

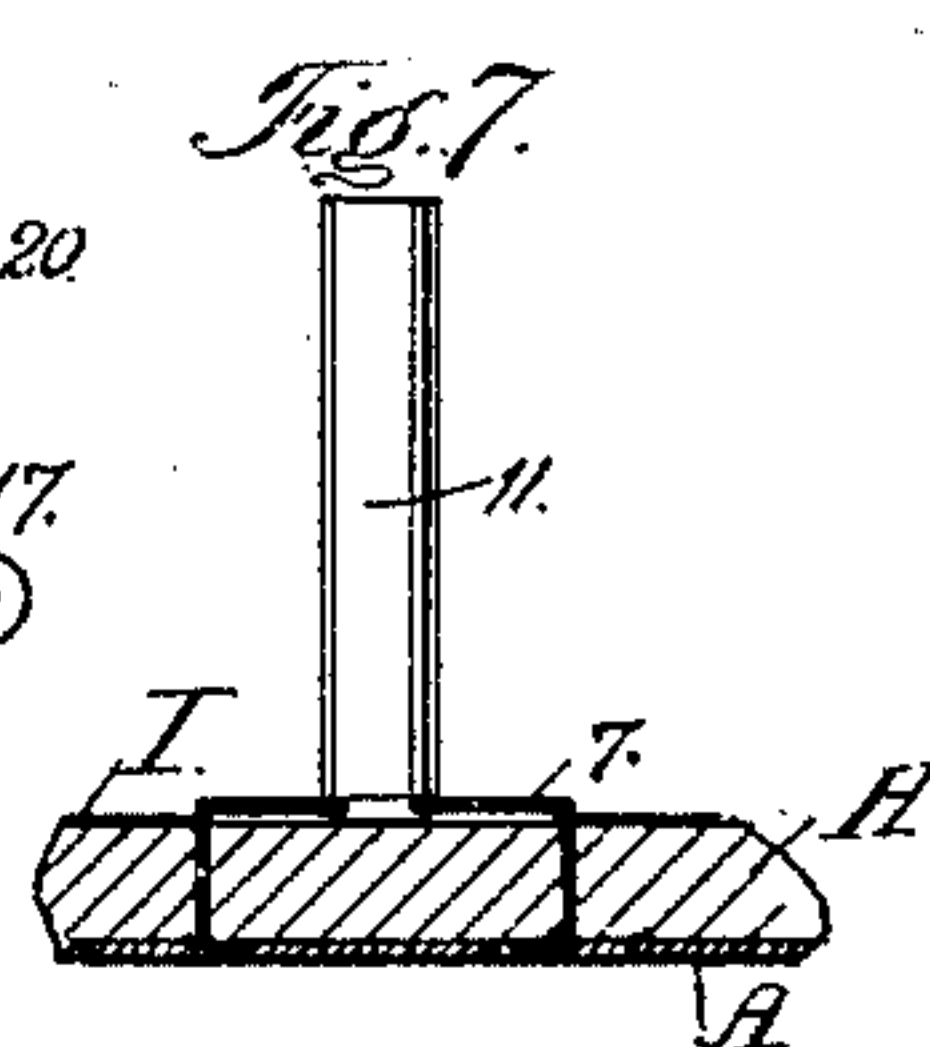
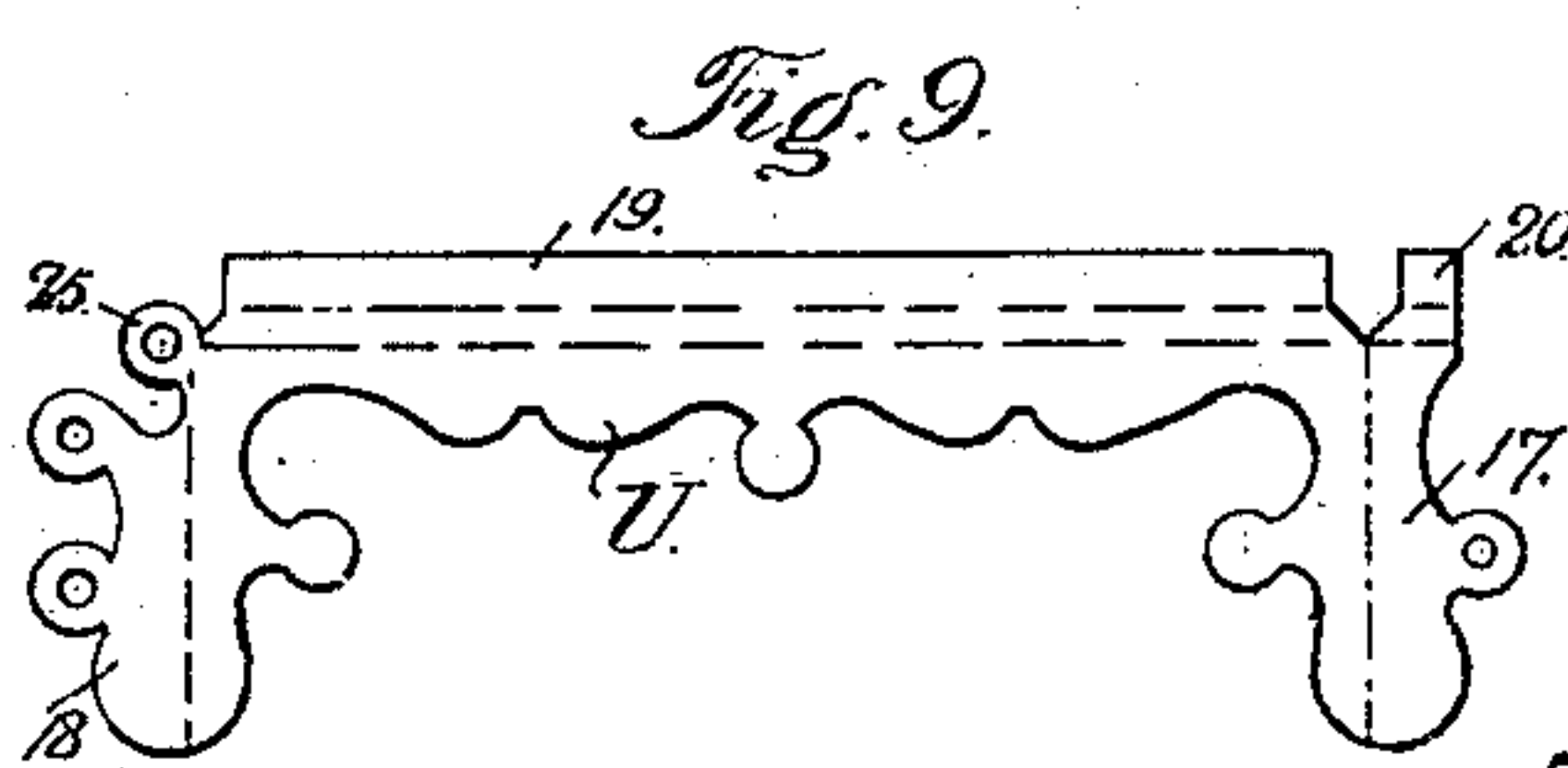
