

E. DE JONGH.

ROD STAND AND ADJUSTABLE DEVICE FOR DRESSMAKERS, &c.

No. 246,665.

Patented Sept. 6, 1881.

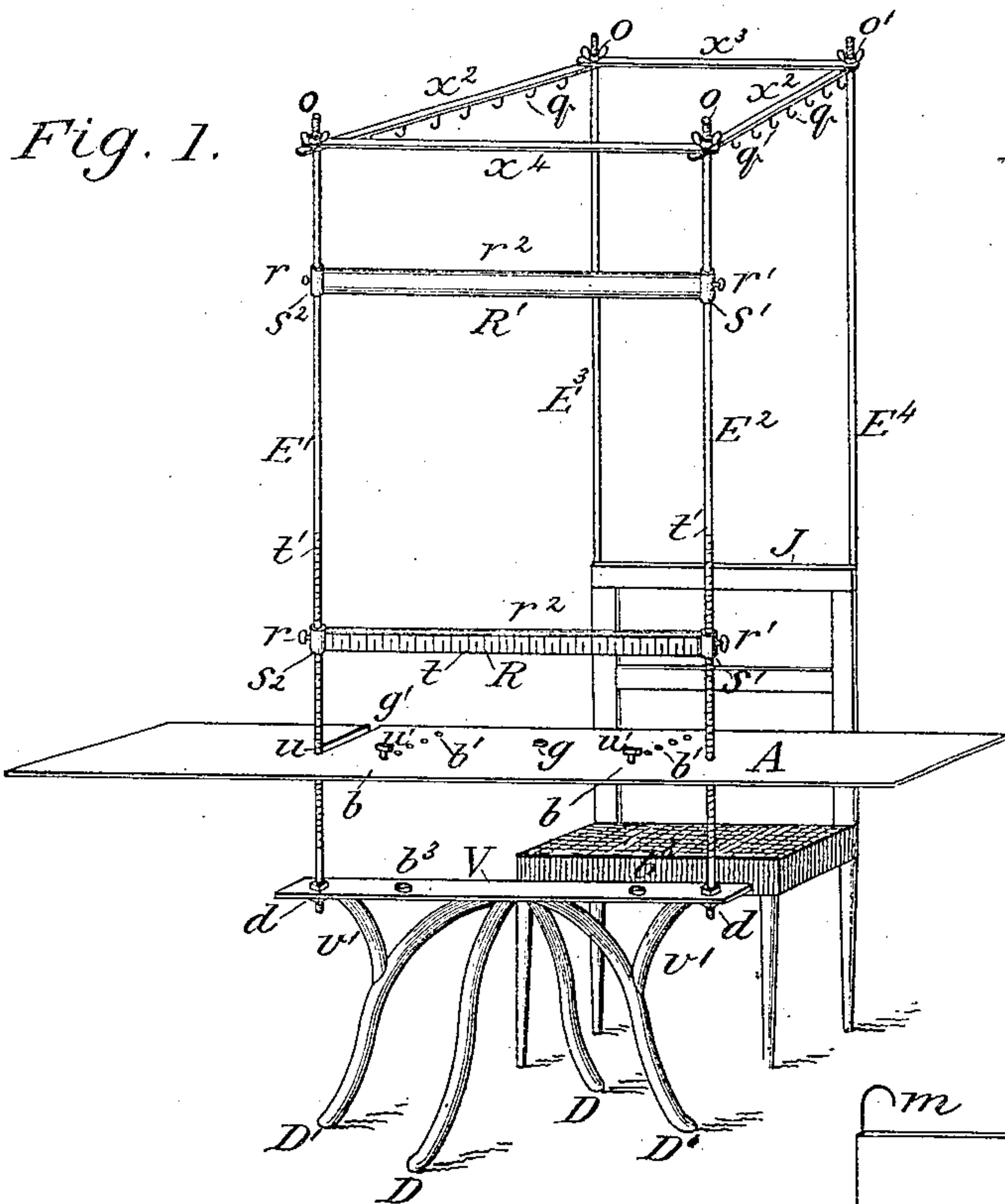


Fig. 2.

