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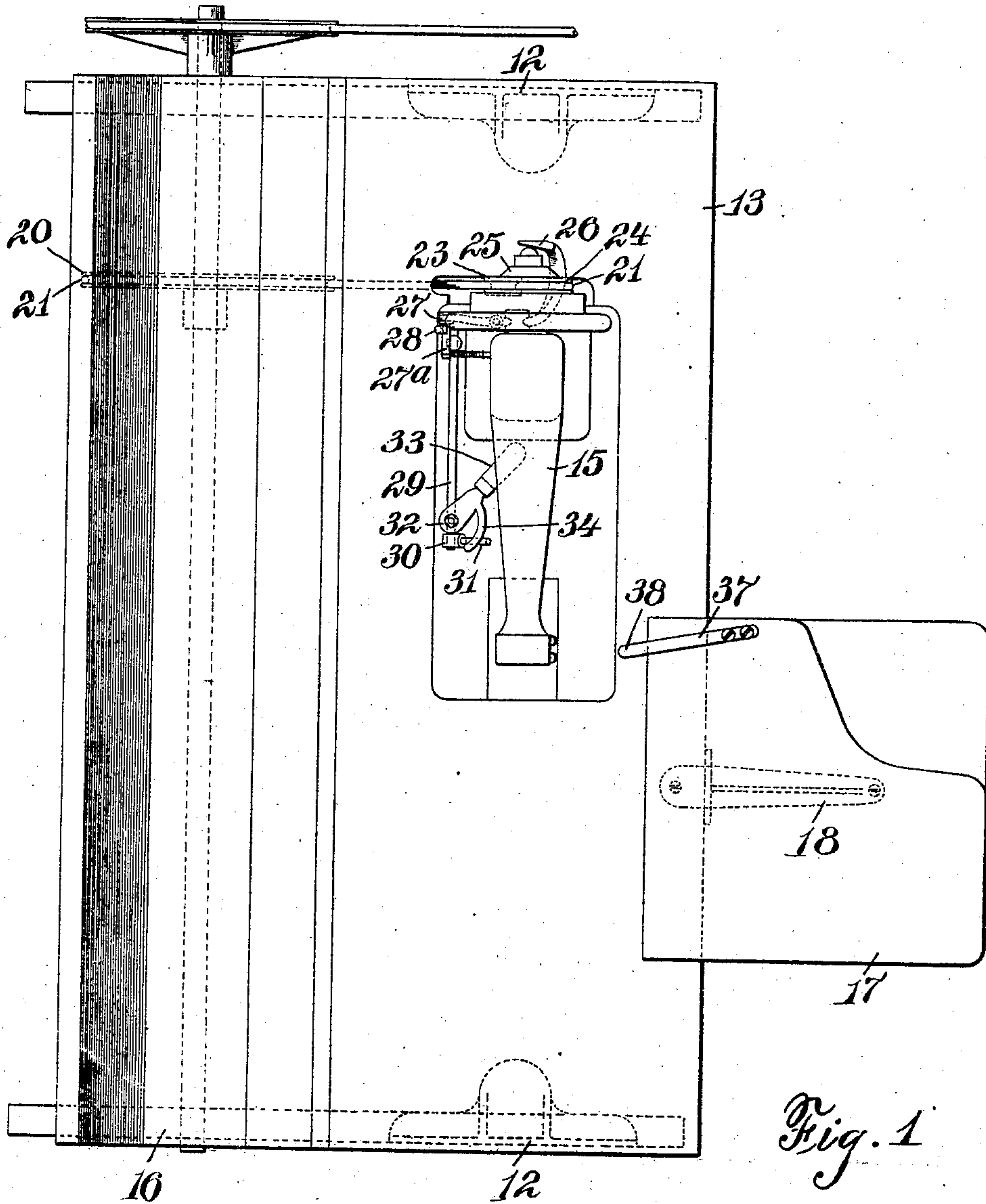
PATENTED FEB. 26, 1907.

J. H. THOMPSON & J. MURPHY.

SEWING MACHINE TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 5, 1906.

