(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. KUNDTZ.

SEWING MACHINE TABLE.

No. 491,654. Patented Feb. 14, 1893.

Fig. 1.

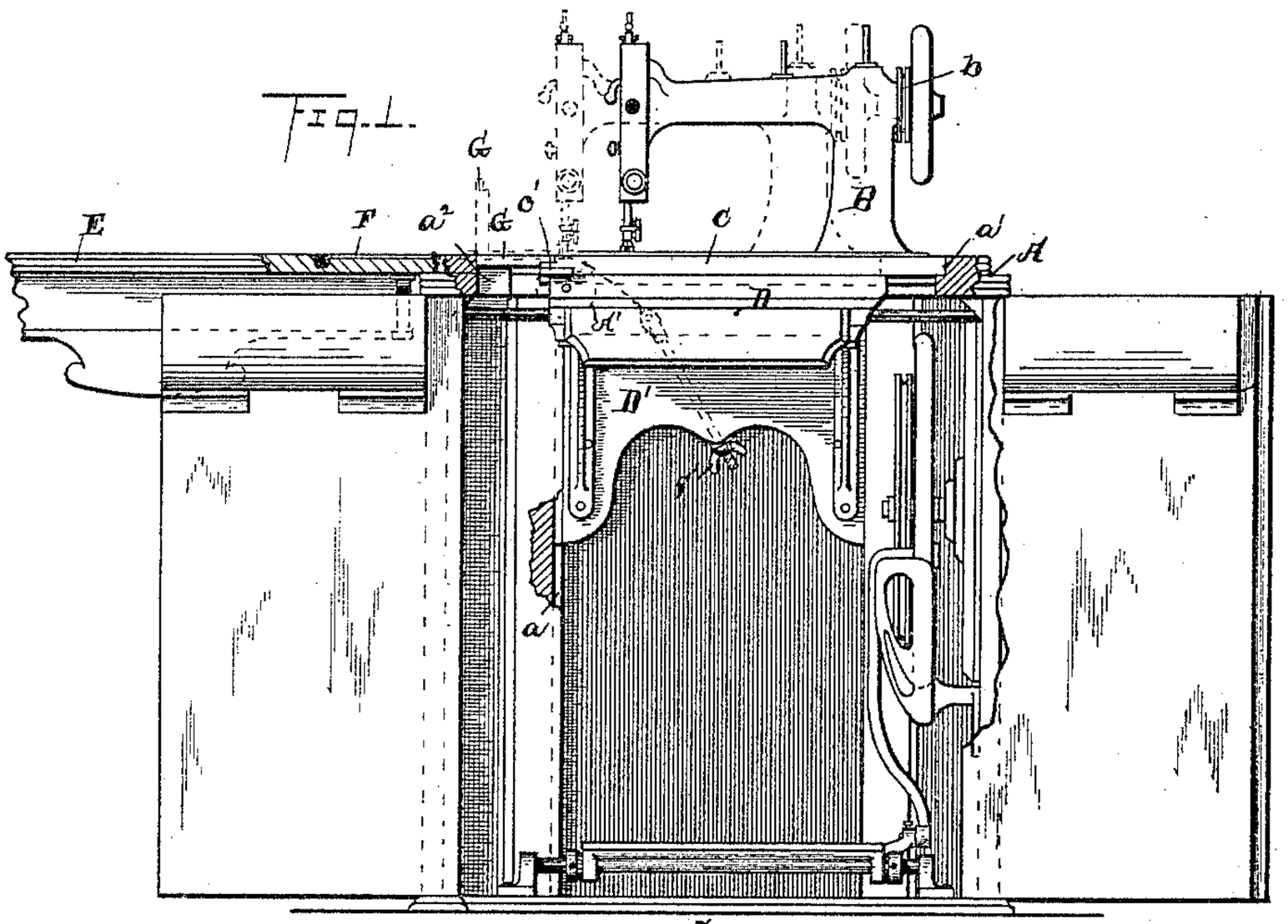
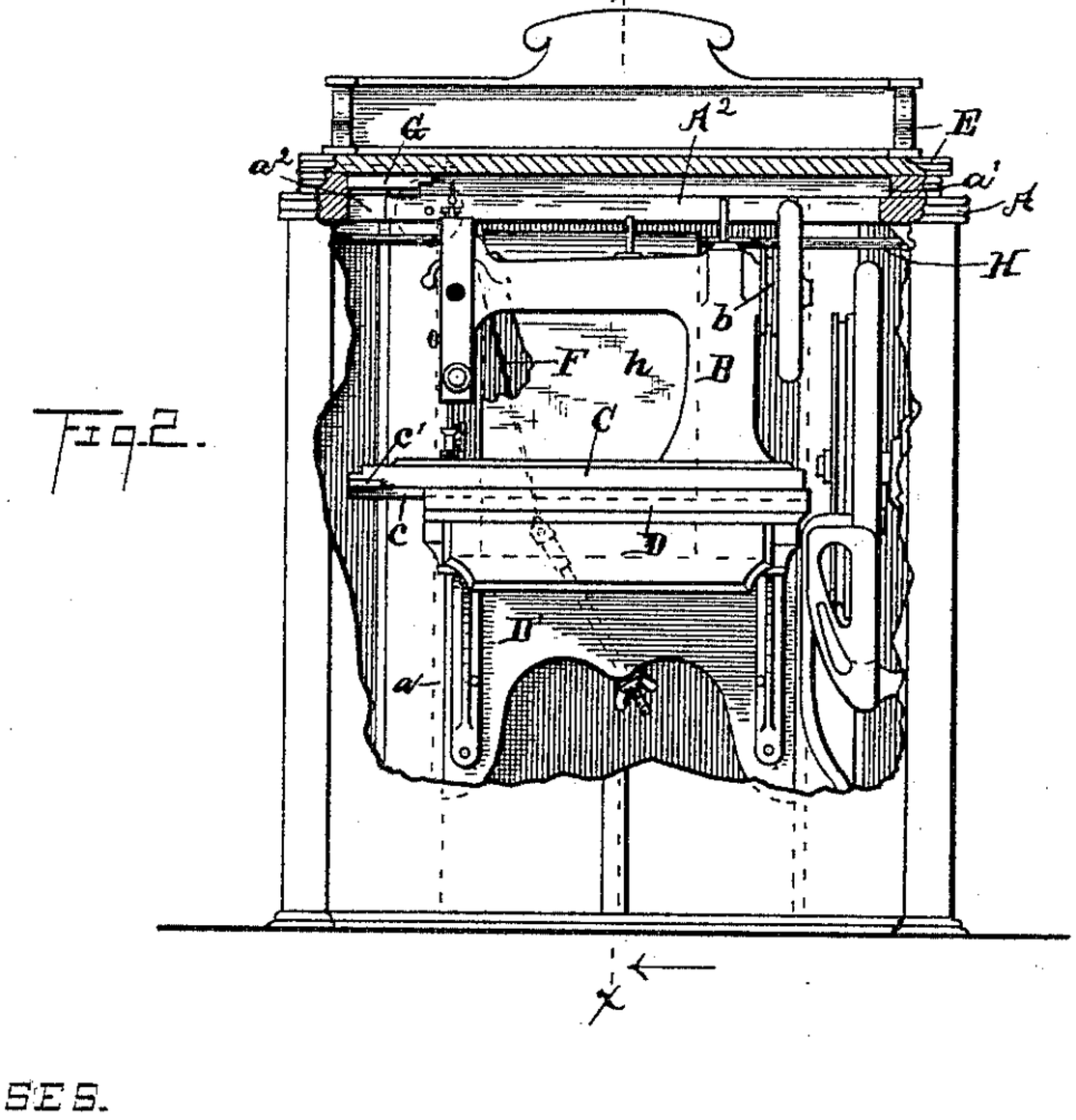


Fig. 2.



