

J. BENNOR.

Extension-Tables for Sewing-Machines.

No. 140,877.

Patented July 15, 1873.

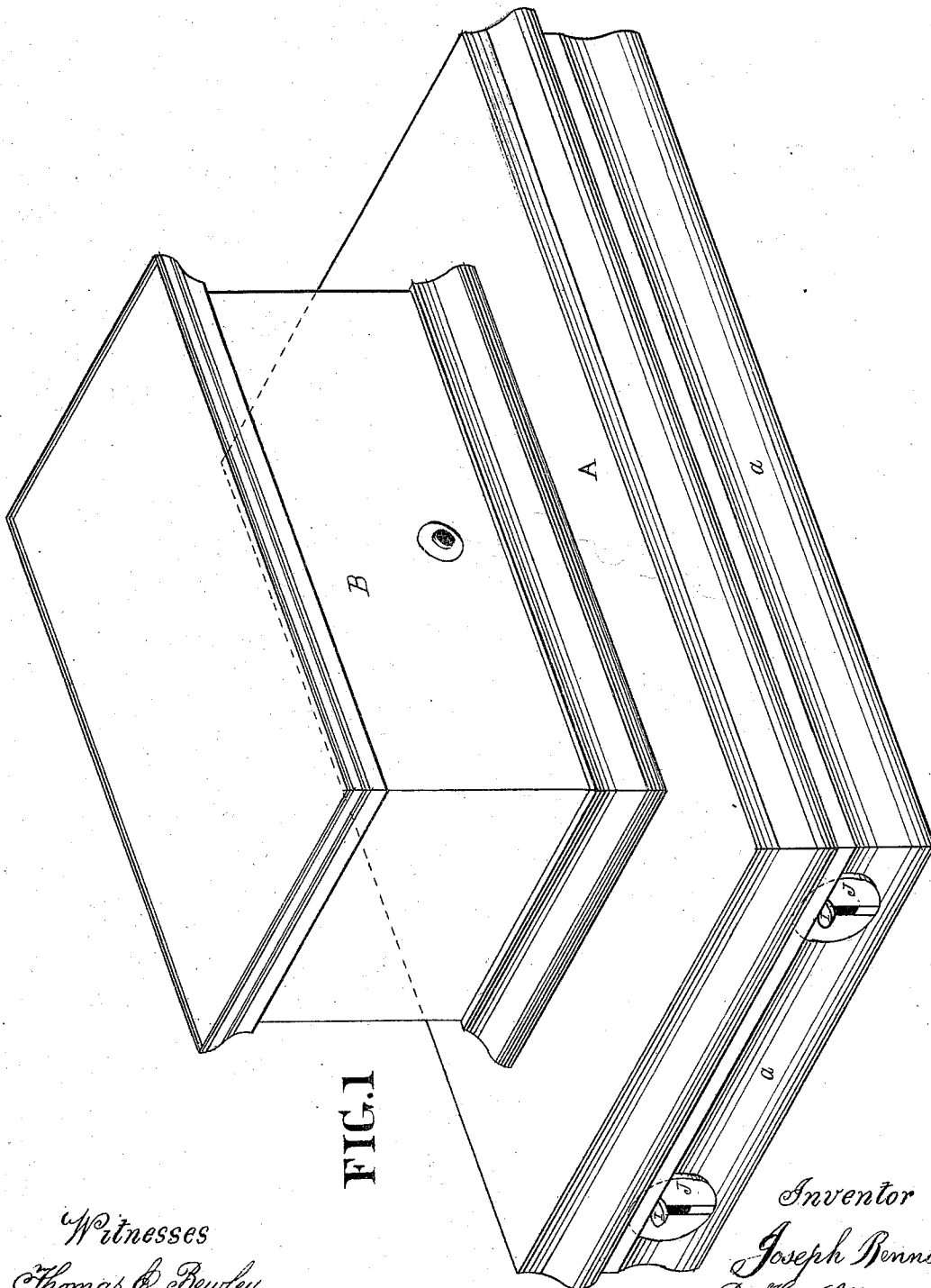


FIG. 1

Witnesses
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Isaac Rinage

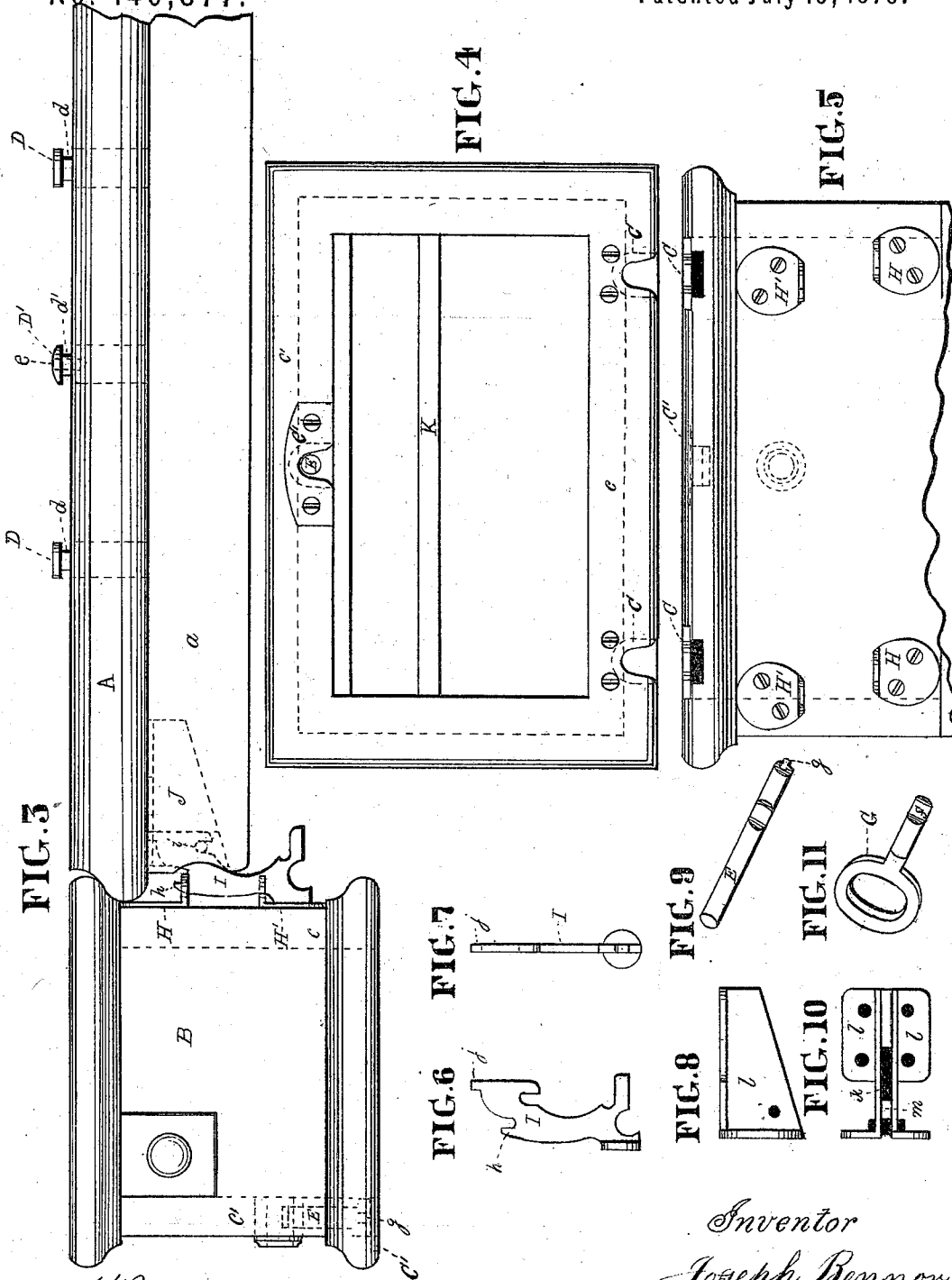
Inventor
Joseph Bennor
By His Attorney
Stephen Ustick

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH BENNOR, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO
NESBIT D. STOOPS AND JOHN B. MYERS, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN EXTENSION-TABLES FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **140,877**, dated July 15, 1873; application filed
June 12, 1873.

