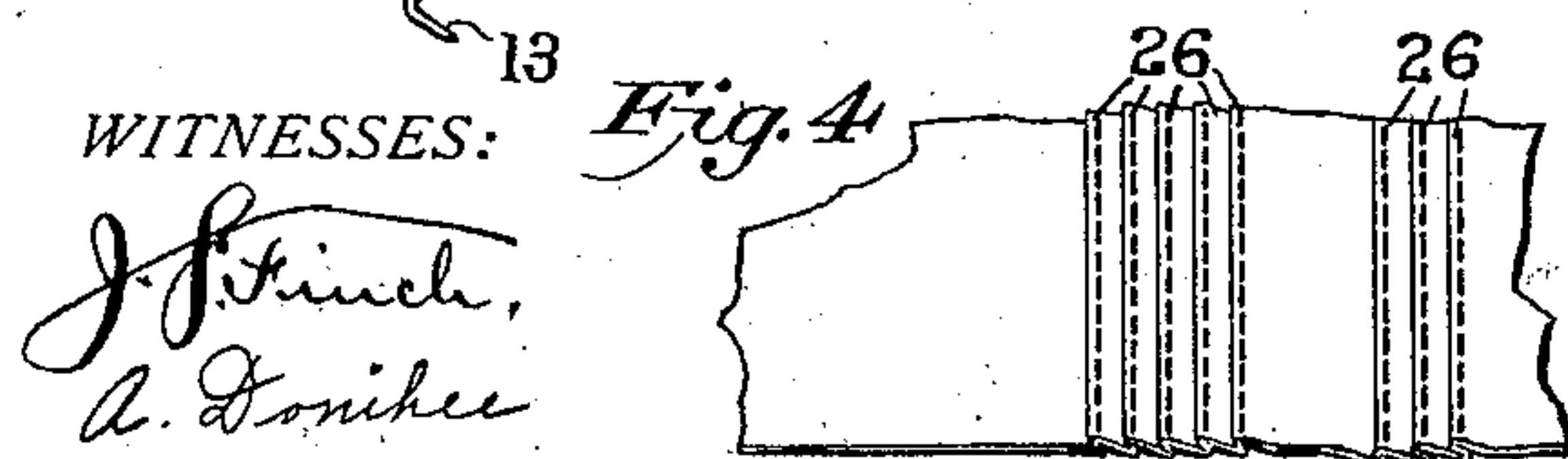
