(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. W. POST.

SEWING MACHINE STAND.

No. 370,888. Patented Oct. 4, 1887.

Fig. 1.

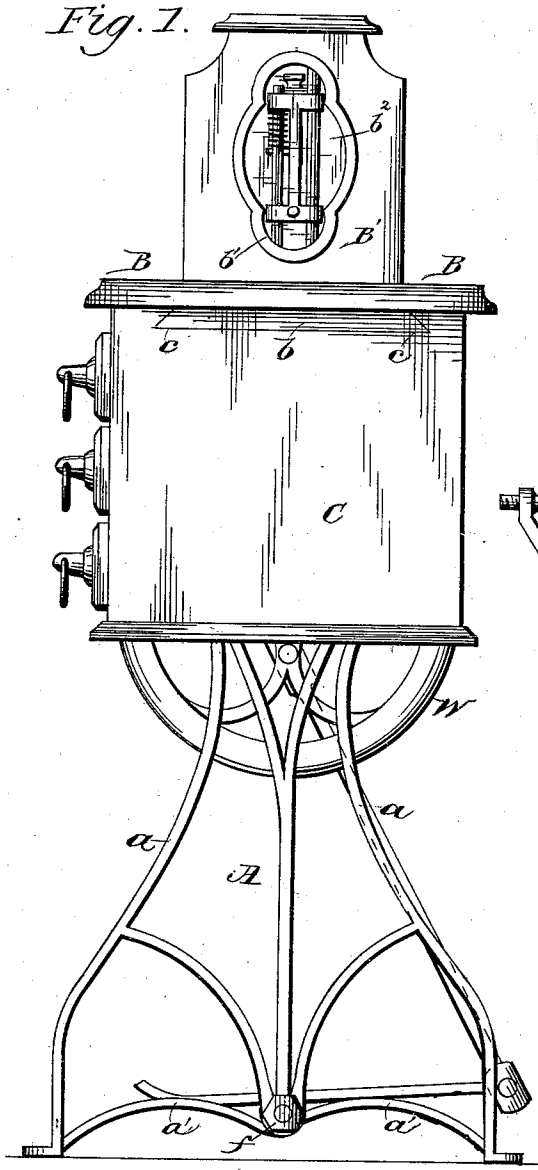


Fig. 5.

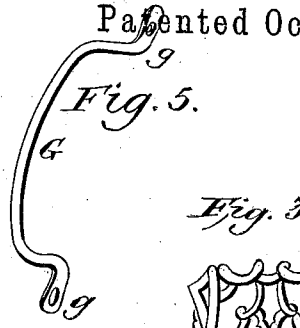


Fig. 3

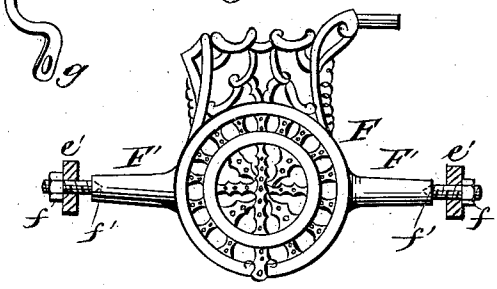
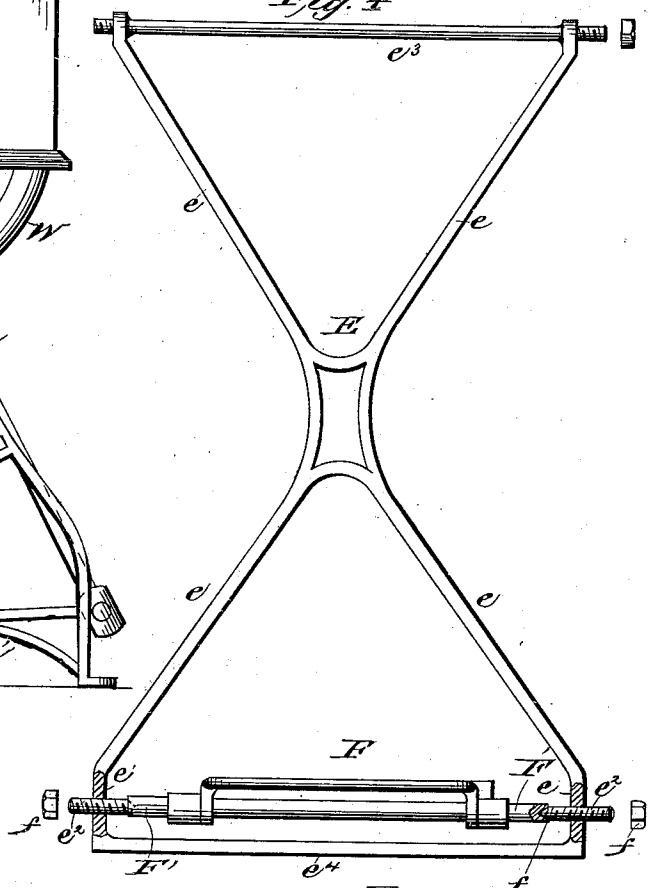


Fig. 4



Attest:
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Jno. H. Boardman

Inventor:
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N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. W. POST.

