

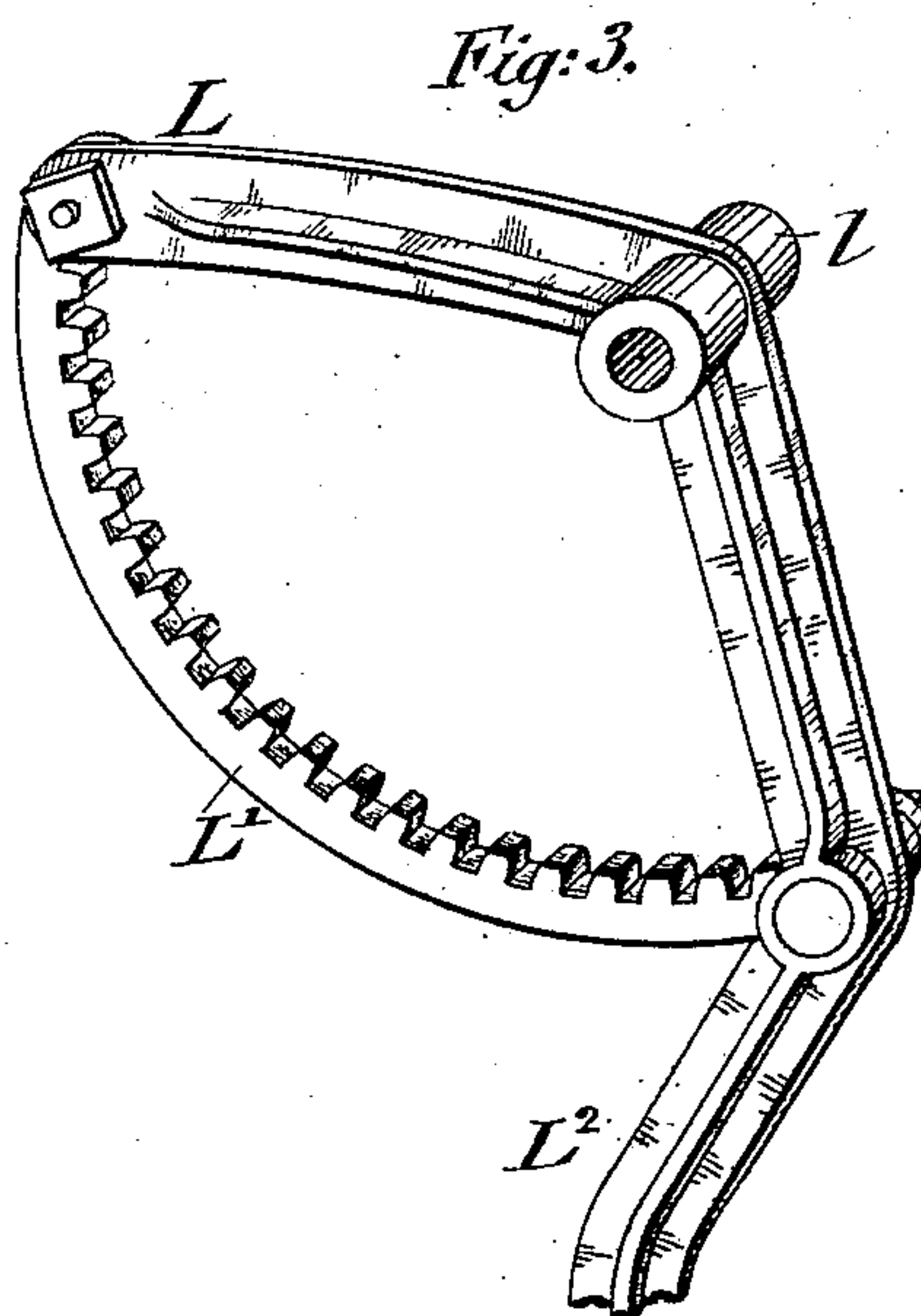
