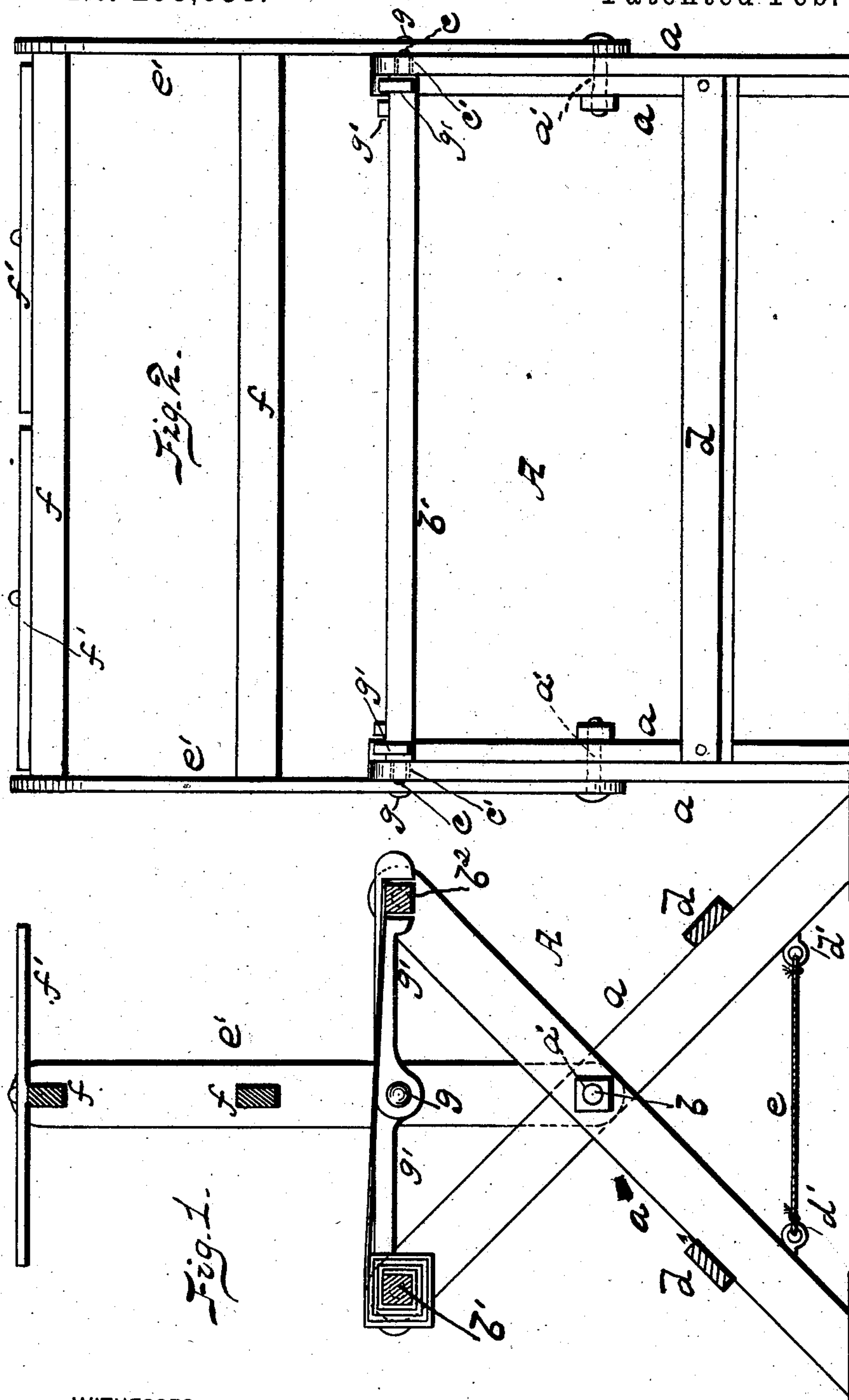


(No Model.)

L. E. DICKSON.
QUILTING FRAME.

No. 293,638.

Patented Feb. 19, 1884.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUCIAS E. DICKSON, OF BRAZIL, INDIANA.

QUILTING-FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 293,638, dated February 19, 1884.

