

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. A. DEARBORN.
SEWING MACHINE STAND.

No. 413,650.

Patented Oct. 29, 1889.

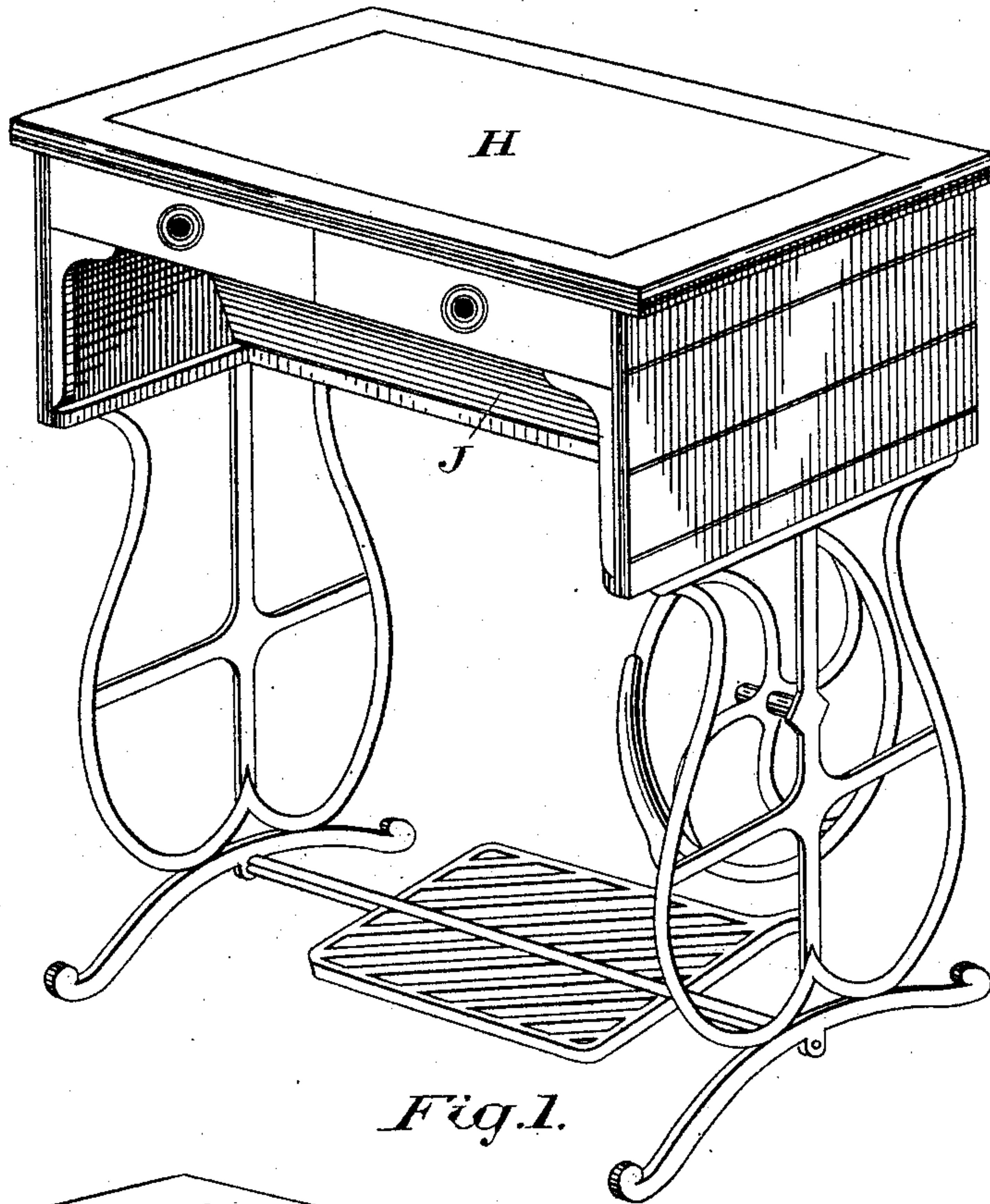


Fig. 1.

