(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

N. A. HULL.

DRAWER FOR SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENTS.

No. 444,151. Patented Jan. 6, 1891.

Fig. 1.

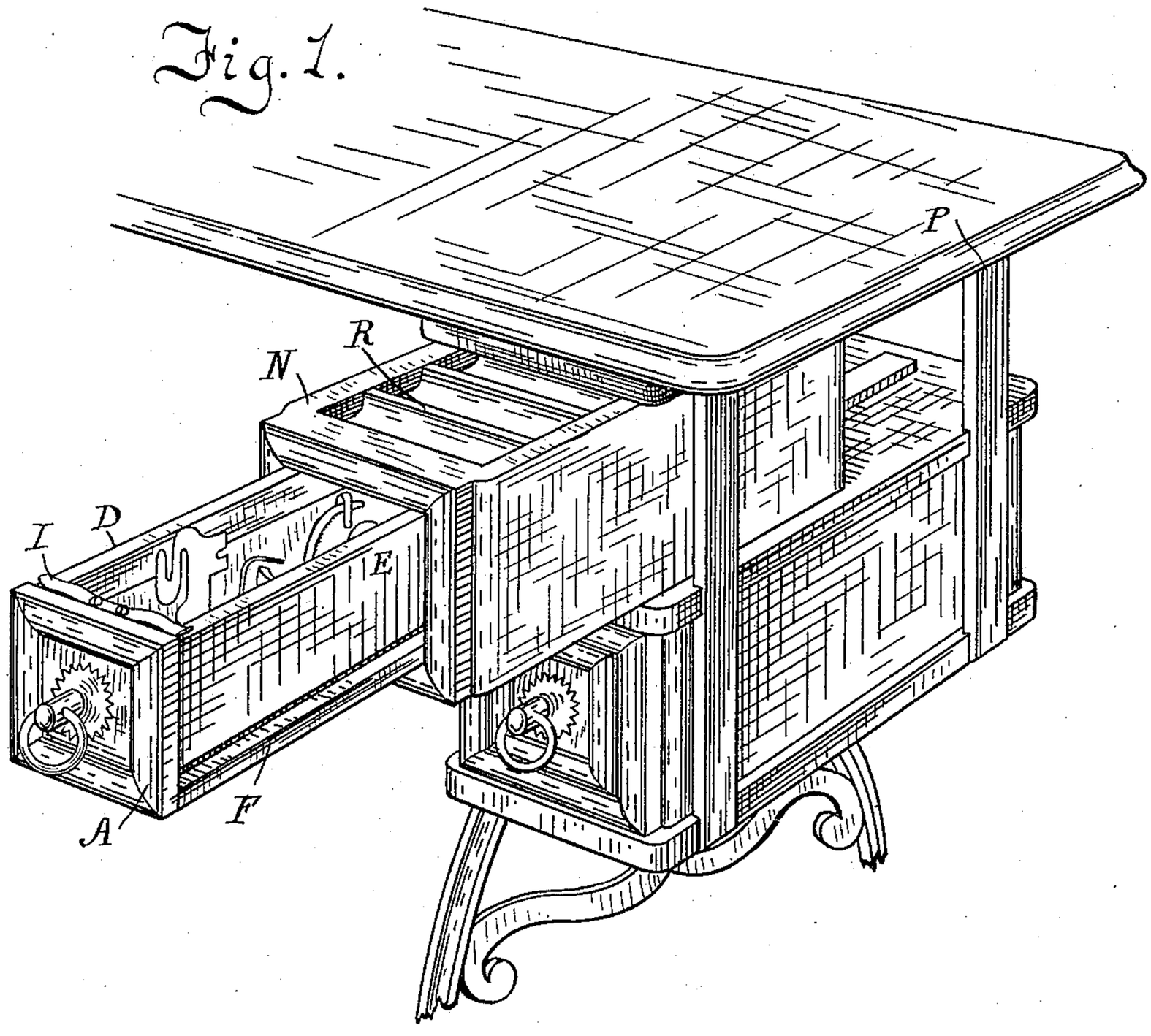
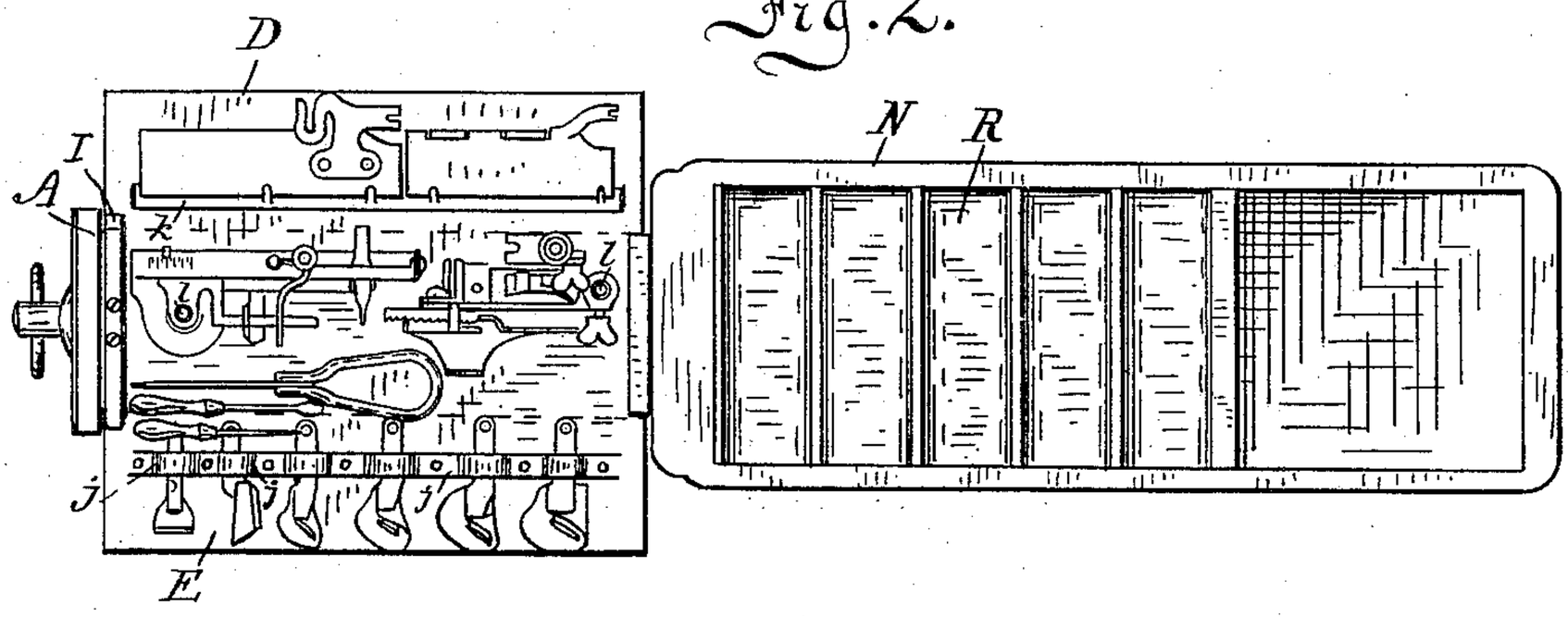


