Aug. 21, 1951 W. J. PEETS 2,565,456

SEWING MACHINE CABINET

Filed March 23, 1946 4 Sheets-Sheet 1

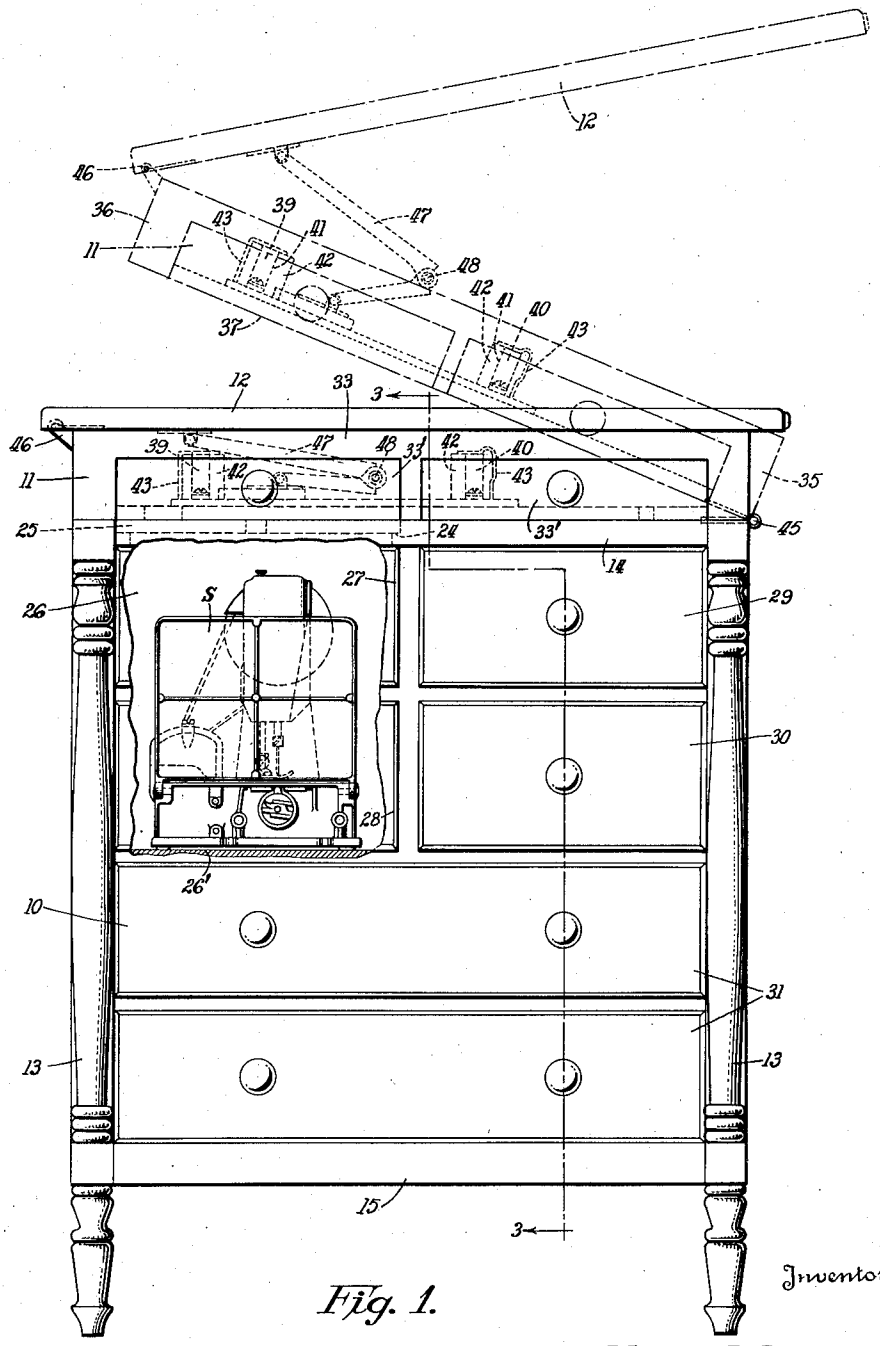



Fig. 1.

