(No Model.)

A. F. GERALD.

SEWING MACHINE CABINET.

No. 322,279. Patented July 14, 1885.

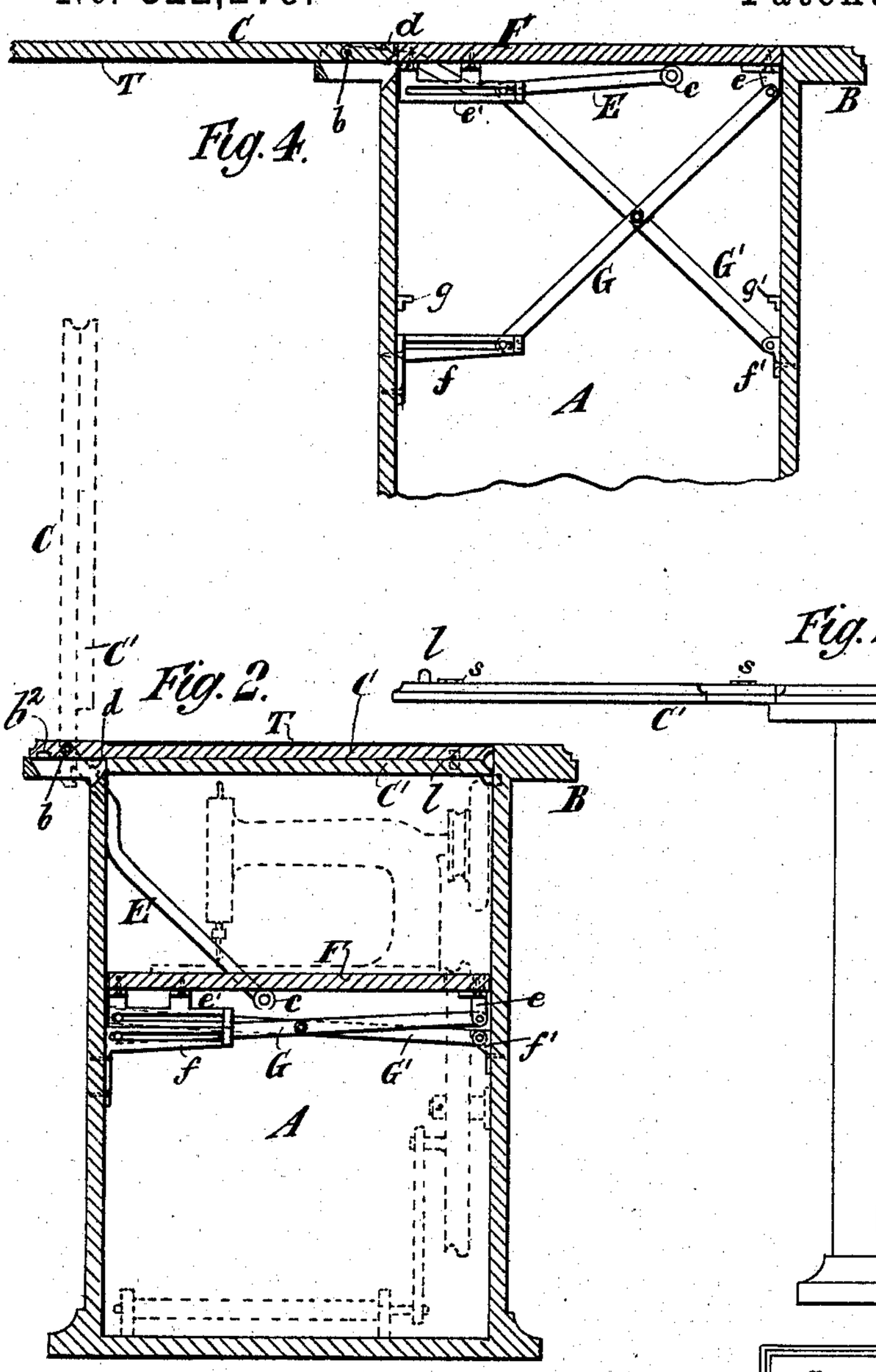

Fig. 4.

