No. 828,083. PATENTED AUG. 7, 1906.

J. T. & D. BESWICK.

POWER TABLE AND POWER ATTACHMENT FOR TABLES.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 24, 1906.

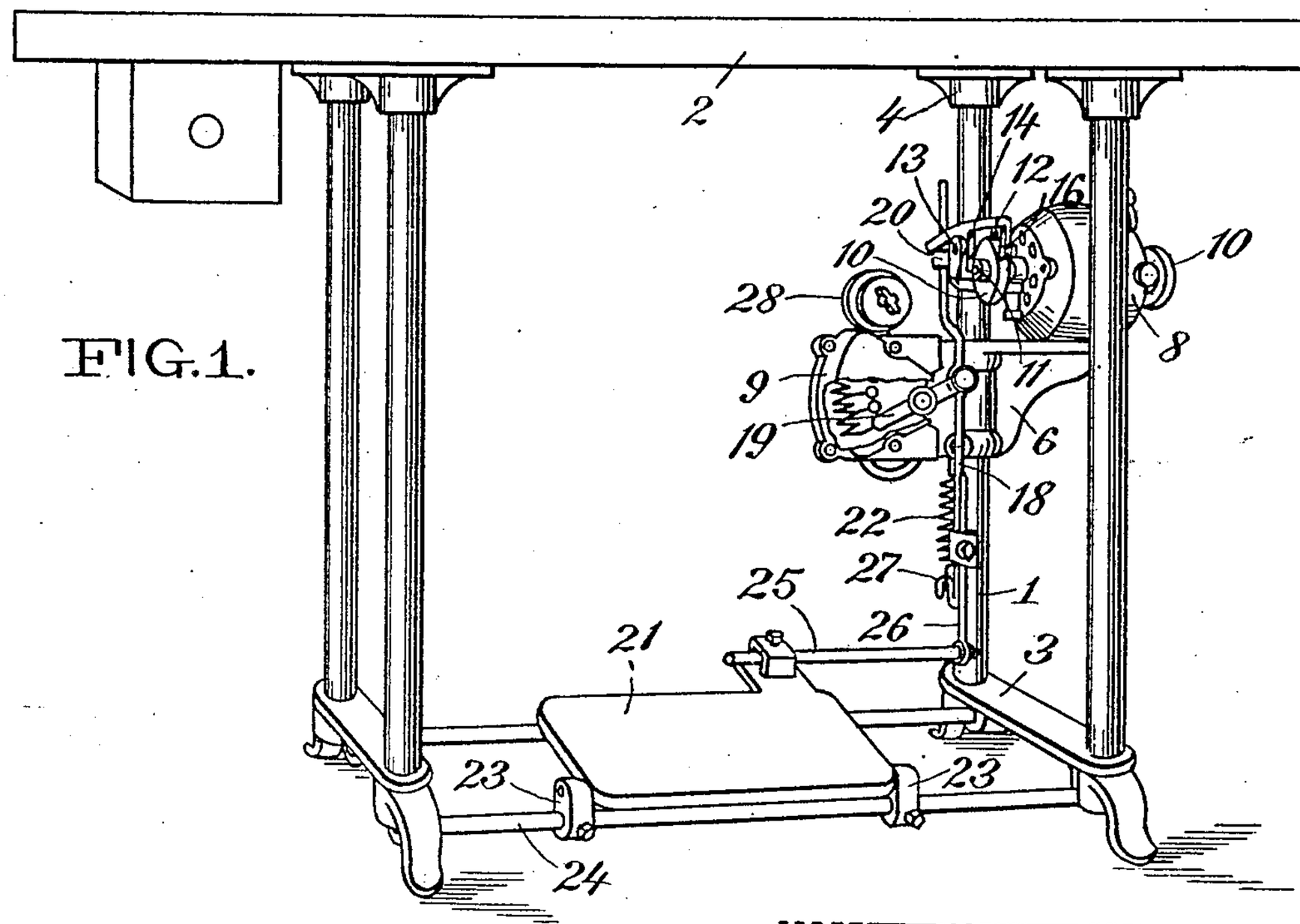

FIG. 1.