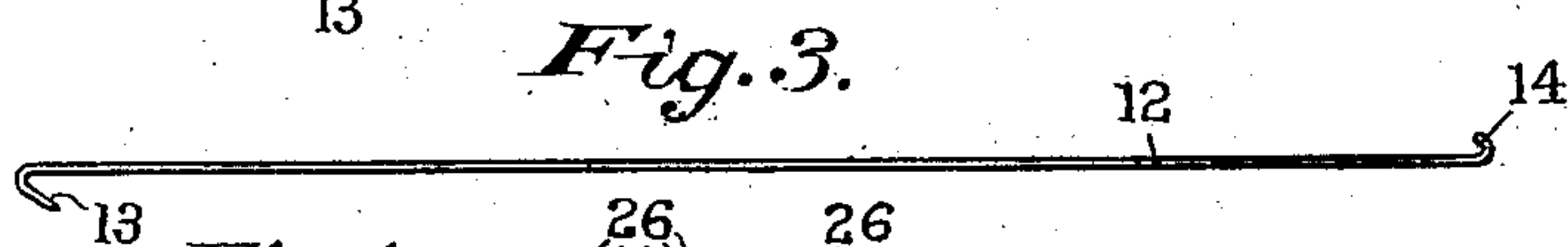
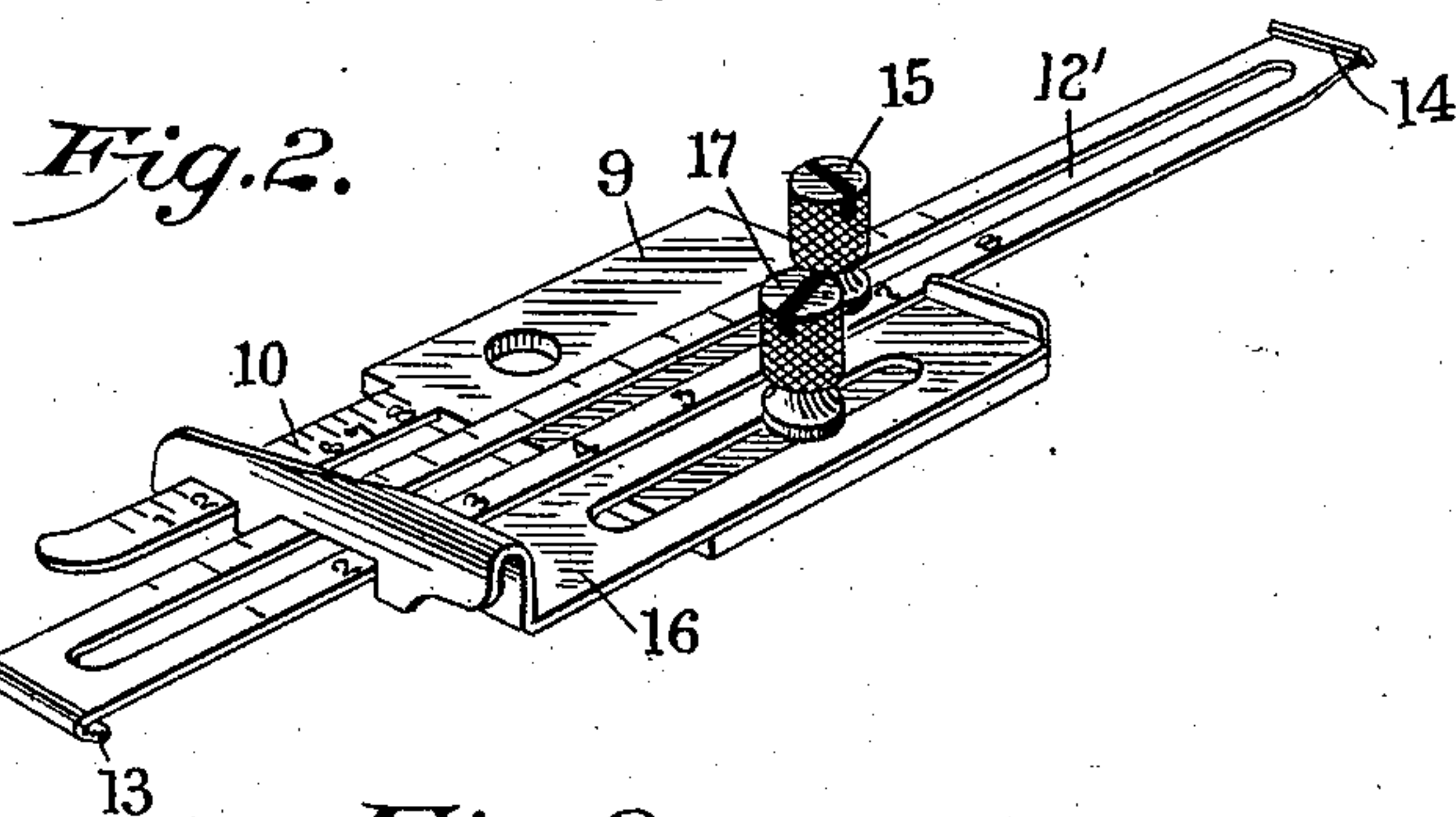
