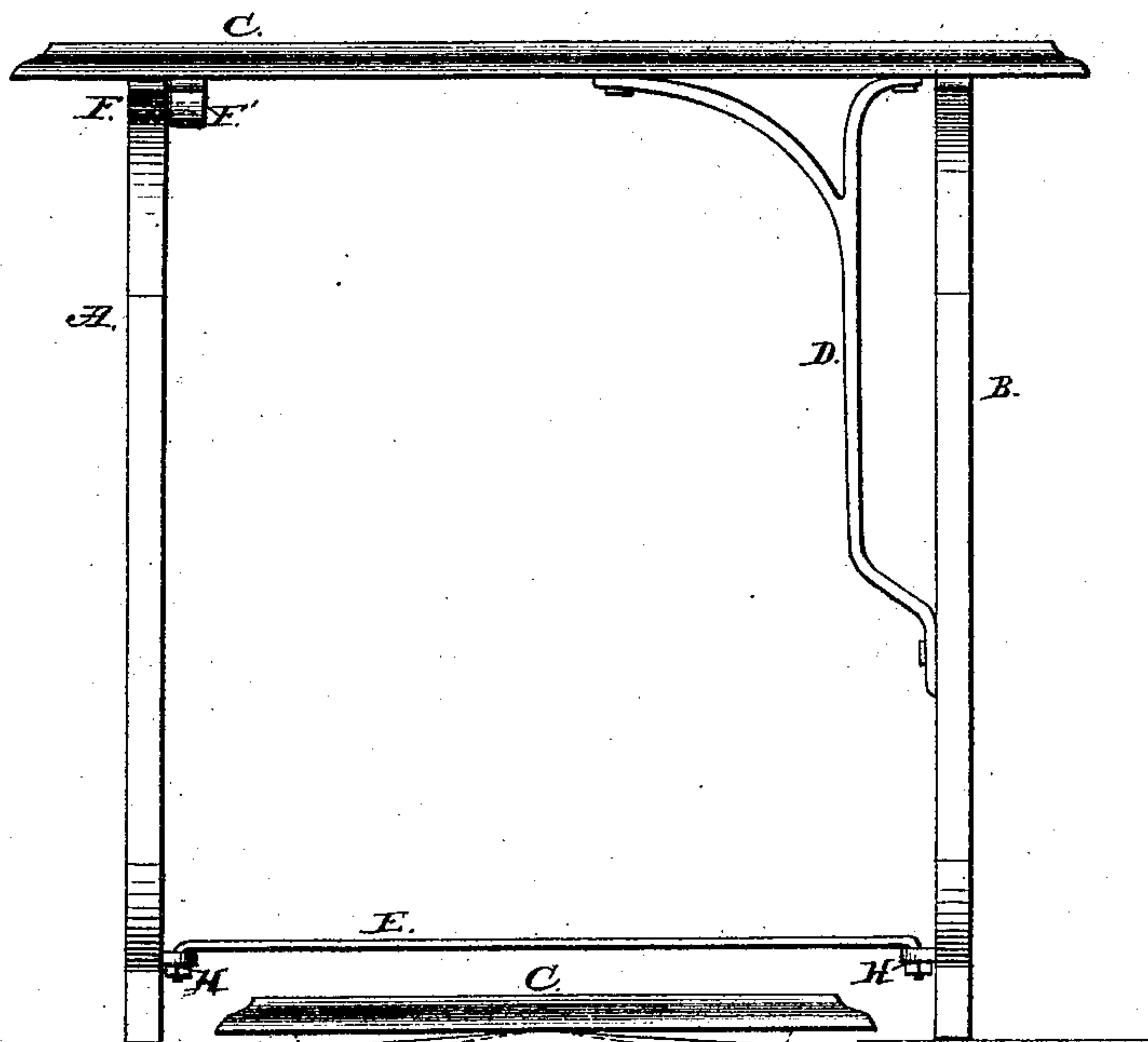


T. CRANE.  
SEWING-MACHINE STANDS.

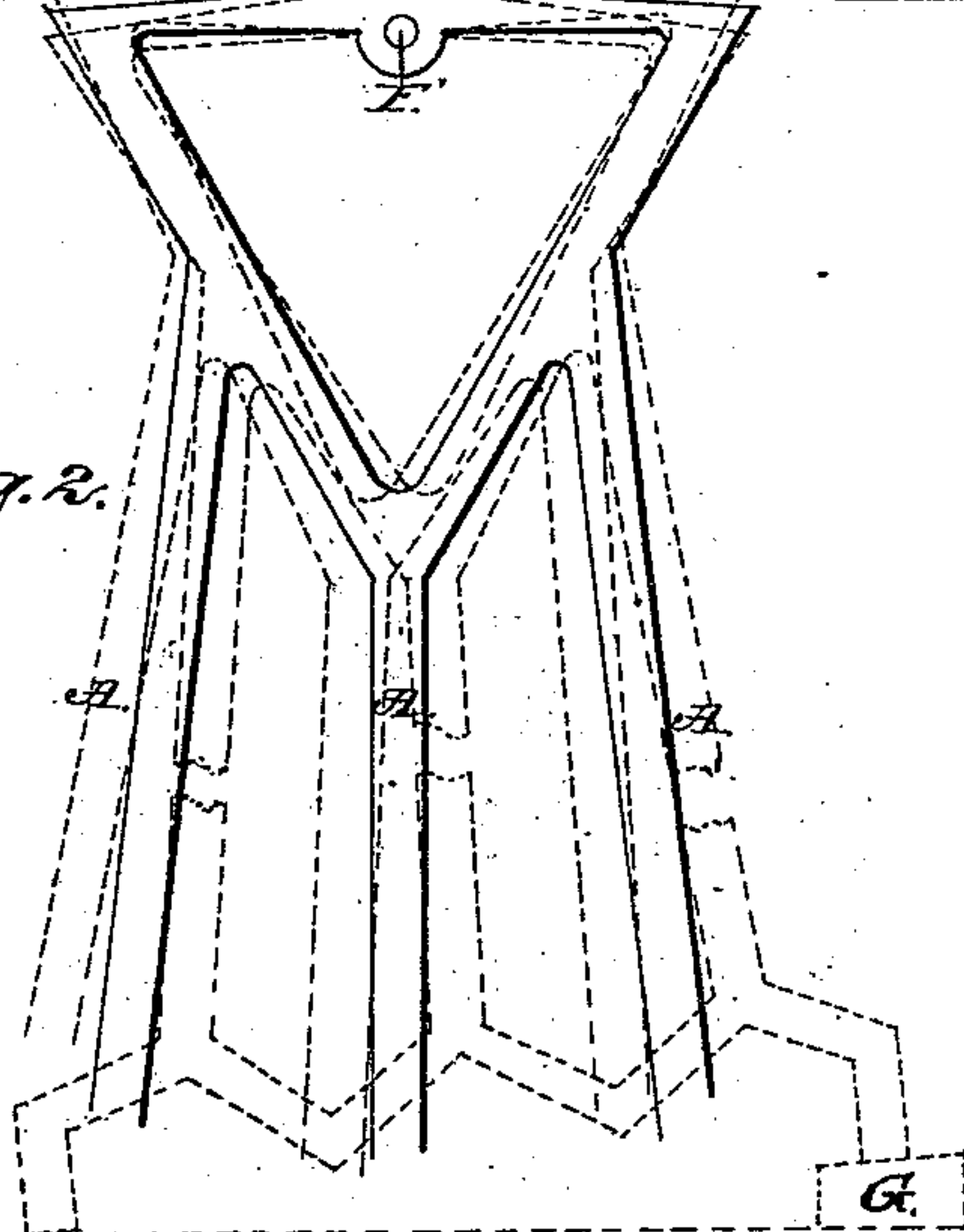
No. 184,702.

Patented Nov. 28, 1876.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Attest:

N. F. Hopkins.  
J. B. Peck

Inventor:

Thomas Crane

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS CRANE, OF FORT ATKINSON, WISCONSIN.

## IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING-MACHINE STANDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **184,702**, dated November 28, 1876; application filed May 2, 1876.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS CRANE, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, have invented a Sewing-Machine Stand, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to construct a stand with a frame self-adjustable to the floor, the manner and purpose of which I now proceed to describe in detail.

Figure 1 is a front view of my stand, with the leg B firmly secured to top C by screws, in the usual manner, and is firmly held against lateral strain by brace D, the upper end being secured to top C, and the lower end to leg B.

The leg A is connected to top C, near the opposite end, by means of bracket F and bolt F'. The bracket is secured, by screws, to top C, and bolt F' passes through the center of the upper bar of leg A and the center of bracket F, in a line parallel with the length of top C, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The angular form of the top bar of leg A (shown in Fig. 2) permits the leg to swing, turning upon bolt F' sufficient to change the plane of the feet as necessary to conform to any uneven