2 Sheets--Sheet 1.

T. W. MORRISON.

Sewing-Machine Tables.

No. 139,805. Patented June 10, 1873.

Fig. 2

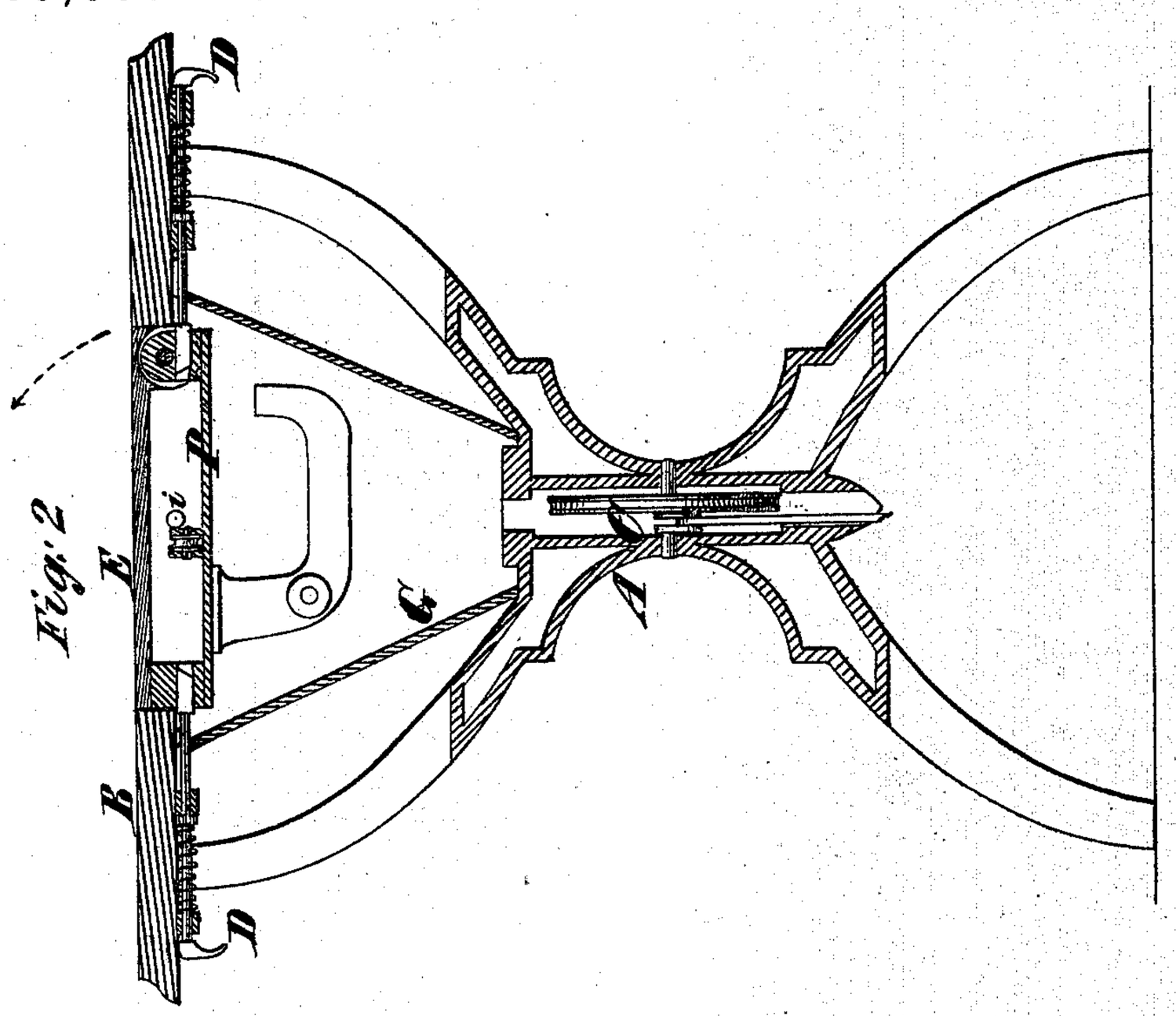
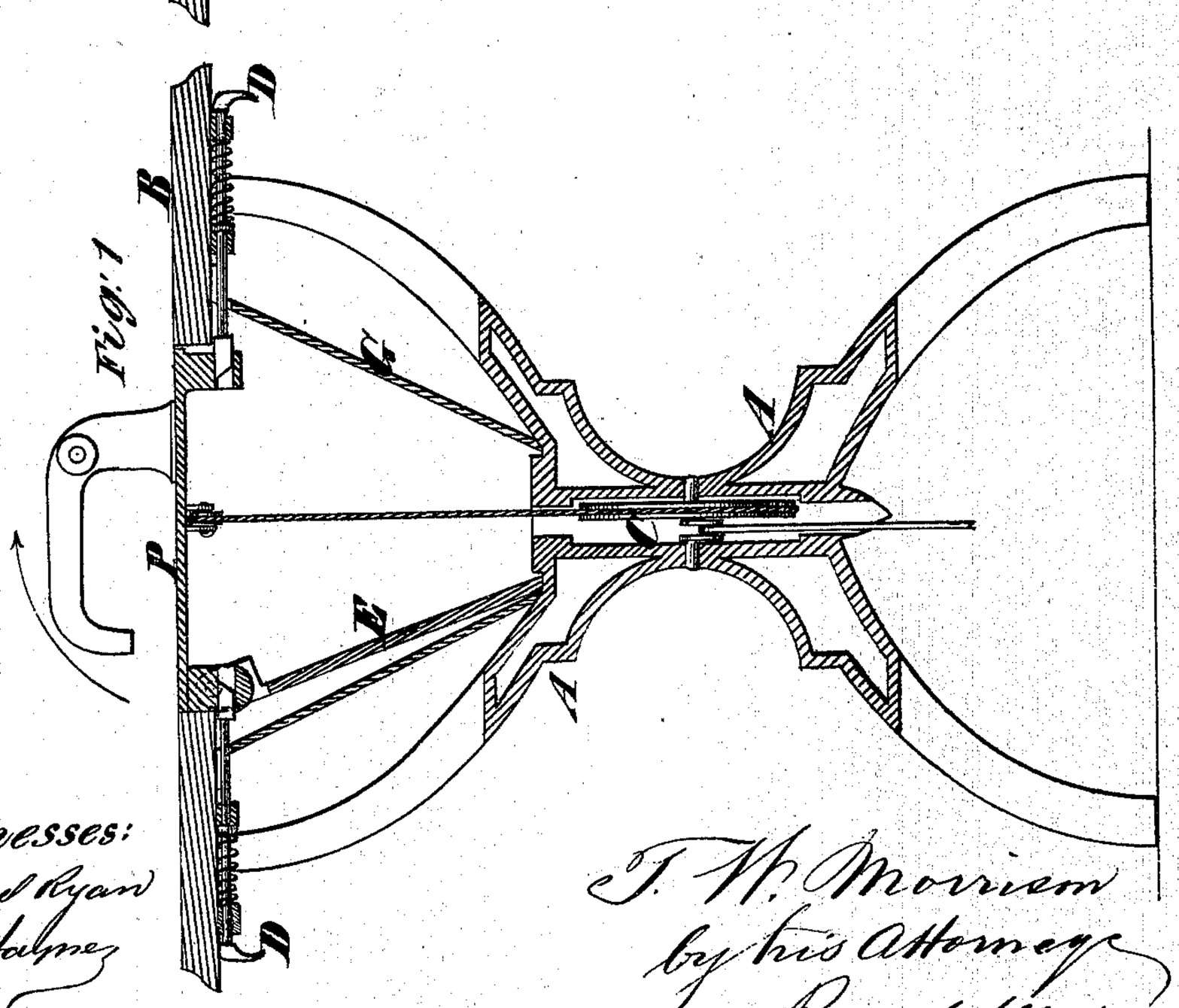