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
Chas. N. Leonard.
C. M. Hood.

Inventor:
Nicholas A. Hull
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H. P. Hood.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2

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Fig. 4.

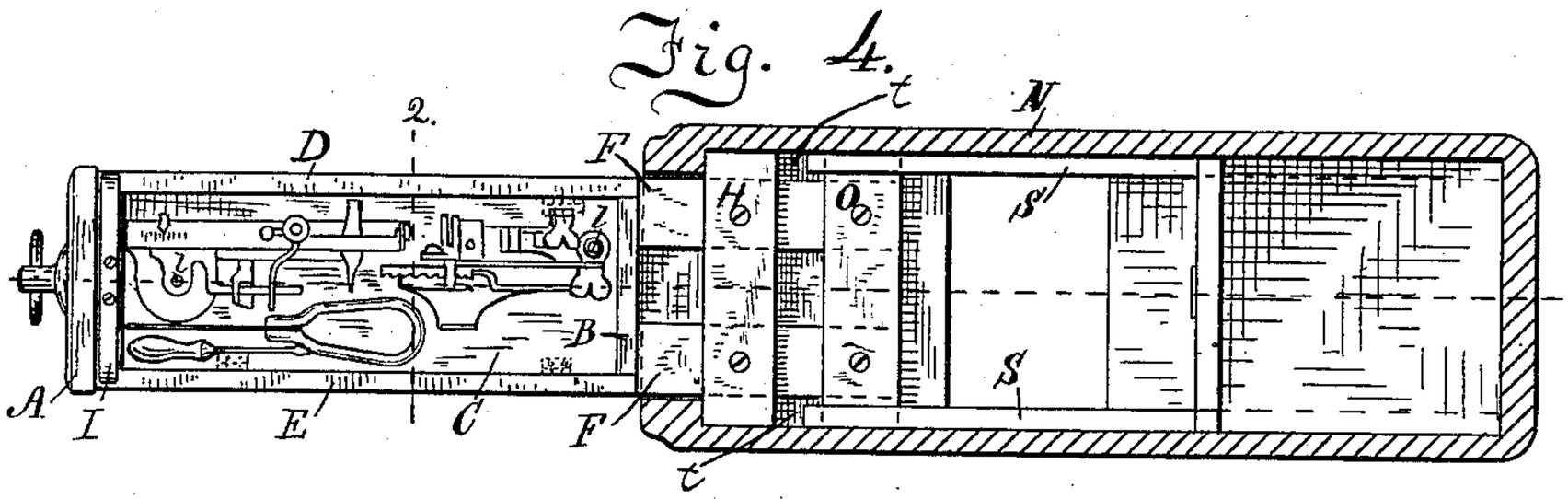


Fig. 3.

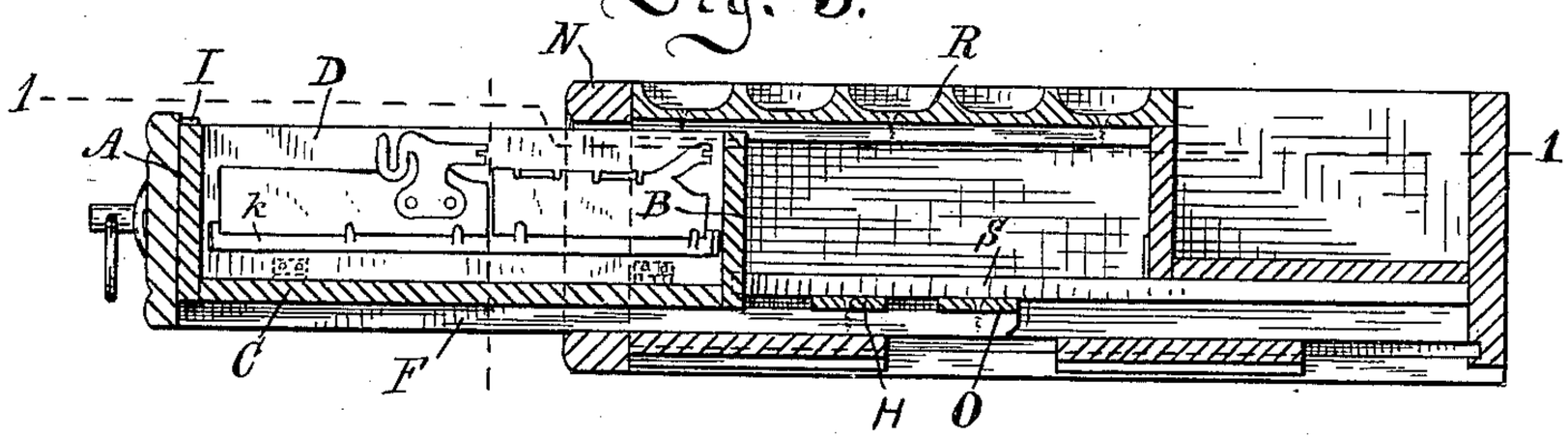


Fig. 5.

