### H. T. DAVIS.

QUILTING FRAME FOR SEWING MACHINES.

No. 322,262.

Patented July 14, 1885.

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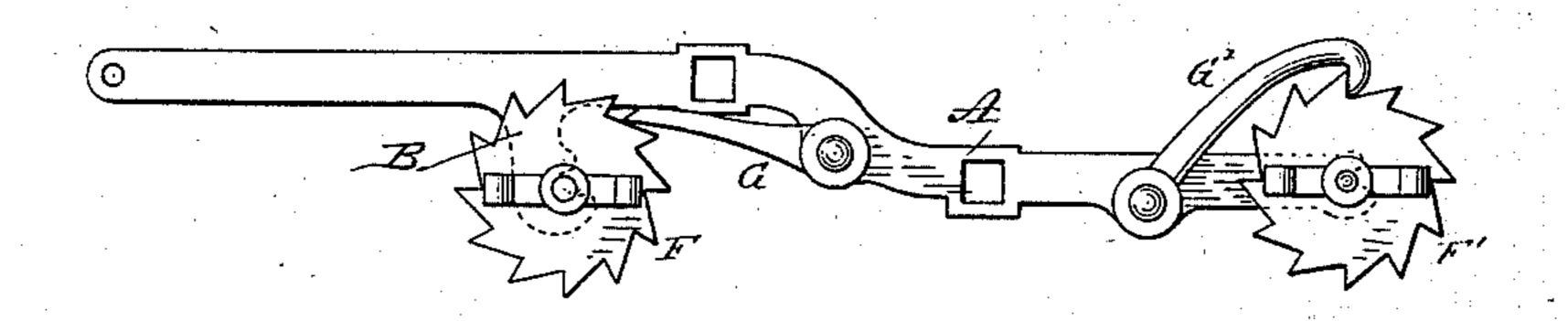
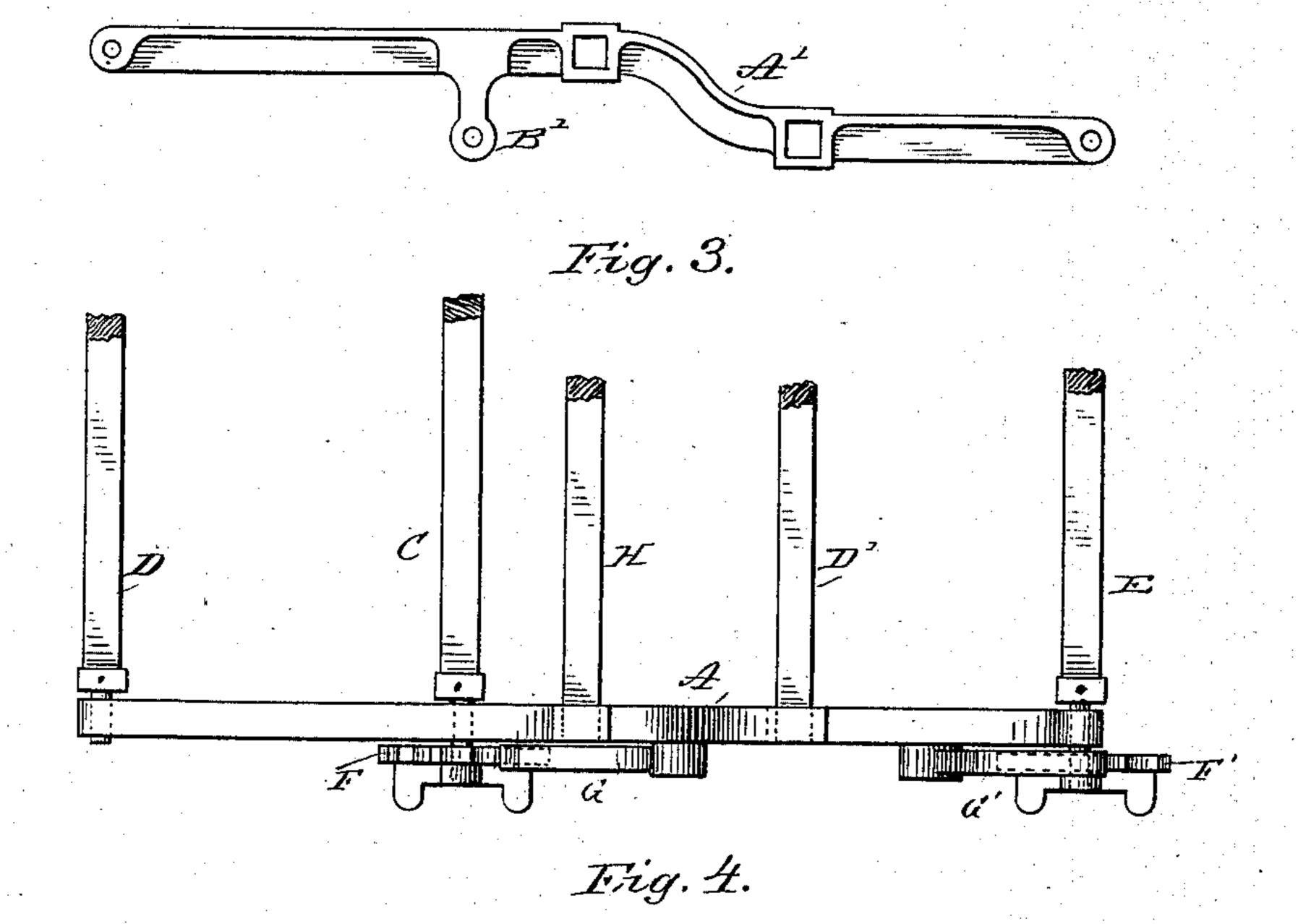
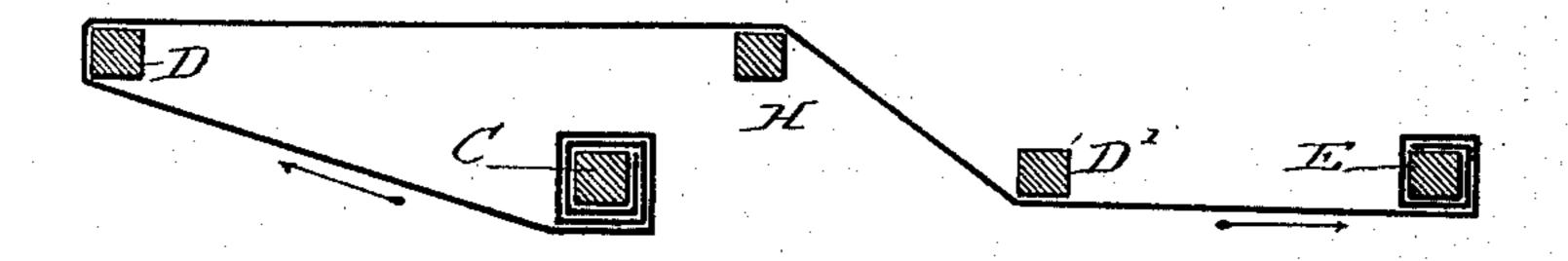