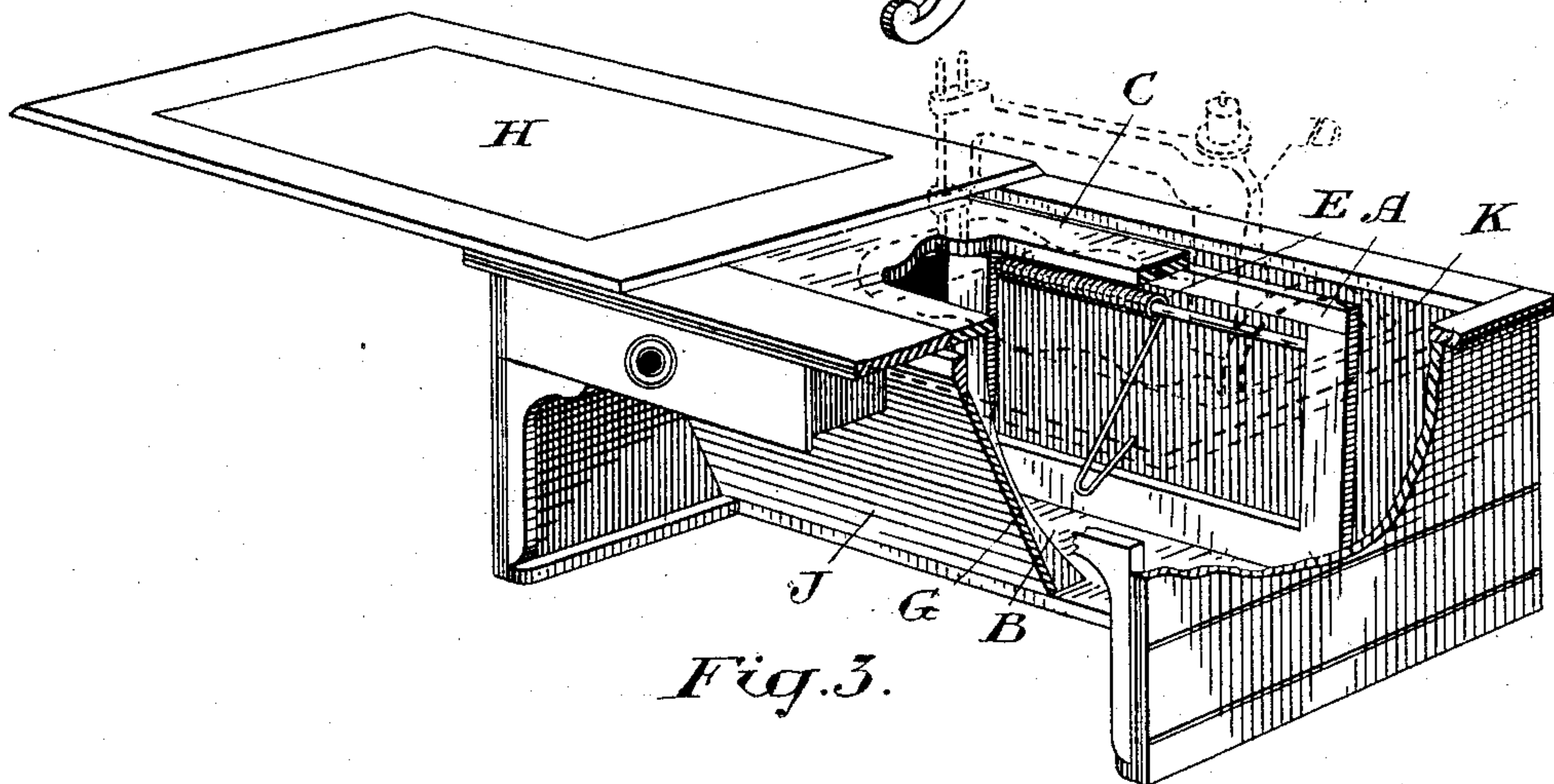


Fig. 3.

Witnesses.

J. Edw. Mayhew
W. G. McMillan

Inventor.