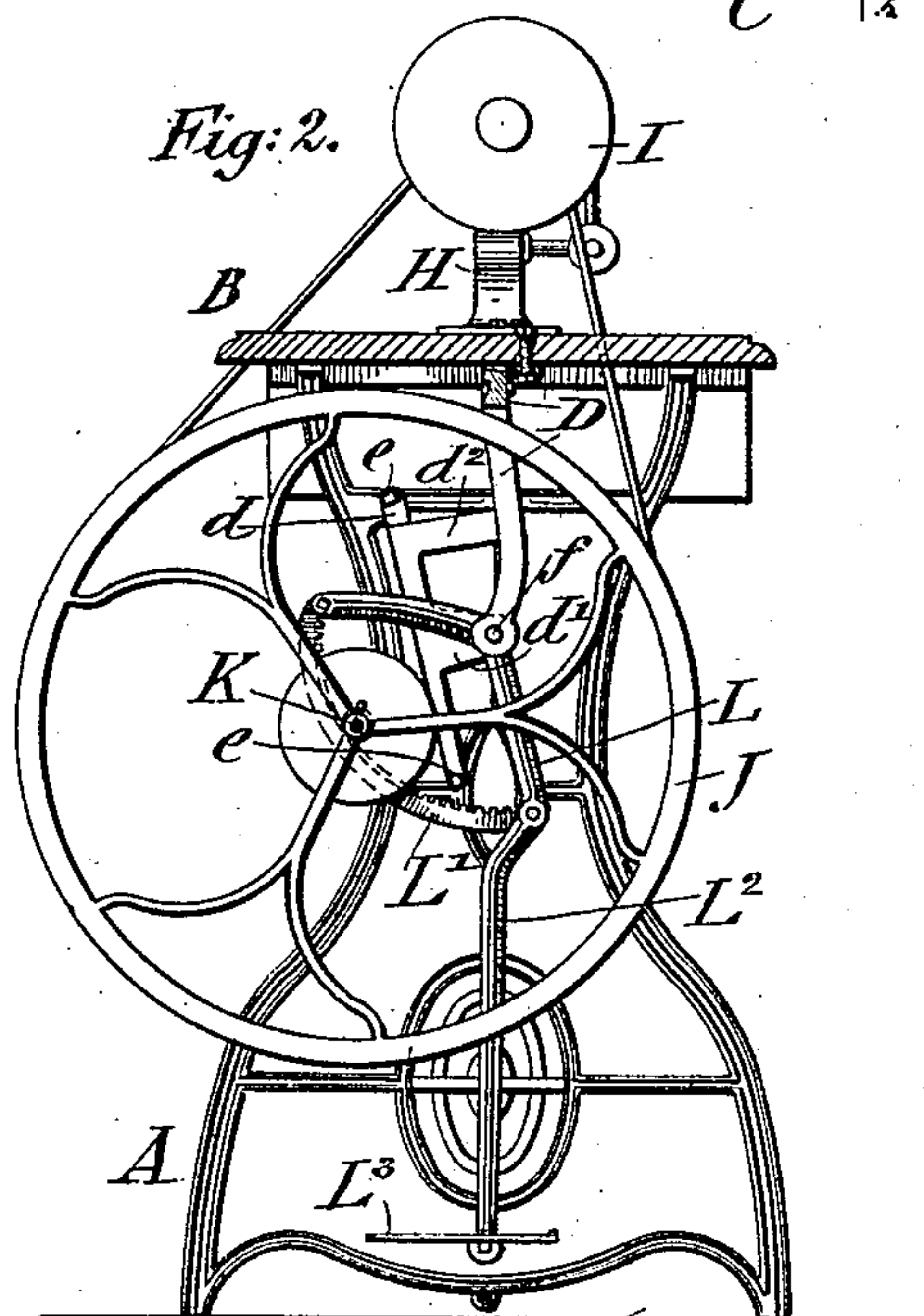
