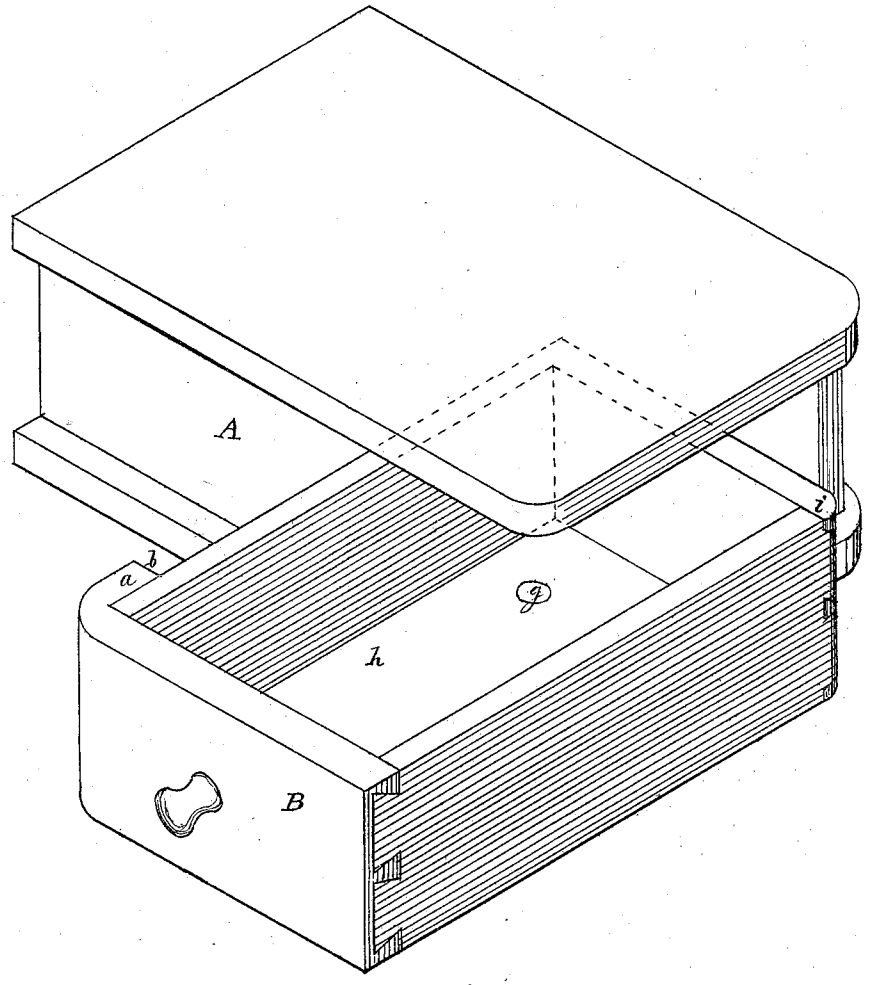
2 Sheets--Sheet 1.

WILLIAM H. ALRICH.

Improvement in Swinging Drawers for Sewing-Machine Tables.

No. 127,136. Patented May 28, 1872.

FIG. 1



WITNESSES.

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2 Sheets--Sheet 2.

WILLIAM H. ALRICH.

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No. 127,136. Patented May 28, 1872.

