

No. 693,419.

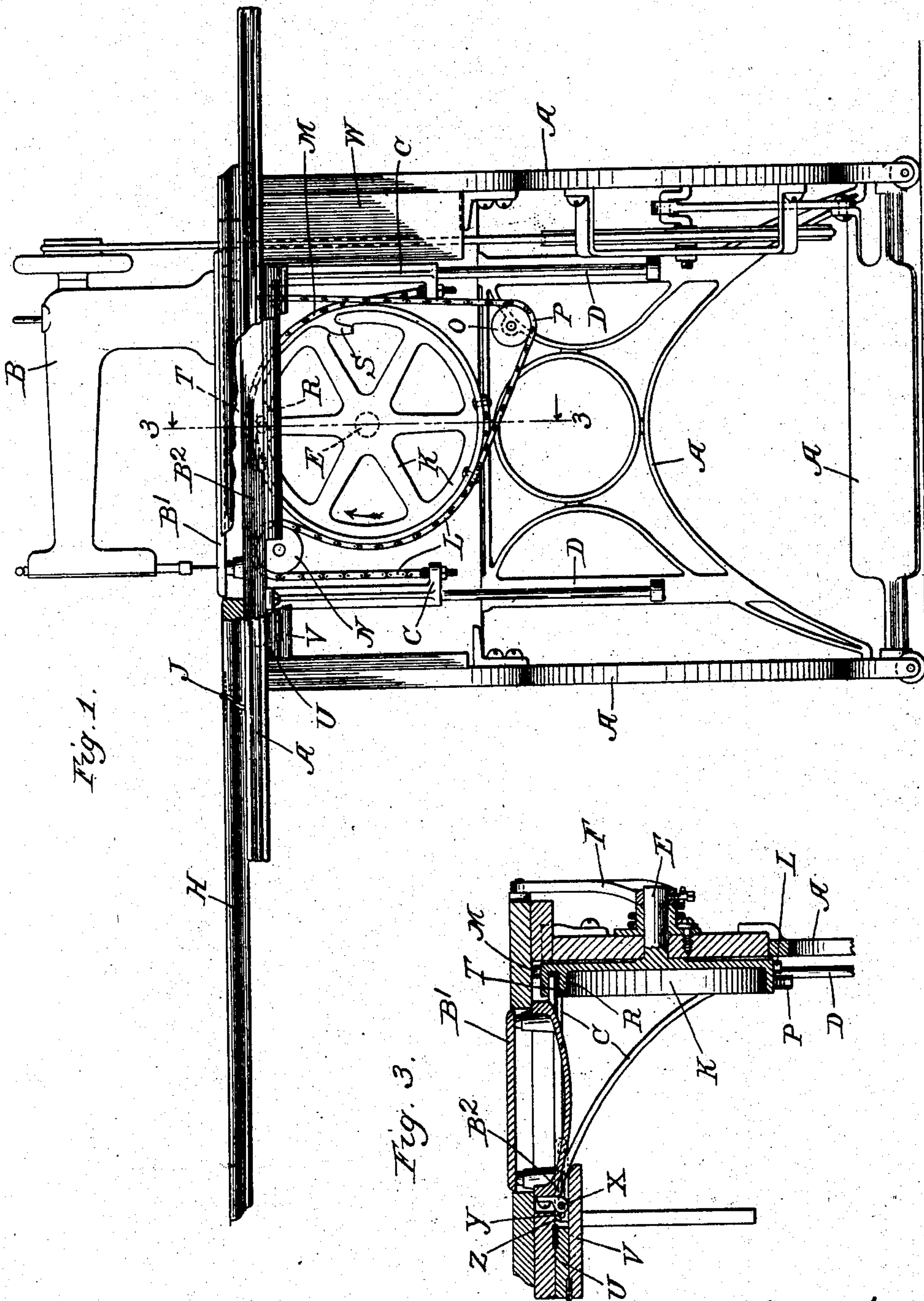
Patented Feb. 18, 1902.

A. MORLEY.  
FOLDING SEWING-MACHINE TABLE.

(Application filed Apr. 27, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses.