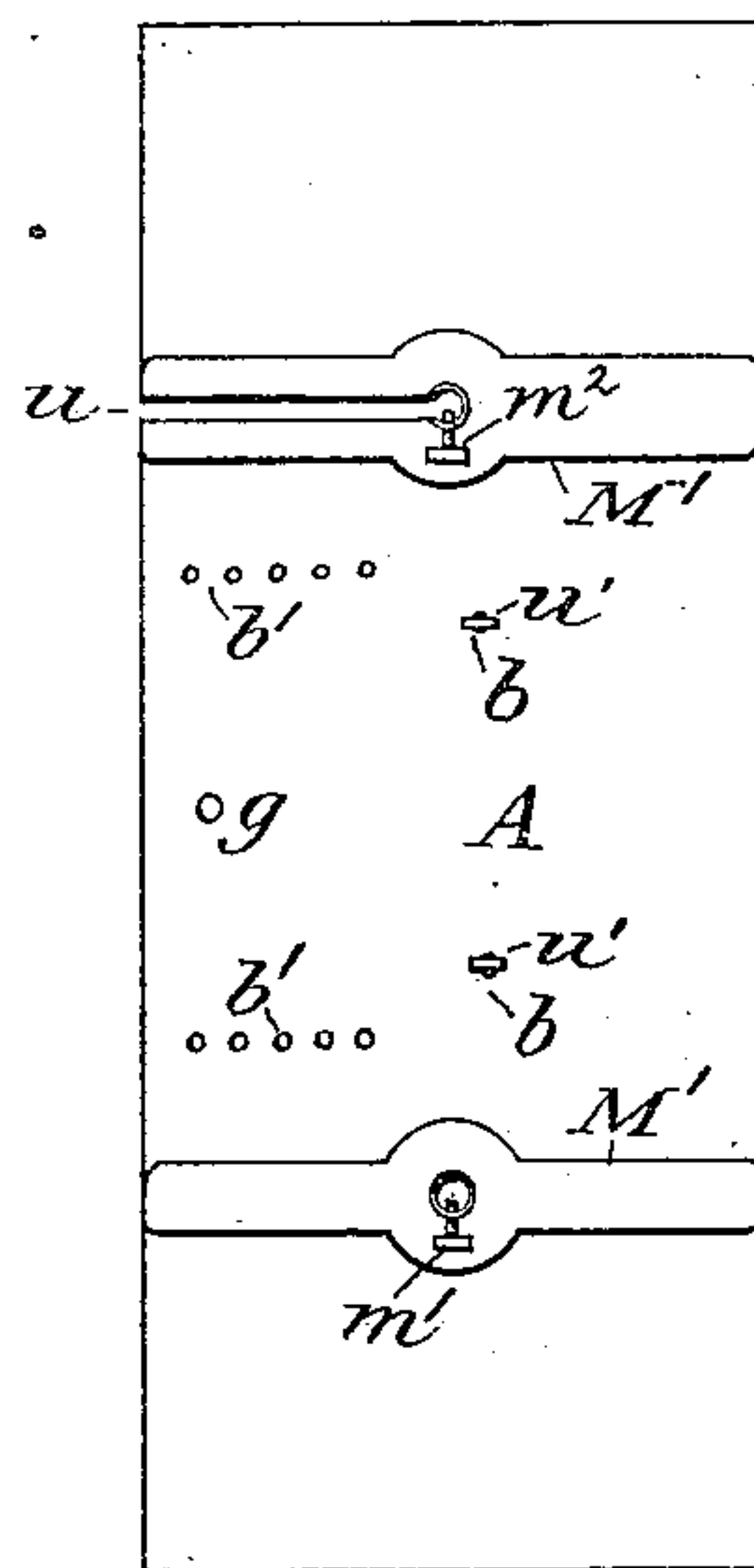
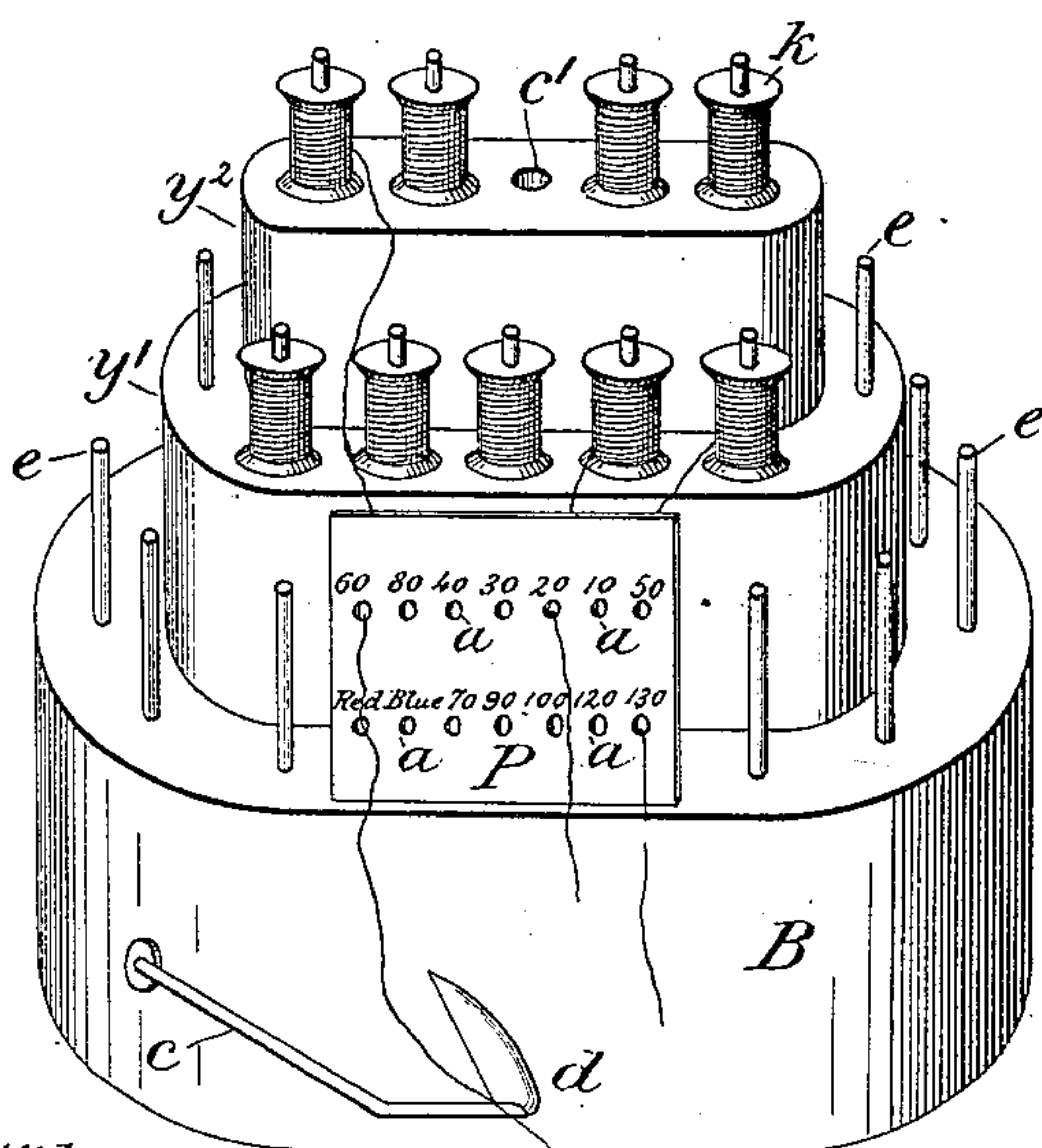