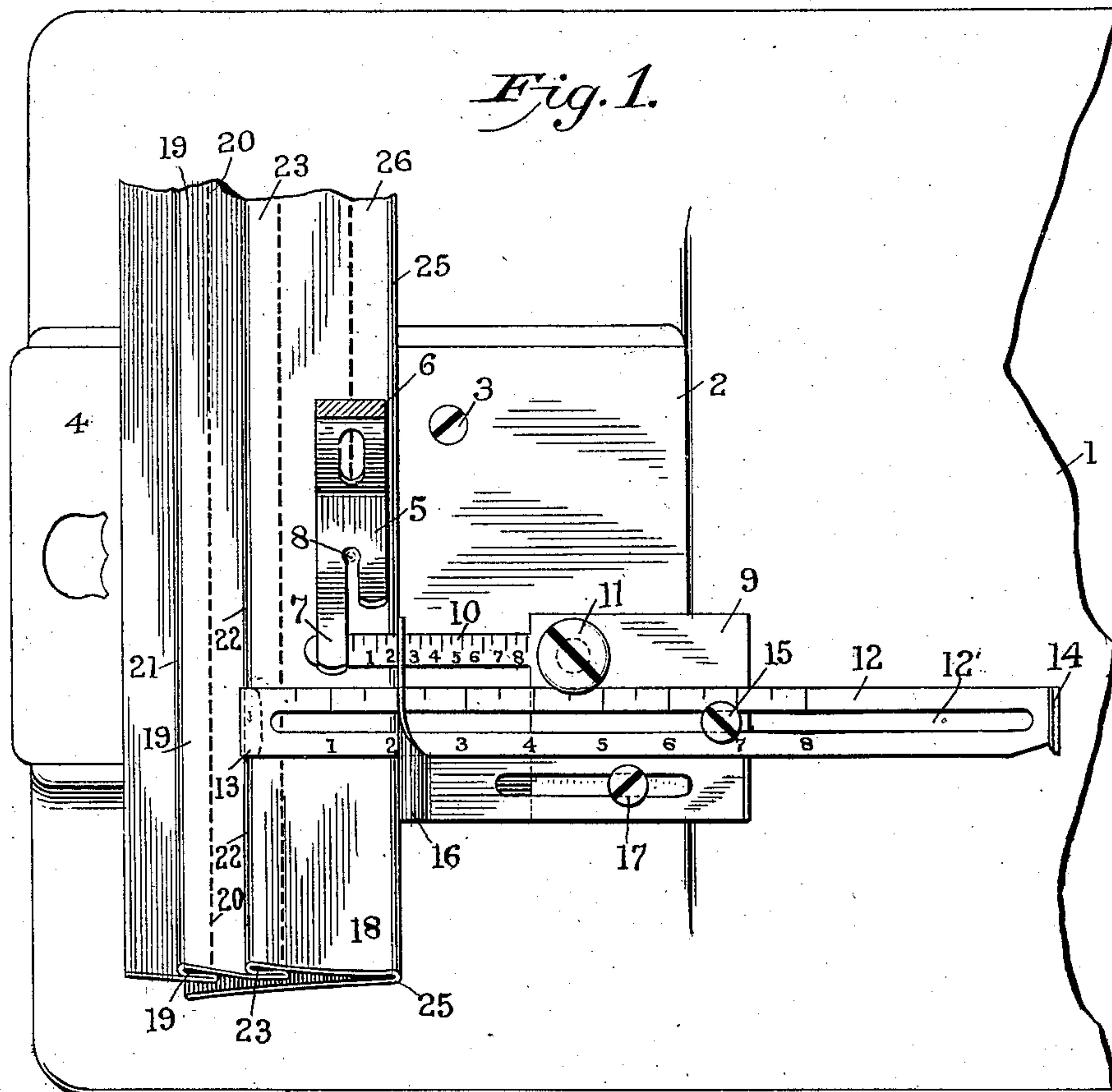


