J. PAGLIARUL.

WIRE STITCHING MACHINE TABLE.

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1,189,475.

Patented July 4, 1916.

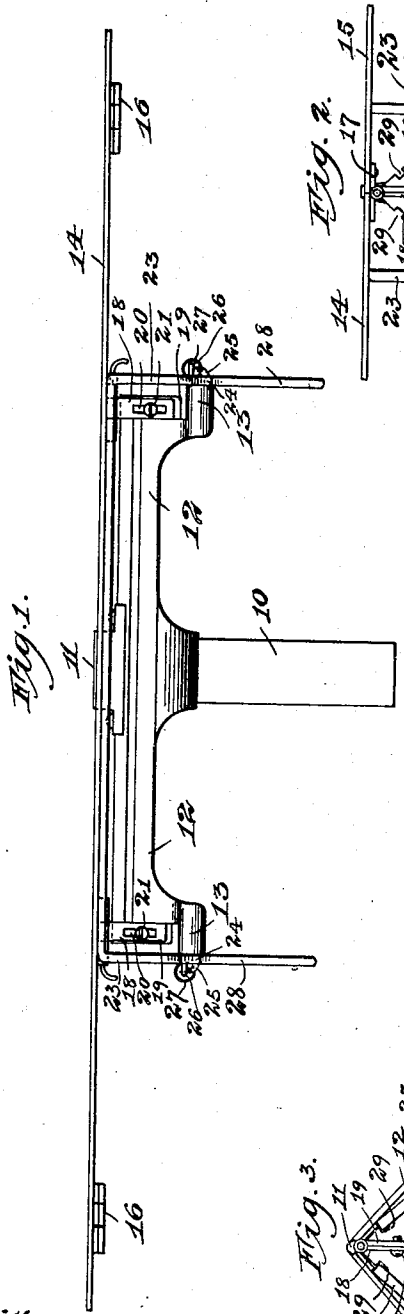


Fig. 1.

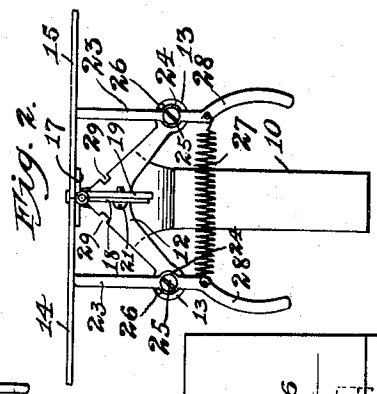


Fig. 2.

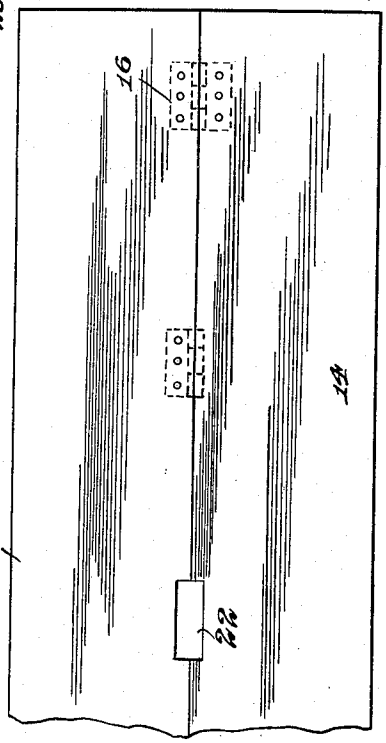


Fig. 4.

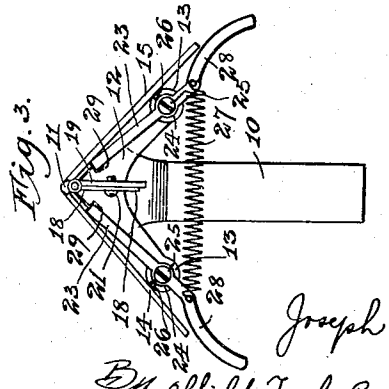


Fig. 3.

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WIRE-STITCHING-MACHINE TABLE.

1,189,475. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented July 4, 1916.**

Application filed January 14, 1915. Serial No. 2,135.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH PAGLIARUL, a citizen of the United States, residing in Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Stitching-Machine Tables, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in wire stitching machine tables, and particularly refers to the type of table which may be converted from the flat to the saddle type, as desired.