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

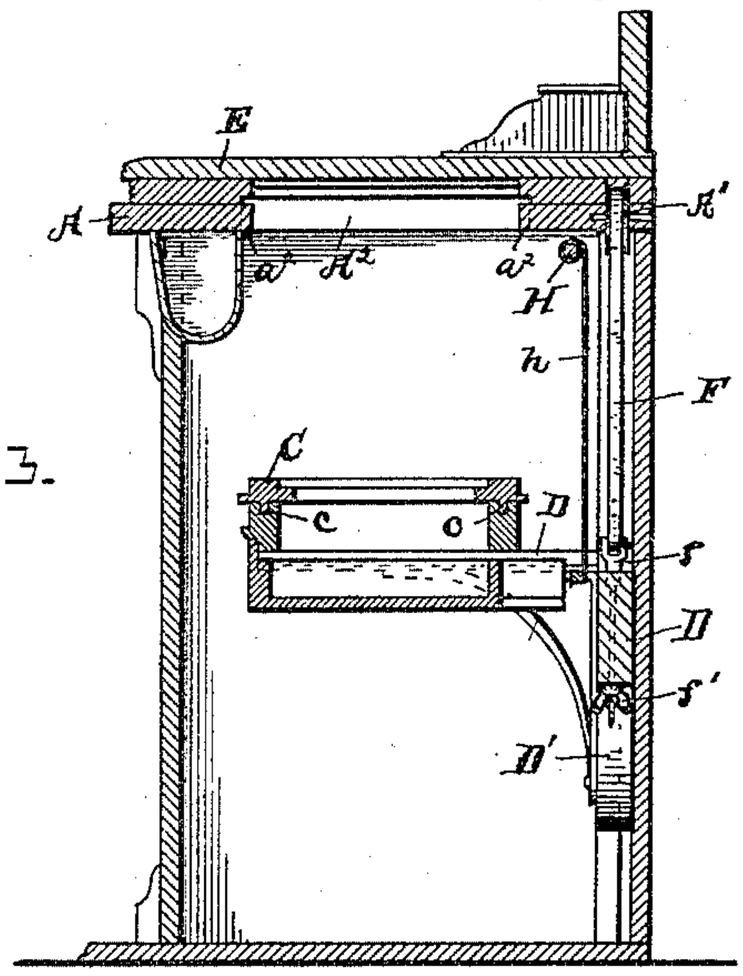


Fig. 4.

