

(No Model.)

G. A. RIDER.
SEWING MACHINE TABLE.

No. 266,526.

Patented Oct. 24, 1882.

Fig. 1.

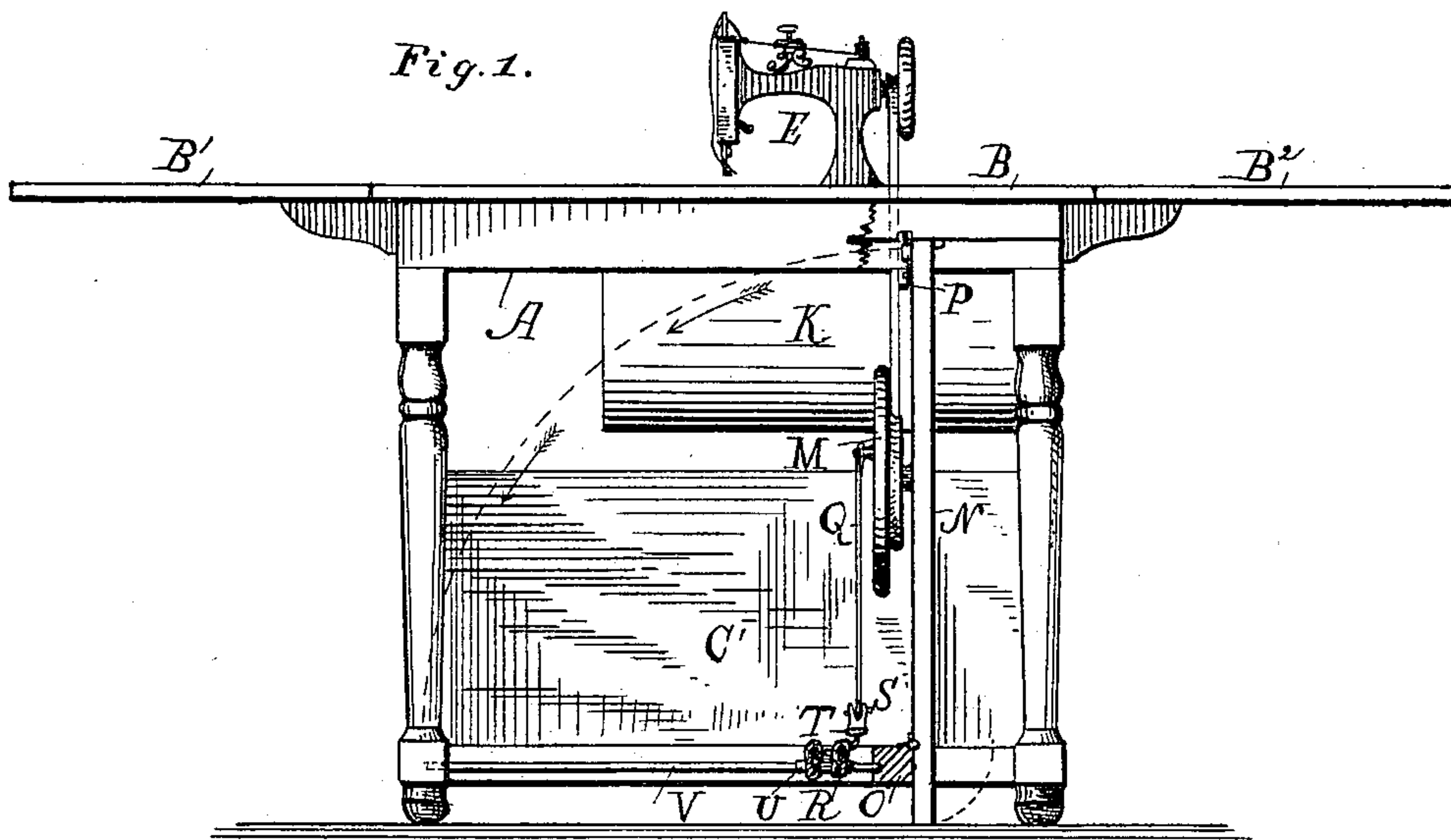


Fig. 2.

