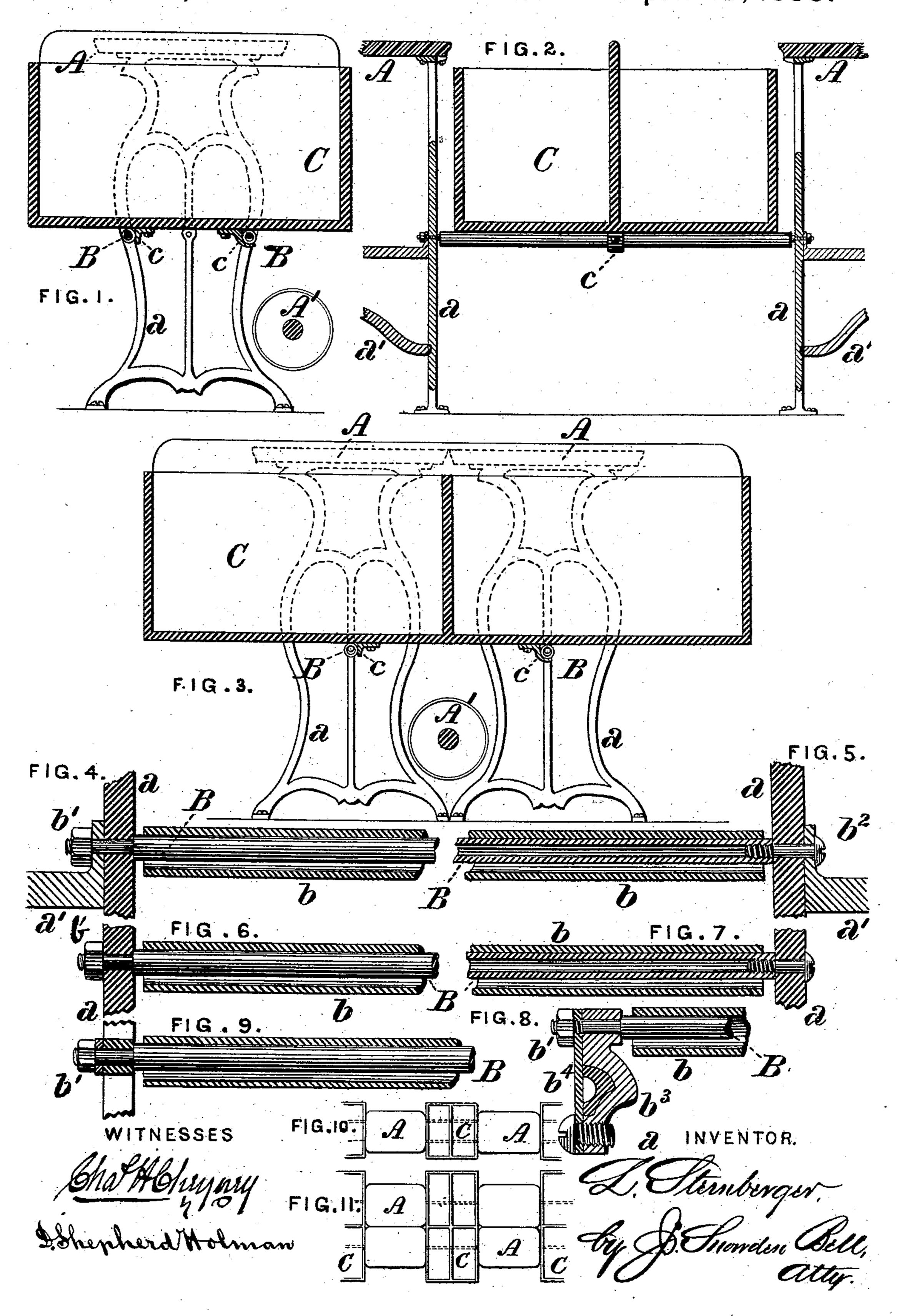
L. STERNBERGER.

Stand for Power-Driven Sewing-Machine.
No. 226,802. Patented April 20, 1880.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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STAND FOR POWER-DRIVEN SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 226,802, dated April 20, 1880.