The salient objects of the invention are, to provide a table of the class described which may be used either for flat or saddle stitching; to provide a table of the class described in which its conversion from one shape to the other shape is accomplished with a minimum of manipulation on the part of the operator; to provide a table of the class described which shall not interfere with the working parts of the stitching machine, while at the same time being extremely neat, compact, practical and efficient; to provide a table of the class described which shall be simple and economical in construction, and, in general, to provide an improved convertible table of the class described.

In the drawings which accompany this application and which illustrate the application of my invention in its preferred form Figure 1 is a side elevation of a wire stitching machine table embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is an end view of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, but showing the table adapted for saddle stitching; and Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the right-hand end of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, 10 represents diagrammatically the column or stem carrying or inclosing the usual clenching mechanism of a wire stitching machine, such, for instance, as is described in the patent to Harper No. 445,140, patented January 20, 1891. Since this clenching mechanism, however, may be of any desired type, it need not be described or illustrated, as it forms no part of my invention. On the top of the column 10 and at the center of the table is the usual clencher block 11, and the head of the column 10 is extended longitudinally in a horizontal direction on either side of its center, as indicated at 12 in Fig. 1. The cross-section of these extensions 12, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3, is of angular form with its apex presented upwardly; and the outer ends of said extensions 12 carry at their downwardly projecting corners a set of longitudinally extending outwardly facing bosses 13. The table proper consists of a pair of leaves 14 and 15 which at their ends are connected together in abutting relation by hinges 16. The table as a whole is supported at the apex of each end of said extensions 12 by means of a hinge, one part of which 17 is attached to the under side of the leaf 15, and the other vertical limb 18 of the hinge is adjustably secured to a vertically extending lug 19 projecting downwardly from the end of each of the members 12. Adjustment of the table in a vertical direction with reference to the clencher block 11 and the stem 10 is obtained by slotting the limb 18 vertically, as shown in Fig. 1 at 20, this slot being wide enough to admit the clamping screw 21. At the center of the table, each of the members 14 and 15 is notched out so as to furnish a slot 22 to admit the head of the clencher block 11.

In order to support the hinged leaves 14 and 15 of the table in horizontal position when it is desired to utilize the machine for plain or flat side stitching, I provide a pair of oppositely disposed braces 23, each of which is pivoted upon an axially alined pair of the oppositely disposed outwardly projecting bosses 13. Each of these braces 23, as shown, comprises a rectangular rod which is bent down at either end at right angles, and is enlarged slightly, as shown at 24, so as to constitute a pivotal bearing surface and to make room for drilling a hole through which passes the pivot 25 which, in this instance, takes the form of a screw threaded into the boss 13. The pivot screws 25 and the bosses 13 all lie in the same horizontal plane, and the distance between the bends of the rods 23 and the pivots is the same in each instance, so that the horizontal portions of said braces 23 all occupy the same horizontal plane substantially at the apex of the extensions 12 and thus support the leaves of the table in level horizontal position. It should be understood, of course, that if it is desired to elevate the center of the table slightly, this may be accomplished by means of the adjustable clamping screws 21 in the slotted hinge limbs 18. The braces 23 are quite free to swing toward the apex

of the table support, but they are prevented from swinging outwardly by means of pins 26 driven into the ends of the bosses 13 at the right place to engage the vertical limbs of the braces 23 when the latter are in upright position, and said braces are maintained in upright position by means of a pair of coil tension springs 27 which extend across and are connected to the depending extensions 28 of said braces 23.

When it is desired to use the table for saddle stitching, the braces 23 are lowered into the position shown in Fig. 3, this lowering being rendered somewhat easier by constructing the lower ends 28 of the braces with an outwardly projecting bow so as to make room for the convenient application of the finger of the operator. It should be noted that the top of the table support is grooved out, as shown at 29, so as to accommodate the horizontal limbs of the braces 23 and enable the leaves of the table to lie substantially flat against the table-support. It should also be understood that the weight of the table leaves 14 and 15 is sufficient to overcome the springs 27 when the table is arranged for saddle stitching, as shown in Fig. 3, and consequently there is no danger of said springs 27 improperly restoring the table leaves into their horizontal position. This is easily comprehended when it is seen that the spring 27 is connected to a point comparatively close to the pivots 25, and the upper extensions of said braces 23 extend a considerable distance from the pivot and engage the under side of the table leaves much nearer to the hinge axis than the center of gravity of the table leaves. If it is desired to re-convert the table from saddle stitching relation to plain or side stitching position, obviously, the only thing necessary to do is to place the fingers under the outer edges of the leaves 14 and 15 and swing the leaves upwardly into horizontal position, upon which the braces 23, under the influence of the springs 27, will return to their normal upright position and form the requisite support for the table leaves so as to maintain them in horizontal position.