No. 859,952.

PATENTED JULY 16, 1907.

A. LAUBSCHER.
TUCK FOLDER FOR SEWING MACHINES.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 4, 1906.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER LAUBSCHER, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

TUCK-FOLDER FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 859,952.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 16, 1907.

Application filed April 4, 1906. Serial No. 309,780.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER LAUBSCHER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Tuck-Folders for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in tuck folding guides for sewing machines, and has for its object to provide a guide simple in construction, convenient of adjustment and equally effective for guiding the material for the laying of comparatively wide tucks, or for, what is termed, "pin tucks", which latter consist of exceptionally narrow folds,—in some instances not wider than three or four times the thickness of the material being tucked; and to this end I provide the tuck folding guide with an adjustably and reversibly secured tuck-guide which is provided at its opposite ends with unlike guide flanges, either of which may be used, dependent upon the desired production.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved tuck folding device, together with so much of the bed-plate of the sewing machine as is necessary to show its application, Fig. 2 a view in perspective of my improved device, Fig. 3 a detail of the tuck-guide and Fig. 4 a view illustrating the production commonly termed "pin tucking".

1 is the bed-plate of the sewing machine, 2 the back slide-plate, 3 the back slide-plate screw, 4 front slide-plate and 5 cloth-presser, shown in section through the upwardly extended portion 6, which latter is usually attached by a suitable screw to the commonly employed presser-bar, not shown.

7 is the cloth-presser extension, 8 the needle-hole, 9 the tuck-folder base-plate, 10 gage-finger, 11 tuck-folder plate screw, 12 adjustable tuck-guide provided with a slot 12', 13 tucking-guide (large), 14 tucking-guide (small), 15 tuck-guide screw, 16 adjustable fold-guide, 17 fold-guide screw, and 18 a form of production where- in the tuck-folds are of medium width.

In the practical application of my device, the first fold or tuck 19 is laid and creased by hand, as is common in connection with the use of tuck-folders generally, and the first seam 20 is formed by the operator guiding the folded edge 21 against the fold-guide 16, thus forming the first tuck 19. After the first tuck has been formed the material is positioned in the tuck-folder, as shown in Fig. 1, with the folded edge 21 of the tuck 19 in the tucking guide 13 and the folded edge 22 of the tuck 23 guided against the fold-guide 16. The third tuck is formed in like manner to the second, by

guiding the folded edge 25 against the fold-guide 16, the folded edge 22 of the tuck 23 being guided by the tucking-guide 13. If it is desired to effect pin tucking, such as is illustrated by the tucks 26, Fig. 4, the position of the tuck-guide 12 in the base is reversed from that shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and the tucking-guide 14 is employed to guide the folded edge instead of the tucking-guide 13.

In the practical operation of a tuck-folder calculated to meet the requirements of the formation of both pin tucks and tucks of ordinary width, it has been found that the form of tucking-guide suitable for the latter is not desirable in connection with the formation of extremely narrow or pin tucks; and one important reason for this is that pin tucking is used mostly in connection with materials of very fine texture, such as chiffon, mull, China silk, organdy and other materials which are difficult to guide between the tucking and folding-guide. Further, the difficulty of properly holding and guiding such materials is greatly increased when it is desired to form such pin tucks in clusters, (see Fig. 4), as the distance between the last tuck of the cluster and the fold of the first tuck of the succeeding cluster makes it very difficult to properly guide materials of delicate texture, unless the depth of the tucking-guide is substantially that of the width of the pin tuck.

Claims:—

1. In a tuck-folding guide for sewing machines, a stationary base-plate mounted upon the cloth-plate of the sewing machine and provided with a graduated finger, a reversibly mounted tuck-guide adjustably secured upon said base-plate and provided at its opposite ends with tucking-guides of unlike proportions, for the purpose described, in combination with a fold-guide adjustably and independently mounted on said stationary base-plate and coacting with said finger to gage the width of the tucks, and with said tuck-guide to gage the space between the tucks, substantially as described.

2. In a tuck-folding guide for sewing machines, a stationary base-plate mounted upon the cloth-plate of the sewing machine and provided with a graduated finger, a reversibly mounted tuck-guide secured upon said base-plate and provided with tucking-guides of unlike proportions, for the purpose described, said graduated finger being located between said tuck-guide and the path of vertical movement of the needle, in combination with a fold-guide adjustably and independently mounted on said stationary base-plate and coacting with said finger to gage the width of the tucks, and with said tuck-guide to gage the space between the tucks, substantially as described.

Signed at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, this 3d day of April, A. D. 1906.

ALEXANDER LAUBSCHER.

Witnesses:

A. DONIHUE,

G. W. RUFFELS.