

June 2, 1931.

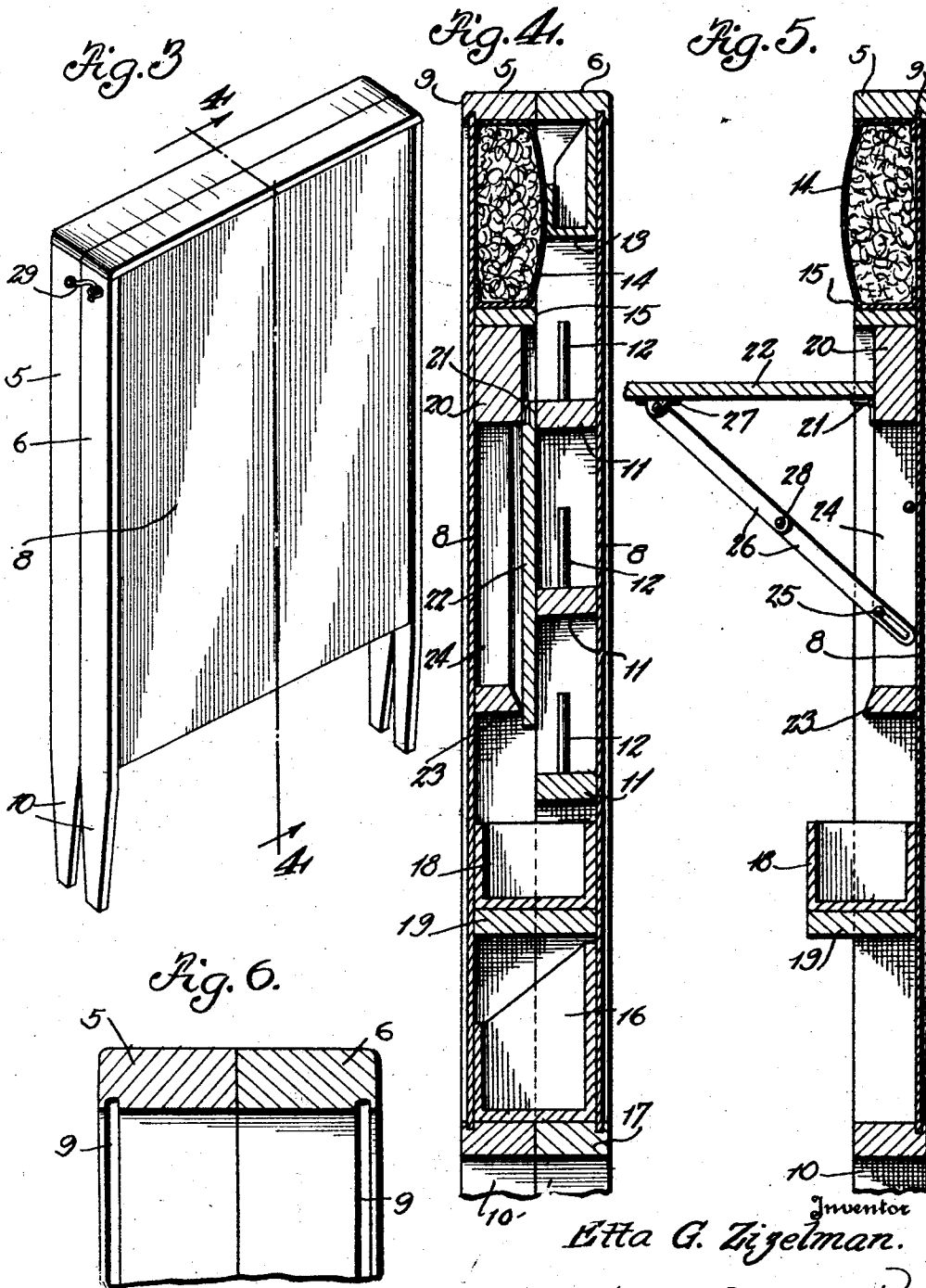
E. G. ZIZELMAN

1,808,704

SEWING SCREEN

Filed March 4, 1930

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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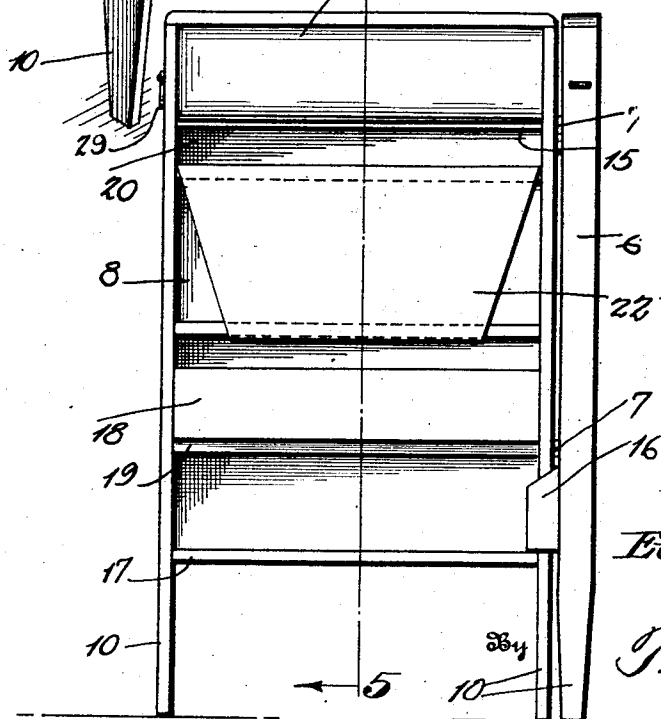
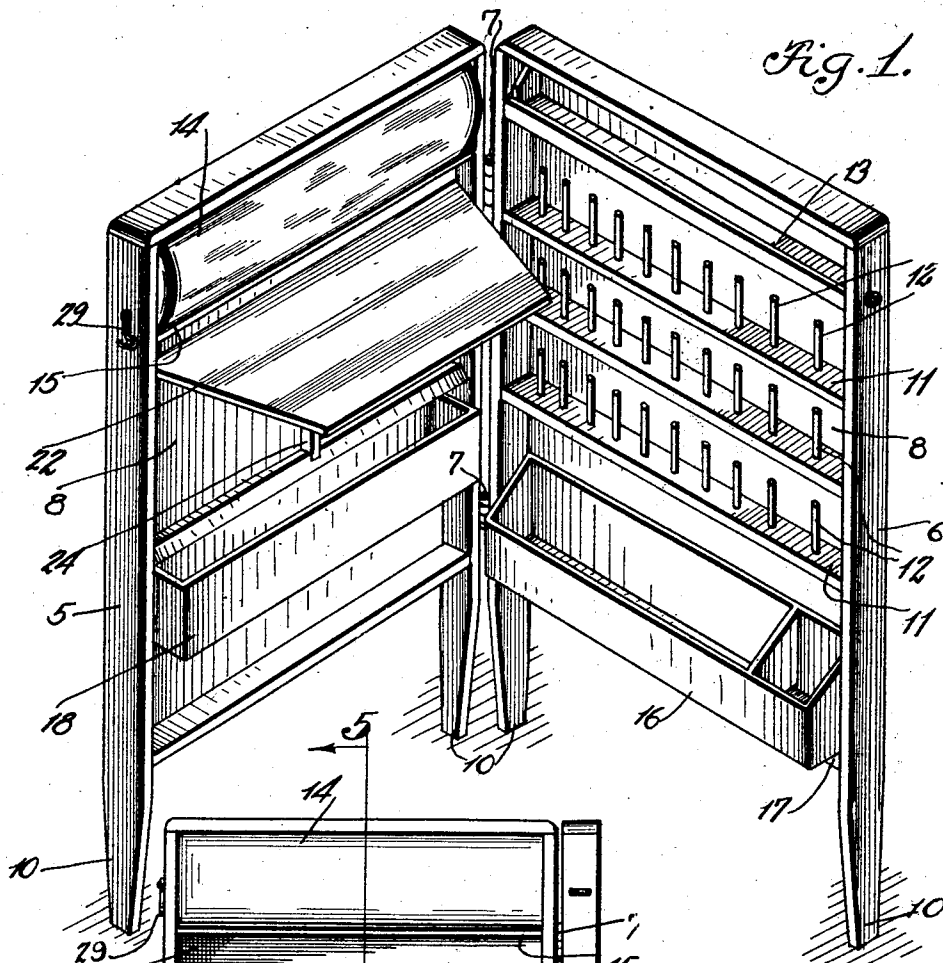
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SEWING SCREEN

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This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in sewing screens, and has more particular reference to an improved device for supporting various articles used in sewing, in such manner that the articles are exposed and conveniently accessible when the screen is opened, and concealed within the screen when the latter is closed, the device being adapted to stand vertically on the floor when opened.