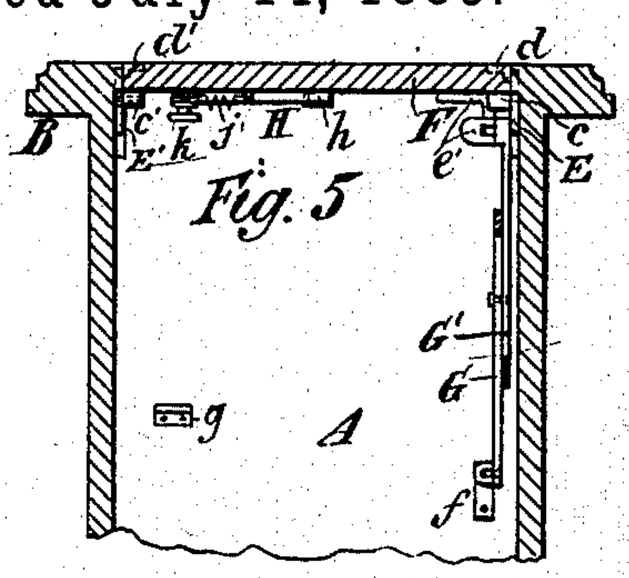

Fig. 5

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1

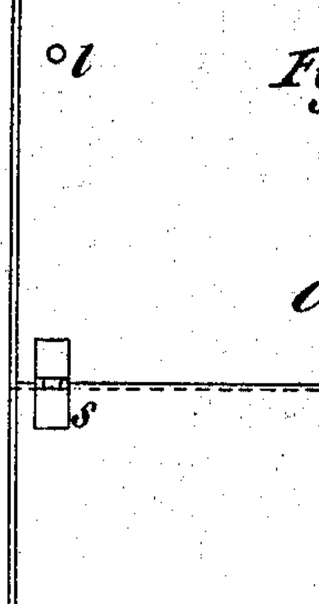

Fig. 6

Fig. 7.

Fig. 3.

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AMOS F. GERALD, OF FAIRFIELD, MAINE.

SEWING-MACHINE CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 322,279, dated July 14, 1885.

Application filed March 7, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMOS F. GERALD, of Fairfield, county of Somerset, and State of Maine, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Sewing-Machine Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a cabinet-stand which is adapted for supporting a machine or other article in an elevated position or in a lowered position, in which it may be concealed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a front elevation of my improvement, showing the cabinet open. Fig. 2 is a vertical section thereof. Fig. 3 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 4 is a sectional view thereof, showing the lower part of the stand broken away and the parts in a different position from that which they occupy in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation taken on the lines *y y*, Fig. 3, and showing the lower part of the case broken away, and Figs. 6 and 7 are views of a portion thereof detached.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A is the case or body of the cabinet. Said case may be made of wood of any desired kind, and, as shown, is provided on its front side with a door hinged at one vertical edge, and having on it panels and handles to simulate drawers. The top B of the case may project beyond the body, and comprises a movable section, F, which is externally of about the same size as the interior of the body of the case, and is capable of being raised and lowered therein.

E E′ are levers, the outer ends of which are secured to a rod, *b*, which is supported at *a a′* to a fixed portion of the top B. The said rod forms the fulcrum of the levers. The inner ends of the levers have upon them friction-rollers *c c′*, arranged at right angles therewith and passing beneath the movable section F of the top. By raising the said levers the section F may be elevated, and by lowering said levers the section F may be allowed to descend to its normal position. The said section is adapted to move freely up and down within said case A. Beneath the said section F is a pair of crossed levers, G G′, which, when said table is raised by the levers E E′, are adapted to keep the said section approximately horizontal. The said levers G G′ are pivoted together at or near the middle of their length. The upper end of the lever G is pivoted to a bracket, *e*, which is secured to the under side of the section F by screws or otherwise. The lower end of said lever G is pivotally connected to a horizontally-slotted bracket, *f*, attached to the case A. As shown, said connection consists of a pin on the lever G, which enters the slot in the said bracket, and is adapted to be moved freely therein. The lever G′, at the upper end, is pivotally connected to a horizontally-slotted bracket, *e′*, in a manner similar to that just described. Said bracket *e′* is attached to the under side of the movable section F. Said lever, at its lower end, is pivoted to a bracket, *f′*, secured to the case A. Said pair of levers G G′ is preferably arranged at the rear side of said case A. As the section F is raised and lowered the ends of the levers, which are supported in the brackets *e′ f*, travel horizontally in the slots of said brackets. When the section F has reached its lowest point within the case, it is supported upon brackets *g g′*, attached to the case. Strain is thereby removed from the levers E E′.

