

(No Model.)

T. J. MURRAY.
SPOOL HOLDER.

No. 592,572.

Patented Oct. 26, 1897.

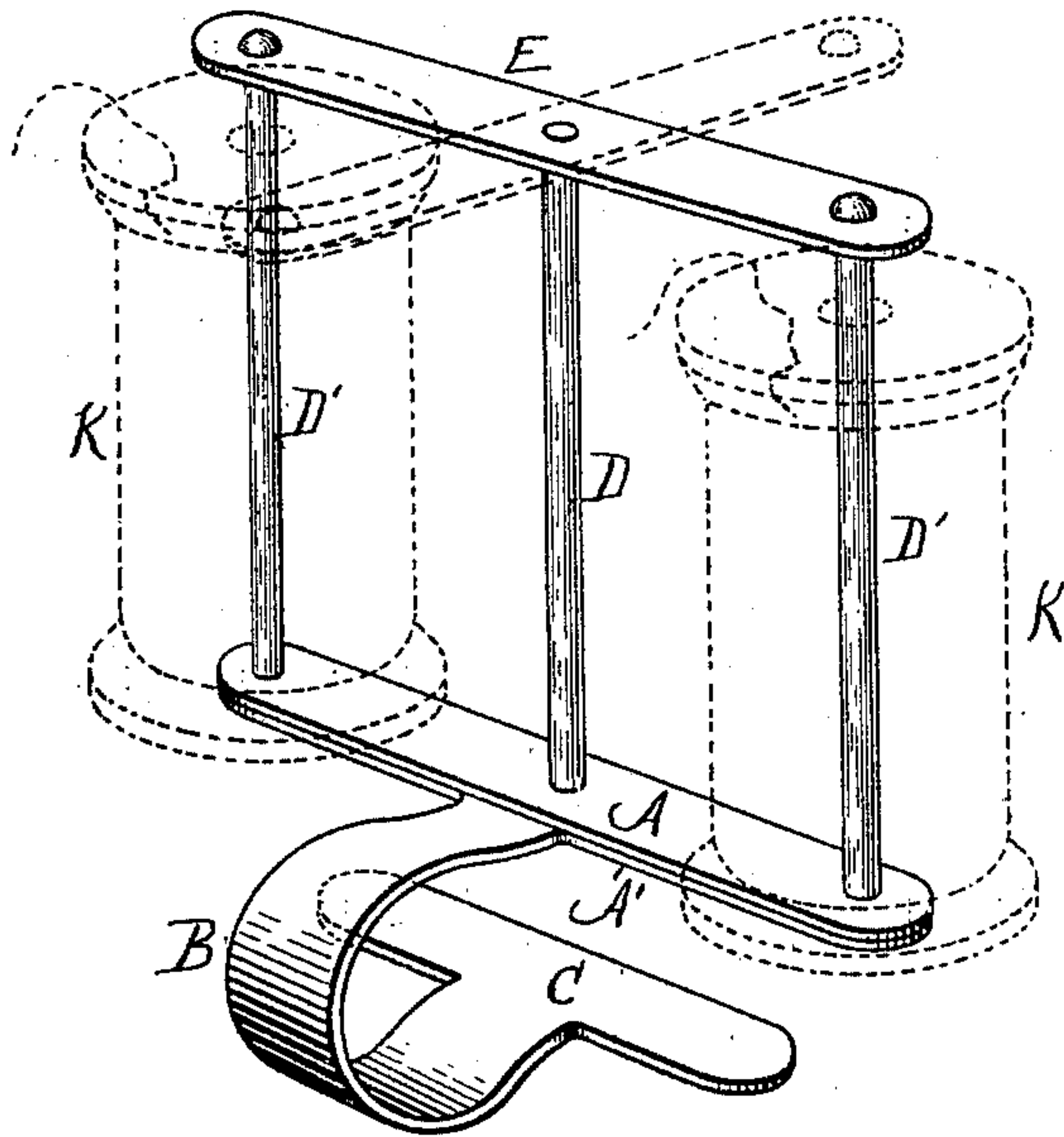


FIG. 1.