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

H. D. Boon
J. J. Dalrymple

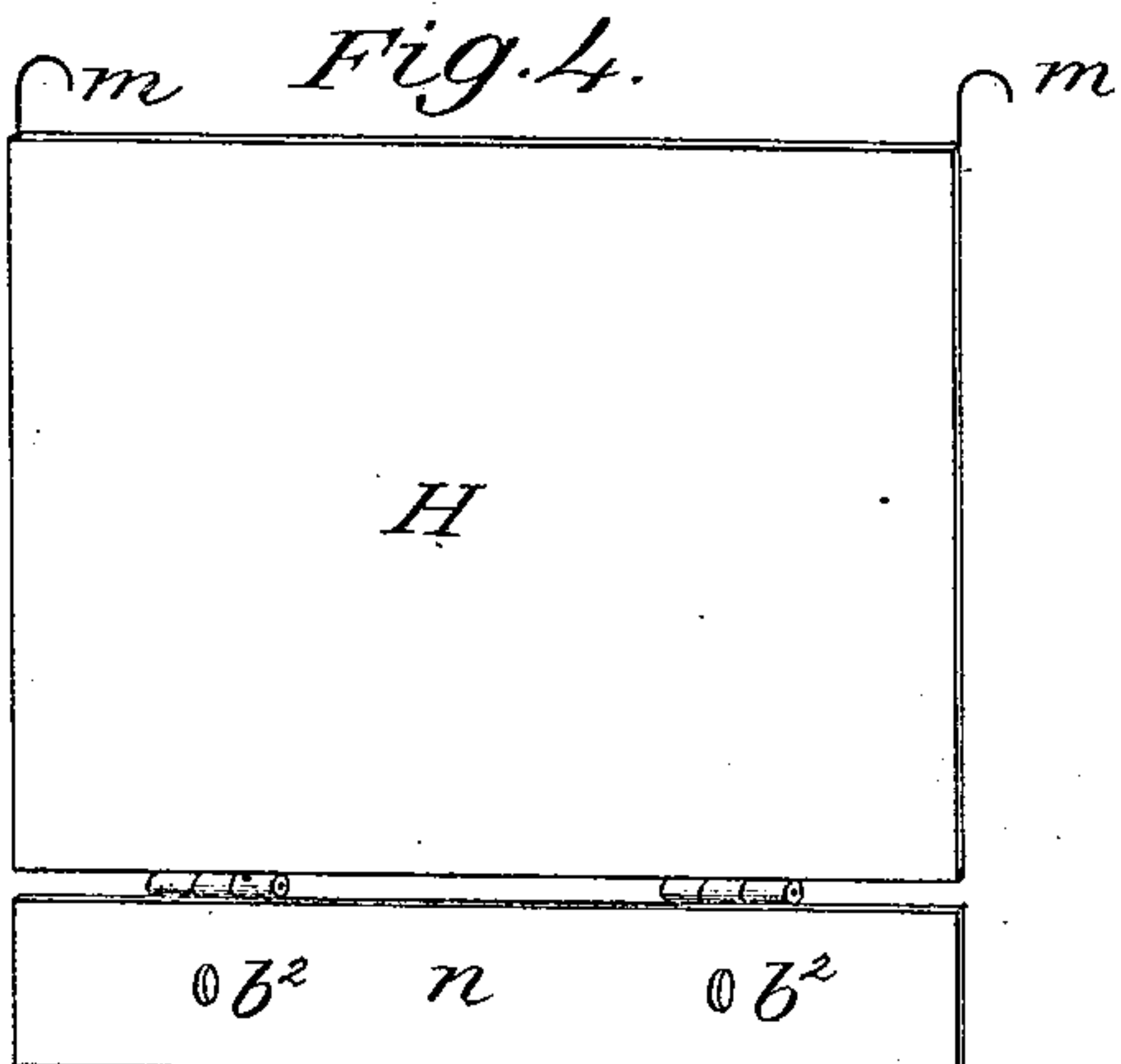


Fig. 5.

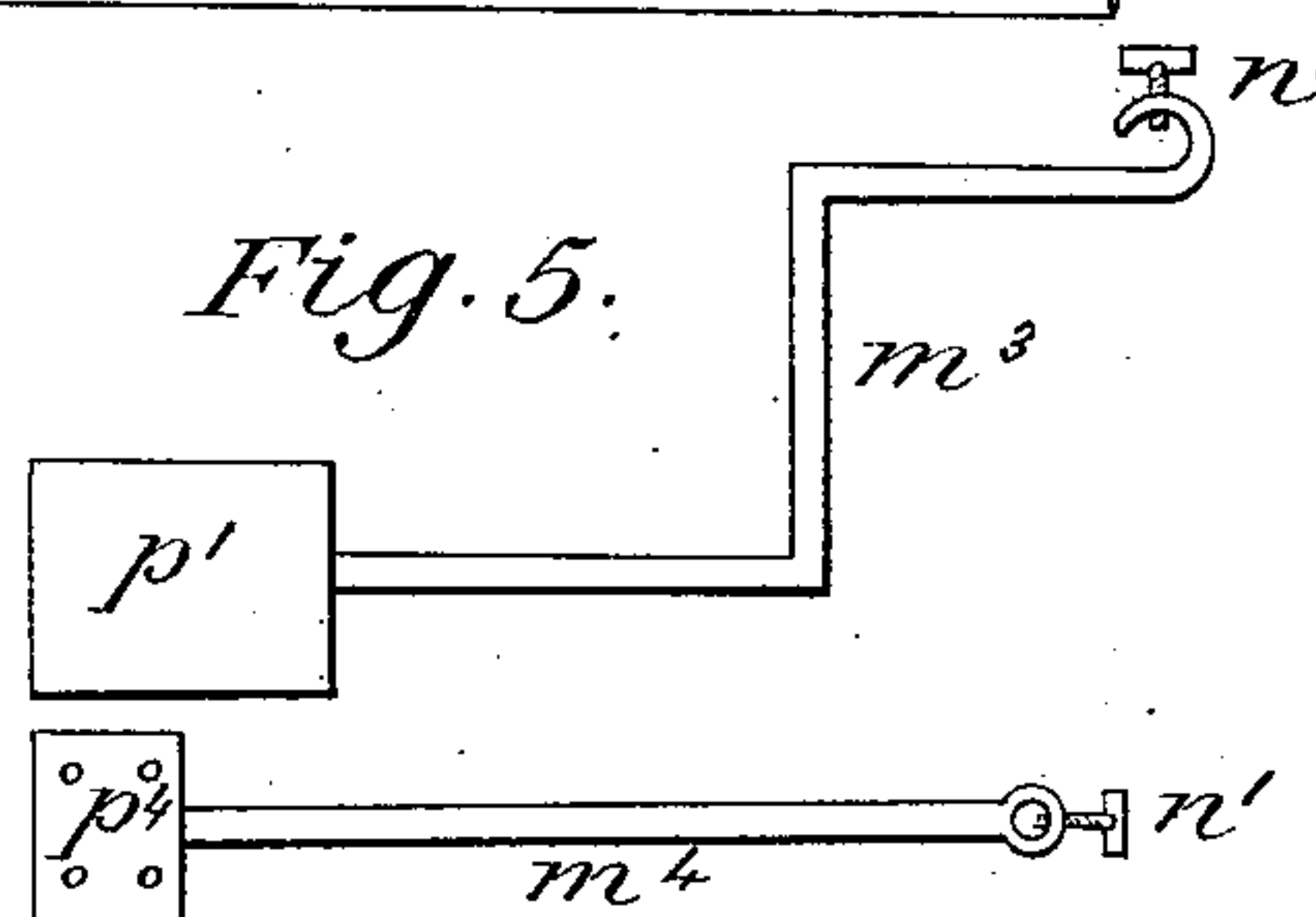


Fig. 6.