Chas. A. Dearborn
By Donald C. Ridout
att

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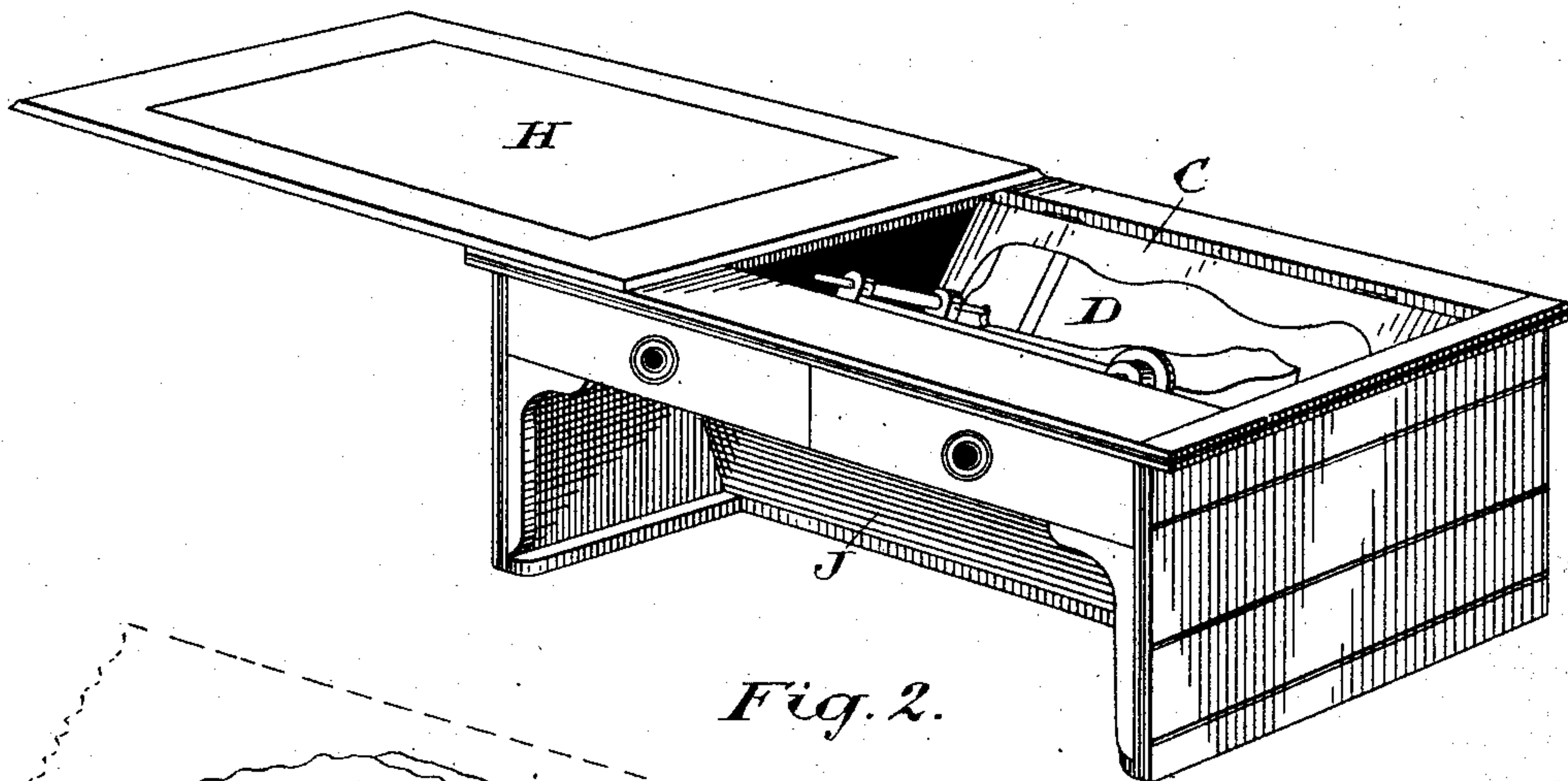


Fig. 2.