The primary object of the invention is to generally simplify and improve devices of the above kind whereby the same may meet with all of the requirements for a successful commercial use.

Specific objects of the invention will become apparent as the nature of the same is better understood, and the invention consists in the novel form, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings and claimed.

In the drawings, wherein like reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sewing screen constructed in accordance with the present invention and disposed in opened condition;

Figure 2 is an elevational view looking at the inner side of the left hand leaf of the screen shown in Figure 1, the shelf being in folded position;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the screen closed;

Figure 4 is an enlarged vertical section on line 4—4 of Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a similar view cut on the line 5—5 of Figure 2 and showing the shelf in a raised position;

Figure 6 is a fragmentary vertical section showing portions of the frame members of the screen in closed relation.

Referring more in detail to the drawings, the present sewing screen includes a pair of similar frame members 5 and 6 connected along adjacent vertical edges by means of hinges 7 and having the outer sides of the openings formed thereby closed by means of suitable panels 8. These panels 8 are pref-

erably of comparatively stiff material with their margins fitted and held within internal grooves 9 provided in the frame members 5 and 6 adjacent outer edges as clearly shown in Figures 4 to 6 inclusive. The hingedly connected frame members 5 and 6 and the panels 8 constitute leaves of a screen adapted to be opened as shown in Figures 1 and 2 and closed as shown in Figures 3 and 4, the screen being adapted to stand vertically on the floor when opened by reason of each leaf acting to sustain the other in a vertical position. As shown, the side members of the frames are provided at their lower ends with extensions 10 forming supporting legs by means of which the lower frame members are supported at the required elevation above the floor.

The frame strips or bars project from the panels 8 sufficiently to form shallow recesses within the frame members, the backs of which are formed by the panels 8. These recesses are sufficiently deep to contain holders fixed to the frame member for holding in the recesses various articles used in sewing. In the instance shown, these holders include cross bars or shelves 11 fixed to the upright bars of the frame member 6 and extending across the recess formed by the latter, and upright pins 12 fixed to the shelves and cooperating with the latter to support thread spools. The holders also include a rigid tray or receptacle 13 extending across the top of the frame member 6 within the recess formed by the latter and being of substantially the same horizontal depth as that of the recess. This open top receptacle or tray 13 is adapted for reception of small articles such as thimbles, bobbin and the like, and it is in opposed relation to a horizontal pin cushion 14 mounted in and extending across the top of the frame member 5 between the top bar of the latter and a horizontal supporting strip 15 disposed therebelow. This pin cushion is of a horizontal thickness substantially equal to the depth of the recess formed by frame member 5 so that neither it nor the receptacle 13 will interfere with the complete closing of the screen wherein adjacent edges of the

frame members are brought into contiguous relation as shown in Figures 3, 4 and 6.

Rigidly mounted in the lower portion or bottom of the recess formed by frame member 5 is a relatively large rigid open top receptacle or tray 16 which is fixed upon a supporting shelf 17 and extends for the full width of the frame. This tray 16 is of a horizontal depth substantially equal to the combined depths of the recesses of both frames 5 and 6 so that said tray will extend into the recess of frame 5 when the screen is closed as shown in Figure 4. A similar receptacle or tray 18 is mounted in the frame 5 upon a supporting shelf 19 carried by the latter, and this tray 18 is disposed in a plane between the lowermost shelf 11 of frame member 6 and the tray 16 so that although the tray 18 is of greater horizontal depth than the recess of frame member 5, it may project into an unobstructed part of the recess in frame member 6 above the tray 16 when the screen is closed. These trays 16 and 18 are adapted for holding scissors and other large articles used in sewing, and by reason of their rigid nature, the articles therein may be conveniently obtained without the difficulty experienced in connection with flexible pockets heretofore used in connection with devices of this kind. This is also an advantage of the rigid tray 13.