Inventor.
Edward de Jongh

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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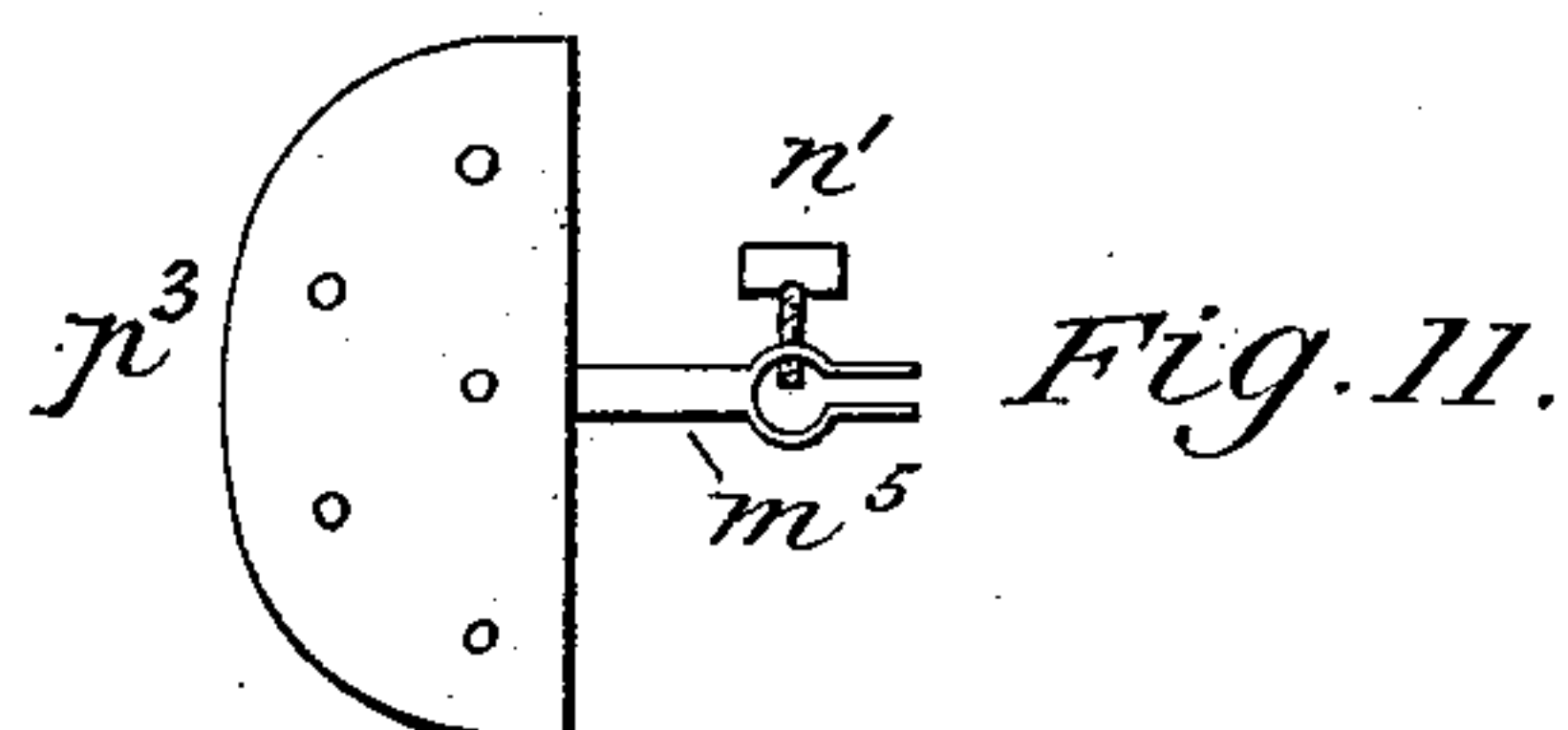
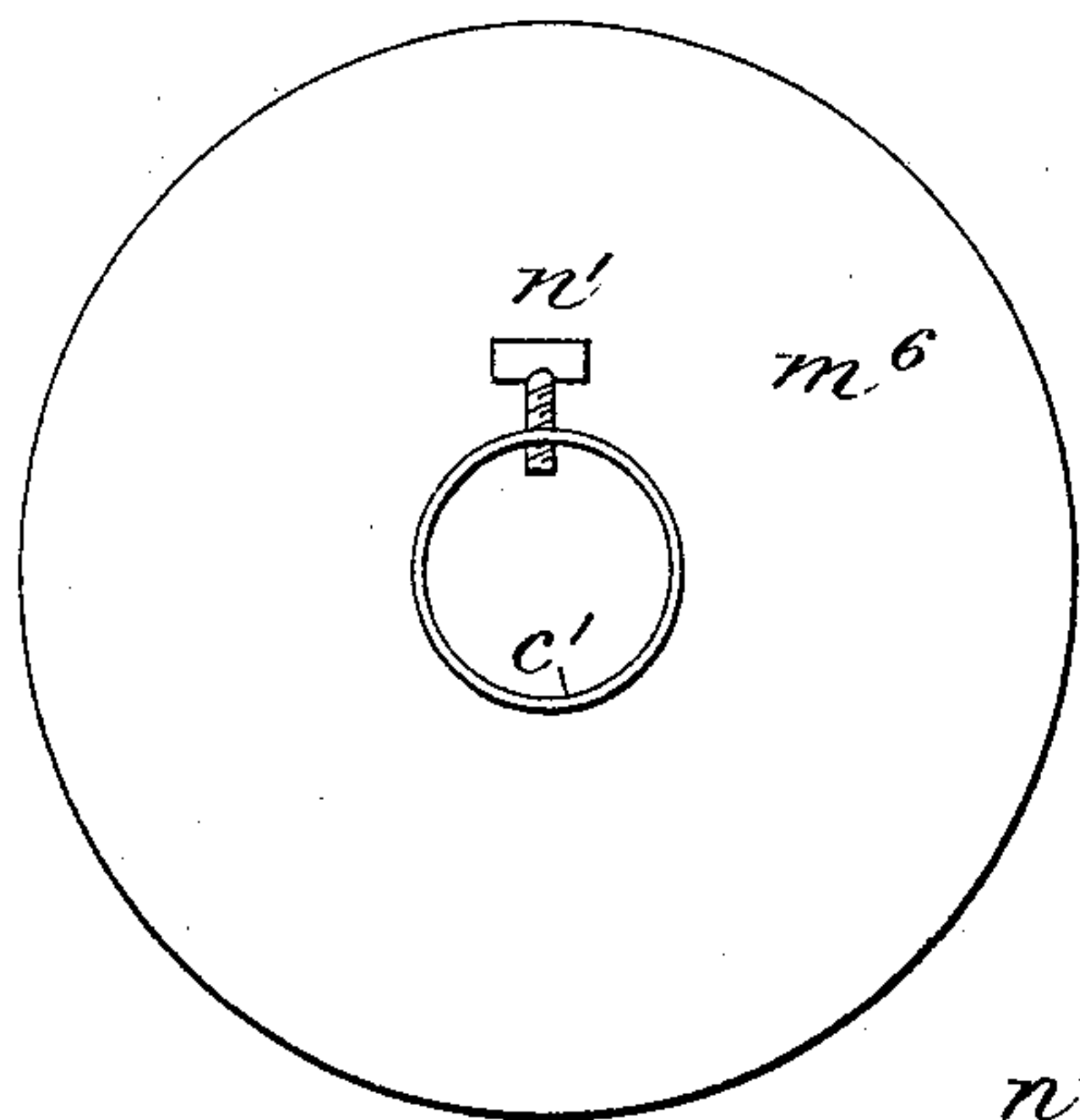
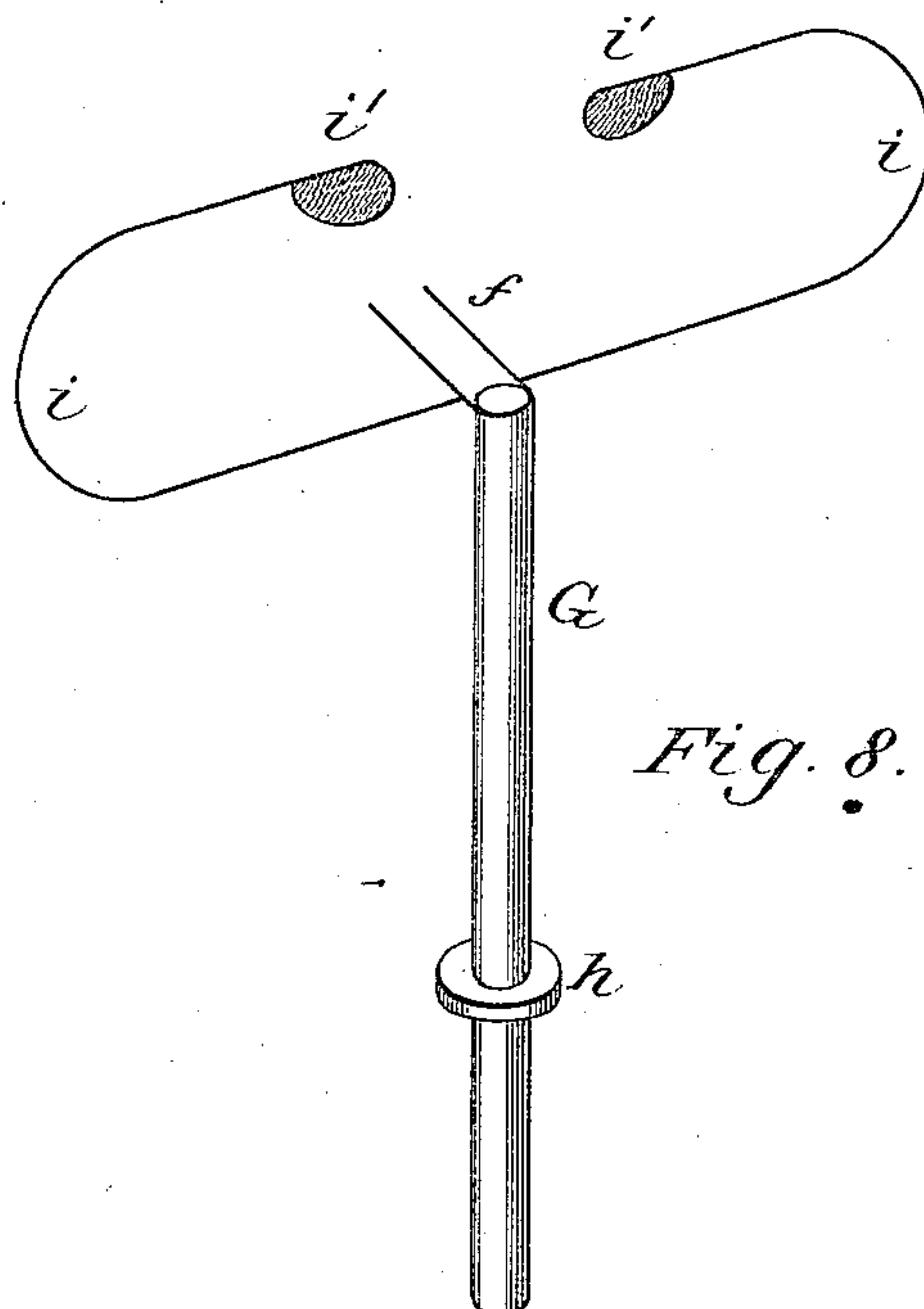
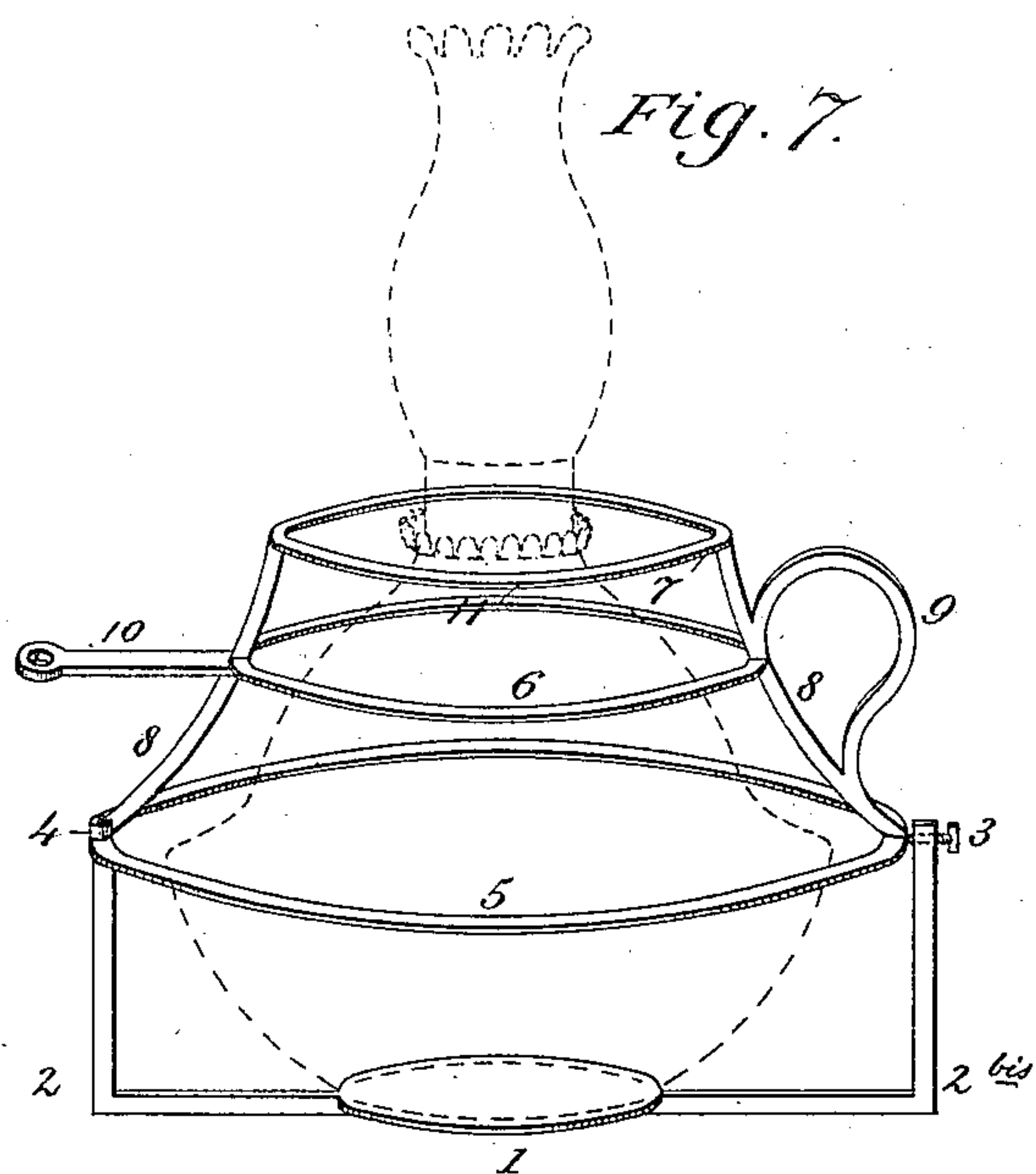