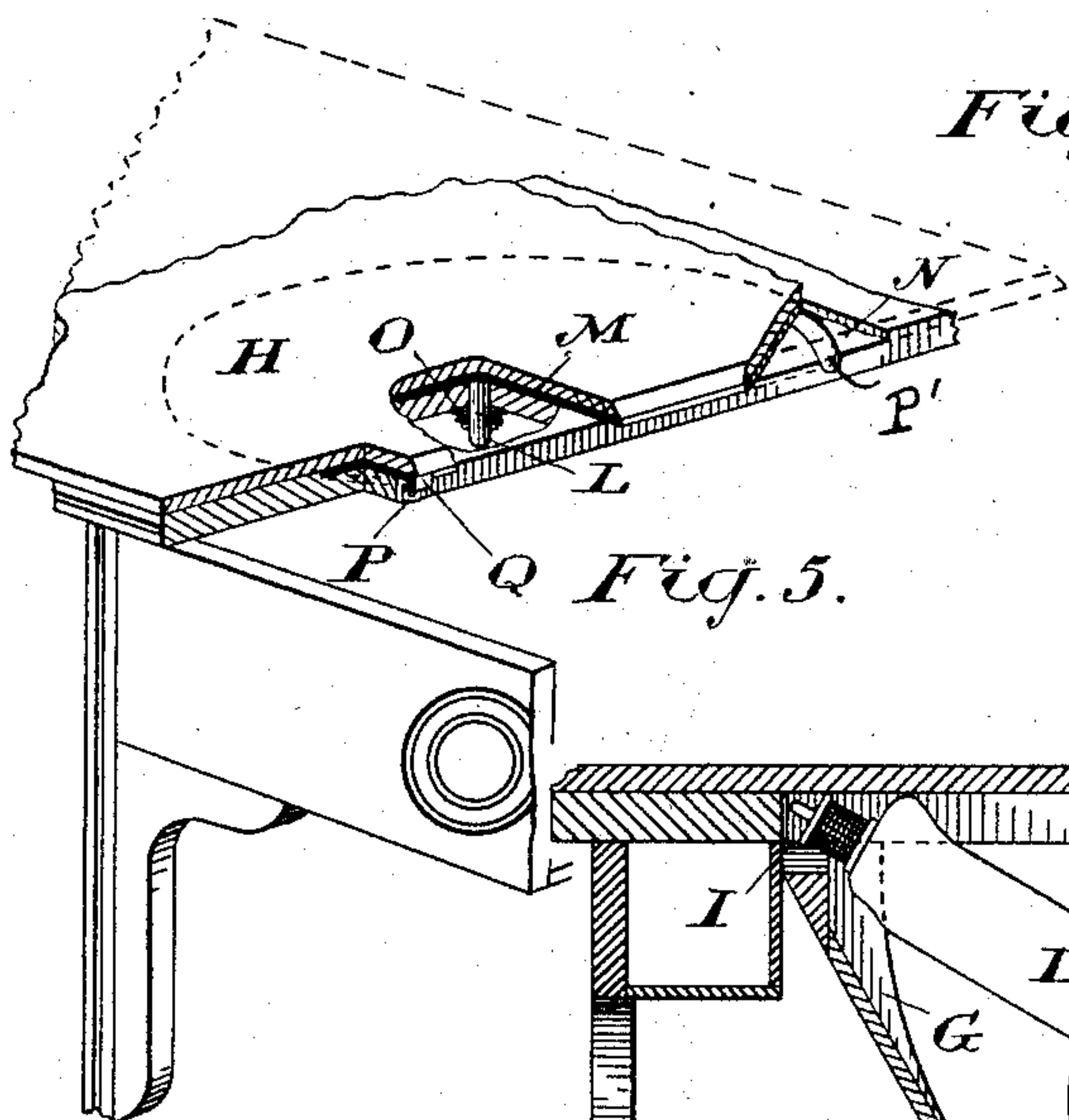


Fig. 5.