A horizontal supporting bar or strip 20 is mounted in the frame member 5 at the underside of the supporting strip 15 for the pin cushion 14, and connected to this supporting bar 20 by means of hinges 21 is a vertically swinging shelf 22 adapted to be held in raised horizontal position as shown in Figures 1 and 5, for supporting various articles in use when sewing. A horizontal brace strip 23 is mounted in the frame member 5 in spaced relation to and below the supporting bar 20 as well as above the tray 18, and connecting the brace 23 with the bar 20 intermediate the sides of the frame member 5 is a vertical brace 24 to which is pivotally and slidably connected the lower end of a folding brace, as at 25, said brace comprising a pair of hingedly connected links 26 and having its upper end pivoted to the underside of the shelf 22 as at 27; whereby the latter will be effectively supported in a raised horizontal position when the folding brace is unfolded as shown in Figure 5. The hinged connection 28 between the links 26 of the shelf brace is of the well known rule-joint type whereby the joint may break outwardly and upwardly while the unfolding of the links 26 inwardly and downwardly is limited to a point wherein the links are aligned. As this form of joint is well known in the shelf art, detail disclosure thereof is deemed unnecessary. However, it is noted that when the joint 28 is broken upwardly the shelf 22 may be swung downwardly to folded position within the recess

of frame member 5 as allowed by the narrow nature of the braces 23 and 24 and supporting bar 20, as shown in Figure 4. In folding, the upper link 26 will swing upwardly against the underside of the shelf 22, and as the latter lowers, the lower link 26 will swing outwardly against the inner face of the panel 8 of frame member 5. Ordinarily, in order to support the shelf 22 horizontally when raised, the links 26 would be of such length that when folded the joint 28 would pass outwardly beyond the vertical plane of the panel 8. For this reason it has been deemed impractical to employ a folding brace or support for a shelf in a device of this character, the recess of the frame member 5 being so shallow that when the links 26 are folded the jointed ends of the latter would punch through the panel 8. This objection has been overcome by pivotally and slidably connecting the lower link 26 as at 25 to the vertical brace 24. In this way, the use of an objectionable supporting chain for the shelf 22 which extends upwardly and outwardly from the free outer end of the shelf to the frame when said shelf is operatively disposed, is avoided. In practice, it has been found that such a supporting chain will be often struck so as to shake or vibrate the shelf 22 and cause the articles thereon to be displaced therefrom. The shelf 22 preferably tapers narrower toward its free edge so as to avoid any possibility of the same being in the way and to permit the frame member 6 to be disposed at an acute angle to the frame member 5 when found necessary or desirable, such as when floor space is limited.

The frame members may be fastened together by a suitable hasp fastener 29 when the screen is closed, at which time the screen will require a minimum space when set aside or not in use.

From the above description it will be apparent that the present screen is of simple and durable construction and possesses improvements over prior devices of this kind as to eliminate all of the objections heretofore found thereto.

Minor changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed.

What I claim as new is:—

1. A screen structure comprising frame members hingedly connected at one edge, said frame members having compartments opening at their inner sides, a bar located in one frame member and disposed across the compartment thereof, a pad located in said frame member and mounted upon said bar and having a portion projecting beyond the plane of the edges of said frame member, a ledge member located in the other frame member opposite said pad and adapted to be engaged by the projecting portion of the pad when

the frame members are closed with relation to each other.

2. A screen structure comprising hollow frame members hingedly connected together, a bar located in one frame member and having its face set back from the plane in which the edges of said frame member lie, a pad located in said frame member and supported upon the bar and having a portion projecting beyond the plane in which the edges of said frame member lie, a ledge located in the other frame member and adapted to be engaged by the pad when the frame members are closed with relation to each other, a desk panel pivoted to said bar and being of transverse thickness equal to the distance from the face of said bar to the plane in which the edges of the frame member lie and a second bar mounted in the second mentioned frame member and having an edge flush with the edges of the frame member, said bar edge adapted to engage the face of the desk panel when the frame members are closed whereby the desk panel is clamped between said bars.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ETTA G. ZIZELMAN.

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