surface of the floor on which they may rest. The rod E is turned at each end to a right angle, and is hooked into vertical holes in lugs H H near the bottom of the legs A and B, and are secured in the holes by nuts placed on the ends of the hooks. The hooks are fitted loosely in the lugs, so as to yield freely whenever the leg A swings either way upon its hinge-joint.

It will be observed that rod E, being at-

tached to stationary leg B by a yielding joint, also to hinged leg A at the opposite end, leaves leg A so free to turn upon bolt F' that its own weight will bring all the feet to a firm rest upon the floor. I dispense with rod E in stands not used for sewing-machine purposes, and depend upon the hinge-connection of leg A with top C by increasing its strength sufficient to resist the strain.

Fig. 2 represents the machine-stand with three of its feet resting upon the floor, and one upon block G, showing the full capacity of adjustment.

I do not intend to confine myself merely to the device here shown for making the leg A automatically yielding in its connection with top C, since the same thing can be done by modified and equivalent means, requiring only ordinary skill to suggest and apply.

Having fully described my improved stand, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A table or stand having one of its end standards A hinged or pivoted to the top C, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, in a table, of the top C, rigid end support B, hinged or pivoted standard A, and rod E, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

THOMAS CRANE.

Witnesses:

ISAAC JOSTIN,  
D. B. PECK.