C is a leaf supported on the rod *b* in such manner that it may be extended outward (as shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 4) flush with the top of the cabinet, when the section F is raised to its highest position, and that it may be swung over the interior of the case A when the section F is lowered. This leaf has recesses b^2 near the end which is supported on the rod *b*, which may operate in conjunction with lugs *d d′*, extending laterally from the levers E E′, when the leaf C is raised from over the interior of the case A and thrown backward into the position shown in dotted outline in Fig. 6. Said recesses *b′* on the leaf C then come in contact with the lugs *d d′* on the levers E E′. In the continued movement of the leaf beyond this position it acts as a lever, operating upon the rod *b* as a fulcrum, and serves to raise the levers E E′, so that they will elevate the section F. When the section F is elevated to its highest position, the leaf C will be in the same horizontal plane

with it. As the section F is raised the levers G G′, which are secured at one of their ends thereto, follow it in its course and maintain it approximately horizontal; or, in other words, prevent the said section from being tilted to one side.

When the section F reaches its highest point of elevation, and it is desired to secure it in such position, I have shown for accomplishing this purpose two levers, H H′, arranged upon the under side of said section near the front of the case. Said levers are preferably bent at approximately right angles in such manner that the longer arms thereof extend in a direction approximately parallel with the length of the case, and the shorter arms thereof extend in a direction approximately parallel with the width of the case. Said levers are fulcrumed upon the pins *i i′*, extending downwardly from the under side of the section F, near the corners thereof, which are near the front of the case. The shorter arms of said levers have upon their free ends lugs *h h′*, which are adapted to fit within recesses in the end pieces of the case A. In order to operate the said levers in one direction I have provided a spring, *j*, which is secured at one end to the section F and at the other to one of said levers. The action of the said spring is to force the lugs *h h′* into the recesses just described in the case A. In order to operate said levers in the opposite direction I show a button, *k*, having a pivotal connection with the levers H H′, near the free ends of their longer arms, previously described. The shank on said button passes loosely through slots in the said levers, thereby connecting said levers together. A nut having a screw-threaded connection with the shank on the said button secures said button in its place. By moving the button toward the front of the case the levers H H′ are caused to rock on the pins *i i′* in such manner as to disengage the lugs *h h′* from the recesses. The section F may then descend to its normal position.

I have shown a sewing-machine arranged in dotted outline within the cabinet in Fig. 2, and the same is shown in another position in Fig. 1. Suitable mechanism is also shown for operating said machine, also in dotted outline. As shown, the section F is provided with a hole, through which a belt may pass from the said driving mechanism to the said machine. Said mechanism may be varied, if necessary, to suit other uses to which the cabinet may be put. I may arrange in said cabinet a type-writer or other instrument, or the same may be used, when closed, as a table or writing-desk. The side of the leaf C which is uppermost when the leaf is swung over the interior of the cabinet may be covered with a piece of cloth, T, except at a portion near the fulcrum, which is of a width equal to the width of a fixed portion of the top B, so that the top of the leaf when the same is swung over the top of the case will look like an ordinary table-top.

I have shown an auxiliary leaf, C′, connected by hinges *s* to one of the longitudinal edges of the leaf C, so that when the leaf C is extended outward this auxiliary leaf C′ may be swung out into the same plane.

I have shown the leaf C as provided with a pin, *l*, and a recess, *l′*, in the auxiliary leaf C′, which, when the auxiliary leaf is swung over the leaf C, may engage with the pin *l* by friction and secure the leaf in position. The auxiliary leaf will be held against the leaf C when the latter is swung into position over the case and while it is maintained in this position.

The cabinet may be made highly ornamental, and when completed forms a pleasing and tasty article of furniture.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a cabinet-stand, the combination, with a vertically-movable top section, of levers fulcrumed near one of their ends to a fixed portion of the cabinet-stand and having their other ends extending beneath said top section, lugs or projections on said levers near the ends at which they are fulcrumed, and a movable leaf pivotally connected near one end to the stand near the point where said levers are fulcrumed, substantially as described, whereby when said leaf is raised from over the cabinet-stand and folded backwardly it will engage with said levers and form a compound lever.

2. In a cabinet-stand, the combination of the movable top section, F, the levers E E′, having lugs *d d′*, and the leaf C, having the recesses b^2, for engaging with said lugs, substantially as specified.

3. In a cabinet-stand, the combination, with a vertically-movable top section, of levers fulcrumed near one of their ends to a fixed portion of the cabinet-stand and having their other ends extending beneath said top section, lugs or projections on said levers near the points at which they are fulcrumed, a movable leaf pivotally connected near one end to the stand near the point where said levers are fulcrumed, brackets on the vertically-movable top section, slotted brackets on the case below said top section, and crossed levers arranged beneath said top section and having a connection with said brackets, substantially as specified.

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