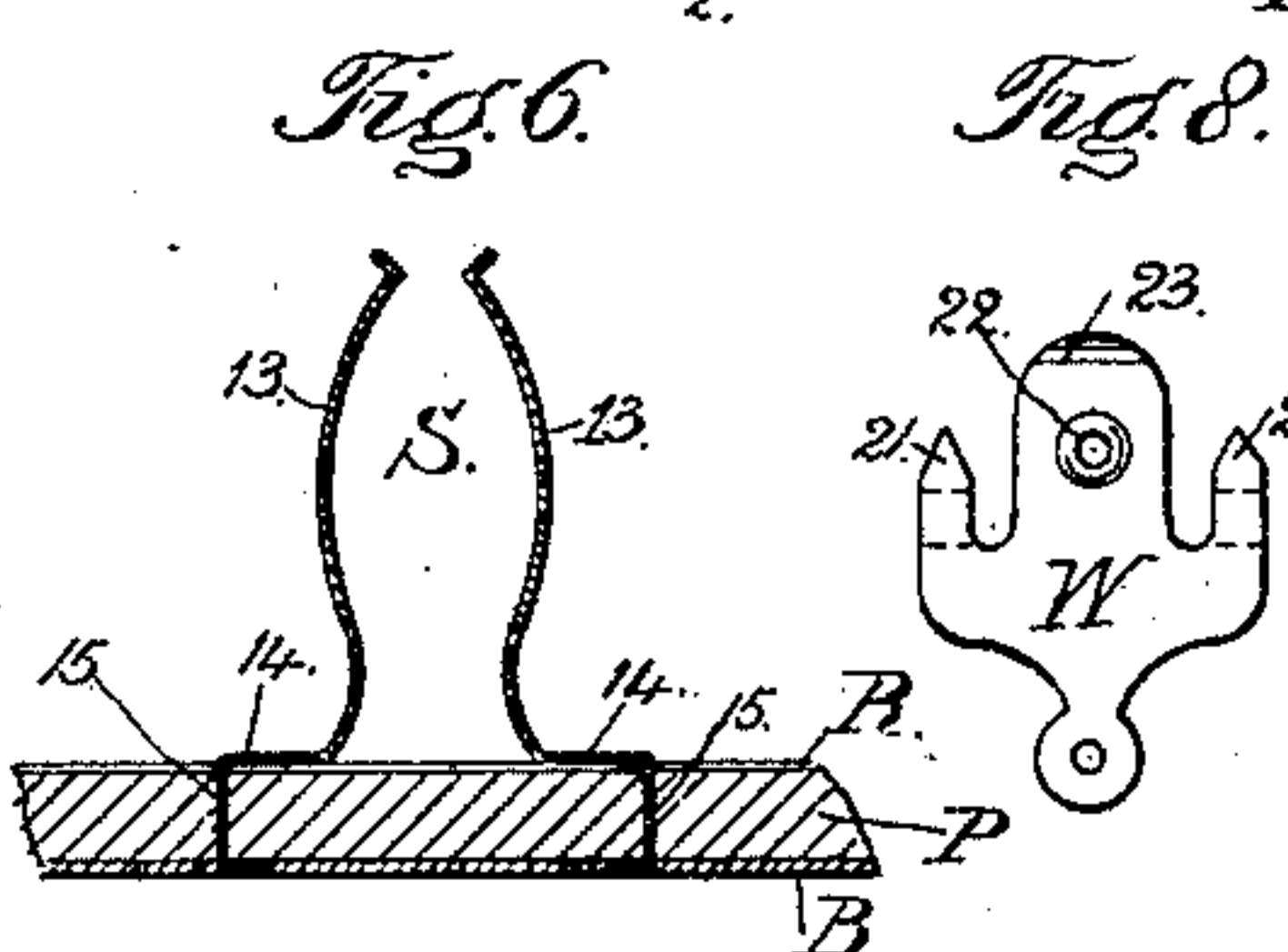