Fig. 2.





WITNESSES: Ernest Abshagen Geold heelock

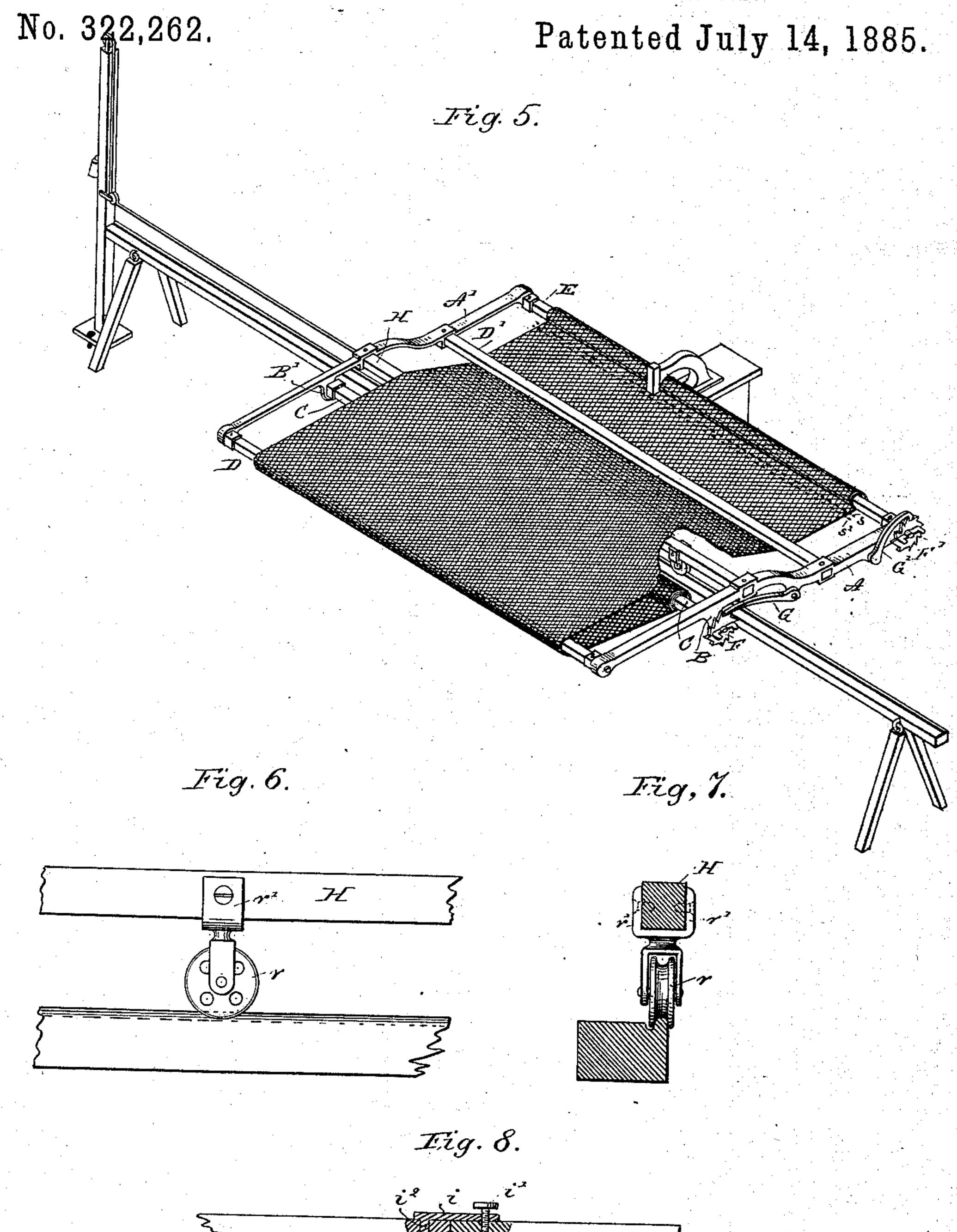
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## QUILTING FRAME FOR SEWING MACHINES.