2 SHEETS--SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

Ralph Lancaster
E. A. Peck

INVENTORS

Joseph H. Thompson
and John Murphy,
BY
Wm. H. Campfield
ATTORNEYS

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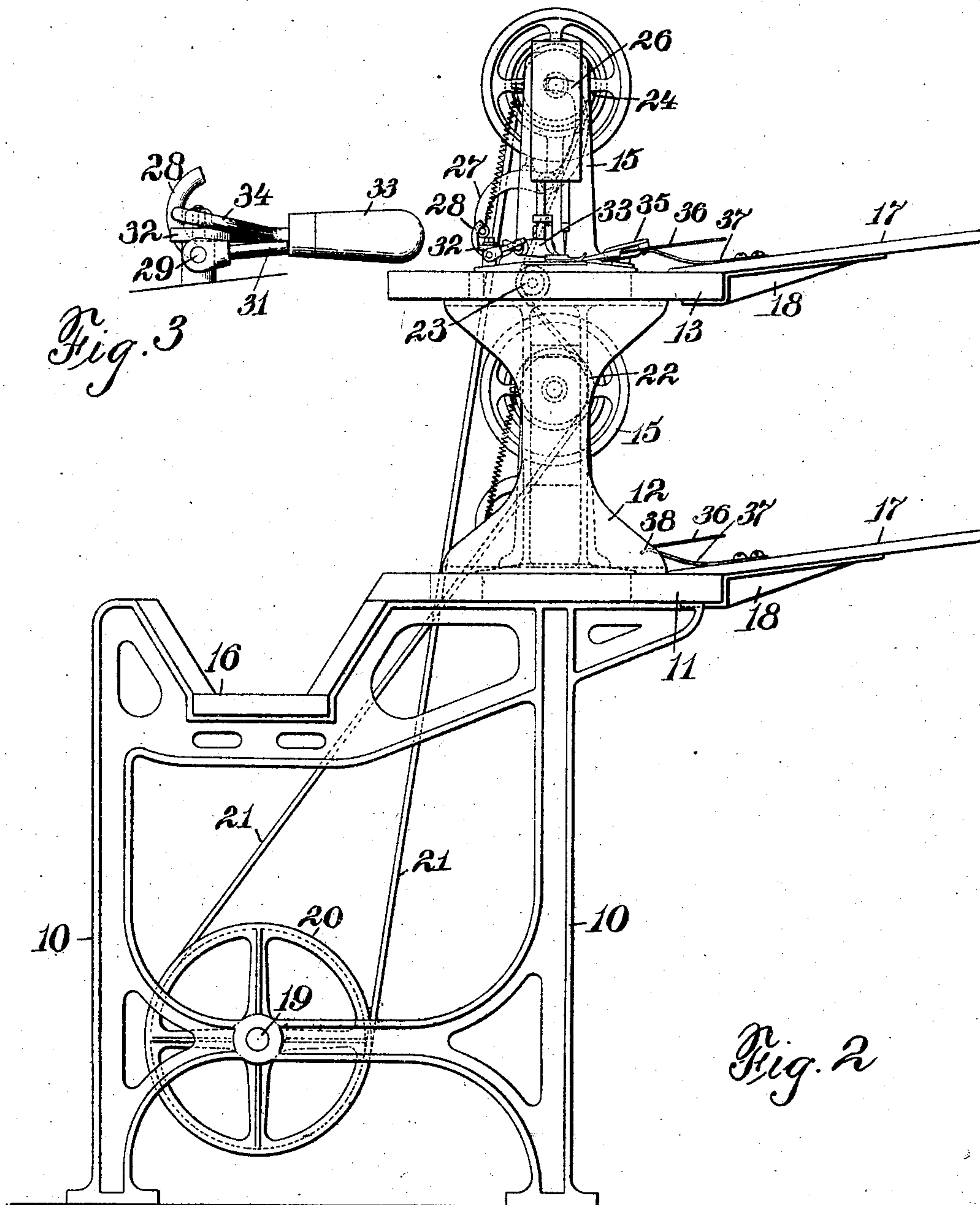
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH H. THOMPSON AND JOHN MURPHY, OF PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY.

SEWING-MACHINE TABLE.

No. 845,490.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 26, 1907.

Application filed July 5, 1906. Serial No. 324,766.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH H. THOMPSON and JOHN MURPHY, citizens of the United States, residing at Passaic, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sewing-Machine Tables; and we 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a sewing-machine table, and is designed to provide a table to increase the production by allowing an operator to run the machines in multiple.

