

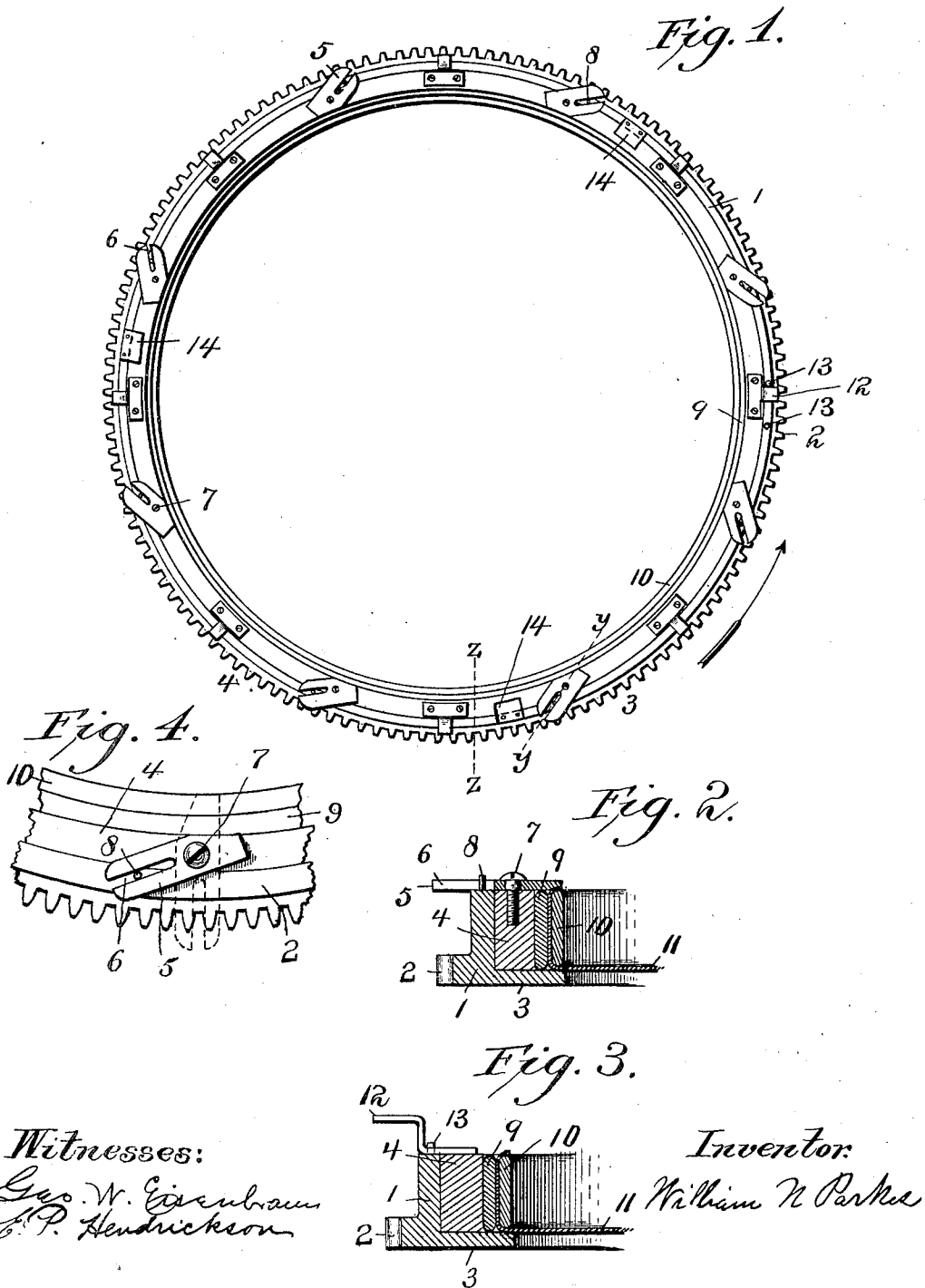
No. 674,014.

Patented May 14, 1901.

W. N. PARKES.  
WORK CARRIER FOR EMBROIDERING MACHINES.

(Application filed Jan. 3, 1900.)