Fig. 1



Witnesses:
Michael Ryan
Geo Holmes

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by his Attorneys
Brown & Allen

2 Sheets--Sheet 2.

T. W. MORRISON.

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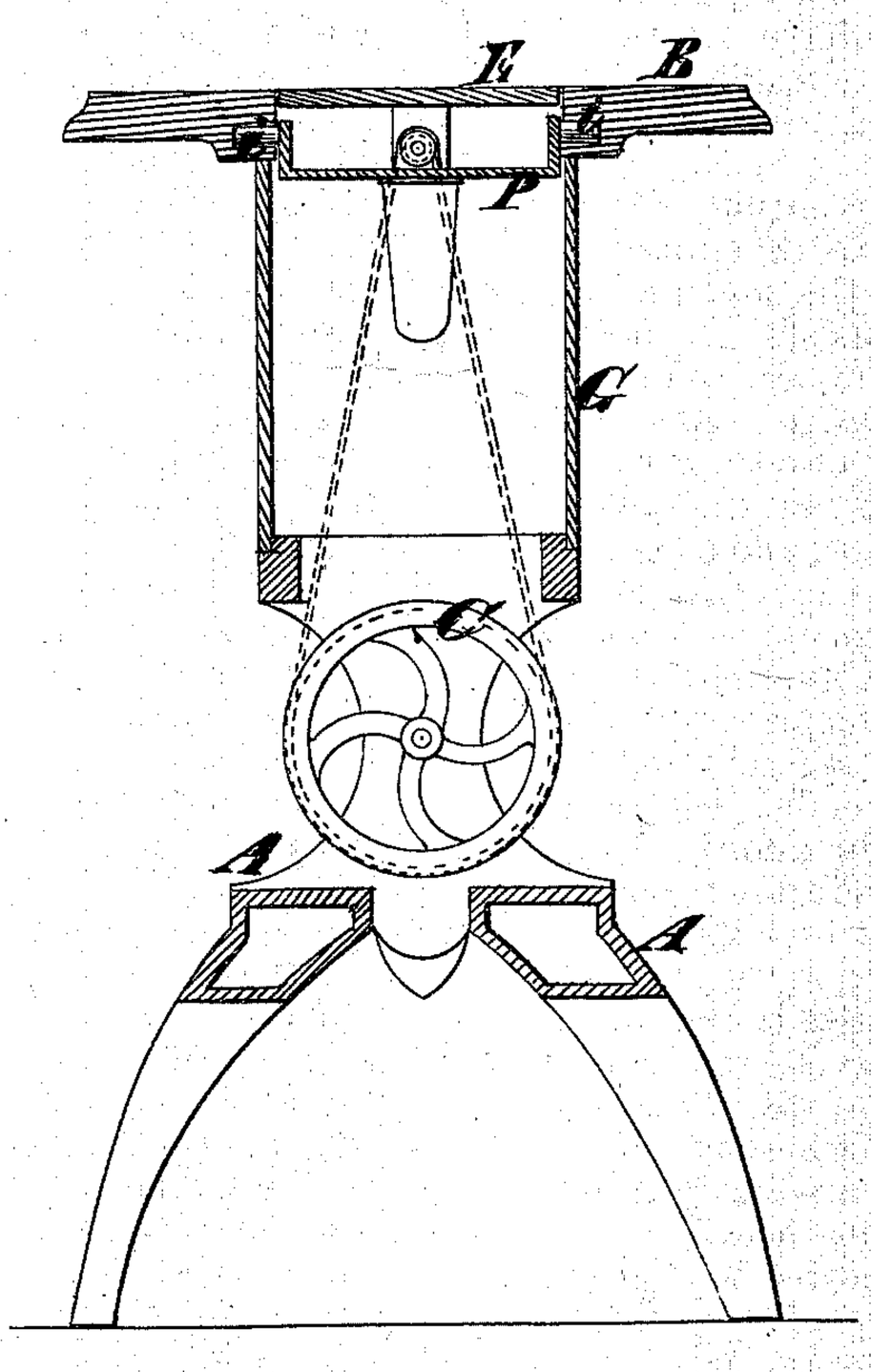
Fig: 3



Witnesses:
Michael Ryan
Fred Haynes

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by his Attorneys
Brown & Allen

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS W. MORRISON, OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING-MACHINE TABLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **139,805**, dated June 10, 1873; application filed April 17, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS W. MORRISON, of New Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, have invented an Improvement in Applying Sewing-Machines to their Tables, of which the following is a specification:

The object of this invention is to enable a sewing-machine table to be employed for ordinary purposes when the machine is not in use. To this end it consists in a table having an opening in which the bed and plate of the machine is so pivoted as to render it capable of being swung into position for work, or into an inverted position, so that the under side of its bed-plate is uppermost and closes the opening in the table. Bolts or other appendages are used to secure the machine in position. It also consists in the combination, with the bed-plate of the machine, of a leaf or flap hinged to one edge of the plate, whereby not only is a cover, which may resemble the material of which the table is made, afforded to the machine when turned upside down, but also there is a brace constituted which assists in retaining the machine in position when it is arranged for work. It also consists in the combination, with a machine thus pivoted to its table, of a stand having a central post or column containing the fly-wheel, whereby the strain of the belt is diverted to a point in line with the trunnions of the machine-bed, and stability to the machine thus supported is afforded.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a central vertical section of the machine and table, taken longitudinally through the machine, and representing it in position for work. Fig. 2 is a like view, showing the machine turned upside down; and Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken transversely through the machine.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all three figures.