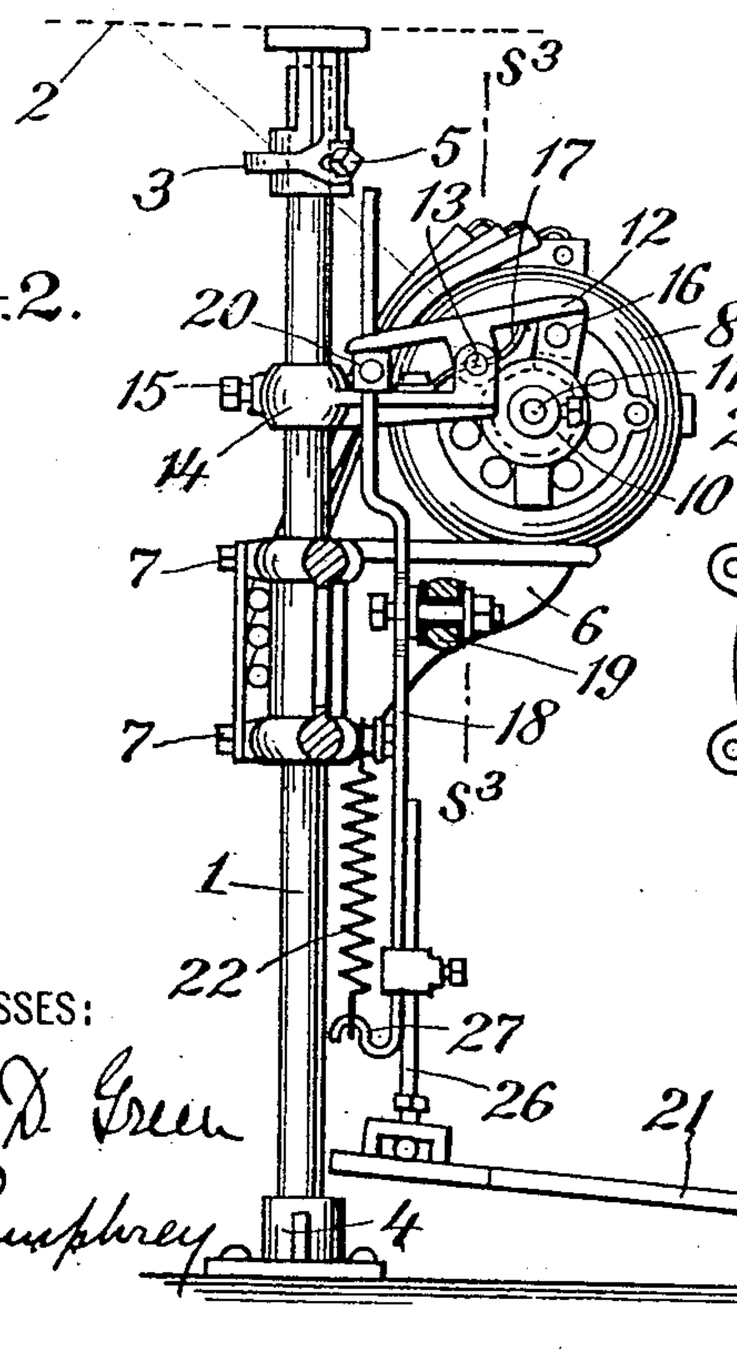

FIG. 2.

