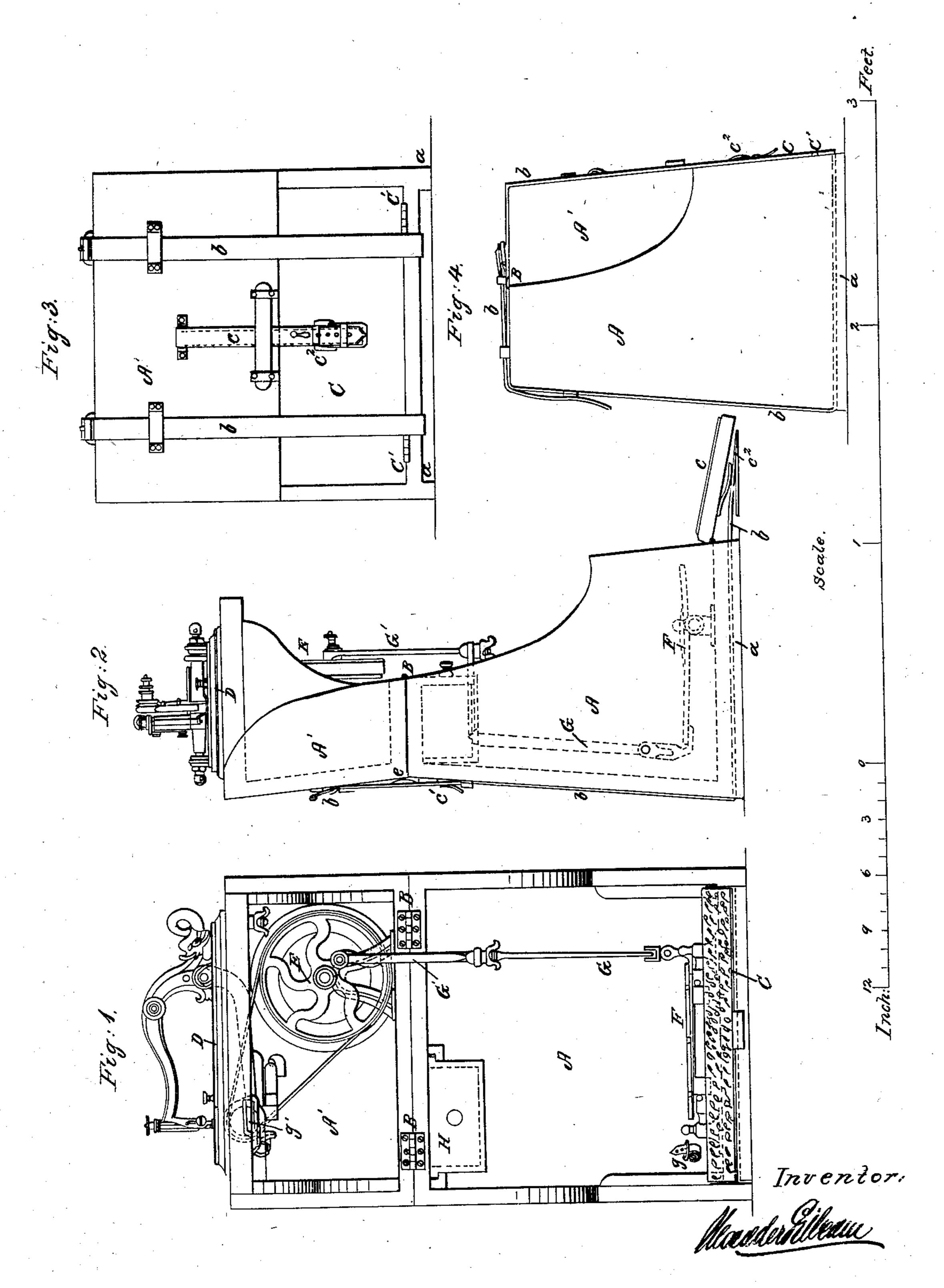
A. PILBEAM.

Sewing Machine Case.

No. 41,393.

Patented Jan. 26, 1864.



United States Patent Office.