Fig. 9.

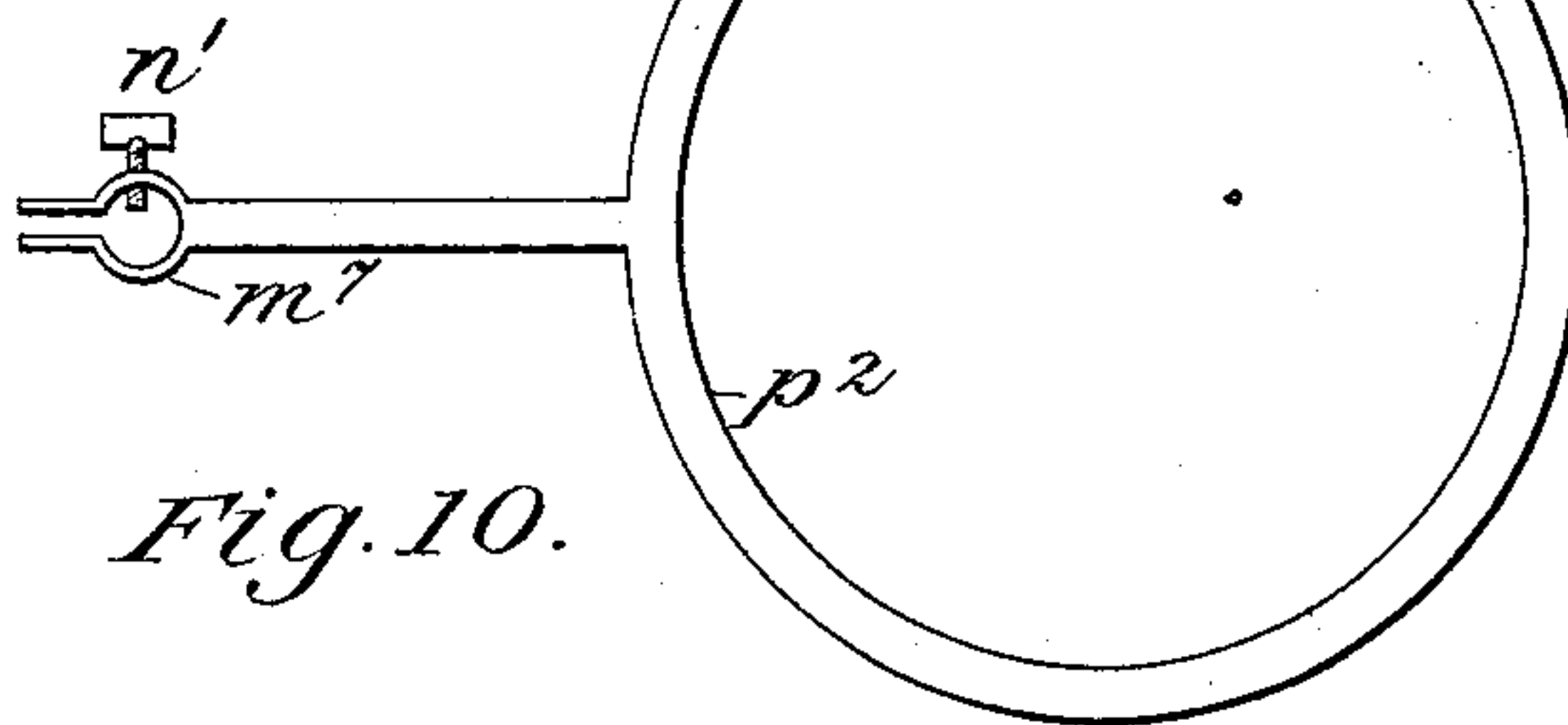


Fig. 10.

Witnesses:

H. O. Boon

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Edward de Jongh

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD DE JONGH, OF SALEM, OREGON.

ROD-STAND AND ADJUSTABLE DEVICE FOR DRESS-MAKERS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 246,665, dated September 6, 1881.

Application filed October 6, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD DE JONGH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Salem, in the county of Marion and State of Oregon, have invented a new and useful Rod-Stand and Adjustable Devices, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to stands for the use of dress-makers, draftsmen, &c., and devices adjustable to the rods of the stand, for the purposes of sewing, cutting, drawing, &c.; and it consists of a stand carrying two vertical rods, attachable or detachable to or from cross-rods connecting them with two other vertical rods secured to the back of a chair; and it further consists of a table, spool-stand, stereoscope-holder, and other devices, which can be adjusted to any desired position on the rods of the stand, and which will be hereinafter more fully described.

In referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the rod-stand; Fig. 2, the under side of the table, showing the supports and screws for fastening it to the rods; Fig. 3, a spool-stand; Fig. 4, a frame for fancy work, or for holding a drawing-board, &c.; Figs. 5 and 6, devices adjustable to the rods, on which objects can be placed or fastened; Fig. 7, a safety lamp-holder; Fig. 8, a stereoscope-holder; and Figs. 9, 10, and 11, other devices for holding objects.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

D' D' D D are four legs, centering together at the top, and supporting and having secured thereon a horizontal bar, V, which is additionally supported by braces $v' v'$, secured on each side to the legs D' D', and leading and secured to the under side of each side of the bar V. The bar V supports the vertical front rods, E' E², made of any suitable height, and which have their lower ends threaded and are inserted into holes $d d$ in each end of the bar V, and are secured thereto by nuts above and below. The rear vertical rods, E³ E⁴, have their lower ends firmly secured to the back of a chair, sofa, or other suitable object, and, in combination with such chair or object, are equal in height to the front vertical rods, E' E².

The bar V, bearing the front rods, should be somewhat longer than the object to which the rear rods are secured, thus placing the front

rods wider apart than the rear ones. The object of this is to give sufficient table-space between the front rods, E' E².

The front vertical rods, E' E², and rear vertical rods, E³ E⁴, have their top portions threaded, so as to be connected by horizontal rods x^2 x^2 and x^4 x^3 , which have holes in each of their ends, so as to fit over the threaded portions of the vertical rods, and are secured thereto by nuts $o' o' o' o'$, thus forming a secure and firm stand. The front horizontal rod, x^4 , is somewhat longer than the rear rod, x^3 , so as to connect the front vertical rods, E' E². The rear vertical rods, E³ E⁴, can be connected to a railing or other suitable object, leaving sufficient space for a movable seat between the object to which they are secured and the stand. The side horizontal rods, x^2 x^2 , have any suitable number of hooks, $q q$, connected with each rod, for the purpose of hanging thereon any articles or material used by dress-makers, artists, &c, thus having them out of the way and ready at hand when needed.

The table A, which can be of any suitable form, is a board having a slide-bearing, M, secured near one end upon the under side, as shown in Fig. 2. The said bearing M and the table A have holes leading through the center of the bearing or support and corresponding to each other, so as to enable the table to freely slide and pivot upon the front vertical rod, E², and be secured thereto wherever desired by the binding-screw m' , connected with the bearing M. The bearing M', secured to and sustaining the other side of the table A, is circularly recessed, and has a recess, U, in one side to correspond to similar recesses in the table, which thus enables the table to be slid into position against the rod E' and secured thereto by the binding-screw m^2 , connected with the bearing M', or to be moved on that side away from the rod when desiring to sit down. The opening u in the table is closed by a piece, g' , of the shape of the opening, running in suitable guides. The table A thus constructed can be pivoted round on the rod E² at any angle from the person seated, and can be adjusted to the level of the lap, as in sewing, cutting, &c., or can be elevated to any desired height, as in drawing, &c.