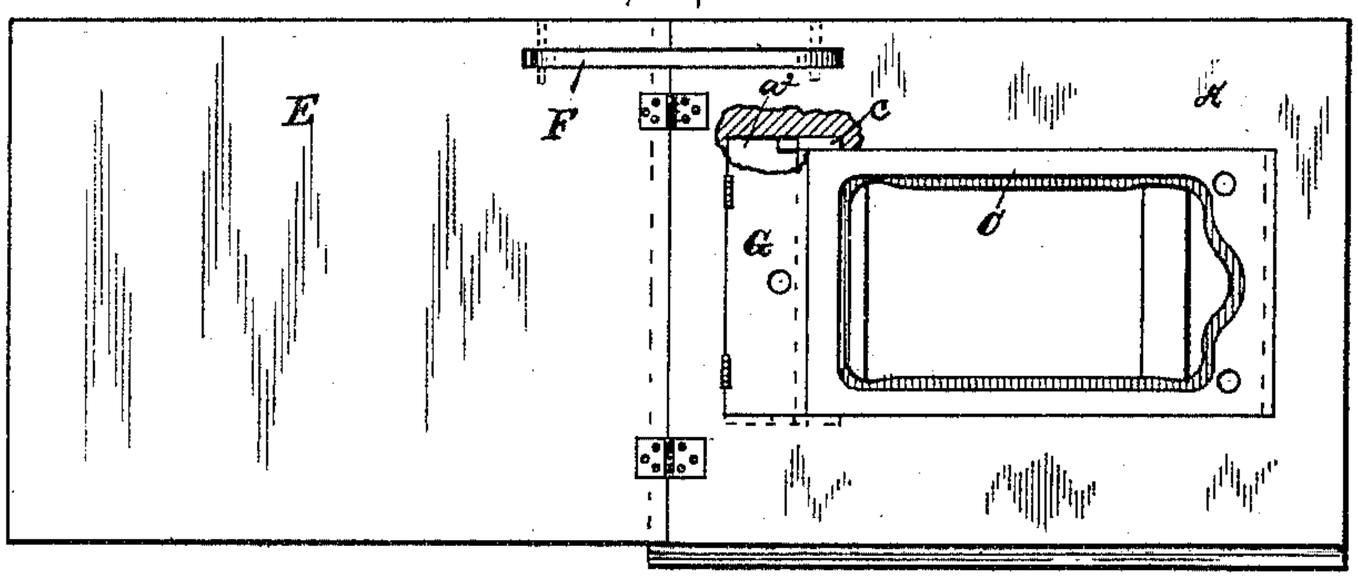
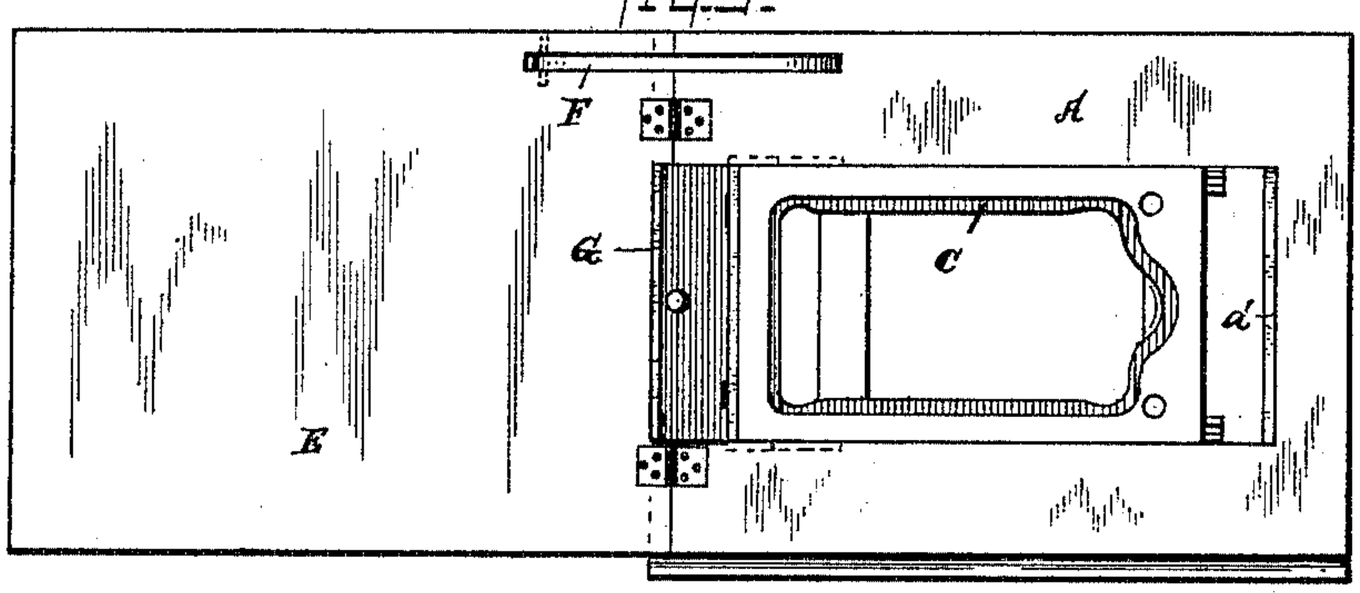


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODOR KUNDTZ, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SEWING-MACHINE TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 491,654, dated February 14, 1893.

