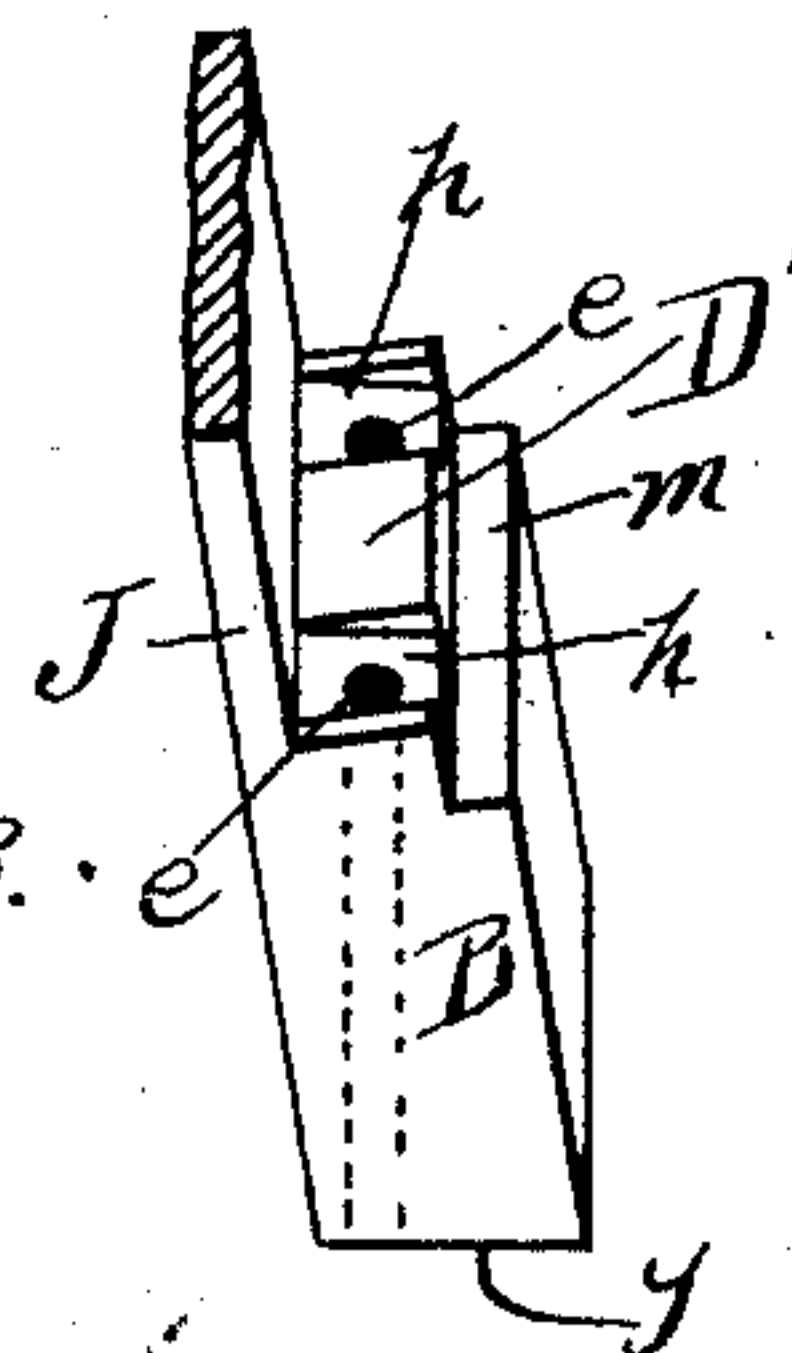
