J. H. CHENOWETH.

SEWING MACHINE SUPPORT.

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1,152,487. Patented Sept. 7, 1915.

Fig. 1.

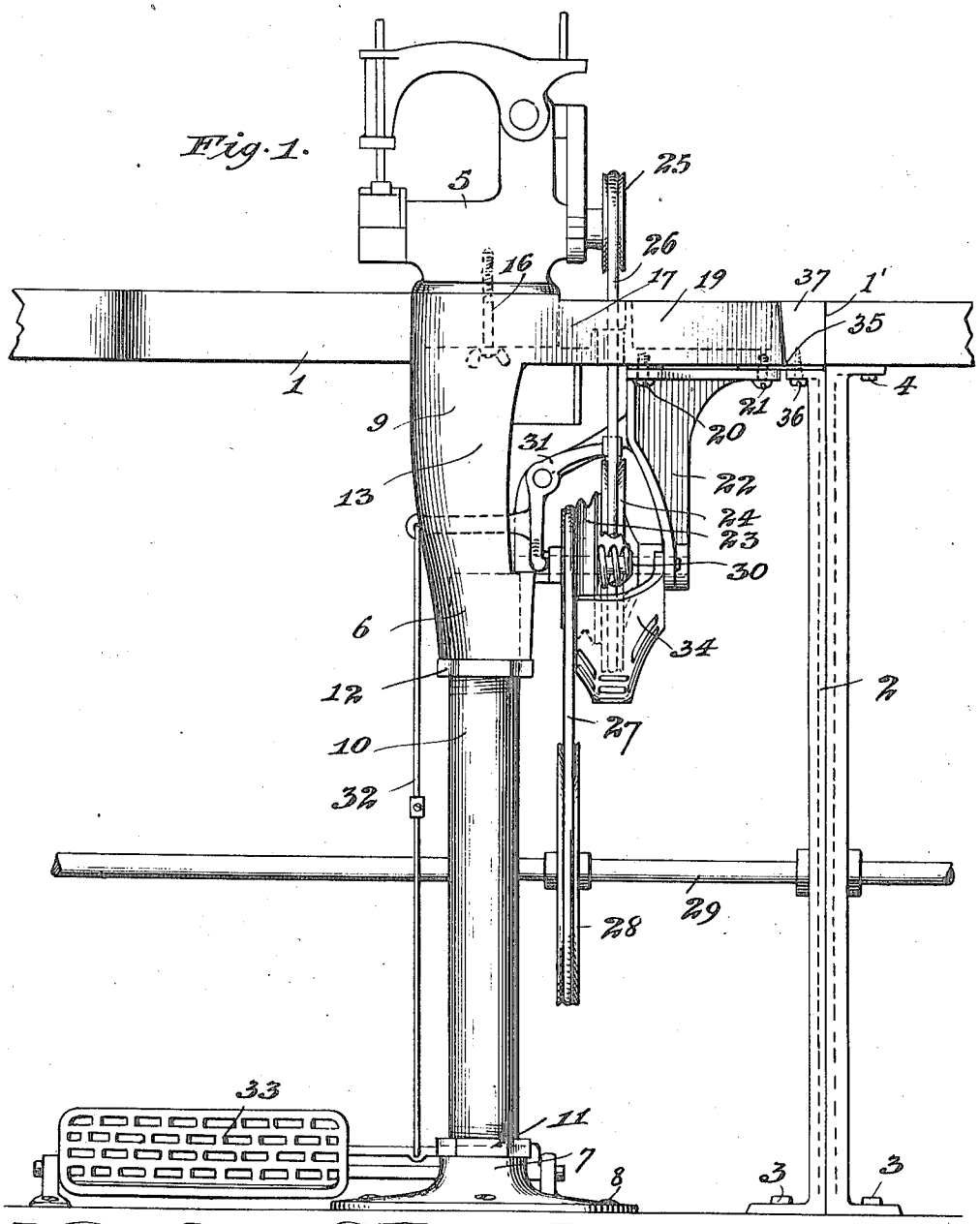
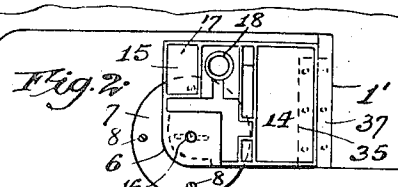


Fig. 2.