An object of the invention is to provide means for feeding ware to the machines, and particularly feeding handkerchiefs to machines to hemstitch them, thus allowing an operator to start the handkerchief into the machine and allow the feeding to be done of its own accord, while the handkerchief is inserted in the other machine. Furthermore, the table is provided with a work-receiving portion, which is preferably a trough into which the hemstitched handkerchiefs are fed. This arrangement of machines might be employed for different purposes; but we wish to cover particularly in this relation the hemstitching - machines for handkerchiefs, the feeding of these being slow, and when one machine is used alone consuming considerable time of the operator, when it is really not absolutely necessary, except to steady the feeding.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of our improvement. Fig. 2 is an end view, and Fig. 3 is a detail of the operating means of the clutches of the machine.

The machine is provided with a suitable base 10, which is preferably made up of a pair of standards arranged to hold a table 11, on which in turn are placed the standards 12 to hold the upper tables 13. On each table 11 and 13 is placed a sewing-machine 15, and when these machines are operated the product is fed toward the end of the table adjacent to a trough 16 in the lower table, which receives the work and collects it prior to its removal. On the opposite side of each ta-

ble is arranged a feeding-tablet 17, which is held by the bracket 18, the upper table being partly cut away to facilitate feeding work to the lower one. In the lower part of the standards, making up the base 10, is journaled a shaft 19, which is driven by a suitable pulley-belt and on which is arranged another pulley 20, which is provided with a belt 21. This belt passes up over one pulley 22 of the machine on the lower table, then over an idler 23 on the upper table, then over the pulley 24 of the machine on the upper table, and then down again to the pulley 20. This arrangement drives both machines in the same direction and saves space, and it uses one machine as a transmitter to the other.

These machines are of the type that have a clutch to be operated to throw the machine into operation and out of operation when not needed, while the pulley of the machine is constantly running. In Fig. 1 we show one of these clutches, as at 25, and to operate them is a cam-surface 26 of an S-shaped pivoted lever 27, which construction is old in sewing-machines. Projecting from the lower end of this lever 27 is a pin 27^a, and an arm 28 is in engagement with this pin to operate it, the pin being pulled upward and in engagement with the lever or arm by a suitable spring. The arm 28 is operated by the rod 29, which passes through a bearing and is provided on its end with a boss 30, which in turn is provided with a lever 31. Adjacent to this lever and pivoted on the bearing of the rod 29 is a plate 32, operated by a handle 33 and having a cam-shaped arm 34. When this handle 33 is operated, the cam-arm 34 pushes down the lever 31, as shown in Fig. 3. The arm 28 is operated also. The lever 27 and the cam-surface 26 throw the clutch 25, so that the machine is started. When it is desired to stop the machine, of course, the handle is thrown the other way.

When both machines are running, handkerchiefs are fed to them alternately, and we provide each machine with any well-known construction of hemmer 35, which has the plate 36, as usual, and when the handkerchiefs are manually fed the operator holds her finger so as to keep the handkerchief pressed up against the under side of the plate 36. She is thus able to attend to but one machine at a time. We provide, however, a spring 37, which is fastened to the tablet 17 and bears upward, holding the handkerchiefs

against the plate 36 and being preferably provided with the turned-over end 38 to make the passage of the handkerchief very smooth. By means of this attachment the handkerchief can be started, the spring 37 holding the goods so that the feeding is assured while a handkerchief is introduced into the other machine. In this way one operator can attend to both machines very easily.

10 Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

1. A sewing-machine table comprising a lower table, an upper table, a sewing-machine on each table, a hemmer on each table, 15 a tablet projecting from the front of each table, and a flat spring secured to each tablet and engaging the under side of the hemmer to hold a handkerchief to be hemmed.

2 In a sewing-machine table, a table por-

tion, a sewing-machine, a hemmer having an 20 extending flat plate, and a flat spring secured to the table portion and engaging the under side of the plate of the hemmer.

3. In a sewing-machine table, a table portion, a sewing-machine, a hemmer having an 25 extending flat plate, and a flat spring secured to the table portion at one end and engaging the under side of the plate of the hemmer at the other end, the end of the spring in engagement with the plate being slightly curled. 30

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands this 29th day of June, 1906.

JOSEPH H. THOMPSON.
JOHN MURPHY.

Witnesses:

E. A. PELL,
WM. H. CAMFIELD.