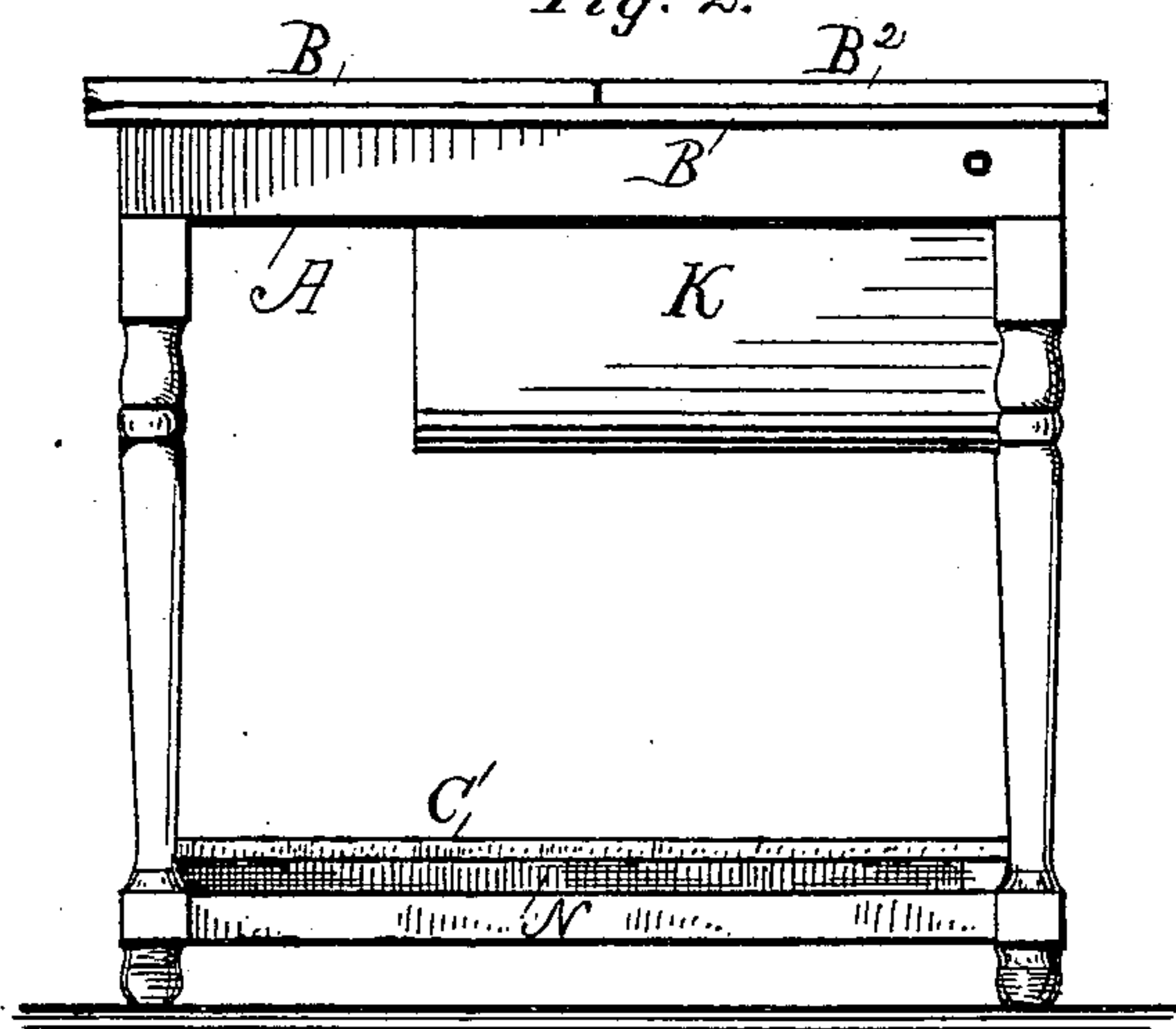


Fig. 3.