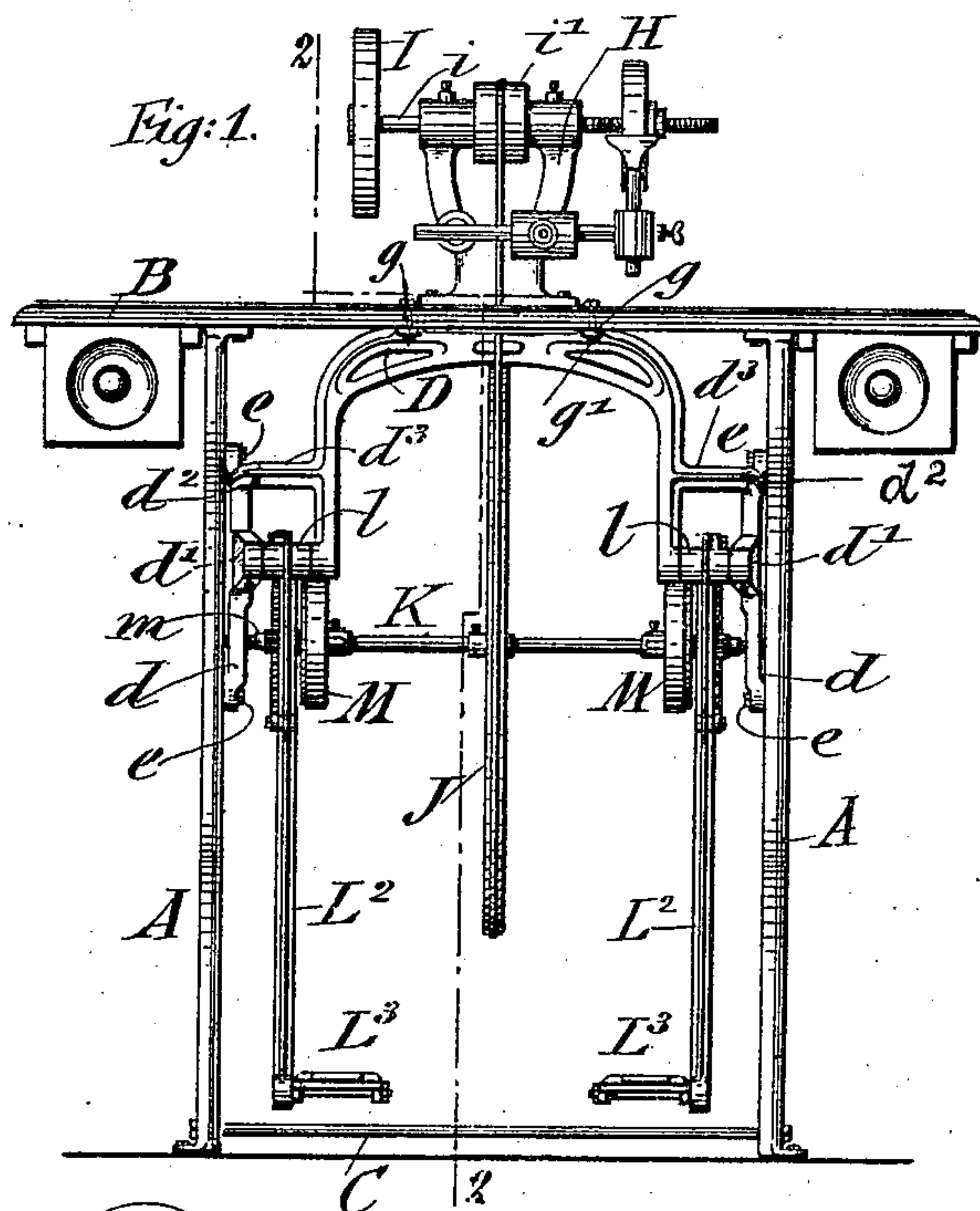
No. 689,369.