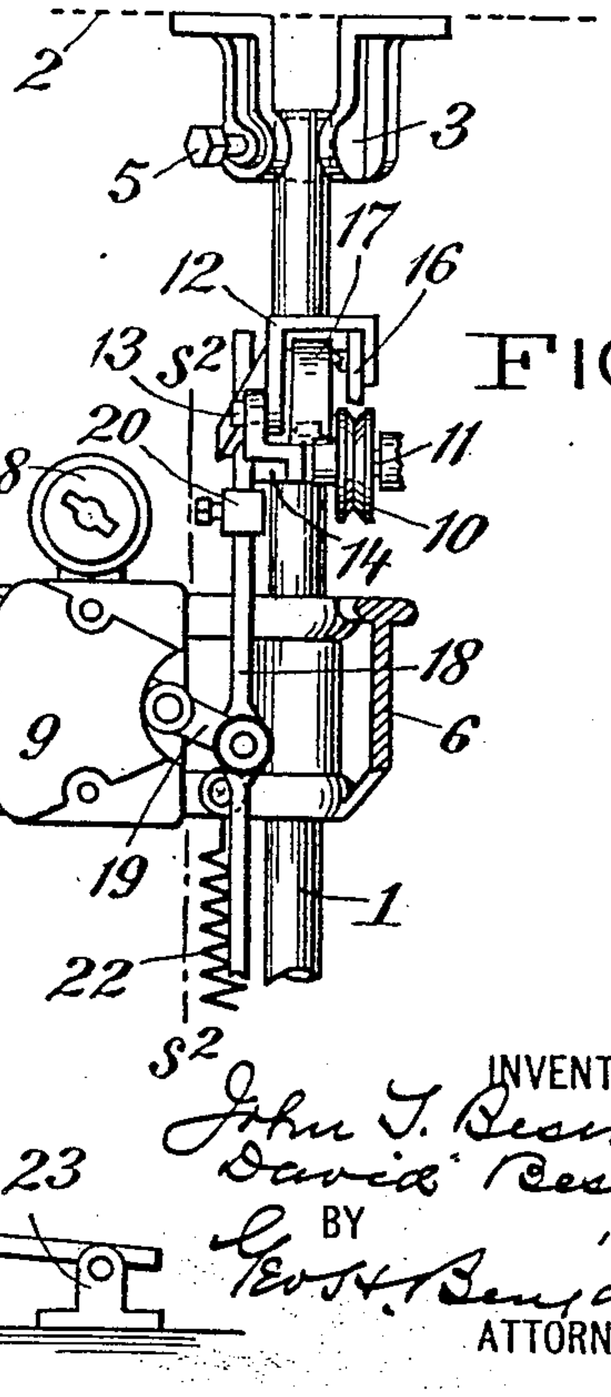

FIG. 3.

WITNESSES:
Charles D. Green
N. H. Pumphrey

INVENTORS
John T. Beswick
David Beswick
BY
Geo. H. Benjamin
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN TOM BESWICK AND DAVID BESWICK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

POWER-TABLE AND POWER ATTACHMENT FOR TABLES.

No. 828,083. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 7, 1906.

Application filed January 24, 1906. Serial No. 297,598.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN TOM BESWICK and DAVID BESWICK, citizens of the United States, residing in the borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Power-Tables and Power Attachments for Tables, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to a power-table or power attachment for tables, benches, or the like of the class now commonly employed as supporting-stands for light-running machines of various kinds.

The invention is designed to provide a compact portable attachment which will be complete, self-contained, and capable of being readily set up and connected to drive a sewing-machine, polishing-wheel, small lathe, or the like and which further will serve when in position as a support for the table or bench upon which the machine is mounted.

The preferred form and arrangement of mechanism embodying our invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a power-table, showing our invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the power attachment, the view being taken on the line s^2 s^2 of Fig. 3; and Fig. 3 is a similar view taken on the line s^3 s^3 of Fig. 2.

Referring now to the drawings, 1 represents a standard which serves as a support for the mechanism of the attachment and is preferably formed of a piece of tubing of a length suitable for use as the leg of a table, bench, or the like.

The standard is provided with terminal castings 3 and 4, which may be of the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2 or of any other shape desired.

When the attachment is assembled in part with the table, as in Fig. 1, the standard is threaded, pinned, or otherwise secured in the terminal castings; but when in the portable form, as in Figs. 2 and 3, the standard is adjustably secured in the upper casting by one or more set-screws 5 in order that its effective length may be varied as required in fitting it to a table, bench, or the like.

A bracket 6, adjustably secured to the standard by means of set-screws 7, serves as a support for an electric motor 8 and a rheostat 9, both of which are bolted or otherwise secured thereon. The motor and rheostat are well-known types now in general use, and it will not, therefore, be necessary to describe the same in detail.