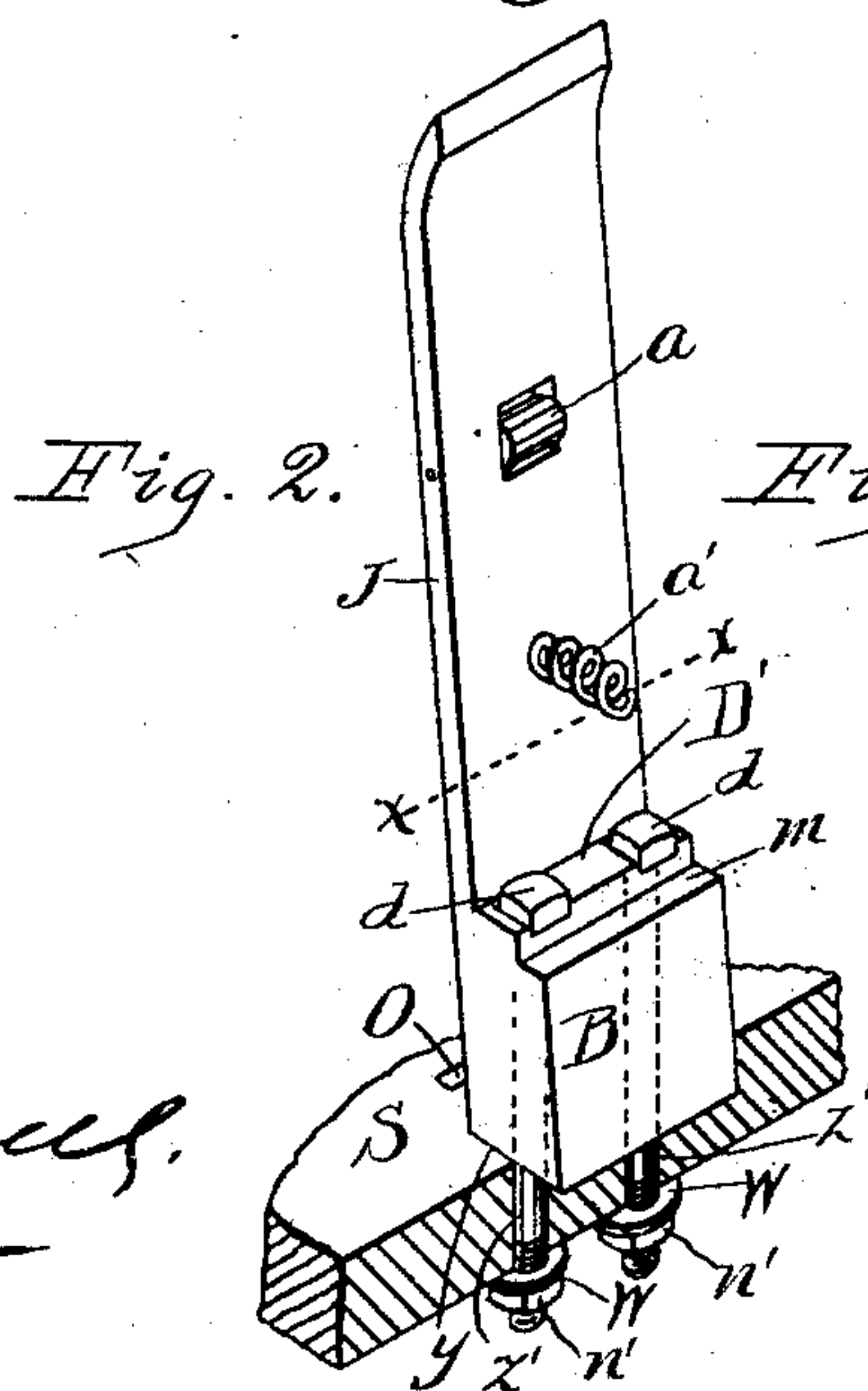