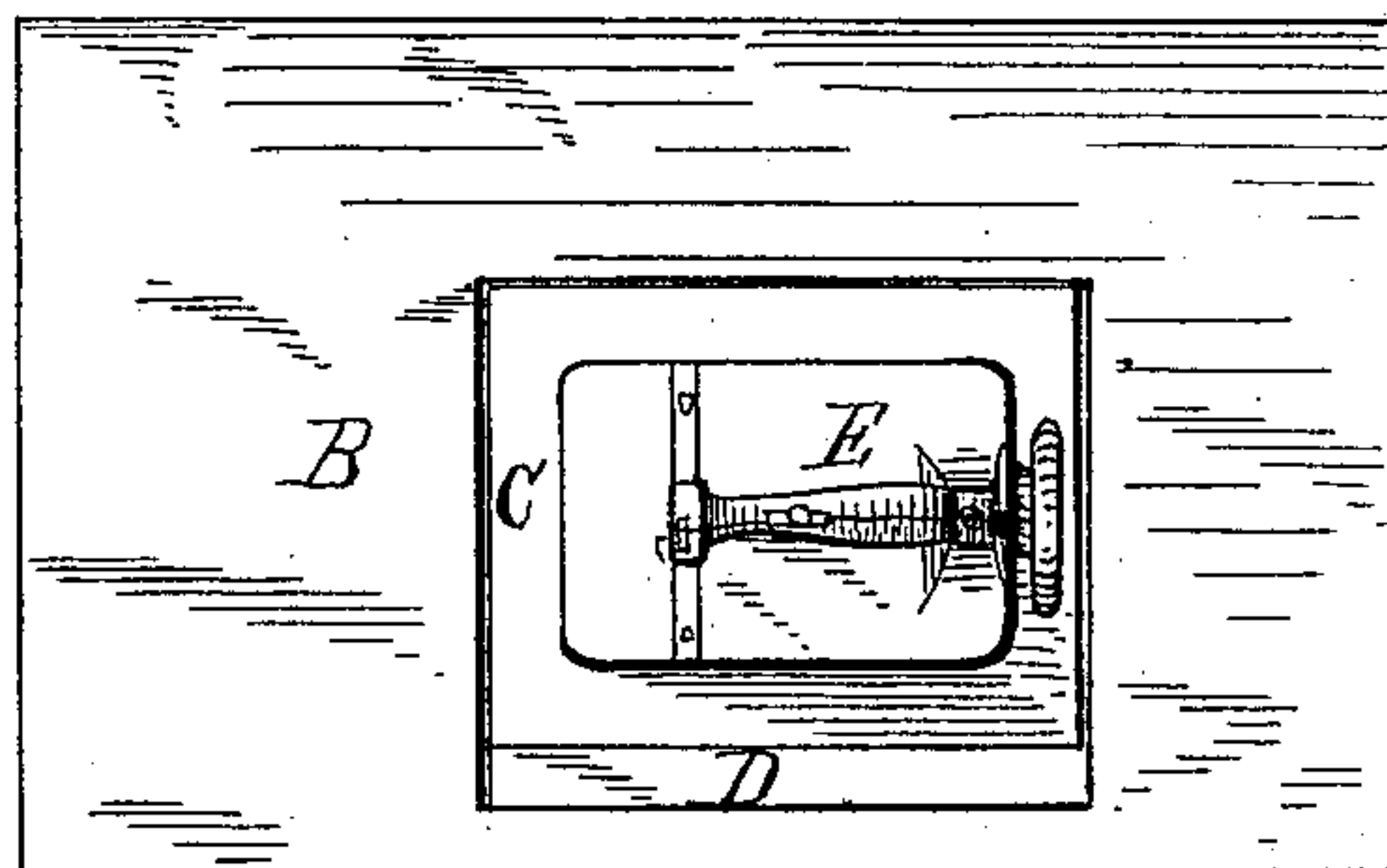
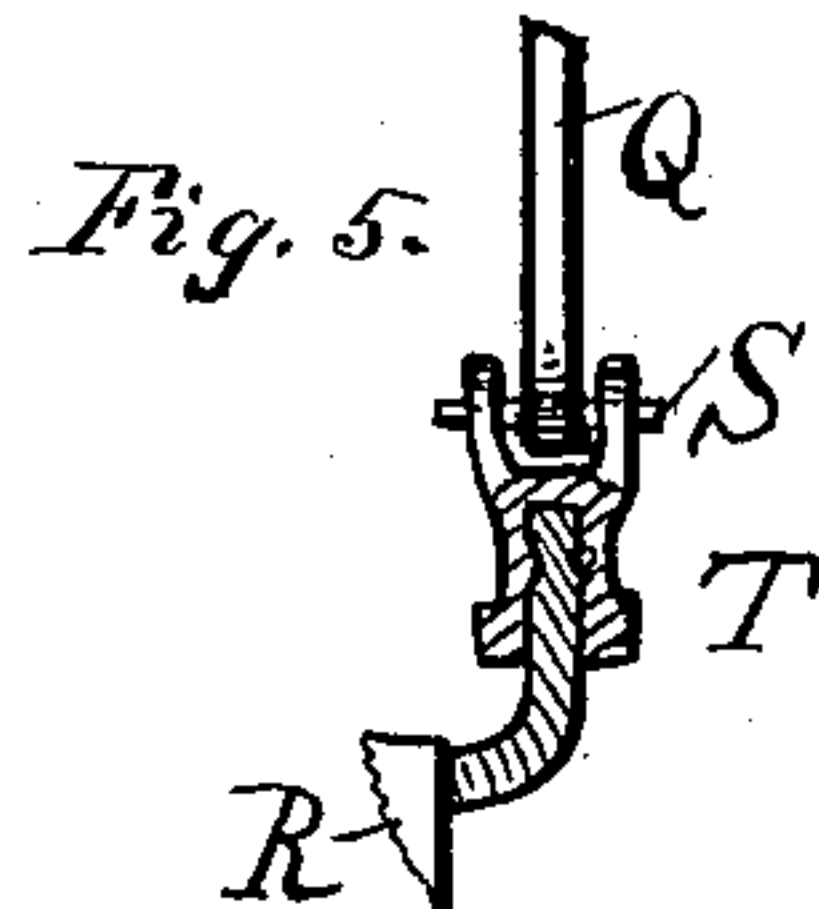