CASE D.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH BENNOR, of the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Extension-Tables for Sewing-Machines, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to a cover of a sewing-machine provided with duplicate pairs of eyes, so arranged as to connect the cover either in its direct or reversed position with swinging and sliding brackets with the top of the table in such a manner that it may not only be used in its direct position as an extension of the top, but also in its reversed position when desired to contain patterns, implements, &c., the edges of the sides of the cover serving for the support of large goods to be sewed. The brackets are so constructed and arranged as to be susceptible of being pushed back beneath the top out of the way when not in use, and make a finish with the border of the same. The invention further relates to a novel mode of connecting the cover to the top of the table when used as a cover to prevent defacing the same as it is placed thereon, and locking it thereto, as hereinafter fully described.

Figure 1 is a perspective view representing the cover B in connection with the upper surface of the top A of the table. Fig. 3, Sheet No. 2, is a front view of the top A and cover B, in connection with one end of the same, to form an extension thereof. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the cover B in its reversed position. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the same in said position. Figs. 6 and 7 are side and edge views of the bracket I. Figs. 8 and 9 are like views of one of the bracket-holders, J. Fig. 10 is a perspective view of the bolt E. Fig. 11 is a like view of the key G.

Like letters in all the figures indicate the same parts.

A is the top of a sewing-machine having downwardly-projecting moldings *a* around its edge. B is the cover, shown in detail in Figs. 3 and 4. The cover is provided with slotted plates C C at the lower edge of its rear side *c*, and at its front edge *c'* with the plate C', which are slipped into connection with the

necks *d d d* of the studs D, D, and D' that project upward from the top A as the cover is placed into its position on the top, the bolt E, shown detached in Fig. 9, being dropped by its own weight into the vertical opening *e* of the stud D', whereby the cover is firmly held in connection with the top. G is a key, shown in Fig. 10, which, by being turned partly around with its flattened part *f* under the head *g* of the bolt, raises the latter out of its connection with the opening *e* to unlock the cover for its removal from the top A. The cover is provided at one side with the eye-plates H H, for connection with the hooks *h h* of the brackets I I, for connecting it with one end of the top A, and bringing its top surface level with the upper surface of the same, as seen in Fig. 2, in which the brackets I are drawn out of their holders J J, which are fastened by means of screws to the under side of the top A, and turned down at the end of the top, swinging on the pins *i* and the lugs *j* at the rear, and passing through the mortise *k* in the plates *l* of the bracket-holder, until they are brought to bear against the solid part *m* of the plates for their support. One of the brackets I is shown in Figs. 5 and 6, and one of the holders J in Figs. 7 and 8. (?)

In order to provide for connecting the cover in its reversed position, so as to contain patterns, &c., and thus dispense with the use of a till, whereby the cover may be decreased in depth, and is otherwise cheapened in its construction, I connect with it the reverse eye-plates H' H' to connect with the brackets and bring the lower edges of the sides of the cover level with the top of the table to enlarge its area for the support of large goods in the same manner as when connected in its direct position, as above explained. When the cover is replaced on the top of the table the brackets are pushed back into the holders out of the way, as represented in Fig. 1. They are so constructed as to make a finish with any style of table, which feature has not been heretofore attained.

In addition to the use of the inside of the cover for holding articles when in its reversed position, there is a drawer, K, seen in (Figs. 2.)

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and 3, which may be used at all times for holding the tools or small articles. When the cover is used as an extension of the top in its reversed position the drawer is removed therefrom and placed in its normal position. One of these drawers may be placed at the front and another one at the rear side out of the way of the sewing-machine arm, avoiding the necessity of making the cover of extra depth on account of the drawers.

I claim as my invention—

1. The swinging and sliding brackets I I, in combination with the holders J J and eye-

plates H H and H' H', substantially in the manner and for the purpose above described.

2. The combination of the slotted plates C, C, and C' of the cover B with the studs D, D, and D' of the top A, the said studs having necks *d*, and the stud D' a vertical hole, *e*, in combination with the drop-bolt E, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

JOSEPH BENNOR.

Witnesses:

THOMAS J. BEWLEY,
STEPHEN USTICK.