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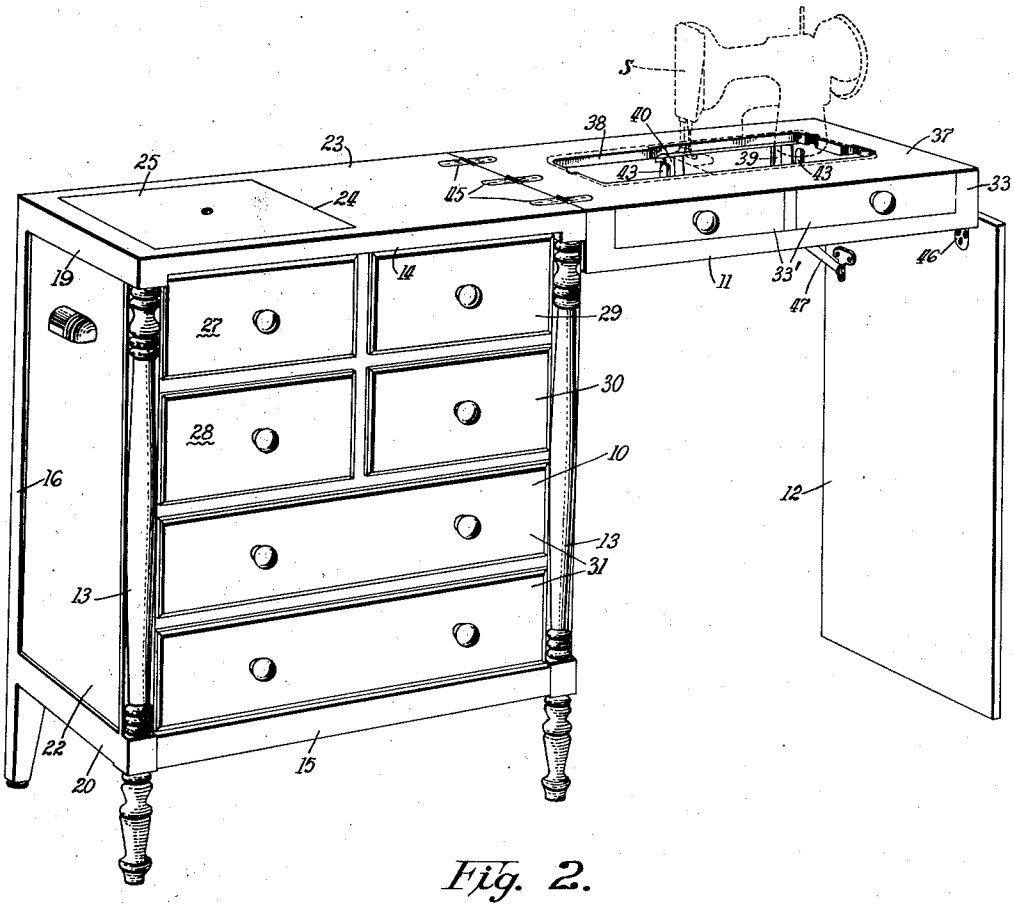



Fig. 2.

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SEWING MACHINE CABINET

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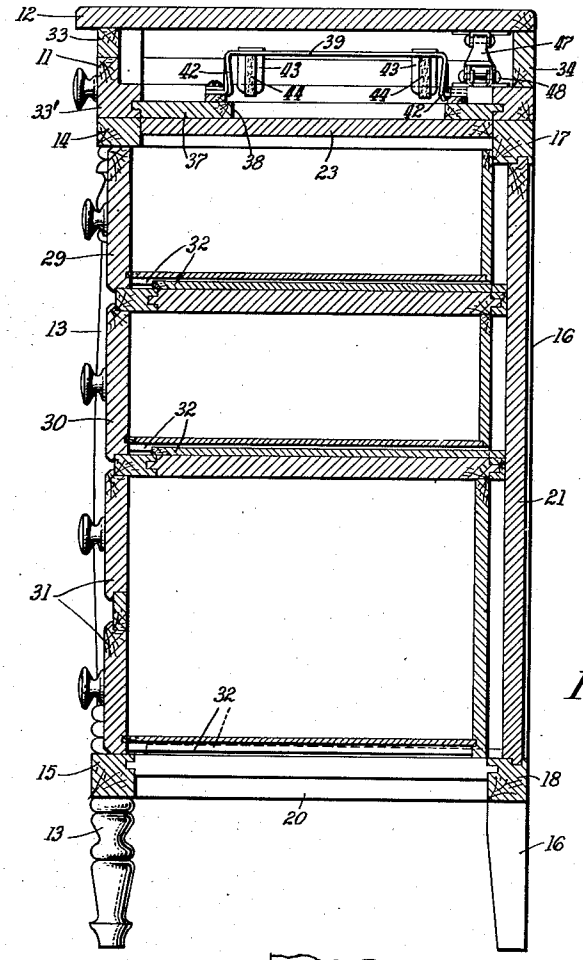