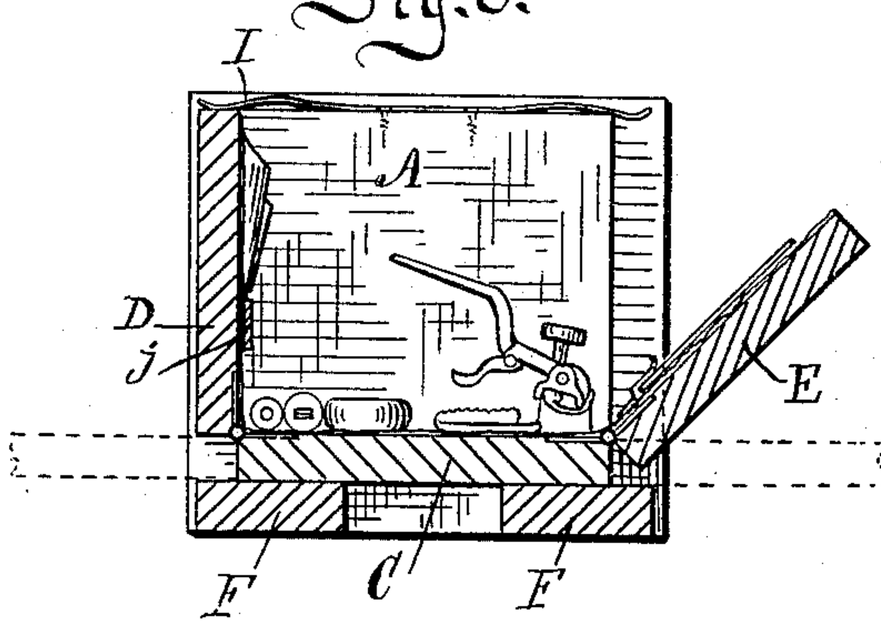


Fig. 6.

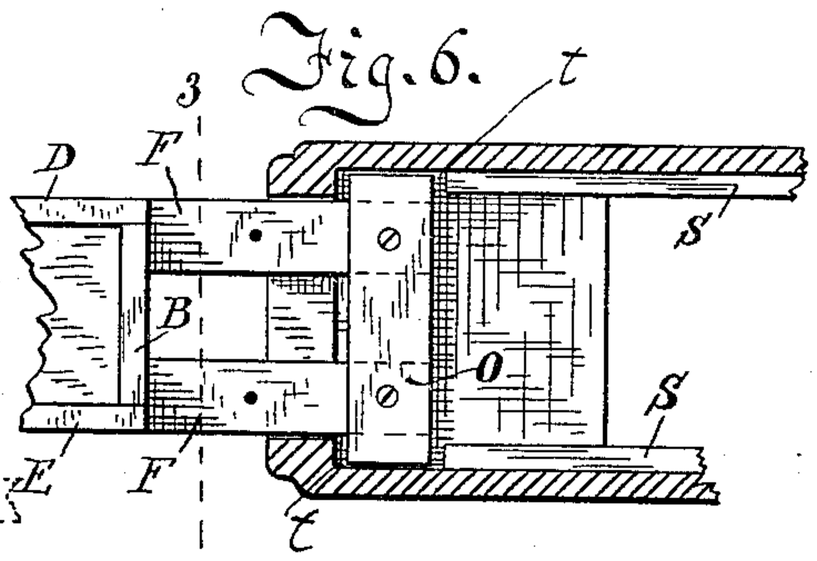
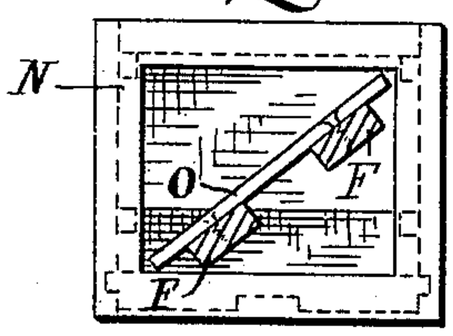


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NICHOLAS A. HULL, OF PERU, INDIANA.

DRAWER FOR SEWING-MACHINE ATTACHMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 444,151, dated January 6, 1891.

Application filed May 17, 1890. Serial No. 352,153. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NICHOLAS A. HULL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Peru, in the county of Miami and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Drawers for Sewing-Machine Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved drawer to be used in connection with a sewing-machine for storing the various attachments and tools used thereon.

The object of my improvement is to provide a drawer for storing sewing-machine tools and attachments which will occupy but little space when closed and will when open present all of the tools in such a position that the one required for use may be easily selected and removed from the drawer without disturbing the others.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention.

Figure 1 represents a view in perspective of the drawer in position as part of a sewing-machine cabinet and partly opened. Fig. 2 represents a plan of the drawer when fully opened. Fig. 3 represents a central longitudinal section. Fig. 4 represents a plan at the line 1, Fig. 3, showing the construction of the stop, which prevents the withdrawal of the inner section of the drawer. Fig. 5 represents a transverse section at 2, Fig. 3, looking toward the front of the drawer. Fig. 6 represents a partial plan similar to Fig. 3, illustrating the process of inserting the inner section of the drawer. Fig. 7 represents a section at 3, Fig. 6, also illustrative of the process of inserting the inner section of the drawer.