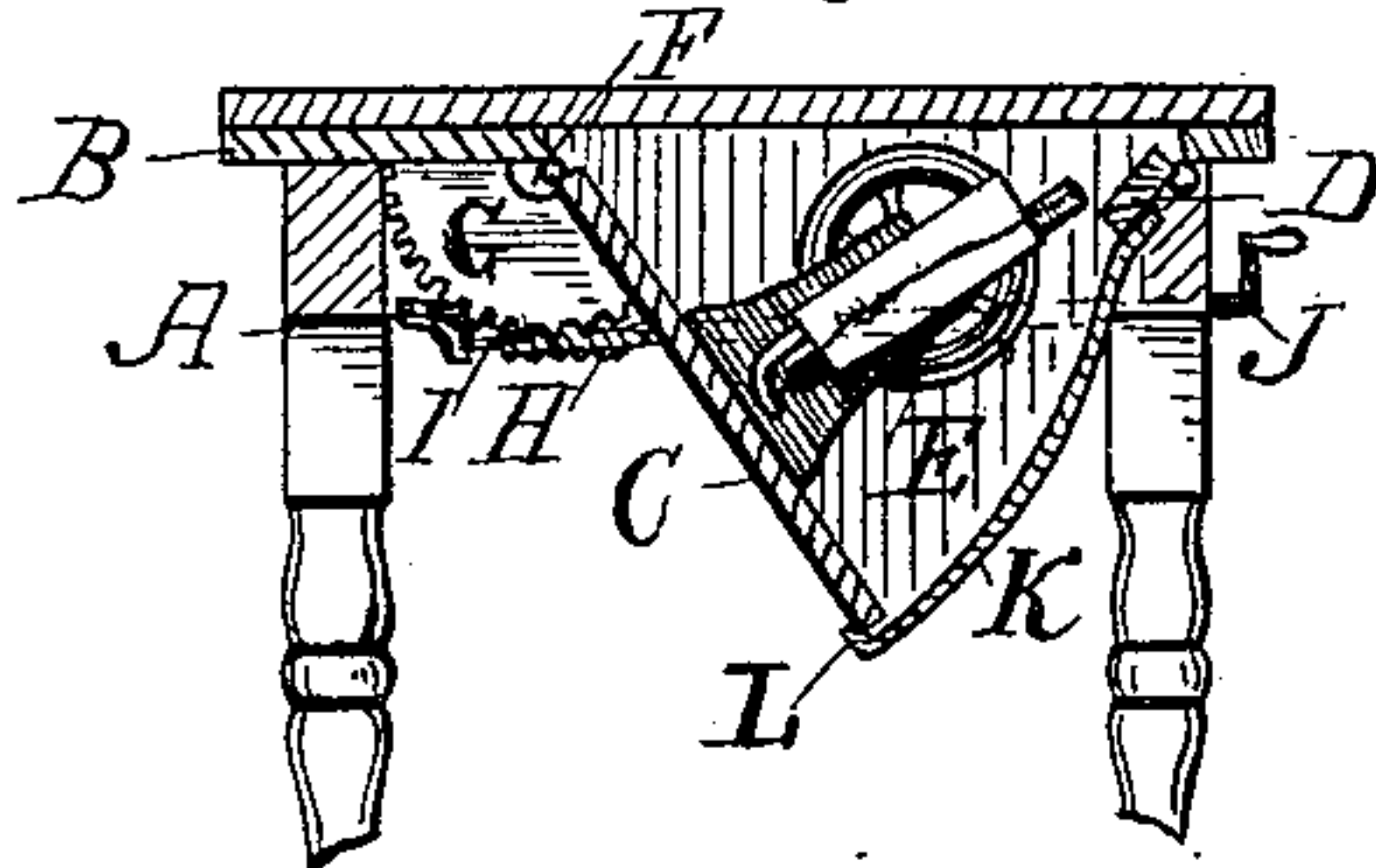