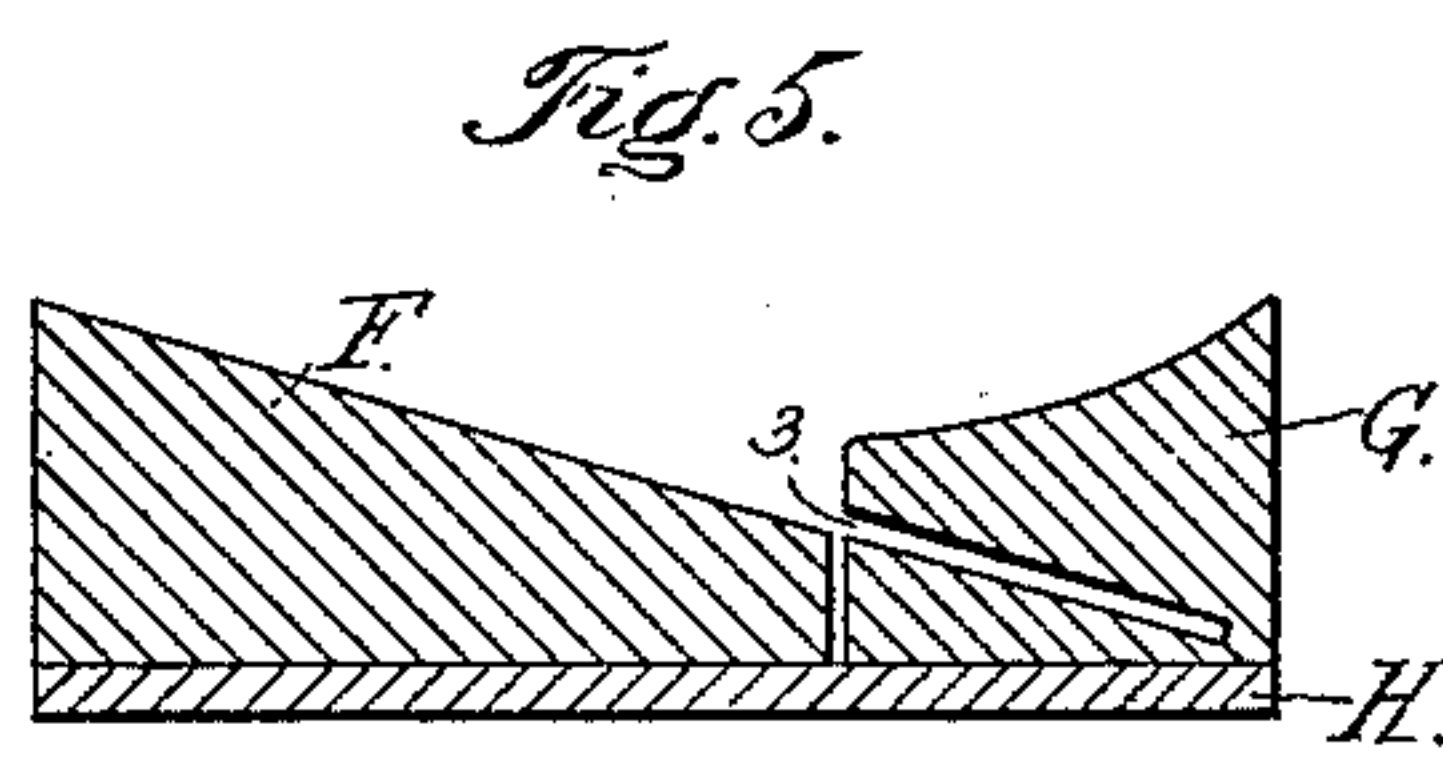
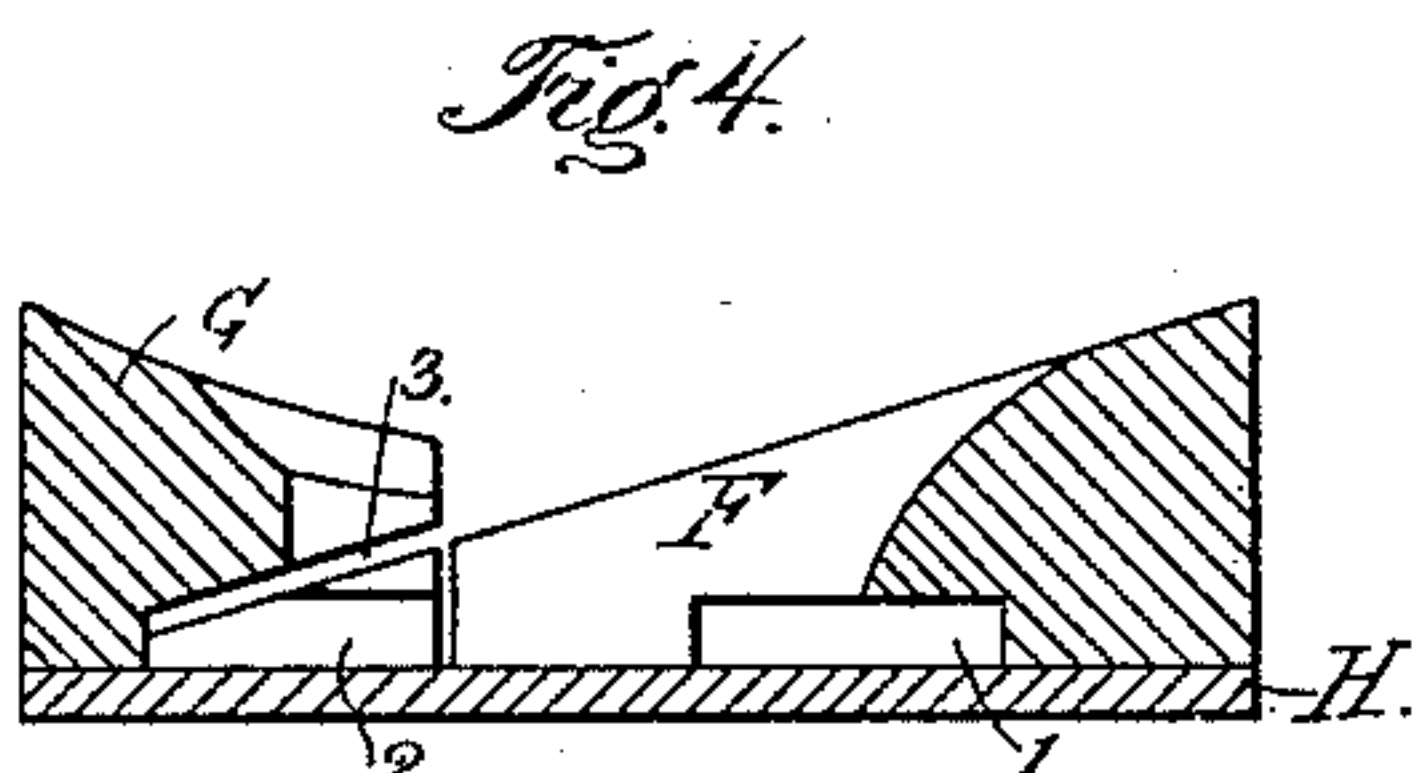