On the surface of the table, fronting the person seated, two parallel rows of any suitable

number of holes, $b' b'$, and situated at any suitable width from each other, are made for the reception of pins $b b$, having heads $w' w'$. The lower ends of the pins $b b$ fit into the several holes $b' b'$, and can be displaced from or replaced in any of the said holes for the purposes hereinafter described. When the pins $b b$ are not in use they can be placed in holes $b^3 b^3$ in the horizontal bar V of the stand.

10 R, Fig. 1, is a measure and a pad-holder combined, and it consists of a rod having at one end a bearing, s' , circularly recessed, which enables it to pivot and slide on the vertical front rod, E^2 , and is secured thereto wherever desired by the binding-screw r' . The other end of the rod or bar is circularly recessed, and has a recess, s^2 , on its side, so as to enable it to fit over the rod E' , to which it is secured by the binding-screw r in the side of the bearing. A scale, t , is secured to the longitudinal part of the rod, fronting the person seated, and is divided into inches, &c., for the purpose of measuring articles or material of any kind. A longitudinal pad of any suitable form, r^2 , stuffed with batting or other material and covered with silk or other suitable material, for the purpose of attaching thereto sewing of any kind, &c., is affixed to the rear portion of the measure, and covers and surrounds in all its length that part of the rod back of the measure.

30 The pad-holder R' is constructed similarly to the pad and measure holder R , with the exception that it has no measure attached to it, and the pad is constructed to surround it entirely.

35 The object of having two pad-holders is to enable the seamstress to fasten the material to several places at once and at any desirable height, and when a large frame for fancy work is required it can be immediately made of the requisite size by adjusting the pad-holders R R' to the requisite space desired. Both the pad-holders R R' pivot on the rod E^2 , and can therefore be adjusted at any angle or height from the person seated. The front vertical rods, $E' E^2$, have a scale, $t' t'$, of inches, &c., for measuring any articles or material, marked up to any suitable height on that portion fronting the person seated.

50 H, Fig. 4, is a square frame, having a hook, m , secured to each upper corner, to hook the frame upon either of the horizontal pad-holders R R' . A longitudinal strip, n , is hinged to the lower part of the frame H , having holes $b^2 b^2$ to correspond with the parallel rows of holes $b' b'$ in the table A . The frame H , after being hooked on the pad-holder R , can be adjusted to any desired angle by raising or lowering the pad-holder, and the hinged strip n of the frame is then secured to the table by inserting the pins $b b$ into the holes $b^2 b^2$ and corresponding holes, $b' b'$, in the table. The frame H can be used for fancy work, embroidery, &c. With a sheet of glass placed on it, tracings of drawings, &c., can be easily made, or a board can be placed on it for the purposes of drawing, &c.

Fig. 8 represents a stereoscope-holder. G is its standard, having near its lower end a disk, h , so that it can stand by placing the lower end in a hole, g , in the table A , in front of the person seated. The upper part of the standard is secured to a loop, f , open behind, which enables the handle of the stereoscope to be slipped in, and thus acts as a bearing for the front of the stereoscope. The stereoscope is retained in place by the spring-jaws $i i$, made of wire, and having pads $i' i'$ attached to the inner part of their extremities, and made of any suitable material. The rear portion of the stereoscope can be made to rest on the pad-holder R by adjusting it at a suitable height.

Fig. 3 represents a holder for spool-cotton, thread, worsted, &c. It consists of a circular stand, B , having successively smaller steps $y' y^2$, of a circular form, secured thereto. The several steps have any suitable number of vertical metal or wooden holders, $e e$, for the purpose of enabling the spools to pivot on them.

P is a rectangular metal or wooden plate, having any suitable number of holes, $a a a a$, and has marked above or below the several holes the number or color of the spools of cotton, &c. The plate P is secured to the spool-stand in a manner best suited to have the thread pass off the spools through the several holes with the greatest ease.

C is an arm, one end of which is secured to the stand B , or it can be secured to the disk m^6 , which supports the spool-stand. The other end is bent at right angles, and has a small knife-blade, d , secured to the extremity of the bent part, and at an acute angle thereto, for the purpose of cutting the thread. When the spool-stand is large several plates, P , and knife-attachments, d , can be secured thereto.

In the center of the spool-stand is an opening, c' , extending from the top to the bottom of the stand, so as to enable it to slide and pivot on either of the front vertical rods, $E' E^2$, of the rod-stand. The stand is supported and adjusted on the rods by the circular disk m^6 , (shown in Fig. 9,) which has an aperture corresponding to the one in the spool-stand. A ring surrounds the aperture of the disk m^6 , and a set-screw, n' , in the side of the ring binds it to the rods at any desired height.

The utility of the spool-stand is obvious, as it enables one to always have the spools in place and take at a glance the cotton, &c., needed without disturbing the spools, and to cut it by the means of the knife, thus saving considerable time and trouble to the seamstress.

Fig. 7 represents a lamp-holder, which has an opening in the end of the arm 10 extending from it, to attach it to the threaded portion of the top part of the rear vertical rod, E^4 , of the rod-stand, and is secured thereto by the nut o' . The lamp-holder consists of three rings, 5, 6, and 7. The lower ring, 5, is the largest, and 6 and 7 diminishing in size. The said rings are secured at a suitable distance from each other to curved side pieces, 8 8. One of the said side

pieces has a handle, 9, attached to it for the purpose of carrying the holder and lamp within, and the other side piece has the arm 10 attached to it. A hole, 11, is made in the uppermost ring, 7, into which a reflector can be inserted. A vertical rod, 2, has its lower end secured to a horizontal rod merging into the round disk 1 on one side, and the lower end of a vertical rod, 2^{bis}, is secured to a horizontal rod merging into the disk 1 on the other side. The lower part of the holder 2 and 1 and 2^{bis} pivots in the side of the ring 5 at 4 by means of the upper end of the rod 2. The upper end of the rod 2^{bis} has a binding-screw, 3, which can be inserted into a threaded recess in the side of the ring 5, so as to connect the lower part of the holder when the lamp is within.

The object of the lamp-holder is to furnish safe means for employing a light that is most beneficial for the eyes on account of being placed back and a short distance above the seamstress or draftsman, and thus increasing its efficiency, and also enabling one to detach the lamp from the holder or the lamp and holder without soiling the hands.

In order to place the lamp in the holder, the lower part, 2 and 1 and 2^{bis}, is swung round, the lamp is placed in the rings, as shown, and the lower part is swung back in place, and is secured to the ring 5 by the set-screw 3. The disk 1 supports the lamp.

Fig. 5 is a device which can be adjusted or attached at any height desired to the front rods, E' E², or the back rods, E³ E⁴, of the stand. Any suitable article can be secured to the plate p', which is attached to a zigzag arm, m³. The other end of the arm is bent so as to fit over the rods of the stand, and has a binding-screw, n', connected with one side, to bind the device to the rod.

Fig. 6 is a device for a similar purpose, having the straight arm m⁴, one end of which has an opening to enable it to slide on the rods and be secured thereto by a binding-screw, n'. The other end has a plate, p⁴, to which any desired object can be attached.