SEWING MACHINE STAND.

No. 370,888. Patented Oct. 4, 1887.

Fig. 2

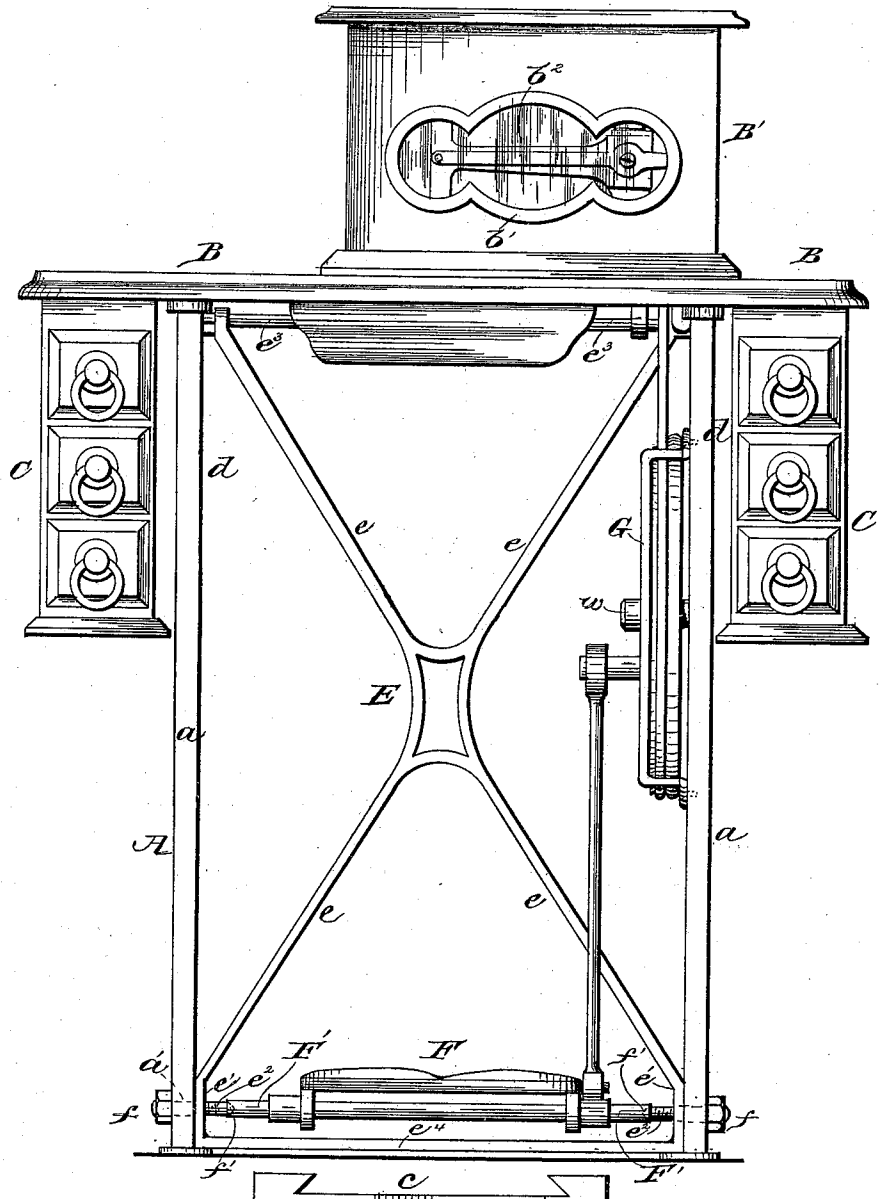
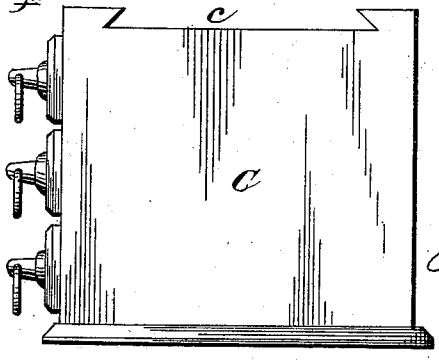


Fig. 2a



Attest:-
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. POST, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE MODEL SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

SEWING-MACHINE STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 370,888, dated October 4, 1887.

Application filed October 26, 1885. Serial No. 180,994. (No model.) Patented in England November 21, 1885, No. 14,277.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. POST, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sewing-Machine Stands; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention.

This invention relates to certain improvements in stands for sewing-machines, substantially as hereinafter fully described, and as set forth in the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings, Figures 1 and 2 show, by an end and a side elevation, respectively, a stand constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2^a is an end view of a set of drawers detached. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the treadle, showing the bearings by means of which it is connected with the brace and the stand in section. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation of the stand-brace having the treadle connected therewith, and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the wire guard for the fly or balance wheel of the machine.