Patented Dec. 17, 1901.

M. SLOTKIN.  
STAND FOR POLISHING MACHINES.

(Application filed June 19, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

Walter Wellman.  
H. Lubin.

INVENTOR

Mayer Slotkin  
BY Louis W. Wahl  
ATTORNEYS



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAYER SLOTKIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JULIUS PRAGLIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## STAND FOR POLISHING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 689,369, dated December 17, 1901.

Application filed June 19, 1901. Serial No. 65,166. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MAYER SLOTKIN, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York, borough of Manhattan, in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stands for Polishing-Machines, Sewing-Machines, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stands for polishing-machines, sewing-machines, and the like; and the object of the invention is to provide stands which will support the moving parts firmly and with as little vibration of the entire machine as possible, the frame of the stand being to this end of peculiar construction.

My invention consists of certain features of construction to be hereinafter particularly described and then claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved stand for polishing-machines, sewing-machines, &c., the same being shown in connection with polishing mechanism. Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation of the same parts, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing one of the segment-gear yokes of one of the treadles.

Referring to the drawings, A indicates the legs or side frames of the stand, on which is supported the table-top B of the machine, said legs or side frames being connected at their lower ends by the tie-rod C. The said legs are connected at their upper ends with a brace-frame which is of peculiar construction and is also connected with the table-top B. Said brace-frame is composed, preferably, of one single casting or piece provided at the ends with brace-pieces  $d$ , which are secured at their upper and lower ends, respectively, to the legs or side frames of the stand by means of bolts and nuts  $e$ , while bracket-arms  $d'$   $d^2$ , respectively, extend in the same direction or forwardly from the said brace-pieces  $d$ , the upper arms  $d^2$  being bent inwardly, as shown at  $d^3$ , so that these inwardly-bent portions  $d^3$  are parallel, or substantially so, with short stationary shafts  $f$ , which are supported rigidly in the outer ends of the lower arms  $d'$  of the brace-frame. The inner ends of the short stationary shafts  $f$  are supported in the

lower ends of an upright U-shaped or arched support D, which constitutes the upper part of the brace-frame and is made integral with the inner ends of the upper bent arms  $d^3$ . The said U-shaped or arched support D lies in the general vertical central longitudinal plane of the stand, and all parts of the said brace-frame are arranged symmetrically with each other and with the legs or side pieces A, on which the brace-frame is supported by the bolts  $e$ , as stated.

As shown, the upper middle portion of the U-shaped or arched support is provided with a pair of laterally-extending lugs or ears  $g$ , through which and into the table-top B suitable fastening screws or bolts  $g'$  pass, whereby the middle portion of the table-top is firmly secured to the arched support D, so that its middle portion is braced firmly and rigidly in such a way that there will be practically no vibration of the table-top between the legs or side frames. This is especially desirable for the reason that the frame H of the polishing or other machine is supported, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, centrally upon the table or top B and which carries the driving-shaft  $i$  or other part for turning the polishing-wheel I. The pulley  $i'$  of the shaft  $i$  or other part to be driven is arranged centrally over the table or top B, while the large driving-wheel J, which at the same time forms the fly-wheel, is supported midway between the legs or side frames A upon the main shaft K, which is journaled at its opposite ends in the ends of rearwardly-extending arms  $d^4$ , formed or cast in one with the brace-frame and located below the line of the arms  $d'$ . The central disposition and arrangement of the driving-wheel J is permitted by reason of the arching of the brace-frame at its center; the ends of the arched support D being separated sufficiently from the driving-wheel J so that the knees of the operator may have free motion without interference in the spaces between said wheel and the ends of said arched support D. The short stationary shafts  $f$ , before described, are symmetrically arranged at opposite sides of the stand at a slight distance above the plane of the main shaft K, and on these short shafts are placed hubs  $l$



of the segment-gear yokes L, which support the segment-gear pieces L', and which are cast integral with downwardly-extending levers L<sup>2</sup>, which carry at their lower ends the treadles L<sup>3</sup>. By this construction and arrangement the treadles L<sup>3</sup> are arranged symmetrically between the legs or side pieces of the frame of the stand and the centrally-disposed driving-wheel J. The two segments L' of the treadle members mesh with loose pinions m, which are arranged upon the main shaft K and which operate the clutches M of any well-known construction or of the construction shown in my copending application, filed on even date herewith, so that by the forward oscillatory motion of the treadles the shaft K is positively driven, while by the rearward motion of the treadles the clutches are inactive. A clutch which will permit this motion is well known and does not necessitate any particular explanation or description.

By the construction, arrangement, and form of the parts of the frame, including the brace-frame, as shown and described, all parts of the mechanism are symmetrically arranged between the legs or side pieces and the vibration of the parts is reduced to a minimum. The economizing of space is also the result of the described construction.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a stand for polishing-machines, the combination, with the top, and legs supporting the same, of a brace-frame secured to said legs and top, and comprising brace-pieces attached each to one of said legs, two parallel bracket-arms extending forwardly from each brace-piece, the upper of said arms extending inwardly in line with the end of the lower arm, an arched support connecting the inner ends of said upper arms and secured at its intermediate portion to the table, and provided with projecting end portions extending downwardly beyond said upper arms to a point opposite the lower arms, shafts, one at each side of the frame, connected rigidly with said lower arms and said end portions, a main shaft journaled in the frame, and a swinging treadle mechanism pivoted to each side shaft and engaging the main shaft, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MAYER SLOTKIN.

Witnesses:

PAUL GOEPEL,

GEO. L. WHEELLOCK.