Edward T. Wray.  
Homer L. Kragh

Inventor.  
Albert Morley  
by Parker Tarter  
his Attys.

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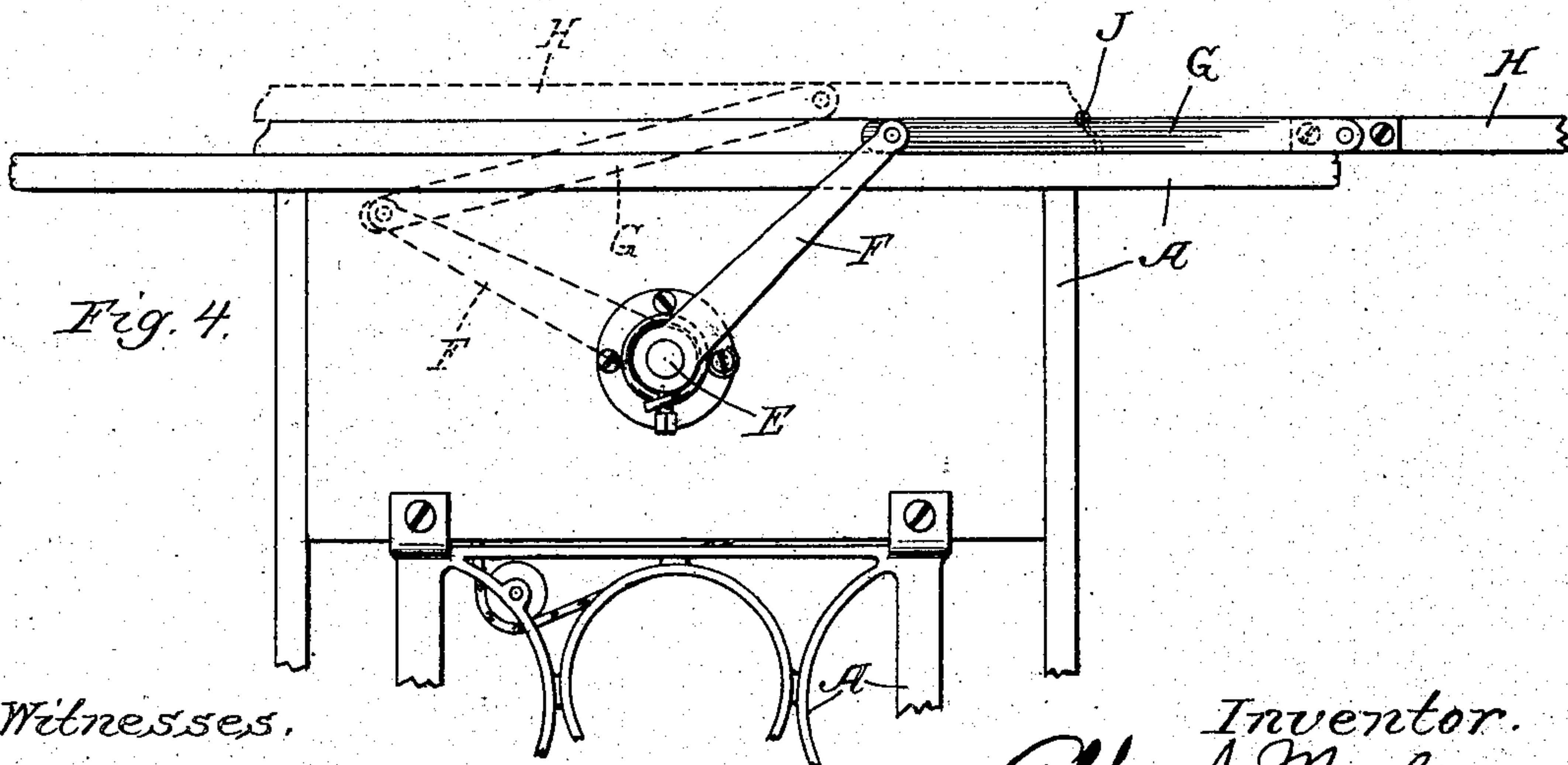
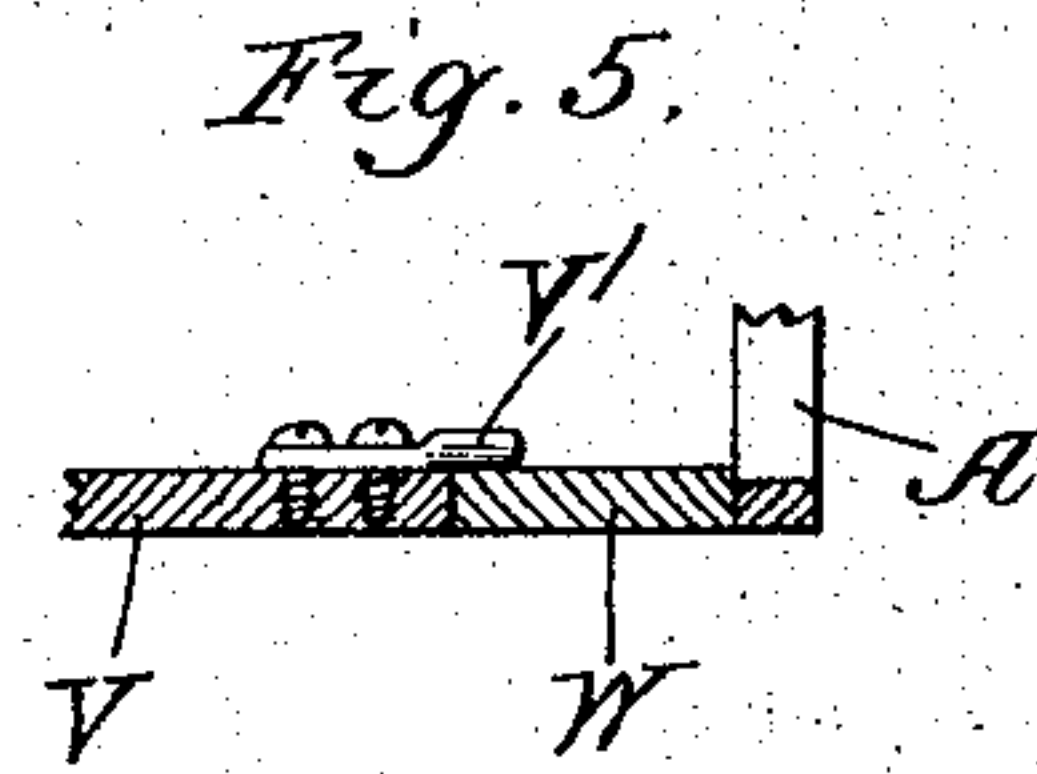
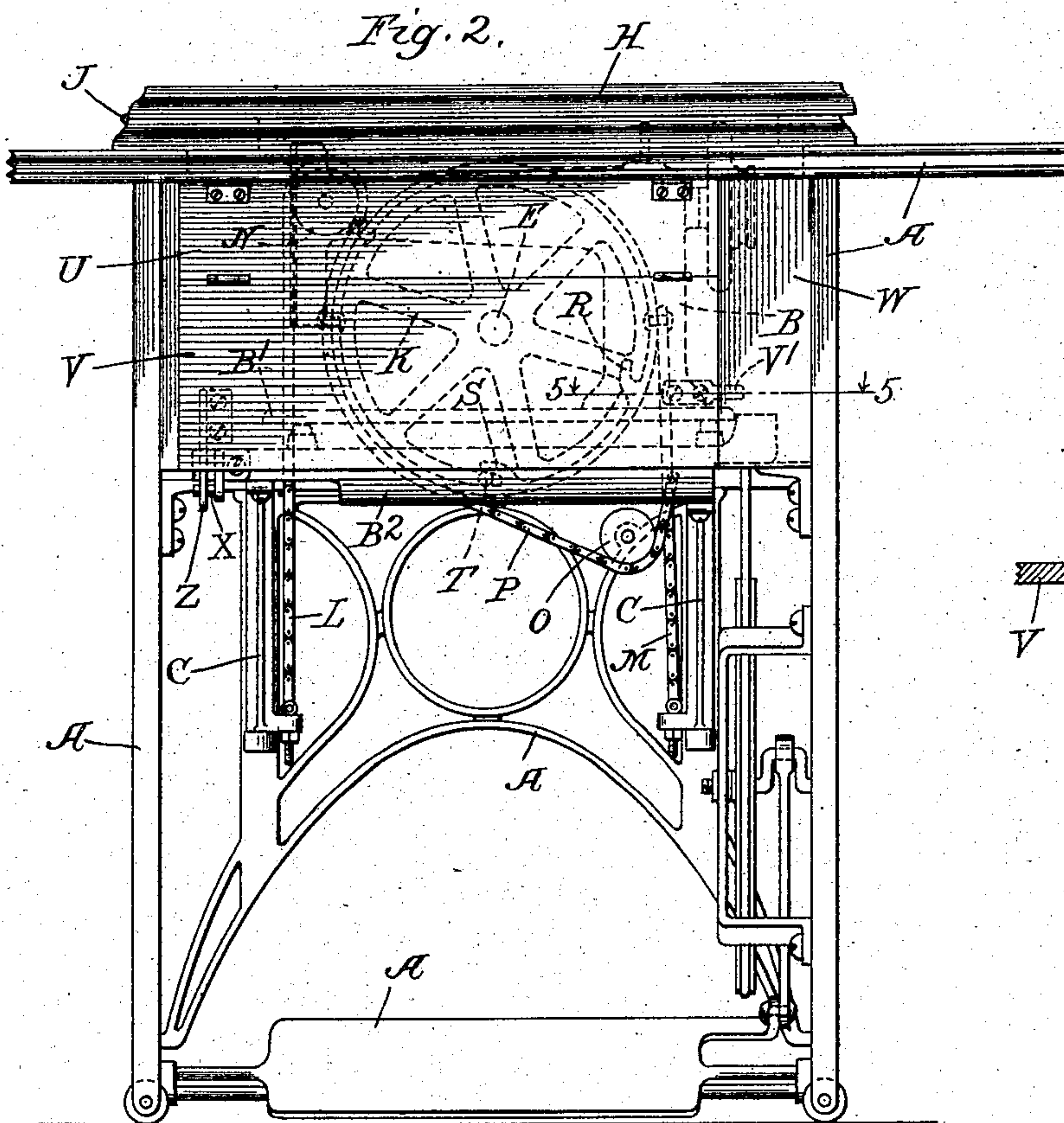
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT MORLEY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO STEPHEN M. SUTHERLAND, TRUSTEE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## FOLDING SEWING-MACHINE TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 693,419, dated February 18, 1902.