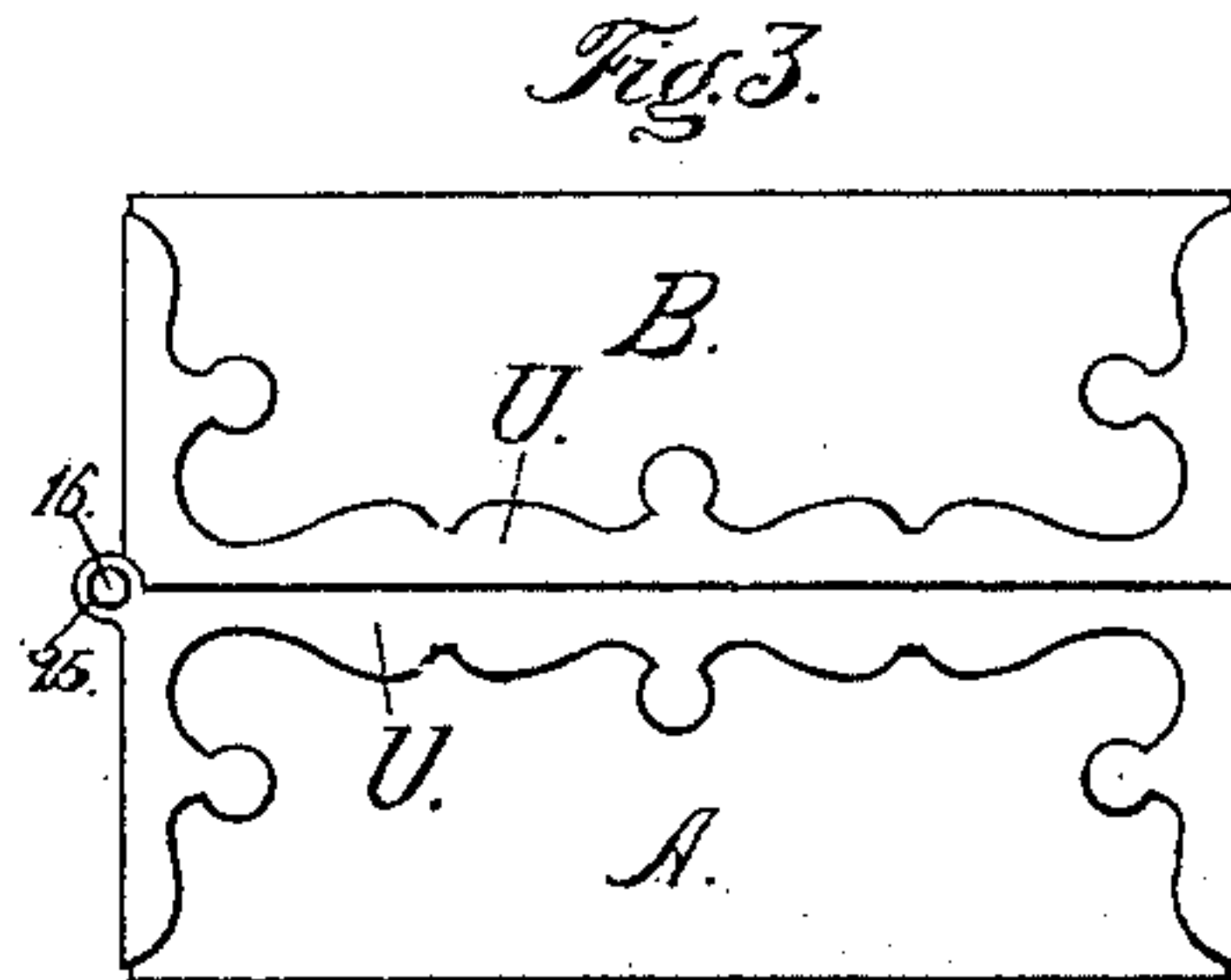
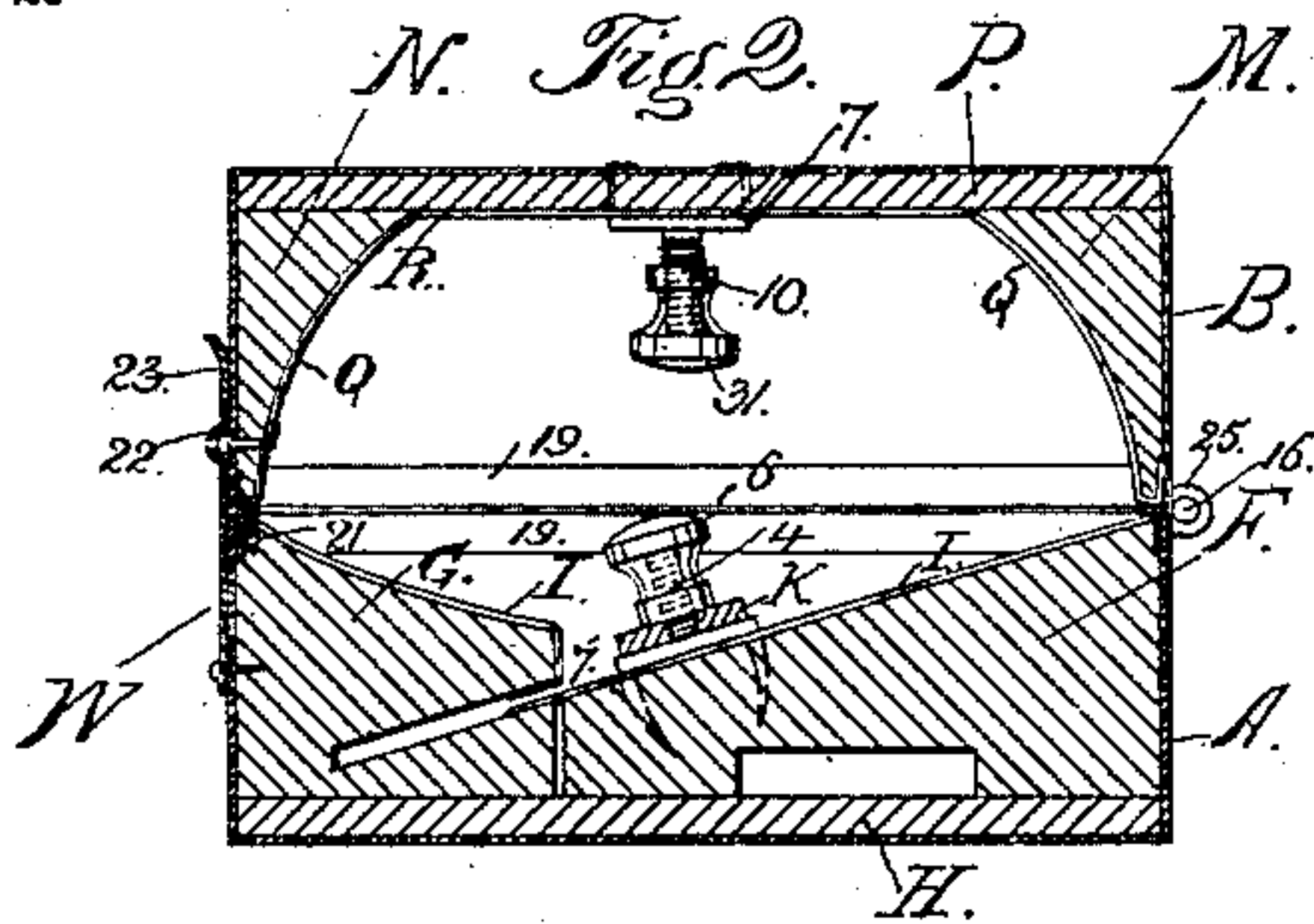