Application filed September 24, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Beit known that I, Leopold Sternberger, of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stands for Power-Driven Sewing-Machines, of which improvements the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to firmly and steadily support a series of sewing-machines operated by power from a common driving or counter shaft, as well as to provide convenient facilities for the retention and disposition of the garments or other articles manufactured upon said machines; to which ends my improvements consist in the combination of two or more sewing-machine stands arranged in line or in parallel lines, connecting bolts or braces uniting the adjacent legs of each pair of stands, and removable work-receivers supported upon the connecting-bolts between the stands and above the driving-shaft, all as hereinafter fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical transverse section taken between 25 two of a series of sewing-machine stands arranged in single line and with my improvements applied; Fig. 2, a vertical longitudinal section, and Fig. 3a vertical transverse section, with the stands arranged in double line. Figs. 30 4 and 5 are sections on an enlarged scale, showing portions of the connecting-bolts and rollers for the work-receivers as adapted to the double-line arrangement; and Figs. 6 and 7 similar section as adapted for the single line, 35 the connecting-bolt in Figs. 4 and 6 being shown as a solid rod, and in Figs. 5 and 7 as a tube; Figs. 8 and 9, similar sections, showing a clamp for uniting the connecting-bolt to an irregularly-formed leg; and Figs. 10 and 11 40 are diagrams showing the relative positions of the parts in the single and double line arrangments, respectively.

The stands which support the tables A of the series of sewing-machines are arranged, either in single or double line, parallel and adjacent to a common driving or counter shaft, A', which is mounted in bearings above the floor of the work-room and serves to communicate power for operating the machines. The stands are of the ordinary form—that is,

composed of two vertical legs or frames, a, united by a brace, a', and are placed at such a distance apart longitudinally as to afford space for the insertion between them of work-receivers of sufficient capacity to contain a desired quantity of the garments operated on.

Each of the legs a of every stand is, when the machines are arranged in double line, united to the adjacent leg of the next stand by a horizontal connecting bolt or brace, B, placed 60 about midway in its height, and in the single-line arrangement two connecting-bolts are employed, located one at each side of the leg.

A rectangular open-topped case or work-receiver, C, divided into either two or four com- 65 partments, according as the machines are placed in single or in double line, is supported upon each pair of connecting-bolts between two adjacent stands, the top of the work-receiver being slightly below the level of the 70 tables A.

The work-receivers rest upon without being secured to the connecting-bolts, so as to be removable at pleasure therefrom, and provide separate receptacles for the work of the operators upon the machines adjacent to them, said receptacles enabling the work to be kept clean by preventing it from coming in contact with the floor, and likewise facilitating the cleansing of the work-room by affording unsobstructed access to the floor around the machines.

To prevent accidental displacement of the work-receivers, lugs or stops c, fitting against the connecting-bolts, are secured upon their 85 lower sides; and to facilitate the removal of the work-receivers I place upon each of the connecting-bolts a roller, b, formed of one or more sections of tube.

The connecting-bolts B may be either solid 90 or tubular, as preferred, being secured to the legs in the first case by shouldered and threaded end and nuts b', as in Figs. 4, 6, and 9, and in the second by screws b^2 tapped into an internal thread, as in Figs. 5 and 7; and 95 where the leg is of irregular section the bolt is secured thereto by a clamp, b^3 , and washerplate b^4 , as in Figs. 8 and 9.

In the application of my improvements I provide a light but firm bracing, imparting to 100

each stand the steadiness which is requisite to resist the jarring and vibrations incident to the simultaneous operation of a large number of machines, and also enable the work to 5 be handled, stowed, and removed with facility, and the work-room and shafting to be kept clean and free from accumulations of dust, cuttings, or other rubbish.

I claim as my invention and desire to se-

10 cure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination of a series of sewing-machine stands, arranged longitudinally in single or double line, a series of horizontal connecting bolts or braces uniting the adjacent legs of each pair of stands, and remova-

ble work-receivers, each mounted upon a pair of the connecting-bolts between the machine-

stands, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a pair of sewing-machine stands, of two connecting bolts or 20 braces uniting the adjacent legs of the stands, tubular rollers mounted upon the connecting-bolts, and a work-receiver resting upon the tubular rollers, and provided with lugs or stops to prevent its accidental displacement there-25 from, substantially as set forth.

LEOPOLD STERNBERGER.

Witnesses:

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