Application filed April 27, 1901. Serial No. 57,735. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT MORLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Folding Sewing-Machine Tables, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to folding stands for sewing-machines, and has for its object, among other things, to provide means for locking the movable parts of said folding stand in either folded or open position. It is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, with parts broken away, of my folding sewing-machine stand with the head elevated. Fig. 2 is a somewhat similar view with the head depressed. Fig. 3 is a detail cross-section of a part of the machine, taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a rear view of the machine. Fig. 5 is a detail of the folding front leaf stop.

Like parts are indicated by the same letters throughout the several figures.

A considerable part of what I have shown is shown simply to illustrate the operation of the locking device, and I shall not, therefore, describe the structure very much in detail, except so far as it relates to the particular thing which I wish to claim.

A A are the fixed or ordinary parts of the sewing-machine stand, and on them is the vertically-movable sewing-machine head B, which is supported on the plate B', itself supported above the drip-pan B<sup>2</sup> on the brackets C C, which are arranged to slide on the vertical guide-rods D D. At the back of the machine in Fig. 4 is shown the end of a short shaft E, to which is secured the arm F, in turn pivoted to the arm G, which is in turn pivoted to the folding top H. Evidently when the folding top is turned upon its hinge J the operation of these arms is to turn the shaft E, upon which is mounted the wheel K, to which are secured the chains or straps L M, and thus by the rotation of the shaft E and the wheel K these chains will be let out or wound up, so as to raise or lower the sewing-machine head and its plate B'. Thus it will be seen that when the leaf H is folded

over in the position shown in Fig. 2 the wheel K will be rotated in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 1, the chains will be slacked, and the head will be lowered into the position indicated in Fig. 2. The pulley N is intended to reverse the direction of the chain L.