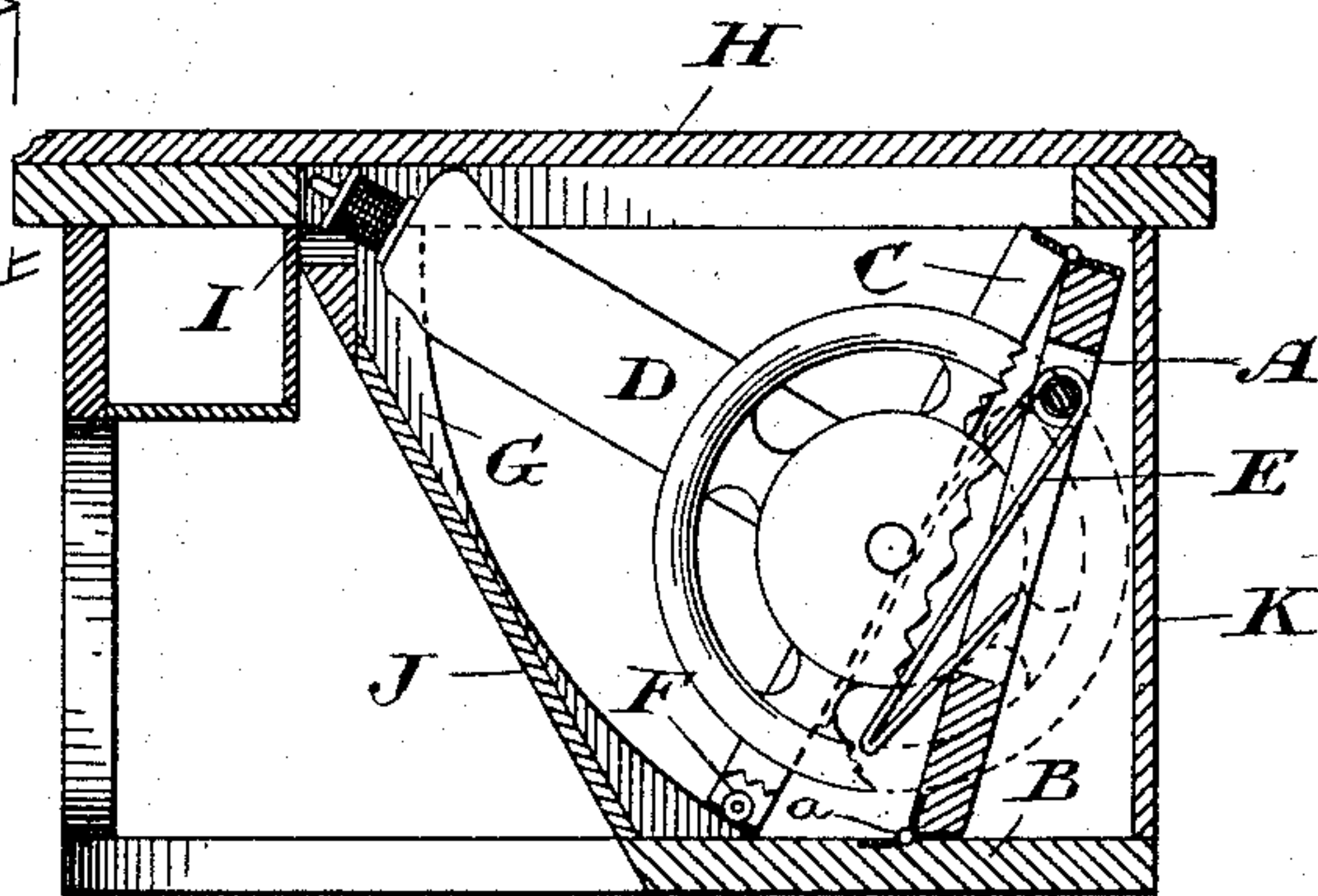


Fig. 4.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. DEARBORN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SEWING-MACHINE STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 413,650, dated October 29, 1889.

Application filed December 1, 1888. Serial No. 292,390. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES ALMY DEARBORN, mechanical engineer, of the city, county, and State of New York, one of the United States of America, have invented a certain new and Improved Sewing-Machine Stand, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to design a combined sewing-machine stand and writing-table, in which the machine when not required for use may be lowered below the top surface of the stand without encroaching upon the space necessary for the knees of the operator of the machine or user of the table; and it consists, essentially, of a platform arranged to support the sewing-machine and hinged to a swinging frame pivotally connected to the stand below its top, the said platform being placed in the opening formed in the top of the stand and arranged to fold below it, so as to carry the machine attached to the platform underneath the upper surface of the stand, where it is covered by a top pivoted on the stand and arranged so that it may be swung over the opening when the machine has been folded below, the whole being arranged in detail substantially in the manner hereinafter more particularly explained.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine folded below the table and the top closed. Fig. 2 is a perspective view with the machine folded below the table and the top open. Fig. 3 is a perspective view, partially in section, showing the swinging platform set to carry the sewing-machine when in its proper position for use. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation with the machine folded below the table. Fig. 5 is a perspective sectional view showing the connection between the pivoted top and stand.

In the drawings, A represents a swinging frame hinged at *a* to the bottom B. On the upper end of the frame A, I hinge the platform C, to which the sewing-machine D is hinged or otherwise secured, the said platform being narrower than the opening in the stand.