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

Thos. Houghton.

A. S. Lyne.

INVENTOR:

Geo. A. Rider
BY *Geo. A. Rider*

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. RIDER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

SEWING-MACHINE TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,526, dated October 24, 1882.

Application filed June 21, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. RIDER, of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sewing-Machine Tables, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, forming part of this specification.

10 The object of this invention is to provide a sewing-machine table having parts which may be folded in such manner that the sewing-machine shall be inclosed therein and the table shall be adapted for use as an ordinary table.

15 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of my sewing-machine table, showing the same in position for use in connection with a sewing-machine. Fig. 2 is a similar view, showing the parts folded to inclose the sewing-machine and form an ordinary table. Fig. 3 is a plan view, showing the lid which supports the sewing-machine. Fig. 4 is a vertical section, showing the sewing-machine inclosed in the table and means for raising and lowering the same; and Fig. 5 is a detail, showing the means for connecting the pitman-rod with the treadle, whereby said parts may be folded.

The table A has a stationary lid, B, which is provided near its center with two trap-doors, 30 C D. The trap-door C, which is made sufficiently large to support the sewing-machine E upon its upper surface, is hinged to the lid B by means of hinges F, one of which is provided with a segmental rack, G, which is adapted to move with the trap-door. This rack, which is arranged to project at one side of the trap-door C, is placed in engagement with a worm, H, which is connected to a rod, I, and crank J, extending through one side of the table.

40 By operating the crank the rack will be moved to lift the trap-door C, the free edge of which moves along a curved plate, K, which forms a part of the chamber that contains the sewing-machine when the parts are folded. The lower edge of this plate has a flange, L, which supports the trap-door C when the latter is down. The trap-door D, which is only a narrow strip, is hinged in a position opposite to the door C, so that when down it rests upon the curved plate K, and as the door C is lifted its free edge

engages with the free edge of the door D and causes it to be lifted to a horizontal position.

Although I have described only a crank-rod having a worm in engagement with the segmental rack as a means of operating the trap-door, it is evident that a variety of well-known contrivances might be used for the purpose, and I therefore do not limit myself to the above-described means.

The fly-wheel M is supported upon the standard N, which is hinged near its lower end to a cross-piece, O, connected to the frame of the table in such manner that it may be oscillated to a horizontal position, in which it shall lie upon said cross piece. The upper end of the standard is provided with a spring-actuated catch, P, which is adapted to engage with a recess in the upper part of the table to hold the standard in an upright position. The pitman Q is connected to the treadle R by means of a pivot-coupling, S, and a swivel-joint, T, while the treadle is supported upon a sleeve, U, which slides upon a rod, V. With this construction, when the standard is turned down in the direction indicated by the arrows, the pitman is allowed to accommodate itself, by means of the swivel, to a position for allowing it to oscillate at the pivot, while the sleeve U slides upon the rod V toward the cross-piece O to prevent any strain upon the parts.

When the trap-doors are let down the lids B' B², which are hinged to opposite sides of the lid B, so as to form extensions thereof, are to be turned up over said lid B, as shown in Fig. 2; and when the standard and its connections are turned down a lid, C', hinged to one of the lower cross-bars of the table, is to be turned down over the standard to cover the same, and thus to form a shelf for the table.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a sewing-machine table, the combination, with the stationary lid, of the two trap-doors, the larger one of which is adapted to hold the other in a closed position by contact with its free edge, the curved plate having a flange at its lower edge for supporting the larger door when the latter is down, and which plate serves as a guide for bringing the free

edges of the doors together when the larger door is moved upward, and means for operating the larger door, substantially as shown and described.

- 5 2. In a sewing-machine table, the combination, with the cross-rails at the top and bottom of the table, of the hinged standard to which the fly-wheel is attached, the jointed and swiveled pitman, which is adapted to be turned

down to a horizontal position with the stand- 10
ard, and the hinged lid adapted to fold over said
standard and pitman to form a shelf at the lower
part of the table, substantially as shown and
described.

GEO. A. RIDER.

Witnesses:

A. G. LYNE,
SOLON C. KEMON.