O is a pulley on the machine frame or stand, and P a chain one end of which is attached to the wheel K and the other end to the bracket C and which passes over the pulley O, as indicated. This chain is intended to cause the bracket to be positively pulled downwardly by this action.

On the wheel K are the lugs R and S, shaped as shown. They project inwardly from the inner rim of the wheel and have each an inclined inner surface, so as to present a kind of socket triangular in cross-section. T is a finger secured to the movable portion, in this instance projecting from the margin of the drip-pan B<sup>2</sup>. It is in the line of these two lugs, which, it will be noticed, face in opposite directions. As the wheel rotates in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 1 responsive to the movement of the folding leaf H the lug R of course begins to move away from the finger T, and at the same time the finger T begins to move downwardly by the descent of the sewing-machine head, and both of these actions continue until the parts assume the position shown in Fig. 2, where the lug S and finger T are interlocked to lock and hold the sewing-machine head from further descent. Thus it will be seen that the relation of these parts is such that the movable portion is locked in either position against any movement unless that movement is caused by or accompanied by the movement of the folding leaf H or the wheel K. On the other hand, the moment such motion of the folding leaf H begins the lock, in whichever position it has been made, is released and the parts are free to move up or down, as the case may be.

The forwardly-depending leaf which protects the mechanism when the head is down is composed of the two leaf portions U and V. The part U is hinged to the fixed part of the frame, and the part V is hinged to the part



U. The part V is hinged by mechanism, which I do not here describe, to the movable part, so that the two parts of the front leaf will fold up under the fixed table, as indicated in Fig. 2, when the head of the machine is up in position for use. At one side of the machine and protecting the driving mechanism is the fixed board W. To prevent the sectional front leaf U V from moving too far forward when the head is down, I attach to the lower part of the section V the projecting stop V', which engages the inner side of the fixed board W. The connection between the section V and the movable part of the machine must be loose or loose-jointed, and this is effected by means of a pin X on the bracket C traveling in a slot Y in a projection Z on the section V.

I do not wish to be limited to the precise construction of the several parts illustrated.

I claim—

1. In a folding sewing-machine cabinet, the combination of a movable head with a folding part, connections between the two whereby the motion of the folding part causes the head to rise or lower as the case may be, and an additional or separate locking device which automatically prevents the head from moving except when such folding part is in motion, and which is connected with the folding part so that the first motion of the latter positively disengages the interlocking parts.

2. In a folding sewing-machine cabinet the combination of a movable head with a folding part, and connections between the two whereby, when the folding part is moved, the head is moved, such connections containing a rotatable part, and a locking device associated with such rotatable part and adapted

to prevent the head from moving except when the folding part is in motion.

3. In a folding sewing-machine cabinet, the combination of a movable head with a folding part, and connections between the two whereby, when the folding part is moved, the head is moved, such connections containing a rotatable part, and lugs on such rotatable part projecting in opposite directions and forming each a V-shaped socket, and a pin associated with the head, so that when the folding part is at the limit of its motion in either direction such pin is in the proper socket, and the head is locked from motion except when the folding part is in motion.

4. In a folding sewing-machine cabinet, the combination of a movable sewing-machine head with a wheel and chains which connect the sewing-machine head to the wheel, a folding part and connections therefrom to the wheel, so that the latter is rotated when the folding part is moved, a pin associated with the head, lugs making V-shaped slots on the wheel, the pin and the lugs rotated so that when the folding part is at the limit of its motion in either direction, the pin and lug engage so as to lock the head in position.

5. In a folding sewing-machine cabinet, the combination of a forward-swinging leaf composed of one fixed and two hinged and folding sections with a movable head, a loose connection between the movable head and the lower folding section of the leaf, and a stop on the lower part of the leaf to engage a fixed part of the sewing-machine frame.

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Witnesses:

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