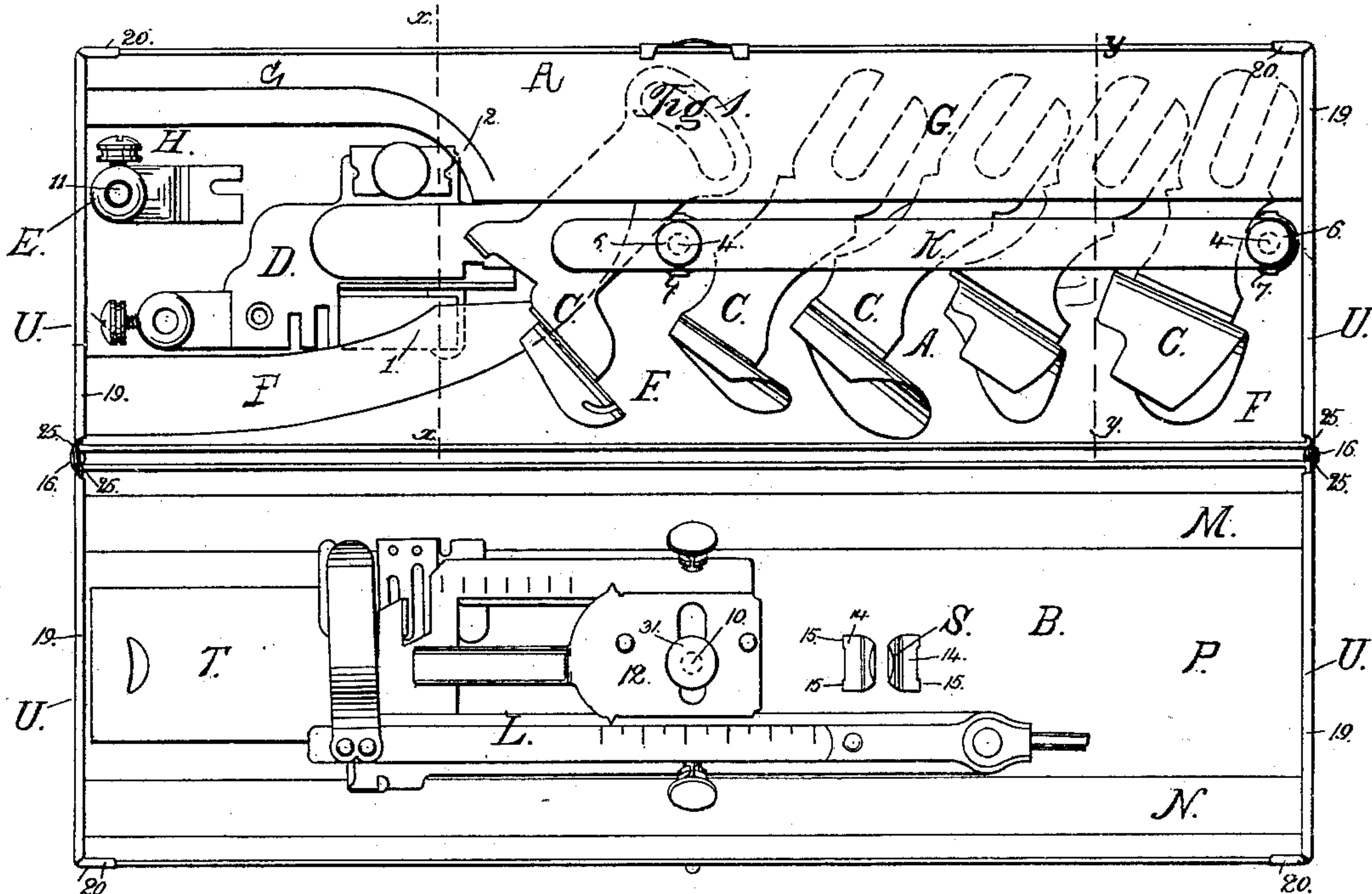
(No Model.)