E is a spring connected to the frame A and arranged to act against the platform C, so as to counterbalance in a measure the weight of the sewing-machine D.

F is a roller journaled on the outer edge

of the platform C and designed to run on the track G when the machine is lowered into the position indicated in Figs. 2 and 4. When the top H is thrown back into the position shown in Fig. 2, the operator has merely to seize the machine and pull it upwardly. The action of the spring against the platform C and of the roller F on the track G greatly facilitates the action and makes the raising of the machine an extremely easy matter. The moment that the platform C is raised into a horizontal position the said platform will naturally slide forward, and its front edge will slip over and rest upon the ledge I.

In order to lower the machine, the operator has merely to push the machine back until the platform C is clear of the ledge I, when the weight of the machine will carry it down, and the action of the roller F against the slanting curved track G pushes the swinging frame A backwardly into the position indicated in Fig. 4. This swinging forward and backward movement of the frame A permits the machine to be drawn forward close to the operator when it is set for use, and when dropped below the table the roller F, acting on the slanting curved track G, causes the frame A to tilt back and carry the machine away from the front of the table, so as to leave as much space as possible for the knees of the party sitting at the table.

In order to protect the machine from dust when set below the table, I place a slanting board J, extending from the front edge of the bottom B to the ledge I, and a vertical back board K, the slanting board J being designed to take up no more room than is necessary to properly contain the sewing-machine, so that the full space obtainable is secured for the knees of the operator using the sewing-machine or the party occupying the table. The top H, which is arranged to act as an extension-table when the machine is in use and as a writing or ordinary table when it is swung over the machine, when set below the table, is connected to the frame by a strong center pin L, rigidly secured to the semicircular plate M, which is fastened upon the bottom of the top H. The pin L is situated a little distance from the edge of the top H and is inserted into a hole made in the top plate N, and is held in position by a spring-washer O

and pin. P' is a groove in the top plate N to receive the lug when the plate is swung around. A lug P is formed upon or attached to the plate N and is designed to engage, 5 when the top H is swung around in the position shown in Fig. 2, with a small bracket Q, attached to the top plate N. This bracket prevents the top H swinging around too far, and it also stays the top so as to prevent its unsupported end from sagging. The manner in 10 which the top overlaps the stand also tends to strengthen the support.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A swinging frame hinged or pivoted at 15 its lower end to the bottom B at a point below an opening in the top of a stand, in combination with a platform hinged to the swinging frame and designed to support a sewing-machine, substantially as and for the purpose 20 specified.

2. A swinging frame hinged or pivoted at a point below an opening in the top of a stand, a platform hinged or pivoted to the 25 swinging frame and designed to support the sewing-machine, in combination with a spring designed to act against the platform to partially counterbalance the weight of the sewing-machine, substantially as and for the purpose 30 specified.

3. A swinging frame hinged or pivoted at 35 a point below an opening in the top of a stand, a platform hinged to the swinging frame and designed to support the sewing-machine, a roller journaled on the front edge of the platform, in combination with a slanting curved track for the roller, and a ledge to

support the platform in a horizontal position, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. A swinging frame hinged or pivoted at 40 a point below an opening in the top of a stand, a platform hinged or pivoted to the swinging frame and designed to support the sewing-machine, a roller journaled on the front edge of the platform, in combination 45 with a spring designed to act against the platform to partially counterbalance the weight of the sewing-machine, a slanting track for the roller, and a ledge to support the platform in a horizontal position, substantially as and 50 for the purpose specified.

5. A swinging frame hinged or pivoted at a point below an opening in the top of a stand, a platform hinged or pivoted to the 55 swinging frame and designed to support the sewing-machine, in combination with a top pivoted so as to overlap the top of the stand when its major portion is thrown clear of the stand, and to swing over to cover the opening 60 in the top of the stand to form the stand into an ordinary table.

6. The plate M, having a center pin L secured to it and fastened to the bottom of the top H, a lug P, fixed to the plate M and designed to fit below the bracket Q, which is attached 65 to the top plate N, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Toronto, November 22, 1888.

CHARLES A. DEARBORN.

In presence of—

CHARLES C. BALDWIN,
CHAS. H. RICHES.