Fig. 11 is a similar device for the same purpose, having a larger plate, p³, attached to a short arm terminating in a recessed bearing, m⁵, to fit over the rods of the stand, and having in its side a binding-screw, n', to bind it thereto.

Fig. 10 is a circular ring, p², for carrying vessels of liquid, connected with an arm, m⁷, terminating in a recessed bearing to slide on the rods, and secured thereto by the binding-screw n' in the side of the bearing.

When not using the rear vertical rods, E³ E⁴, or the top rods, x² x² x³ x⁴, the front part of the rod-stand carrying the vertical rods E' E² can be detached from the other rods by unfastening the nuts o o o o', and can thus be moved at pleasure before any chair.

By inserting the pins b b in the holes b' b' in the table the stand can be used as an easel for any reasonable-sized picture.

The stand, rods, and devices can be made of wood, metal, or other suitable material.

Although the devices described are here shown in one form, I do not limit myself to this form alone, as these devices may be somewhat varied without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A stand carrying vertical rods and connected at their tops by means of cross-rods to other vertical rods secured to the back of a chair, sofa, or other suitable object, the said rods being detachable from each other, so that the front part of the stand can be either combined with the rear portion or used separately, the front vertical rods of said stand having each a scale of inches marked on them, and the several rods of the stand carrying various devices for the purposes of sewing, cutting, drawing, &c., and the said devices being adjustable in any desired position on the rods and detachable therefrom, all substantially as shown, and for the purpose described.

2. In a rod-stand, the combination of the legs D' D' D D, supporting upon them the bar V, containing the holes b³ b³, and having connected the braces v' v', sustaining each side of the under side of the said bar, which carries in holes d d at each end the front vertical rods, E' E², which are connected with the rear vertical rods, E³ E⁴, by cross-rods x² x², and secured by nuts o' o o o, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. In a rod-stand, the combination, with the front rods, E' E², of a board, A, having on its surface two parallel rows of holes, b' b', in any of which the pins b b can be placed, and a hole, g, in the center of the said board, the said board A having connected near one end of the under side of the board a bearing, M, with a central aperture through the said bearing and board to pivot on the rod E², and secured thereto by binding-screw m' in the bearing, the other end of the under side of the board having the bearing M', and both having a corresponding recess, u, so as to slip over the rod E' and be bound thereto by the binding-screw m² in the bearing, the recess being closed by a sliding piece, g', all substantially as set forth, and for the purpose described.

4. In a rod-stand, the combination, with the rods E' E², of the horizontal pad and measure-holder R, the same consisting of a rod having on one end the bearing s', circularly recessed to slide and pivot on the rod E², and be secured thereto by binding-screw r', and the other end of the horizontal rod carrying the bearing s², circularly recessed and recessed on the side to fit over the rod E', and secured thereto by binding-screw r, the rod carrying between the said bearings s' and s² the longitudinal measure t and sewing-pad r², substantially as shown, and for the purpose described.

5. In a rod-stand, the combination, with the

rods $E' E^2$, of a horizontal sewing-pad, R' , consisting of a rod surrounded by a pad, r^2 , and having connected to one end a bearing, S' , circularly recessed to slide upon the rod E^2 , and secured thereto by the set-screw r' , and at the other end the bearing s^2 , circularly recessed and recessed on the side to fit over the rod E' , and secured thereto by set-screw r , substantially as shown, and for the purpose described.

6. In a rod-stand, the combination, with the side connecting-rods, $x^2 x^2$, of any suitable number of hooks, $q q$, for the purpose of hanging thereon articles used by seamstresses, artists, &c., all substantially as set forth.

7. In a rod-stand, the combination, with either of the rods $E' E^2$, of a spool-stand sliding or revolving on the said rods, and consisting of the circular stand B , carrying the circular steps $y' y^2$, the said steps having vertical holders $e e$, of any suitable number, on which the spools K revolve, and having connected with the said stand the plate P , with any number of holes, $a a a$, and the colors and numbers of the cotton, &c., marked above or below the said holes, said stand B having the arm C bent at the end and carrying the knife-blade d , and having the aperture c' extending vertically through the center, and corresponding with similar aperture in the disk m^6 , which supports the stand on the rods and secures it at any height thereon by the binding-screw n' in the side of a ring surrounding the aperture in the disk m^6 , all substantially as shown.

8. In a rod-stand, the combination, with the pad-holder R , of the square frame H , having at each upper corner a hook, m , for securing it to the said pad-holder, and having hinged at its lower end a strip, n , provided with holes $b^2 b^2$ for securing it to the several holes $b' b'$ in the table A by the pins $b b$, all substantially as set forth, and for the purpose described.

9. The combination, in a rod-stand, of the safety lamp-holder, attachable to or detachable from the rod E^4 of the rear portion of the stand, and the same consisting of the rings 5, 6, and 7, secured to side pieces, 8 8, and having a handle, 9, secured to one of the said pieces, and an arm, 10, with an opening at the end for attaching it to the top of the rod E^4 secured to the other piece, and a hole, 11, in the ring 7, to sustain a reflector, and the vertical rod 2, connected at its lower end with a horizontal rod

merging into the disk 1 on one side, and vertical rod 2^{bis} , connected at its lower end with a horizontal rod merging into disk 1 on the other side, said parts being pivoted in the side of ring 5 on one side and secured by set-screw 3 in the vertical rod 2^{bis} to a recess in ring 5 on the other side, all substantially as set forth, and for the purpose described.

10. In a rod-stand, the combination, with the table A , of the stereoscope-holder, the same consisting of a standard, G , having near its lower end the disk h , so as to enable it to stand in a hole g in the table A , the upper part of which carries the loop f , open behind, and having on each side the jaws $i i$, with pads $i' i'$ at their upper extremities, substantially as shown, and for the purpose described.

11. In a rod-stand, the combination, with the rods of the stand, of a carrying device having the zigzag arm m^3 , bent at one end to fit over the rods, and having the set-screw n' to bind it thereto, and having connected to the other end the plate p' , all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

12. In a rod-stand, the combination, with the rods of the stand, of the carrying device having a straight arm, m^4 , with opening at one end to slide on the rod, and secured thereto by set-screw n' , and having on the other end the plate p^4 , substantially as shown, and for the purpose set forth.

13. In a rod-stand, the combination, with the rods of the stand, of a carrying device having short arm m^5 , terminating at one end in a bearing recessed on one side to fit over the rod, and secured thereto by set-screw n' , and having on the other end the plate p^5 , substantially as shown, and for the purpose specified.

14. In a rod-stand, the combination, with the rods of the stand, of the liquid-carrying device having an arm, m^7 , to which is secured at one end a ring, p^2 , and on the other a bearing recessed on its side to fit over the rod, and secured thereto by the set-screw n' , substantially as and for the purpose shown.

In testimony of which I have hereunto subscribed my signature this 18th day of September, 1880.

EDWARD DE JONGH.

Witnesses:

JOHN S. HAWKINS,
L. A. MALLORY.