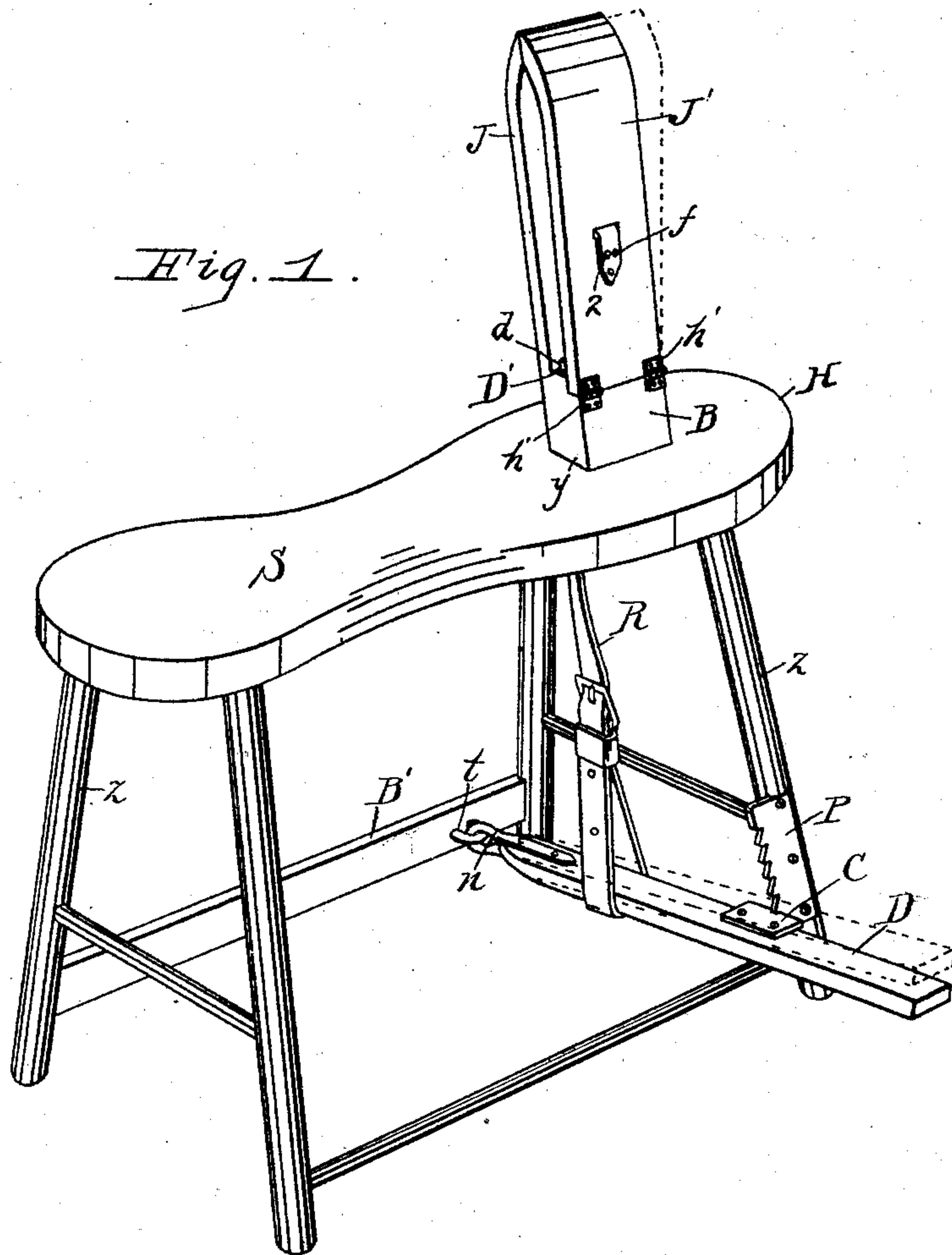


