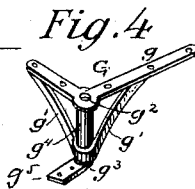
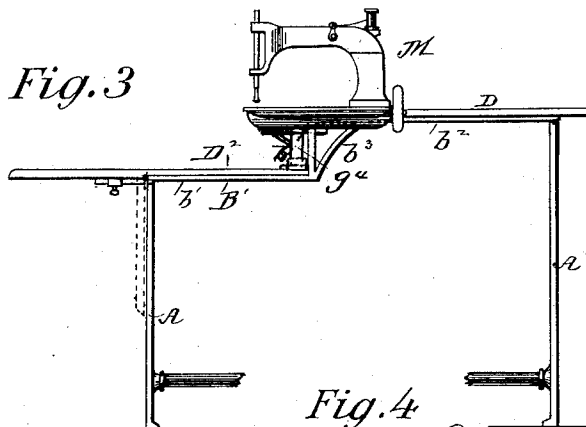
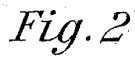
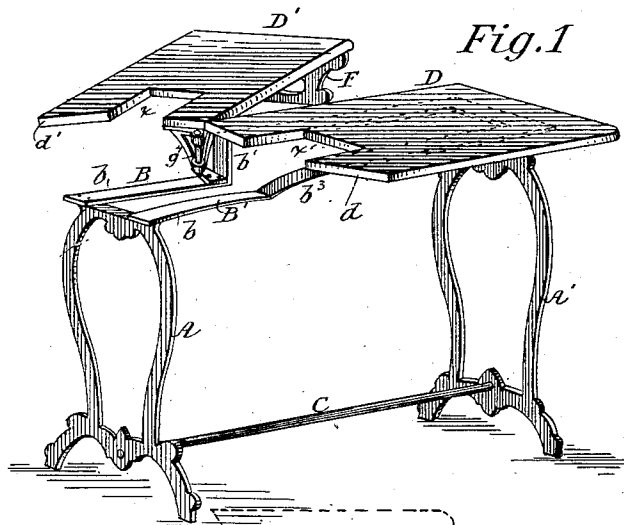


(No Model.)

R. S. LOOKER.
SEWING MACHINE TABLE.

No. 364,358.

Patented June 7, 1887.



Witnesses :-

Wm H. Rowe
James K. McArthur!

Inventor :-

Robert Smith Looker

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT SMITH LOOKER, OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

SEWING-MACHINE TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 364,358, dated June 7, 1887.

Application filed December 7, 1883. Renewed April 23, 1887. Serial No. 235,910. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT SMITH LOOKER, of Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sewing-Machine Tables, of which the following is a specification.

The aim of this invention is to provide for a convenient change or adjustment in the form of the table-top on which the machine is seated, to permit the convenient manipulation of the goods or fabrics in their different forms in which they are presented to the machine.

At the present day sewing-machines are commonly constructed with a flat bed or cloth-plate seated in or upon a flat table-top which stands flush or practically flush with the bed on all sides. This arrangement is desirable and convenient for most purposes to which the machine is applied. It occasionally happens, however, that in operating upon skirts, quilts, and other large objects there is difficulty in manipulating the same when the table is flush with the end of the bed-plate. To avoid this difficulty, I provide for the convenient removal of that portion of the table-top which lies adjacent to the needle end of the bed-plate, so as to leave the bed-plate in an overhanging position, that the fabric may pass freely beneath and around the same.

I am aware that sewing-machines have been constructed having the bed-plate on a pedestal above the table-top, and provided with a removable leaf or arm supported at one side, and also that removable extensions have been variously applied to the outer edges of ordinary sewing-machine tables, and to such construction I lay no claim. I believe myself, however, to be the first to divide a table having a continuous flat surface practically flush with the bed-plate in such manner that one end can be removed at will to leave the bed in an overhanging position.

In the accompanying drawings I have represented my invention in that form of embodiment which is found best adapted for general use.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my table with the machine removed therefrom, the movable section being turned backward out of action, and the lower stationary section being also removed to show the form of the frame. Fig.

2 is a top plan view of the table with the parts in their normal operative positions. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the table with the machine in position thereon, the removable section being turned backward out of action. Fig. 4 is a view of the hinge by which the movable section is maintained in position.

A A' represent the two standards or legs supported on opposite ends of the table-top. They are connected by a base-rod, C, and by top plates, B B'. The standard A is of less height than the standard A', and the plates B B' are bent or offset midway of their length, so that their opposite ends, attached to the respective legs, stand in different horizontal planes.

D D' represent the flat top of the table made of ordinary form, with a well or opening, E, at the center to receive the bed of the machine. Instead of being constructed in one piece, as usual, its top is provided transversely through the well-opening, as plainly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The portion D is secured rigidly to the upper higher part of the boards D', while the portion D is connected to the frame at the rear side by a hinge, G, so that it may be swung backward horizontally away from the end of the machine when required.

The machine proper is seated in and sustained wholly by the stationary portion D of the top. The needle end of the machine projects, however, beyond the part D into or over the movable portion D', so that the latter is turned backward, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. The bed of the machine projects in an overhanging position, as plainly shown in Fig. 3, so that the fabric may pass freely thereover and also thereunder.

For the purpose of assisting to support the fabric below the machine, a stationary top section, D², is secured to the lower portion of the plates B B', as shown in Fig. 3. When the section D' is in operative position, it overlies the section D², which is at such time inoperative; or, in other words, the section D' is out of action. To assist the hinge G in sustaining the movable section D', I provide it with a leg or support, F. While it is preferred in most cases to make use of the hinge G, it will be manifest to the skilled mechanic that any equivalent means of attachment may be em-

ployed, and that the part D' may be made detachable in cases where it is undesirable to have it project at the rear. The part D² is not an essential feature of the invention.

5 Having thus described my invention what I claim is—

1. In combination with a sewing-machine having its bed or cloth plate thereon, a supporting-table having a flat top divided transversely at an intermediate point in the length of the bed-plate with one end removable, substantially as described, whereby the end of the bed-plate may be exposed in an overhanging position or encircled by a flat top substantially level therewith, as circumstances
15 may demand.

2. The sewing-machine table having its top provided with a well to receive the machine, and with the removable portion containing a
20 portion of said well, the sewing-machine seated in and sustained by the stationary portion of the top, whereby it is maintained with one end in an overhanging position when the removable portion of the top is withdrawn.

3. In a sewing-machine table, the combination of legs or standards, a flat transversely-divided top adapted to encircle and support the bed-plate of the machine, and having one end removable at will, and a depressed or secondary top section, D², located beneath the removable section, as described, whereby the bed-plate may be completely encircled by a flat top substantially flush therewith, or exposed with one end overhanging the secondary table.
25 30 35

4. In combination with the standards A A', of different heights, and the angular arms B B', the divided top having the removable portion hinged in position.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand this 27th day of November, A. D.
1883.

ROBERT SMITH LOOKER.

Witnesses:

WM. H. ROWE,
JAMES K. MCCATHRAN.