The drawer for holding the hemmers, tuck-marker, and other like sewing-machine attachments consists of a front A and a back B, which are rigidly secured to opposite ends of a bottom piece C, two sides D and E, which are hinged at their lower edges to the upper surface of the bottom, and two longitudinal bars F F, which are rigidly secured to the under surface of the bottom so as to project flush with the sides when erect, as seen in Fig. 1.

Bars F project backward beyond the back of the drawer to receive a pair of cross-bars H O, which operate as guards and stops, as hereinafter more fully explained.

The sides D and E are adapted to fold upward and rest against the ends of the back B and the recessed ends of the front A, where they are held by the pressure of a flat spring I, as in Figs. 1 and 4, or to open downward parallel and flush with the bottom, as shown in Fig. 2 and in dotted lines Fig. 5.

The upper surface of the bottom C and the inner surfaces of the sides D and E are suitably lined with plush or other cloth, and are provided with suitable pins and clips, as *j k l*, to hold each of the several hemmers and other attachments in position.

This drawer is mounted, preferably, so as to slide longitudinally in a casing N, which resembles in outward appearance, when the drawer is closed, an ordinary sewing-machine-cabinet drawer, the front A of the drawer forming part of the front of the casing.

Casing N is fitted to slide in the cabinet-frame P, and is provided with a tray R, adapted to hold needles of different sizes.

The drawer is guided and held within casing N by the following means: A pair of guide-strips S S are secured to the inner sides of casing N a sufficient distance above the bottom to receive the ends of the cross-bars H and O beneath them. Said guide-strips do not extend the whole length of the casing, but fall short at the front end, so as to leave a space *t* between them and the front of the drawer. Space *t* is of sufficient width to allow either, but not both, of the cross-bars to pass. In mounting the drawer in the casing the cross-bar O is first fastened to the bars F F, the ends of the bar projecting beyond the outer edges of the bars, as shown. The drawer is then tipped so that the cross-bar will pass diagonally across and through the opening in the front of the casing, as clearly shown in Fig. 7, and the drawer is then righted, and the cross-bar assumes the position shown in Fig. 6. The drawer is now pushed in till it assumes the position shown in Fig. 4. Cross-bar H is now introduced through the top of the casing, tray R having been removed for the purpose, and the cross-bar is secured to the bars F, thus forming a stop which engages the inner surface of the front

and prevents the withdrawal of the drawer, but permits the opening out of the sides, as shown in Fig 2.

In operation the drawer and its casing when closed presents the appearance of an ordinary cabinet-drawer. In opening, the attachment-drawer is first drawn out until stopped by cross-bar II, and the sides are then turned down parallel with the bottom, thus exposing and giving free access to all the attachments contained therein. In this position the drawer cannot slide in or out relatively to its casing, and a further outward movement draws the casing out of the cabinet-frame and exposes the tray R and its contents.

It is obvious that, if desired, the casing N may be a permanent or a fixed part of the cabinet-frame.

I claim as my invention—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a duplex drawer consisting of an outer casing having a central opening in its front and adapted to slide in a cabinet-frame, and a smaller interior drawer adapted to slide within the casing, said interior drawer consisting of a bottom, one or more sides hinged to said bottom and adapted to lie parallel therewith or to stand erect thereon, and a front which is secured to said bottom and adapted to fill the opening in the casing-front and to form a harmonious component part of said front, substantially as set forth.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a drawer consisting of a bottom piece, a front piece, and a back piece erected at opposite ends of said bottom, a pair of opposed side pieces hinged to the opposite edges of said bottom between the front and back and adapted to open parallel with the bottom or to fold upright thereon, and a spring, clip, or like device for temporarily holding the sides in an upright position, said sides and bottom being provided with suitable clips for holding sewing-machine attachments or like implements thereon, all substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of the drawer-like casing having tray R and guides S S, the drawer fitted to slide therein, and consisting of the bottom piece, the front piece, and the back piece erected at opposite ends of the bottom, the pair of opposed sides hinged to the opposite edges of said bottom between the front and back and adapted to open parallel with the bottom or to fold upright thereon, the longitudinal bars secured to the bottom and projecting rearwardly therefrom, and the cross-bars II and O, all arranged to co-operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

NICHOLAS A. HULL.

Witnesses:
STEPHEN D. CARPENTER,
HENRY L. SMITH.