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SEWING-MACHINE SUPPORT.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. CHENOWETH, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sewing-Machine Supports, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in sewing machine supports and refers more particularly to supports for power driven sewing machines used in factories and the like.

In sewing machines of the type referred to a plurality of power driven machines are mounted upon a common table or support and when all or nearly all of the machines are in operation at the same time the vibration of the machines is transmitted to the table making it very difficult to keep articles upon the table and causing more or less trouble and annoyance to the operators. Undue vibration of this table will moreover, interfere with accurate sewing and running of the machines by the operators.

The salient object of the invention is to provide an independent support for each of the machines whereby vibration of the machines is not imparted to the work table and in addition the vibration of any one machine will not affect the others.

Subsidiary objects of the invention are to provide a relatively heavy and strong support for each machine which is simple and economical in construction and which can be used with standard types of machines.

The invention consists in the matters hereinafter described and more particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a fragmentary side elevation of the invention. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary top plan view of the same on a reduced scale, but with the sewing machine head removed.

Referring to the drawings—1 designates as a whole the table mounted upon legs 2, the lower ends of which are secured to the floor as shown at 3, and the upper ends to the table as shown at 4. These tables generally extend the entire length of the room and serve as a work table for a relatively large number of operators. Each sewing machine head 5 is supported upon its own standard or supporting frame 6 instead of by the table as heretofore. Describing these standards, each comprises a base casting 7, secured as shown at 8 to the floor, a supporting frame 9 and intermediate post 10. The lower end of the post 10 is screw-threaded into the base casting 7 and locked in position by a jam-nut 11. The upper end of the post is similarly screw-threaded into the lower end of the supporting frame 9 and likewise locked thereto by a jam-nut 12. The frame member 9 comprises a vertical body portion 13 and a skeletonized head 14. The table is notched or cut away as shown at 15 in Fig. 2 to receive the upper end of the frame. The sewing machine head 5 is secured by a screw, 16 to the upper end of this head and the latter is also provided with a plurality of pockets 17, 18, and 19, for the reception of thimble, oil can, needle, wrench, etc.

To the lower end of the head portion 14 is screwed as shown at 20, 21 a bracket 22 in the lower end of which is journaled a friction pulley 23 and 24. The pulley 24 is connected to the shaft of the sewing machine by means of a pulley 25 and belt 26. The pulley 23 is connected by a belt 27 to the pulley 28 carried by a common driving shaft 29. The latter is journaled beneath the table and operated from any source of power (not shown). The clutch disks are locked into driving engagement against the action of the spring 30 by means of the usual bell-crank lever 31, link 32 and foot treadle 33. The driving members are protected by a guard 34 supported by the bracket 22.

The manner of operating the machine forms no part of the present invention and need not be further described.

To add stability to the machine standards and to prevent swaying thereof, the standards are connected to the table, but in such manner that no vibration will be imparted from the standards to the table. To this end a relatively thin flexible strap 35 is secured to each head by screws 21 and screwed as shown at 36 to the upper ends of the legs 2. Between one end of each head 14 and the adjacent edge 1′ of the table is inserted a filler block or wedge 37. As the vibrations of the standards during operation of the machines are practically all vertical, these horizontal flexible straps or hinge pieces will not transmit any vibrations to the table but will serve to prevent lateral swaying of the standards as more or less pressure is applied thereto by the operators.

The detail construction of the supporting standards may be more or less varied without departing from the scope of the invention.

In its broader aspect the invention consists in an independent support for each machine so arranged that the vibration of the machine will not be imparted to the work table.

I claim as my invention.

The combination of a table supported upon a common foundation, a standard having its base securely fastened to said foundation, a machine rigidly secured to the upper end of said standard and adapted to be driven at high speed whereby the head of the standard tends to vibrate seriously in a vertical direction, and a resilient member having flexibility in a vertical direction disposed in a substantially horizontal plane and rigidly secured independently to the head of the standard and to the table, respectively, the distance between the points of attachment of said resilient member to the plate and standard being sufficient to permit a limited amount of vertical flexing of said member to compensate for vibratory movements of the head of the standard in a vertical direction relative to said table, said member, however, constituting a horizontally inextensible link to prevent lateral movements of said machine relative to said table.

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