Fig. 3.

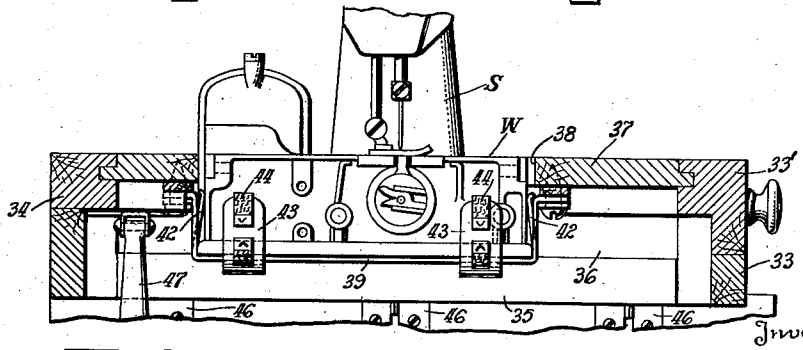



Fig. 4.

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Filed March 23, 1946 4 Sheets-Sheet 4

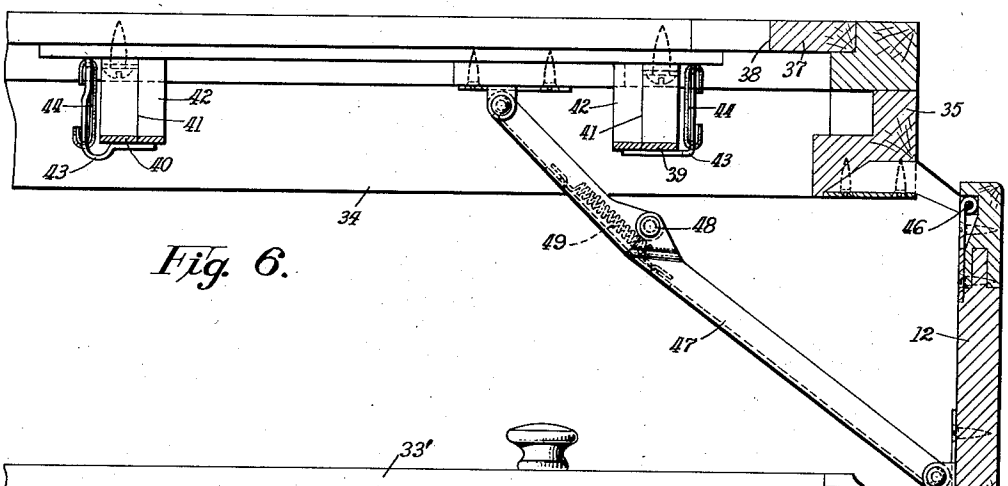



Fig. 6.