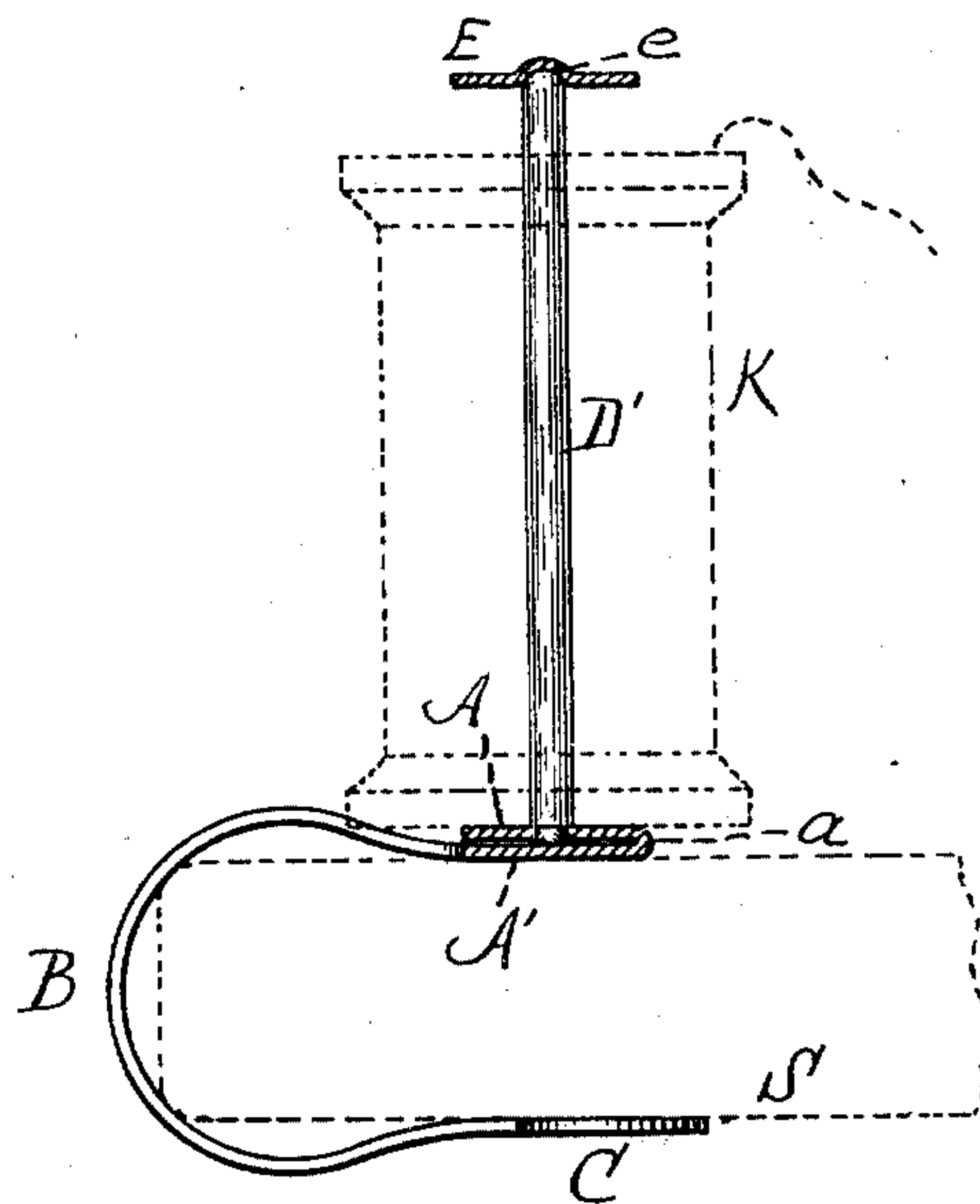


FIG. 2.