ALEXANDER PILBEAM, OF SOUTH KENSINGTON, ENGLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING-MACHINE CASES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 41,393, dated January 26, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER PILBEAM, of Merton Road, South Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sewing-Machine Stands or Tables; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention consists essentially in constructing the tables or stands of sewing-machines with all parts of the machine, including the treadle and driving mechanism, attached thereto, so as to fold or collapse when not in use into the form of compact portable "trunks or cases" each inclosing its own mechanism secure from dust or injury and most convenient for the purposes of transit and traveling.

It will at once be obvious that this invention is susceptible of many modifications, both of form and arrangement in the details of construction; but for all practicable purposes and a thorough understanding of the invention it is considered sufficient to particularly specify one of the best and most approved constructions, and which, for that purpose, is fully delineated in the several figures on the accompanying sheet of drawings, and described in reference thereto by the several letters and fig-

ures marked thereon—that is to say,

Figures 1 and 2 are respectively front and side elevations of one modification or arrangement and construction of a sewing-machine folding stand or case in accordance with this invention, and shown as opened up ready for use, Figs. 3 and 4 being corresponding views, respectively, of the same machine and stand, but shown as folded or shut up when not in use into a small compass in the form of a portable chest or case. In this modification the main or general stand of the machine is formed of wood, covered on the outside with leather or not, as desired, in two main parts, A and A', of a box-like form, walled on all the sides except the front when in use, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. These two parts A and A', being jointed together at B, are so constructed that when tolded down and the lower part of the front wall or side C, which is hinged to the bottom at C', folded up as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the whole forms a compact chest or case inclosing all parts of the mechanism within it.

The upper part, A', has attached to it the table proper, on the top of which is secured the cloth or work plate D of the sewing-machine. Within this part is also secured the drivingshaft carrying the fly-wheel and strap-pulley E. The lower part, A, contains the treadle mechanism F, attached to the crank-stud in the strappulley E by the duplex connecting-rod G G', the two parts separating in the center for the purposes of packing, the part G folding down into the part A of the case and the other, G', folding into that of A', both these parts of the connecting-rod when folded being held tight from shaking by catches or straps indicated at g, the connection of these two parts G and G'of the treadle-connecting rod after opening up the machine being all that is required to make it ready for use. A drawer, H, is provided at the upper part of the case A for holding the loose parts and small tools necessary for working the machine. The lower part, A, of the case or stand is made by preference wider at the base, with small strips a on the under side to give it stability and preserve the two straps b from injury when passed around the whole case and packed ready for removal and for safety, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. A short strap, c, is secured to the vertical side of the upper part, A', of the case, the loose end of which secures the two parts A and A' in the open or working position, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, by means of the buckle C' at the back, and when the case is locked up the same strap covers the key-hole of the lock, and by means of the buckle c^2 on the front of footboard C secures the two parts of the case as well as the foot-board, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

Another good modification of this invention consists in making the case parallel and vertical in the walls or sides, so that in place of folding as in the example shown and described in relation to the several figures on the accompanying sheet of drawings, the upper part, as at A', carrying the table with sewing-machine and driving-shaft would stide vertically down into the lower case, A, the top part being held up when required for use by narrow strips, catches, or levers which are capable of folding down out of the way when not required. In this instance the lower case would have a lid hinged to its upper back edge, which would fold over when the inner case was slid into the

under one, so as to lock and cover in the whole of the mechanism, the lower front part of the outer and under case, as at C, being hinged, as before, to form a foot-board and admit of working the treadle, the connecting rod being in this case either telescopic or jointed, so as to fold into the lower case when collapsed or packed for transit, the whole being furnished with straps or cords to save the straining of the hinges and locks, as in the first arrangement.

Having thus described my improvement, what I claim as my invention is-

The arrangement and construction of the stands or supports of sewing-machines so as | Clerk to Ridgway Brothers, 40 Leicester Square, to fold or collapse into the form of a chest or | London.

case small and compact in compass inclosing all parts of the machinery within it suitable for the purpose of transit and traveling, substantially as hereinbefore described, or any mere modification thereof.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALEXANDER PILBEAM.

Witnesses:

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