A. JOHNSTON.

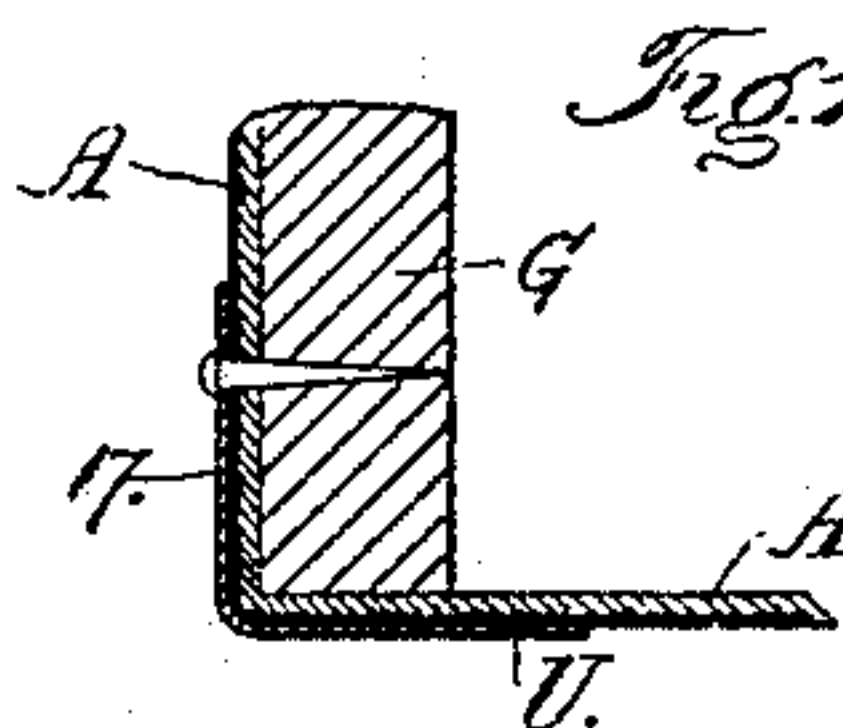
BOX OR CASE FOR SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENTS.