(No Model.)

E. JONES.  
STITCHING HORSE.

No. 371,198.

Patented Oct. 11, 1887.



ATTEST.  
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*att'y*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD JONES, OF FLINT, MICHIGAN.

## STITCHING-HORSE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 371,198, dated October 11, 1887.

Application filed April 16, 1887. Serial No. 235,009. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Flint, in the county of Genesee and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Harness - Makers' Sewing-Horses; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My improvement in a harness maker's sewing-horse relates to the manner of attaching or coupling the clamp or jaws to the horse or support, and in the coupling connecting the tread-lever to said horse or fixed bar. The clamp is designed to be attached to the body of an ordinary sewing-horse, or it may be attached to an ordinary work-bench.

My invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective of a device containing my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective of the fixed or stationary jaw, showing the manner of bolting it to the horse or support. Fig. 3 is an edge view of the jaw shown in Fig. 2, taken below the dotted line *x x* in said figure.

In the drawings, H represents the horse or stool, Z the legs, and S the body; P, a notched plate attached to one of the legs, and D a tread-lever, all of which are in common use.

The clamping-jaw consists of two parts, J J'. The lower end of the jaw J is cut diagonally at Y, so that when placed on the body of the horse or support said jaw will stand on an incline, as shown in the various views. The body B is provided with two shoulders, D' m. In the shoulder or ledge D' are two recesses, h, which receive the heads d of the bolts Z', as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Said bolts pass through the holes e e, formed in the base of said jaw. Said holes pass through the base vertically when said jaw is placed in its normal inclined position, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2.

To attach the jaw firmly to the body S of the horse or support I pass the bolts Z' Z' through two holes in the body registering with the holes in said jaw, and place the metal washers W over the projecting ends of the bolts, and by tightening the nuts n' n', as shown in Fig. 2, the beveled end of the jaw is firmly bound to the upper face of the body S, thus holding the jaw in an inclined position.

J' is a hinged jaw. Its lower end meets the shoulder m of the jaw J, at which point I attach the hinges h' h', as shown in Fig. 1.

a' is the common spring used to throw the hinged jaw from the fixed jaw, and a is a roller fixed in the stationary jaw. R is a cord or strap, one end of which is attached to the tread-lever D and passes through the hole O in the body of the horse, then through the stationary jaw, over the roller a, and through the hinged jaw, and has its other end, f, secured to the jaw J' by means of nails or screws 2. (See Fig. 1.)

The lower end of the lever D, I provide with a hasp or loop-iron, n, and couple it to the fixed bar B' by means of the staple t, which passes through the loop-iron and is firmly driven into the bar B'. (See Fig. 1.)

The operations are as follows: To throw the jaw J' toward the jaw J, so as to clamp and hold firmly material between them, the operator places his foot on the free end of the lever D, throwing it down, as shown in Fig. 1, then swinging the lever D toward the toothed plate P, causing the plate C to engage therewith, when the jaws will remain clamped. To release the jaws the lever D is slightly depressed. Then by releasing the foot-pressure the jaw J' will swing back by pressure of the spring a' to the dotted position shown in Fig. 1.

It has been the common practice to attach the fixed jaw to the horse by means of wedges passing through a tenon formed on the lower end of the stationary jaw; but such fastening soon works loose by the constant jerking of the operator in pulling the stitching-threads. This is overcome by the construction of the parts as herein specified.

Having thus fully set forth my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a device for the purposes specified, the



combination of the horse, the jaw J, having the beveled end Y and shoulders D' and m, the bolts passing through the base of said jaw and the body of the horse, the nuts n', the jaw J', hinged to the opposite jaw, as specified, and devices for operating the hinged jaw, as and for the purposes specified.

2. In combination with the body S, the jaw J, the bolts Z' Z', passing through the base of said jaw and the body of the horse, the washers and nuts, the jaw J', hinged to the fixed jaw, the bar B', made fast to the legs of the

horse, the lever D, the yoke and staple coupling said lever to the bar B', and strap having one end attached to the lever and the other end to the hinged jaw, as and for the purposes specified.

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

EDWARD JONES.

Witnesses:

J. H. TOWNSEND,

GEORGE COTHARIN.