Application filed May 9, 1892. Serial No. 432,352. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODOR KUNDTZ, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sewing-Machine Tables and Carriers; and I do hereby 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 pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to a cabinet sewing machine table and carrier, with means for operating the carrier in raising and lowering the machine or so-called head.

My invention also relates to the details of construction hereinafter described and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings Figures 1 and 2 are front elevations showing, respectively, the machine in its elevated and depressed positions, portions being broken away, or in section to show the construction. Fig. 3 is an end elevation in section taken on line x—x Fig. 2. Figs. 4 and 5 are plans showing different portions of member C. In the last three figures the head is removed.

A represents a sewing machine table of the cabinet variety, B the machine proper, or so called head, and C a horizontal frame or platform, on which the head is secured.

D is a carrier, having a vertical movement for raising and lowering the platform and attached head.

E is a leaf, hinged to the table as shown. A flexible strap F, preferably of thin steel, is secured to the leaf, some little distance from its axial line. This strap engages an anti-friction roller A′ set in and supported by the table, or by some other attachment of the table. The other end of the strap connects with, preferably, an eye bolt f, the latter, extending with an easy fit, through a hole in the carrier, with a nut underneath the carrier, as at f', for adjusting the carrier vertically.

The carrier is of a right angular variety, and comprises a horizontal part D and a depending member D′, the reduced ends of the latter operating in vertical grooves, constructed in the inner faces of the end walls of the cabinet, as at a. The frame C and the engaging members of the carrier are tongued and grooved, as at c, see Fig. 3, so that the frame may slide endwise without loosing its lateral adjustment. When the leaf is distended or unfolded, as shown, in Figs. 1, 4 and 5, the carrier, by means of the strap, is drawn up so that frame C is flush with the table top, the frame laterally fitting nicely in the aperture of the table, the aperture however being somewhat longer than the frame. After the frame has been elevated, it is slid along toward the right hand, until the right hand end of the frame overlaps and rests on ledge a' of the table. The other end of the frame has laterally projecting lugs or tenons c' that fit in short horizontal grooves a^2 constructed in the internal edges of the table at, and near the left hand end of aperture A^2. The under wall of these grooves are cut away opposite the tenons, when the frame is in its left hand position to allow the frame to descend with the carrier. The frame having been elevated and moved to its right hand position, a small lid G that is hinged to the internal left hand edge of the table is turned down, thus closing, the otherwise exposed position, of aperture A^2, and at the same time blocking the frame in its right hand position, wherewith the pulley b of the head, is supposed to be in line with the fly-wheel.

When it is desired to close the machine, the lid G is turned up, see dotted lines Fig. 1, whereupon by grasping the head, the frame C is moved to the left hand where it becomes disengaged from the table and rests on the carrier, after which by folding leaf E, the carrier is lowered until the head is below the table. It will be noted that in the left hand position of the frame and head, in which position they are raised and lowered, these members are entirely out of the way of the fly-wheel, and hence do not collide with it.

I sometimes counter-balance the carrier and load by means of a spring roller H, the journal-bearings whereof are supported by the end walls of the cabinet. An apron h or other equivalent flexible member connects the spring roller with the carrier.

What I claim is:

The combination, with a cabinet having a rigid top provided with a central opening having a ledge at one end, and grooves in the sides, said grooves being cut away at the ends remote from the ledge, of the hinged leaf, the

vertically movable carrier, and the adjustable strap connecting the hinged leaf and carrier, a horizontally sliding frame mounted upon the carrier and adapted to carry the head, said frame having laterally projecting tongues at the end adjacent to the cut out portion of the grooves, said tongues being adapted to slide in the grooves and the opposite end of the frame rest upon the ledge, and a hand lid for holding the frame in its adjusted right hand position, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 3d day of May, 1892.

THEODOR KUNDTZ.

Witnesses:
CHAS. G. CANFIELD,
H. KAESTLE.