WITNESSES:

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SPOOL-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 592,572, dated October 26, 1897.

Application filed March 20, 1897. Serial No. 628,395. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. MURRAY, a citizen of the United States, residing in Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Spool-Holding Attachments for Sewing-Tables, of which the following is a specification.

This is a device adapted to be applied to tables used in connection with sewing, whether such sewing be by hand or with the aid of a sewing-machine, the device being for the purpose of holding spools of thread in such a manner that the thread may be delivered therefrom to the sewing-machine or to the person sewing by hand.

My attachment is so constructed that it can be quickly and easily slipped over the edge of the table and held in such position thereon without the use of screws or other adjusting devices and as quickly removed therefrom. Moreover, it is intended that the operation of applying and removing the attachment shall be absolutely free from danger of marring or injuring the table. Means are also provided for confining the spools in position for delivering the thread and for removing them from such position.

The nature of the invention is fully described in detail below and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved attachment, broken lines indicating the positions of the spools and also the position of the upper bar when the spools are to be removed. Fig. 2 is a cross vertical section of the same, taken near one end of the device.

A represents a flat bar or plate made preferably of metal and bent under the back upon itself at *a*, so as to constitute two folds A and A'. Extending rearward from the central portion of this bar and integral therewith is the C-spring B, and the opposite end of said spring is formed into a bar or plate C, situated substantially under the bar A A' and corresponding in shape with and somewhat shorter than the latter. The two plates A A' and C constitute two spring-jaws and are adapted to be slipped over the edge of the table, such as is indicated by broken lines S in

Fig. 2. The closed edge, or that which connects the two parts A and A', is at the front in order that there may be no danger of marring the upper edge of the table as the clamping-jaws are slipped upon it.

Extending up from the upper fold A of the upper jaw are three upright spindles, of which D is the central and D' the two outer spindles. These spindles are preferably riveted at their lower ends to the fold A, such rivets or heads being prevented from marring the table by the under fold A', whose surface is preferably smooth. The outer spindles D' hold the spools shown by broken lines K by extending through the holes in their barrels in such a manner that such spools are free to be rotated. The central spindle D extends loosely through the middle of the upper plate E. This is a spring-plate free to rotate horizontally upon the spindle D and provided on its under sides with recesses *e*, such recesses being so located as to receive the upper ends of the spindles D' when the spring-plate is in the position indicated by full lines in the drawings.

In practical operation the device is slipped over the edge of the sewing-table or sewing-machine table in the manner above described and as indicated in Fig. 2, the portions A' and C holding the attachment firmly in position without danger of the table being marred or scratched. The spring-plate E is swung into the position indicated by broken lines in Fig. 1 by lifting its outer ends so that its recessed portions *e* are removed from the upper ends of the spindles D'. The spools are dropped into position and the plate E swung back and sprung over the upper end of said spindles D' until the latter enter the recesses *e*, thereby securely caging the spools. The thread may then be drawn from them as they rotate upon the spindle D'. Preferably the two spools carry different qualities or kinds of thread.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a spool-holding attachment for sewing-tables, the base-plate consisting of the two horizontal portions A, A', the latter being folded under and parallel with the former; the C-

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spring B extending from said base-plate and provided at its free end with the plate C; and spindles extending vertically from the upper fold of the base-plate for supporting the
5 spools, substantially as set forth.

2. In a spool-holding attachment for sewing-tables, the base-plate consisting of the two horizontal portions A, A', the latter being folded under and parallel with the former; the C-
10 spring B extending from said base-plate and provided at its free end with the plate C; the central spindle D extending up vertically from the upper fold of said base-plate; the

spindles D' extending up vertically from said upper fold on opposite sides of said spindle D; 15 and the spring-plate E secured to the upper end of the central spindle D and adapted to rotate horizontally thereon, said spring-plate being formed on its under side with recesses e for receiving the upper ends of the spindles 20 D', substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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