the stitching from this folded edge. After
 85 the first line of stitching is made the goods is turned over, so as to form a tuck, and then is again folded, and the width of the tucks is regulated by placing the tuck first made in the hook-shaped end J of the bar and then
 90 folding the cloth so that the folded edge will come against the guide H, and in this way each tuck will be of a uniform width, and the stitching will be a uniform distance from the folded edge. By allowing the goods to pass
 95 underneath the spring-plate D the presser-foot is prevented from coming in contact with the goods, and as the hole E is in the extreme outer end of the plate D neither the presser-foot nor plate D will come in contact with
 100 the tucks previously made when the presser-

foot descends. As shown in Fig. 1, the presser-foot is elevated and the spring D is elevated. Hence the hole E is exposed to view. This is a great advantage in making narrow tucks, 5 for if the presser-foot descended upon a tuck previously made it would not come in solid contact with one portion of the goods being stitched, as the tucked portion would be four 10 thicknesses and the other portion being stitched would be only two thicknesses. Therefore, on account of the uneven contact, an inaccurate line of stitching would result. With my improved tucker no matter what width 15 tuck is made the plate D descends only upon that portion of the goods being stitched, and therefore makes a good solid backing for the feeder to act against, and in this manner the goods is fed properly, and an even line of stitching results.

20 The front edge of the plate D may be formed with graduations, so as to measure the distance of the stitch from the edge of the folded cloth, and the bar F may be provided with graduations to measure the width of the tucks.

25 Of course I do not wish to be limited to the exact construction here shown, as slight modifications could be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, 30 what I claim as new and useful is—

1. In a tucking device for sewing-machines, a body having a spring-plate standing normally on an incline with relation to the body, the said plate being pressed by the presser- 35 foot of a sewing-machine, means for clamp-

ing the plate to the sewing-machine, a guide carried by the plate, a bar slidable in the guide, a guide slidable upon the bar, a hook on the end of the bar and means for adjusting the end of the bar with relation to the plate and 40 means for adjusting the guide with relation to the hook.

2. In a tucker for sewing-machines, a body having an aperture, a slotted plate fitted over the aperture and having its edges overlapping 45 the body and secured thereto, a spring-plate integral with the body extending under the presser-foot of a sewing-machine, a guide, an arm by which the guide is secured to the body, a bar slidable in the guide, a hook on the end 50 of the bar, a guide slidable on the bar, and means for securing the guide to the bar.

3. In a tucking device for sewing-machines, a body having a spring-plate pressed by the presser-foot of a sewing-machine, a flange on 55 the plate having a recess, a guide carried by the plate, a bar slidable in the guide and in the recess of the flange, a hook on the end of the bar, a guide carried by the bar, and means for clamping the bar to the guide, and means for 60 holding the movable guide at varying adjustments.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PETER T. SMITH.

Witnesses:

NORMAN WARDWELL,
E. W. SHEPHERD.