No. 315,039.

Patented Apr. 7, 1885.



Witnesses:
W. Kirkus.
C. J. Hedrick



Inventor:
Allen Johnston by
A. Pollok
his attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALLEN JOHNSTON, OF OTTUMWA, IOWA.

BOX OR CASE FOR SEWING-MACHINE ATTACHMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 315,039, dated April 7, 1885.

Application filed January 17, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALLEN JOHNSTON, of Ottumwa, in the county of Wapello and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Boxes or Cases for Sewing-Machine Attachments and other Articles, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification.

This invention relates to a box or case having compartments or places to receive and retain the several implements which it is to contain, and has more particular reference to such a box or case adapted to hold a set of sewing-machine attachments, consisting of, say, a ruffler, a tuck-marker, and five hemmers, (or four hemmers and a binder.) It will of course be understood that the box may be adapted to receive a greater or less number of attachments, and the invention still be in whole or in part employed.

The old style of box heretofore used for holding sewing-machine attachments had a comparatively deep body which contained all the attachments, being adapted to receive the same by having two pieces of velvet-covered wood fastened in said body, and a shallow lid which was slipped over the mouth of said body, but was otherwise unconnected with the latter. The box was made of paper, the edges were unprotected, and the wooden pieces were fastened to the paper or pasteboard forming the bottom or sides. The improved box or case, having a foundation of paper or pasteboard, is made in two parts of substantially equal depth. Said parts are hinged together and a catch is provided for keeping the box closed. The edges and corners of the box are protected with metal strips. Each part of the box is adapted to receive some of the attachments. The wooden pieces to be covered with velvet are differently shaped from those before used, and they are fastened to a wooden backing, which stiffens and strengthens the top or bottom of the box as it is placed in one or the other. It is not of course new to make boxes for other purposes with two parts of nearly equal depth, nor to provide boxes with catches to hold them closed, nor to protect the corners and edges of paper and other boxes with metal; but in the improved box there is novelty with respect to the interior arrangements. Each end of each part of the box has fastened thereto

a protector of thin sheet metal, which is folded around or bent over the edges, and the edges are made integral with these protectors, a pin to form the pintle passing through overlapping lugs on the two adjacent protectors, which lugs form the leaves of the hinge. The parts of the box are thus hinged together at the ends. The catch is a strip of spring metal having prongs formed integral or in one piece therewith, which prongs are driven into one of the wooden pieces in order to attach the catch to the box, and having also an indentation, recess, or hole to slip over and engage a pin or head on the opposite part of the box.

The general interior arrangement of the box has already been explained. The particular construction of the different parts and the mode of securing the attachments will be hereinafter set forth.

The following is considered the best mode of applying the principle of the invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a plan of the case or box open, with the sewing-machine attachments in place, some of these attachments having parts omitted for clearness; Fig. 2, a central cross-section of the box closed, the attachments being removed; Fig. 3, an end view of the box closed; Figs. 4 and 5, views in cross-section on line x and y , respectively, of the wooden part of the bottom of the box; Fig. 6, a detail view in section, showing the spring-post for holding the tucker in place; Fig. 7, a similar view of the post for holding the presser-foot; Fig. 8, a plan of the catch before the prongs are bent; Fig. 9, a plan of one of the protectors or blanks ready to be applied to the end of the box, and Fig. 10 an enlarged view, in horizontal section, of one corner of the box.

The box, of paper or pasteboard, is formed in two parts, A and B, of equal or approximately equal depth. In the bottom A is secured the wooden support fashioned to retain in place the hemmers or folding-guides C, the ruffler D, and a supplemental presser-foot, E. This support consists of the wooden face-pieces F G, glued or otherwise fastened on the wooden backing H, the support itself being glued or otherwise fastened in the bottom of the box. The face-piece F has a sloping flat top on which the hemmers rest. Its general shape in cross-