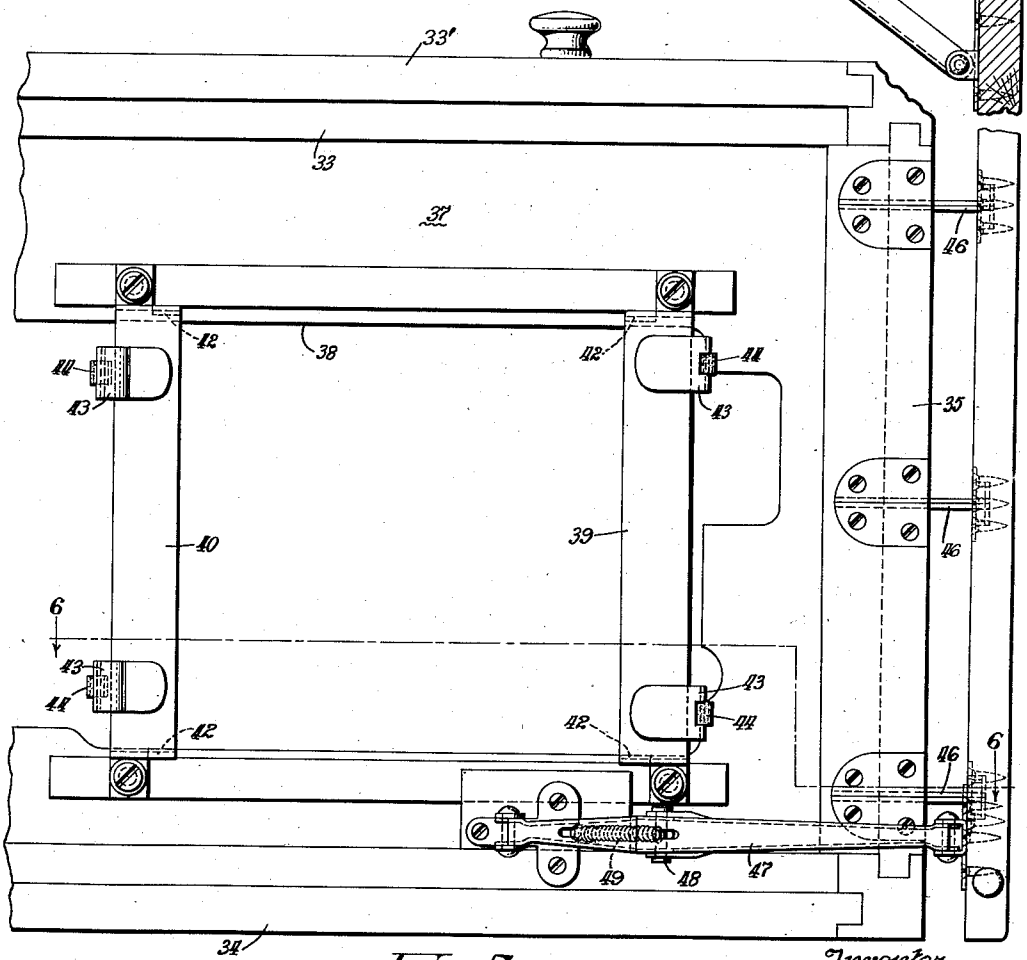



Fig. 5.

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2,565,456

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,565,456

## SEWING-MACHINE CABINET

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Application March 23, 1946, Serial No. 656,638

2 Claims. (Cl. 312—208)

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This invention relates to sewing machine cabinets and more particularly to a cabinet which is adapted to accommodate a sewing machine of the portable type.

The invention has for its objective the provision of a folding cabinet which, while having an attractive appearance, will afford a highly efficient sewing machine work-table when in opened condition, and a readily accessible storage compartment for the sewing machine when the cabinet is closed into what appears to be a compact console or chest of drawers.

A further object of the present invention is the provision of a sewing machine cabinet which will be compact when closed and not in use and, when opened, will afford a rigid sewing machine supporting structure of the knee-hole type having a large work-supporting surface and considerable drawer capacity within easy reach of the operator.

With the above and other objects in view, as will hereinafter appear, the invention comprises the devices, combinations, and arrangements of parts hereinafter set forth and illustrated in the accompanying drawings of a preferred embodiment of the invention, from which the several features of the invention and the advantages attained thereby will be readily understood by those skilled in the art.

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of my improved sewing machine cabinet, showing in full lines the cabinet in its closed condition with the false drawer-front broken away to illustrate a sewing machine in the storage compartment, and showing in dotted lines the manner in which the top-leaf and the box-like machine-supporting table unit swing to open or machine-supporting position.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the sewing machine cabinet in open position with a conventional portable sewing machine outlined in dotted lines disposed in the machine cut-out of the table unit.