A is the stand of the table. It consists of a number of legs converging all toward a central column, and a series of branches or arms divaricating from said column so as to support the table top B at remote points, and thereby afford it stability. This column, just alluded to, is slotted to receive the fly-wheel C of the sewing-machine, and the rod connecting the wheel with the operating-treadle passes down through the base of the column. The table-top B may be of any desirable form. In its middle there is a rectangular hole which is occupied by the bed-plate P of the machine. On opposite points of the side edges of the machine's bed-plate are trunnions *i i*, which fit in bearings in the adjacent portion of the table B, and support the machine in such manner that it may be revolved to occupy either a position for work or to occupy a reverse position. Bolts D D, arranged on the under side of the table, project under the end edges of the bed-plate of the machine and retain it in position. The ends of these bolts I prefer to bevel off, so that as the bed-plate moves up from under the table it can push the bolts back and pass them. Springs are applied to the bolts to shoot them forward under the machine. There is hinged to one of the ends of the bed-plate, by means of lugs projecting some distance therefrom, a flap or leaf, E, which will be made of the same kind of wood as the table-top, and when the position of the machine is reversed to lie bottom upmost will cover the mechanism of the machine, and will fill the cavity in the table top and cause it to resemble an ordinary center table. When the machine is in a position for use this flap drops down and rests on the top of the column forming part of the stand A, and affords a very rigid and stable support for that end of the machine's bed-plate to which it is attached. The driving-pulley of the machine thus supported should be arranged as near the trunnions as possible, so that the strain occasioned by the belt will not tend to tip the machine over, but will be sustained by the trunnions. A case or shield, G, is secured to the under side of the table so as to envelop the machine when turned downward and protect it from dust and injury, and likewise to preserve the operator's clothes from damage occasioned by the grease on the machine. This case or shield may be furnished with a door on its front to enable the machinery to be reached if necessary.

After using the machine the driving-belt is slipped off and the right-hand bolt is pulled from under the adjacent edge of the bed-plate of the machine, and the latter is then swung

over to present its bed-plate uppermost, and as it swings up the leaf E folds over on said plate, and not only conceals the mechanism from view but fits flush with the top of the table, and causes it to present the appearance of an ordinary table.

It may sometimes be preferable to have the cover E separate from the bed-plate of the machine, and on machines having the rectangular tables, commonly in use, the cover may be made to serve as an extension-leaf while the machine is in use. The bolts D might be furnished with cam-holders for retaining them out away from the recess in the table-top while the machine is being turned, so as to avoid the necessity for holding them all the while, and to afford leave for both hands to engage in turning the machine.

The turning of the machine affords an advantage other than those already mentioned. It enables the mechanism of the machine to be cleaned with much greater convenience than when the machine is rigidly secured to the table, or when hinged to it by one edge to enable it to drop under out of sight.

It is of great moment that the fly-wheel of a machine thus arranged be situated as nearly under its supporting trunnions as possible, so as to obviate all undue strain thereon. This can in nowise be done so well as by means of the central column afforded by the stand A, described heretofore, and this, moreover, is so efficient in bracing the table at different points that great stability is by it afforded to the machine.

On some machines trunnions could be advantageously arranged on the ends of the bed-plate, and in that case the retaining bolts, and likewise the flap E, would be arranged in corresponding positions relatively to the trunnions.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination of the sewing-machine, pivoted centrally within a hole in its table, as described, so as to be capable of revolving or swinging upside down below the table, and the bolts for retaining it in position, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

2. The combination, with the bed-plate of the machine thus pivoted, of the flap or leaf E hinged thereto, as specified, essentially as and for the purpose described.

3. The combination, with the machine, pivoted at the middle, as described, of a stand having a central stem or column containing the fly-wheel, whereby the downward strain produced by the driving-belt is brought into a line paral el with the supporting-trunnions, substantially as specified.

THOS. W. MORRISON.

Witnesses:

MICHAEL RYAN,

D. L. MISELL.