section is trapezoidal, as shown in Fig. 2; but at one end (left hand, Fig. 1) it is cut away to form a space for the ruffler, and near the inner end of this space at 1, (see Fig. 4,) it is cut away on the bottom to allow a part of the ruffler to run under, as indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 1. The face-piece G has also a sloping top; but it is preferably slightly concave for sake of appearance or to leave more room for the attachments which are to be placed in the top of the box. The general cross-section is trapezoidal, (except for the concavity mentioned,) and it is cut away at one end to increase the space for the ruffler, and at 2, Fig. 4, is undercut to allow part of the ruffler to project under. Along the edge, adjacent to the face-piece F is a narrow and deep groove, 3, inclined at the same angle as the top of the face-piece F, which groove receives the shanks of the folding-guides C. It is preferred to make this groove in the piece G, although it is evident that the top and bottom of it could be made in separate pieces. The bottom of the groove forms a continuation of the top of the face-piece F. The exposed surfaces are covered with velvet I. Generally, the groove 3 will suffice to hold the hemmers or folding-guides in place. The holding-bar K may, however, be used where greater security is desired. To retain said bar in position, it is placed over screw-pins 4, fastened into the face-piece F, and is held down by the nuts 6, the screw-pins passing through holes in the rod. The screw-pins 4 (and also the screw-pin 10 and pin 11, hereinafter referred to) are attached each to a pronged disk, 7, which is stamped out of sheet metal, and forms a base to the pin, being fastened thereto by upsetting the end of the pin after inserting it through a hole in the center of the disk. The prongs are driven into the wood, and may be clinched. This fastening of the screw-pins in place may be done before or after the different pieces are glued together, and before or after they are fastened in the paper or pasteboard foundation of the box. With regard to the holding-bar K, it will be noticed that the disks 7 raise it the proper distance above the velvet on the face-piece F. The holding-bar K is or may be of spring metal, so as to be capable of yielding slightly when the shanks are pushed in under it. The additional presser-foot E is placed on the pin 11, which is fastened in the backing H. The top B or other part of the box is adapted to receive and support the tuck-marker L. The two face-pieces *m n* of a triangular cross-section, (except that the sloping face is concave, as shown in Fig. 2,) which cross-section is or may be uniform throughout the length of the said face-pieces, are glued or otherwise fastened at each edge of the backing P, leaving a suitable space between for receiving the tuck-marker L. They are covered with velvet, Q, and the backing with a label, R, giving the necessary directions for using the attachments; or the backing could also be covered with vel-

vet. The backing and face pieces are glued or otherwise fastened in the top B of the box. The tuck-marker L is held in place by the screw-pin 10 and nut 31, the screw-pin being fastened to the backing P, and passing through a slot in the plate 12, by which the attachment is secured on the work-plate of the sewing-machine. Instead of securing the tuck-marker in place by a screw-pin, 10, and nut 31, a spring-post, S, fastened to the backing P, may be used for the purpose. It consists of two spring-plates bent outwardly at the top to form a retaining projection or bend 13, and at the bottom bent at right angles to form a base, 14, which is provided with prongs 15, that can be forced into the backing P and clinched.

To place the tuck-marker in position, the attaching-plate 12 is forced over the two plates constituting the spring-post S (which passes through the slot therein) until the attaching-plate has passed over the bends 13, which then spring out and retain it in position. The spring-plates will yield to allow the removal of the attachment. A flat attachment can be placed between the tuck-marker and the backing P, as shown, for the shirring or bed-plate separator T. The two parts A B of the box are hinged together, the hinges being formed by overlapping lugs 25 on the protectors U, of sheet metal, and the pins or pintles 16 passing through said lugs, and having a head upset on each. There is a sheet-metal protector, U, at each end of each part A or B of the box. In shape they are all alike, the blank as it is stamped out being as shown in Fig. 9. The ends 17 and 18 are bent around the edges or corners where the sides and ends of the box meet, (see Fig. 10,) and are then fastened by small tacks. The lips 19 and 20 are bent over the free edges of the sides and ends. (See Figs. 1 and 2.) The catch W has prongs 21, and an indentation, 22, in plate 23. The prongs being bent so as to lie parallel with the body of the catch, the latter is fastened to the body by driving the prongs into the wood of face-piece G and then driving a tack through the body of the catch into the box. The plate 23 projects beyond the free edge of the bottom A, and when the box is closed overlaps the top B and engages the head of the tack 24, fixed therein, the head of the tack entering the indentation 23. The outside of the box is covered with paper, velvet, or other suitable material. It is evident, therefore, that modifications can be made in the details without departing from the spirit of the invention, and that parts of the invention may be used separately. Of course the box could be used with or without modification to hold any articles to which it is or may be suited.

Having now fully described the said invention and the manner of carrying the same into effect, what I claim is—

1. In a box or case, a support to hold a series of attachments having flat shanks, said support being provided with a narrow and

deep groove to receive said shanks, and having a flat bearing-surface to support the attachment outside of the groove, substantially as described.

5 2. The hemmer-support composed of face-pieces, one having an inclined flat top, and the other provided with a narrow and deep groove the bottom of which forms a continuation of said top, substantially as described.

10 3. The support in the lower part or bottom of the box, provided with a groove and bearing outside said groove for retaining the hemmers or folding-guides in place, and a deep space or well to contain the ruffler, substantially as described.

15 4. The support in the upper part or lid of the box, provided with a space to receive a tuck-marker, and also with a retaining post or pin set in the middle of said space perpendicularly to the top of said upper part or lid, and adapted to pass through a slot, for upholding the tuck-marker when the said lid is closed, substantially as described.

20 5. The two-part hinged box having the sup-

port in the lower part provided with a groove, 25 and a bearing outside the groove for retaining the hemmers or folding-guides in place, and with a well or space for the ruffler, and the support in the upper part provided with a space for a tuck-marker and a retaining post 30 or pin for securing it in place, substantially as described.

6. In combination with the support for the hemmers or folding-guides, the bar and the screw pins and nuts for holding the bar in 35 place, so that the shanks of said hemmers or guides can be inserted under the same, substantially as described.

7. A pin provided with a pronged disk for attaching the same to its support, substan- 40 tially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALLEN JOHNSTON.

Witnesses:

GEO. F. HALL,

J. T. HACKWORTH.