Fig. 3 represents a vertical sectional view taken substantially along the line 3—3, Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 represents an enlarged fragmentary vertical sectional view taken transversely through the machine-supporting table unit, showing the sewing machine seated in its cradle with the work-plate of the machine flush with the top of the table unit.

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Fig. 5 is an enlarged bottom plan view of a portion of the machine-supporting table unit, showing the manner in which the sewing machine cradle is secured to the under side of the table unit, and also the way in which the toggle brace holds the top-leaf in a vertical position in which it functions as a supporting leg for the table unit.

Fig. 6 represents a vertical sectional view taken substantially along the line 6—6, Fig. 5.

In the embodiment of the invention selected for illustration, my improved cabinet comprises three main components which are a body-section 10, a sewing machine-supporting table unit 11 and a top-leaf 12. The top-leaf 12 is hinged to the machine-supporting table unit 11 and the table unit is hinged to the body-section 10 so that when the sewing machine is not in use the three parts of the cabinet can be folded into a compact stacked arrangement, such as illustrated in full lines in Fig. 1. When the sewing machine is in use, the cabinet may be opened up as shown in Fig. 2 so that the machine-supporting table unit 11 forms a continuation of the top of the body-section 10 and the top-leaf 12 may be swung to a vertical leg-position supporting the free end of the table unit 11.

The details of construction of the body-section 10 include a pair of front legs or corner posts 13 connected by upper and lower cross-members 14 and 15, and a pair of rear legs or corner posts 16 connected by upper and lower cross-members 17 and 18. Connecting the front corner posts 13 with the rear corner posts 16 are the upper and lower side members 19 and 20. Recessed in the rear corner posts 16 and the cross-members 17 and 18 is a full-length back panel 21. Likewise recessed in the front and rear corner posts 13 and 16 and in the side-members 19 and 20 are the full-length side panels 22. Supported at the upper ends of the corner posts is a top-panel 23, apertured as at 24, to receive a removable cover 25. Disposed beneath the removable cover 25 is a sewing machine storage compartment indicated as 26 in Fig. 1. This compartment has a depth substantially one-half the height of the body-section 10; being closed at the bottom by a shelf-board 26' (Fig. 1) and at the front by a panel comprising two false drawer-fronts 27 and 28. The remaining front of the cabinet includes two small accessory-receiving drawers 29 and 30 and a double depth and full

width single bottom drawer 31. As is customary, each of the drawers is adapted to be guided by the conventional tongue-and-groove drawer guides shown as 32 in Fig. 3.

From the above description, it will be appreciated that the body-section of the cabinet provides a storage compartment of such size as conveniently to house a conventional portable sewing machine S of the type disclosed in the U. S. patent of H. J. Goosman, No. 2,063,841, dated December 8, 1936, and in addition furnishes ample drawer capacity afforded by the drawers 29, 30 and 31.

Referring now to the table unit 11, it will be seen that this unit is of box-like construction having front and back walls 33 and 34 and end walls 35 and 36, the front wall 33 preferably having the form of two false drawers 33'. Mounted in these four walls is a table-top 37 provided with an appropriately shaped sewing machine locating means preferably having the form of a cut-out 38. Hung beneath the cut-out 38 are two substantially U-shaped sheet-metal supports 39 and 40 which are adapted to function as a cradle to sustain the sewing machine S (Fig. 4) in the cut-out 38, with the work-supporting plate W of the machine flush with the upper surface of the table unit top 37. To maintain the sewing machine firmly seated in its cradle, the vertical limbs of the U-shaped supports 39 and 40 are split, as at 41, Fig. 6, to form resilient fingers 42 bent inwardly slightly, as shown in Fig. 4, so as yieldingly to engage the base of the sewing machine. To eliminate endwise movement of the machine in its cradle, each of the U-shaped supports 39 and 40 has secured to it, preferably by spot welding, a pair of L-shaped members 43 of which the vertical limbs thereof have fastened to them leather-faced metal clips 44 adapted also to engage the base of the sewing machine.