Application filed August 4, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUCIAS E. DICKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brazil, in the county of Clay and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Quilting-Frames and Clothes-Racks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention consists in an improved quilting-frame, which, while tightly stretching the cloth which is being worked upon, enables the quilt to be rolled up as fast as completed, so that it may be protected from dust, &c.; and I employ such a construction of the frame that when it is not in use for quilting purposes it may be utilized as a rack for drying clothes and for similar purposes.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a central vertical cross-section of my improved quilting-frame and clothes-rack, and Fig. 2 is a front view of the same.

Like letters designate corresponding parts in both figures.

The frame-work, as shown, consists at each end of two legs, $a a$, which are crossed and pivoted together, as at a' , by a suitable bolt, b , so that the legs may be folded together. Cross-bars $d d$ connect corresponding legs at each end of the frame to hold the parts together, and suitable means are employed for preventing the legs $a a$ from being spread too far apart, a cord, e , connected to the legs $a a$ at each end of the frame by eyes $d' d'$, as shown, being proper means for the purpose. From the upper ends of corresponding legs, $a a$, on each side of the frame extend the quilting rolls or bars $b' b^2$, which turn in bearings in the legs. Upon one of these bars—say b' —the back or ground piece of the quilt is first wound, and upon the other bar, b^2 , the quilt is wound as fast as completed.

To enable the quilt to be held better on the bars or rolls $b' b^2$ without slipping, the bars are preferably made square, or nearly so, in cross-section, as shown in Fig. 1.

To enable the material to be quilted to be stretched tightly while being worked upon, to prevent its unrolling, and at the same time to hold the frame firmly and rigidly in posi-

tion when spread out in position for use, I make use of the following mechanism:

At each end of the frame is secured, preferably by the same bolt which holds the legs together, an upright standard, e' . These standards, at the opposite ends of the frame are connected together by one or more cross pieces or braces, $f f$, the height of the standards being such that the lowest cross-piece f will be high enough above the quilt to not interfere with working thereon. These cross-pieces may be utilized to hang the pieces of cloth upon which are to be used in making the quilt.

To one or both, preferably both, of the standards $e' e'$ are pivoted at g locking-arms $g' g^2$ —one at each end—for each of the bars $b' b^2$. These locking-arms have at their outer ends square-shaped hooks, as shown, which fit over the square bars $b' b^2$, and thus prevent them from turning and unrolling the quilt. The lengths of the locking-arms are proportioned to the length of the quilt which it is desired should be exposed at a time, and are so related to the length of the cords $e e$, which connect the legs below their pivoted points, that when the locking-arms are hooked to the quilting-bars $b' b^2$, the cords $e e$ are held taut, the result being that the frame is firm and stable when in use. The arms $g' g^2$, when locked, also hold the standards $e' e'$ in an upright position, and also permit the quilt to be stretched and held as tightly as desired upon the bars $b' b^2$.

When the frame is not being used for quilting purposes, it may be utilized as a rack for drying clothes, &c., the bars $b' b^2$ and cross-braces $d d f f$ being brought into use for this purpose; and to render the frame still more applicable as a clothes-rack, I provide arms $f' f'$, which are pivoted to one or more of the cross-pieces $f f$, being swung out at right angles to said cross-pieces when the frame is used as a clothes-rack, and being swung in parallel with the cross-pieces, out of the way, when the frame is in use for quilting purposes.

When not in use for either of the purposes specified, the construction permits the whole frame to be folded up in small compass, and it can be stored away until needed.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination, with a suitable frame-work, of quilting-rolls having bearings in said frame-work, and lock-catches pivoted to said frame-work, with their outer ends constructed, substantially as described, to engage with said rolls and prevent them from turning, as herein set forth.

2. The combination of the legs *a a*, pivoted to each other, quilting-rolls *b' b'*, having bearings in said legs, upright standards *e' e'*, and lock-catches *g' g'*, pivoted to said standards and engaging with the said rolls, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

3. A combined quilting-frame and clothes-rack, comprising pivoted legs, quilting-rolls,

having bearings in said legs, standards at both ends of the frame, pivoted to said legs, cross-bars connecting the standards and legs, respectively, on opposite ends of the frame, pivoted locking-hooks, which engage with the quilting-rolls, means for keeping the legs from spreading too far apart, and arms pivoted to the cross-bars connecting the standards, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LUCIAS E. DICKSON.

Witnesses:

JNO. W. STEWART,
ALEX HAGGART.