FIG. 2

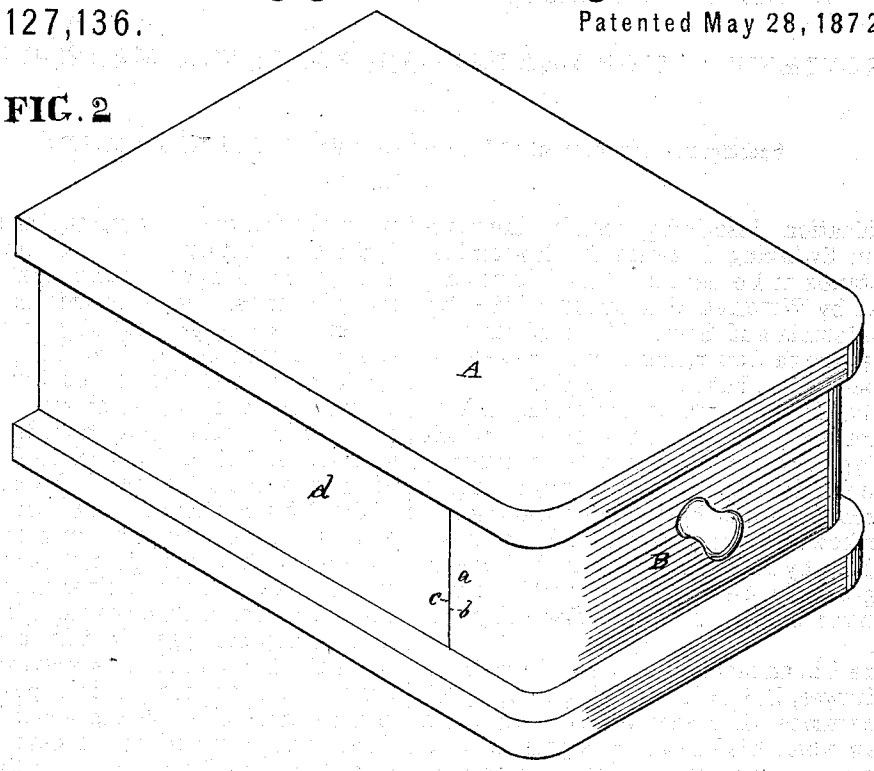
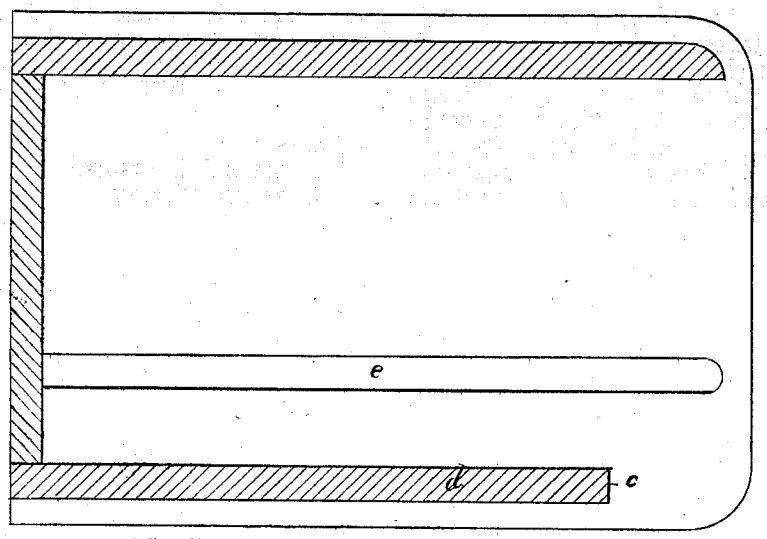


FIG. 3



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. ALRICH, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN SWINGING DRAWERS FOR SEWING-MACHINE TABLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 127,136, dated May 28, 1872.

Specification describing certain Improvements in Swinging Drawers for Sewing-Machine Stands and other Articles of Furniture, invented by WILLIAM H. ALRICH, of the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania.

I am aware that swinging drawers have heretofore been used, but not on my plan.

My invention relates to combining one or more drawers or trays with a case in which they slide in and out in the usual manner of drawers, the line of motion being at right angles to the front of the machine. The swinging motion is effected after the drawer has been drawn out in front by means of a pin which connects with a groove in the board, or bottom on which the drawer slides, as hereinafter fully described.

Figure 1 is an isometrical view of a case, A, and a drawer, B, the latter being in the position it assumes when swung out. Fig. 2 is a like view when the drawer B is pushed back into the case. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the case A, with the drawer B removed therefrom.

Like letters in all the figures indicate the same parts.

A is the case. B is a drawer, one corner of which has a projection, *a*, which makes a finish with the contiguous side of the box, the square edge *b* of the projection seen in Fig. 1 fitting against the front end *c* of the slide *d* of the case when the drawer is returned to the position it assumes in Fig. 2. The end is arranged at such a distance from the front of the case that when the drawer is swung out, as seen in Fig. 1, the said end acts as a stop, the contiguous side of the drawer resting against it. The swinging of the drawer is effected by means of the groove *e* in the bottom *f* of the case and the pin *g* seen in Fig. 1, which projects from the lower side of the bottom *h* of the drawer B into the groove. As shown in Fig. 3, the groove *e* is parallel with the sides of the case to within a short distance of the front to admit of the passage of the pin. The back corner *i* of the drawer is rounded, as seen in Fig. 1, to admit of the drawer swinging around freely. As will most clearly appear, the direction given to the motion of the drawer is most convenient to the operator, a partial sliding forward in front only being required in some instances, while at other times it is necessary to bring the drawer out of the case, and the position the former assumes when swung around, as seen in Fig. 1, being convenient of access, while, at the same time, the drawer is not in the way.

I claim as my invention—

The combination of the pin *g* of the drawer B with the groove *e* of the case A, so arranged that the drawer may be drawn out in front of the machine and swung around to one end of the same out of the way of the operator, as shown and described.

WILLIAM H. ALRICH.

Witnesses:

THOMAS J. BEWLEY,

STEPHEN USTICK.