In view of the above description, it is manifest that my construction requires for its manipulation no tools whatever, nor is any adjustment of the various parts required in order to convert the table from one to the other stitching position. The working parts of the table are also such as to be capable of being manufactured at very small expense, while at the same time the construction is neat, compact, substantial, and efficient to attain the desired result.

It is manifest that some of the details of the parts may be modified considerably without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of the benefits or advantages of the invention, and thus I do not wish to be limited by the above description, except as specified in the appended claims.

I claim—

1. In a table of the class described, the combination of a relatively fixed support having an upper portion and a laterally offset lower extension, a brace horizontally pivoted to said lower extension and adapted to swing toward said support, means for urging said brace away from said support, and a table-leaf hinged to the upper portion of said support, and supported in position by said brace.

2. In a table of the class described, the combination of a relatively fixed support having an upper portion and a laterally offset lower extension, an upstanding brace horizontally pivoted to said lower extension of said support and adapted to swing toward said support, automatic means for urging said brace outwardly away from said support, a stop for arresting the outward movement of said brace, and a table leaf horizontally hinged to the upper portion of said support and supported in horizontal position by said brace.

3. In a table of the class described, the combination of a longitudinally extending, relatively fixed support provided with a hinge connection at the top of each end thereof and provided with four lower corner extensions, a pair of braces each horizontally pivoted upon an axially alined pair of two of said corner extensions and disposed on one side of and parallel to the axis of said hinge connections, said brace being provided with a horizontally extending portion adapted to swing toward said hinges on said pivots and normally disposed vertically above said pivots, automatic means tending to urge said horizontal brace portions away from said hinges, a stop adapted to arrest movement of said brace and maintain said brace with its horizontal portion substantially vertically above the pivotal axis of said brace, and a pair of abutting leaf members hinged together and supported by said fixed hinge connections at their hinge axis and resting upon the horizontal portions of said braces.

4. In a table of the class described, the combination of a longitudinally extending, relatively fixed support provided with a hinge connection at the top of each end thereof and provided with four lower corner extensions, a pair of braces each horizontally pivoted upon an axially alined pair of two of said corner extensions and disposed on one side of and parallel to the axis of said hinge connections, said brace being provided with a horizontally extending portion adapted to swing toward said hinges on said pivots and normally disposed vertically above said pivots, automatic means tending to urge said horizontal brace

portions away from said hinges, a stop adapted to arrest movement of said brace and maintain said brace with its horizontal portion substantially vertically above the pivotal axis of said brace, and a pair of abutting leaf members hinged together and supported by said fixed hinge connections at their hinge axis and resting upon the horizontal portions of said braces, said braces being capable of being swung toward each other on their pivots so as to bring said horizontal supporting portions relatively close together and permitting said leaves to fall and form a saddle top table.

5. In a table of the class described, the combination of a longitudinally extending, relatively fixed support provided with a hinge connection at the top of each end thereof and provided with four lower corner extensions, a pair of braces each horizontally pivoted upon an axially alined pair of two of said corner extensions and disposed on one side of and parallel to the axis of said hinge connections, said brace being provided with a horizontally extending portion adapted to swing toward said hinges on said pivots and normally disposed vertically above said pivots, a spring tending to urge said horizontal brace portions away from said hinges, a stop adapted to arrest movement of said brace and maintain said brace with its horizontal portion substantially vertically above the pivoted axis of said brace, and a pair of abutting leaf members hinged together and supported by said fixed hinge connections at their hinge axis and resting upon the horizontal portions of said braces, said braces being capable of being swung toward each other on their pivots so as to bring said horizontal supporting portions relatively close together and permitting said leaves to fall and form a saddle top table, the weight of said leaves being such as to over-balance said spring.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents. Washington, D. C."