Grooved pulleys 10 are keyed upon opposite ends of the motor-shaft 11, and around either of these pulleys a belt may be passed and carried upward through openings in the table to the driving-wheel of the machine mounted thereon. Coöperating with the inner pulley 10 there is a brake-lever 12, which is pivoted at 13 upon a bracket 14, adjustably secured to the standard by a set-screw 15. The lever 12 is provided with a terminal brake-shoe 16, which is offset and shaped to coöperate with the pulley without interfering with the driving-belt when power is taken from the inner end of the motor-shaft. A spring 17, engaging the lever 12, acts to hold the shoe clear of the pulley when the brake is thrown off.

A rod 18, pivoted to the operating-lever 19 of the rheostat, extends upward through an opening in the free end of the brake-lever and has adjustably secured thereon a collar 20, by means of which the lever is given movement in opposition to the spring 17 when the rod is pushed upward to apply the brake. As arranged, movement of the rod 18 in one direction—*i. e.*, downward—closes the motor-circuit through the rheostat and throws off the brake, and as such movement is continued the resistance is cut out, more current flows, and the speed of the motor increases. Upon reversing the movement of the rod 18 the resistance is again thrown in, the speed of the motor is reduced, and the brake is finally applied as the rod reaches its normal position.

Any suitable controlling means may be employed for shifting the rod 18; but for convenience it is preferably given movement in one direction by a foot-treadle 21 and in the opposite direction by a spring 22. The treadle 21 is pivoted in lugs 23, secured either directly to the floor, as in Fig. 2, or to a cross-rod 24 of the supporting-frame of the table, and through an adjustable extension 25 is connected with a similar extension 26 of the rod. The spring 22 is secured at one end to the bracket 6 and at the other end to a hook 27, formed upon the rod 18, and as arranged exerts an upward pull on the rod and

serves normally to maintain the same in a position to open the circuit and apply the brake. An ordinary snap-switch 28 is provided on the rheostat-bracket for cutting off the current when the machine is not in use.

The operation, advantages, &c., of our invention will be apparent from the foregoing description.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

1. The combination of a support, an electric motor, a motor-brake and a rheostat mounted upon brackets adjustably secured to the support, and a spring-retracted controlling device connected to operate both the rheostat and the brake.

2. The combination of a support, an electric motor, a motor-brake and a rheostat separately mounted upon brackets adjustable on the support, and a spring-retracted foot-treadle connected to simultaneously operate both the rheostat and the brake.

3. The combination of a support, an electric motor, a motor-brake and a rheostat separately and independently mounted upon brackets adjustable on the support, and a device connected and movable in one direction to simultaneously close the motor-circuit through the rheostat and throw off the brake.

4. The combination of a support, an electric motor, a motor-brake and a rheostat carried by the support, an operating-lever for the brake, a spring tending to throw off the brake, an operating-lever for the rheostat, and a second spring connected to control both levers and opposing the action of the first-named spring.

5. The combination of a support, an electric motor, a motor-brake and a rheostat carried by the support, an operating-lever for the brake, a spring acting to throw off the brake, an operating-lever for the rheostat, and a manually-operated device connected to control both levers.

6. The combination of a support, an electric motor, a motor-brake and a rheostat carried by the support, an operating-lever for the brake, a spring acting to throw off the brake, an operating-lever for the rheostat, a second spring connected to control both levers and opposing the action of the first-named spring, and means for overcoming said second spring.

7. The combination of a support, an electric motor, a motor-brake and a rheostat carried by the support, an operating-lever for the brake, a spring acting to throw off the brake, an operating-lever for the rheostat, a manually-operated device connected to control both levers, and a retractile spring cooperating therewith.

8. The combination of a standard, an adjustable bracket thereon, an electric motor and rheostat carried by the bracket, a motor-brake, a spring acting to throw off the brake, a member connected to control both the rheostat and the brake and a second spring coacting with said member.

9. The combination of an extensible standard, an adjustable bracket thereon, an electric motor and rheostat carried by the bracket, a motor-brake adjustably mounted upon the support independent of the motor and rheostat, a spring-retracted rod extensible in length and connected to operate both the rheostat and the brake, and a foot-treadle controlling the rod.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN TOM BESWICK.
DAVID BESWICK.

Witnesses:
W. H. PUMPHREY,
CHARLES D. GREEN.