(No Model.)



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## WORK-CARRIER FOR EMBROIDERING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 674,014, dated May 14, 1901.

Original application filed May 18, 1899, Serial No. 717,292. Divided and this application filed January 3, 1900. Serial No. 200.  
(No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM N. PARKES, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the borough of Brooklyn, New York city, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Work-Carriers, of which the following is a specification.

On May 18, 1899, I filed an application for a patent on a sewing-machine, Serial No. 717,292, of which this application is a division.

My invention has reference to work-carriers, especially those in which the work is held in an extended position, as in the above-referred-to machine, or any machine in which it is desired to hold the work taut across the needle-plate and move it automatically.

The object of my invention will be best understood when described in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a top plan view of the work-carrier. Fig. 2 is a section on the line *y y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section on the line *z z*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a top plan view, on an enlarged scale, of a portion of the work-carrier, showing in dotted outline the holding position of one of the levers or buttons.

In the drawings, 1 is an annular rack, 2 gear-teeth formed on a flange extending from the lower portion of the rack, and 3 an inner extension or flange formed on the inner lower portion of the rack, all of which are clearly shown in the drawings. A ring 4 rests within the rack 1 on the extension 3 and is free to turn. Pieces 14, which are attached to the rack and extend over the ring, prevent the ring from lifting out of the rack. Levers or buttons 5 are pivoted at 7 on the ring 4, the levers having slots 6 formed in them, by means of which they engage with pins 8, projecting upwardly from the rack 1.

Handles 12 serve as means for turning the ring 4, and pins 13, extending upwardly from the rack 1, are adapted to limit the movement of the ring by reason of one of the handles coming into contact with the said pins. Ordinary embroidery-hoops 9 and 10 are used for clamping the work, and they rest when in the rack on the inner part of the extension

3, and the work 11 is clamped between them, as clearly shown in the drawings.

In the machine forming the subject of the application from which this application is divided the rack is suitably guided to rotate on a reciprocating frame and the gear-teeth 2 are engaged by a pinion, which pinion is rotated through the movements of a ratchet-wheel.

The operation of clamping the work in the carrier is as follows: First, the material is clamped between the hoops 9 and 10, after which they are placed in the carrier, and the ring 4, by means of one of the handles 12, is turned in the opposite direction to that in which the arrow points. As the levers 5 are all pivoted on the ring 4 and in engagement with the pins 8, this movement simultaneously turns the free ends of all the levers over the hoops 9 and 10, and thereby presses and holds all the hoops down on the extension 3 of the rack. Enough handles are attached to the ring 4 so that one is always in a convenient locality for the operator to use in turning the said ring. The rack 1 when in use turns in an opposite direction to that in which the ring 4 is turned in closing the levers 5 on the hoops 9 and 10, and therefore tends to keep the said levers closed on the said hoops.

I do not wish to be limited to a rotating work-carrier, as it is very evident that the carrier herein described, or the main elements of it, can be used as a frame for holding the work, which frame can be moved by any ordinary means.

What I claim as new is—

1. In combination in a work-carrier, a device for clamping the work, a second device for carrying said first device, a third device, a plurality of levers mounted on said third device, and means in connection with the second device whereby through a movement of the third device the levers are turned into engagement with the first device.

2. In combination in a work-carrier, an annular rack having an inwardly-extending flange, an annular ring within the said rack resting on the flange of the rack and adapted to turn, means for retaining the ring in the

rack, a work-clamping device within the said ring, a plurality of levers mounted on the ring, a plurality of pins in the rack, a connection between the levers and the pins  
5 whereby the levers are turned on their pivots when the ring is turned, and means for turning the ring.

3. A work-carrier consisting of the rack 1 having teeth 2 and the flange 3 formed thereon,  
10 the ring 4, and means for retaining the same in the rack 1, the levers 5 mounted on the

ring, the hoops 9 and 10, and means for turning the levers into engagement with the said hoops.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set  
my hand in the presence of two subscribing  
witnesses.

WILLIAM N. PARKES.

Witnesses:

EUGENIE P. HENDRICKSON,  
GEORGE EISENBRAUN.