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# United States Patent Office.

HENRY T. DAVIS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE DAVIS QUILTING FRAME COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

#### QUILTING-FRAME FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 322,262, dated July 14, 1885.

Application filed June 5, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Henry T. Davis, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Quilting-Frames for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to those quilting-frames for sewing-machines which are provided with suitable wheels running on a track mounted on a support, and extending at the side onto the machine-table.

My present improvements consist in certain details of construction, hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents an end elevation of my improved frame, showing the ratchet-wheels and 20 pawls. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the bar on the opposite end of the frame. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a portion of the frame. Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic representation of a section of the frame, showing the method of winding 25 and unwinding the work or quilt, also the direction it takes. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the frame and its supports in use. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the pulley wheel or roller and the track-bar on which it travels. 30 Fig. 7 is an end elevation of the same, showing the track-bars in cross-section. Fig. 8 is a detail view.

A A' are the end bars, formed of metal. B
B' are lugs or projections extending downswardly from these end bars, providing journal-boxes for the spindles or journals of the
winding-bar C to rotate in. D D' are tensionbars over which the quilt travels, and which
serve to straighten it as it passes over the
machine-table. E is the other winding-bar,
placed at the inner side of the frame, as shown.

For the more convenient manipulation of the parts, I form on the lug B'a simple socket, which is adapted to receive the spindle or journal of one end of the winding-bar C. By placing these pawls in such positions that they will engage with their respective ratchet-wheels in a direction opposite to the openings into which the journals of the winding-bars are inserted they will tend to force and hold

said journals to their seats, the security with which they are so held being increased by an increase in the tension of the quilt.

F and F' are ratchet-wheels secured to the ends of the respective winding-bars C and E, 55 and G and G' are pawls for engaging with said ratchet-wheels for controlling the motion of the said winding-bars. The lug B is provided with a slot opening rearwardly, or in a direction opposite to that in which the strain of 60 the quilt falls, so that said strain will tend to retain the journal of the winding-shaft in its seat. This construction, while affording fairly good protection against the displacement of the journal, (which protection is increased by 65 the use of a pawl, to be hereinafter described,) also affords facility for readily removing and replacing the winding-bar whenever it may be found necessary.

H is a bar placed laterally of the frame, and 70 to which is attached the pulley wheels or rollers r. These rollers are provided with upwardly-extending flanges or clamps r', which embrace the bar H, and to which they are securely attached by means of screws. This 75 form of construction I have found proves of great utility. The side view in Fig. 6 and the end view in Fig. 7 fully illustrate the device.

For the purpose of feeding the whole width 80 of the quilt to the needle without shifting either the frame or the machine, I provide the supplementary strips s s', one being secured to the winding-bar C and the other to the winding-bar E. In the case of the former the 25 width is about one yard, more or less; in the latter, about one-third of a yard. These supplementary strips may be made of canvas or sheeting, or any other cheap material strong enough to answer the purpose. In Fig. 5 is 90 indicated in dotted lines the extent to which these strips may reach. When adjusting the quilt on the frame previous to stitching, the ends of the strips are temporarily secured to the quilt, which permits the whole width of 95 the quilt to pass back and forth under the needle.

The track I, on which the rollers of the frame travel, is constructed of two parts, as shown in Fig. 8 of the drawings. This ar- roo

rangement enables the operator to more easily adjust the track on the sewing-machine table. The section I' is provided with a clamping-piece, i, having a lug, i², which fits into an opening in I'. A screw, i', binds the two pieces together when the clamp is properly placed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new therein, and desire to secure by

10 Letters Patent, is—

1. In a quilting-frame, the combination, with the end bars, A A', of the winding-bar E, the depression-bar D', under which the quilt passes, the tension-bar D, journaled in the extremities of the bars A A', and the

winding bar C, journaled at an intermediate point in the bars A A', as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a quilting-frame, the combination of the end bars, A A', the winding-bar E, and 20 the tension-bar D, mounted in the respective extremities of said bars A A', the lugs B B', projecting downward from said bars A A' at an intermediate point, and the winding-bar C, journaled therein, as and for the purpose 25 set forth.

HENRY T. DAVIS.

Witnesses:

KELLY GIRVIN, H. LAMB.