As will be seen in Figs. 1 and 2, an edge of the table unit 11 is hinged, as at 45, to an edge of the body-section of the cabinet. When in open or machine-supporting position, such as illustrated in Fig. 2, the table-unit is horizontally disposed so that its top 37 is flush with and forms an extension of the top panel 23 of the body-section 10. The table unit 11 is supported in its horizontal position by the top-leaf 12 which is hinged, as at 46, to the table unit 11. By virtue of its hinge connection with the table unit, the top-leaf 12 can be swung from the position shown in full lines in Fig. 1, in which the leaf serves as the top of the cabinet, to a vertical or leg position shown in Fig. 2, in which the top-leaf 12 functions as a table unit supporting leg. The top-leaf is adapted to be retained in its vertical table unit supporting position by a toggle brace 47 which comprises two arms pivoted together at 48 and adapted to be held in straightened position by a tension spring 49.

From the foregoing description, it will be appreciated that I have invented an improved sewing machine cabinet which, when in use, affords a sturdy table structure having considerable work-supporting surface and ample drawer capacity within easy reach of the operator. A further desirable feature of the cabinet is that the three main components thereof have been so proportioned as to permit the cabinet to be opened up from a simulated compact console or chest to a sewing machine supporting structure of the knee-hole type. It will be appreciated that in this case the advantage of the knee-hole



type of cabinet is that the operator can assume a comfortable sitting posture directly in front of the sewing machine with leg room beneath the table unit and adequate work-table area for supporting the material during the sewing operation. When it is desired to store the sewing machine, the same may be lifted out of the cut-out 38 and, after removing the cover 25, be placed in the storage compartment 26 in a manner illustrated in Fig. 1. After replacing the cover 25, the cabinet then can be folded into its compact form, such as shown in Fig. 1. It will be obvious that in the design of the present cabinet the width and height of the body-section 10, the height of the table unit 11, and the length of the top-leaf 12 bear a definite relation to one another, which relation is such that when the cabinet is opened the body-section top 23 and the table unit top 37 will be coplanar. Since the top-leaf 12 is hinged to the bottom edge of the table unit 11, the height of said unit and the length of the top-leaf are important and determine the position of the top 37 with respect to the top 23 of the body-section 10. Another factor influencing the relative proportions of these three component parts is that when the cabinet is closed with the components in stacked condition the overall dimensions thereof must be such as not to detract from the esthetic appeal of the cabinet.

Having thus set forth the nature of the invention, what I claim herein is:

1. A sewing machine cabinet of the knee-hole type comprising, a flat topped body-section having a sewing machine storage compartment, a sewing machine supporting table unit extending from and in flush relation with the flat topped portion of said body section so as to form a continuous work-supporting surface therewith, said machine supporting table being provided with a machine locating cut-out, machine-securing means carried by said table unit beneath said cut-out, a leaf member extending downwardly from said table unit to support the same, securing means between the flat topped portion of said body-section and said table unit providing for folding said table unit back on top of said body-section, and second securing means between said table unit and said leaf member providing for folding said leaf member back on said table unit to form the top-leaf of the cabinet.

2. A sewing machine cabinet of the knee-hole type comprising, a hollow body-section having therein a machine storage compartment, a cover panel removably disposed over said storage compartment, a flat horizontal top-panel disposed over said hollow body section, a flat machine-supporting table-top extending from and in flush relation with said top-panel so as to form therewith a continuous work-supporting surface, said table-top being provided at its center portion with a machine-receiving cut-out, machine securing means projecting downwardly from the nether face of said table-top adjacent said cut-out so as to embrace the base of a machine disposed within said cut-out, front, back and two end walls projecting downwardly from the nether face of said table-top so as to form in conjunction with the latter a box-like structure, said front, back and end walls projecting from said table-top a greater distance than said machine-securing means so as to enclose said latter means and the machine base within the confines of such depending walls, a leaf member extending downwardly from one of the depending walls to support the entire box-like structure, hinge means

connecting said top-panel and said table-top and providing for folding said table-top back directly on said top-panel, and hinge means between one of the depending walls and said leaf member providing for folding said leaf member back directly on the free marginal portions of the depending walls to form a top-leaf of the cabinet.

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