In the drawings, A indicates the stand of the machine, to which is secured a table, B, that supports the operating mechanism.

B′ is the case or cover, which may be constructed as usual, though I prefer to form openings b', of any desired ornamental outline or configuration, in the front and rear vertical walls, or in all four of its vertical walls, the operating mechanism being protected from dust by panels of glass, b^2, that cover said openings. This feature renders the machine more attractive, and the mechanism thereof may be readily inspected without removing the cover or case B′.

The table B may be constructed to support one or two sets of drawers, as usual, and a folding or hinged extension combined therewith, or not, as desired.

Under some circumstances it may be found desirable to connect the drawer or set of drawers C with the table B in such manner as to adapt the same to be readily disconnected from said table. This I effect by forming a dovetailed groove, *c*, in the upper face of the drawer or set of drawers C, and secure to the table B a dovetailed cleat, *b*, as shown in Fig. 1, to adapt the said drawers to slide on or off said cleat. It is obvious that this arrangement may be reversed and the cleat provided with a dovetailed groove and the upper part of the drawer dovetailed; or any other suitable connection may be adopted whereby the desired result is obtained.

When the drawers are detachably secured to the table B of the machine, the latter may be readily shown with or without drawers and sold according to the selection of the purchaser, while if purchased with the drawers the purchaser has the means of removing the same at any time, which is a very convenient feature. A further advantage is gained, in that all danger of accident to or breakage of the drawers in packing or shipping is avoided, as the drawers may be packed and shipped separately, if desired.

A is the stand proper, composed of the legs *a a*, braced together in any desired manner by suitable cross-braces, in which are formed bearings for the treadle-bar and for the shaft *w* of the driving-wheel W, as usual.

To facilitate the assemblage of the parts of the stand, to save labor and expense, and at the same time to render the operation of the treadle more easy, provide means for taking up or compensating for the wear of the treadle-bearings, and, finally, producing a cheap, strong, and durable stand, I construct the same as follows:

In the cross-braces a' of the legs *a* is formed an opening or bearing for the adjusting-screw of the treadle-bar F′, similar bearings being formed in the lower end, e', of the arms *e e* of a brace, E, that connects the legs *a a* together.

The bearings or openings in the lower end, e', of the arms *e e* of brace E are screw-threaded interiorly to receive the correspondingly threaded and pointed or conical bearing-screws $f^2 f^2$.

In the outer ends of the treadle-bar F′ is formed a conical socket, f', for the reception of the conical point of the screws e^2 e^2, which latter pass freely through the holes formed in the brace a' of the legs *a;* and *f* is a check-nut by means of which the screws e^2 are held against rotation and the legs *a* are forced against the brace E.

Should the bearings for the treadle become worn by use, to compensate for such wear it will only be necessary to loosen one of the

check-nuts *f*, rotate the screws e^2 in the proper direction the required distance, and then again tighten the check-nuts. By means of this simple arrangement the screws e^2 are made to serve the double purpose of bearings for the treadle-bar F′ and of a bolt or screw to hold the lower ends of the legs *a* together. The upper end of the brace E has a cross-bar, e^3, that connects the arms *e e* of said brace at their upper end, said cross-bar being preferably made integral with the brace-arms, and the brace being secured at that point to the legs *a* of the stand by an ordinary machine-screw or a nut and bolt; or said brace may have threaded trunnions projecting through suitable openings formed in the legs (or a cross-bar thereof) of the stand and secured thereto by means of nuts. To further strengthen the stand, a like cross-bar, e^4, connects the lower end, *e′*, of the arms *e* of the brace E together, said bar being cast with or forming an integral part of said arms and takes the place of the usual connecting-rod on which the treadle is mounted.

In sewing-machines of usual construction, in which the driving-wheel is applied inside the legs of the stand, it has been customary to employ a shield or guard of cast-iron either formed integral with the legs or secured thereto to protect the operator from contact with or injury by said wheel. Such a guard renders the stand very heavy and adds to the expense thereof. To obviate these disadvantages I employ a guard made of a piece of stout wire, G. (Shown detached in Fig. 5 and in Fig. 2 applied to the stand.) The wire is bent to an arc of a circle corresponding with the periphery of the driving-wheel W, and has arms *g g*, that are perforated for the passage of a pin or bolt, by means of which it may be riveted or screwed to the legs *a* of stand A over the wheel.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with the legs of the stand, of the brace having the cross-rod at its upper end and secured to the legs, the cross-rod at the lower end, the perforations near the lower ends, screw-threaded, as shown, and the pointed screws passing through the legs and brace and forming the bearings for the treadle-bar between them, and also for holding the legs and brace together, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the legs of the stand and the driving or balance wheel, of the guard G, consisting of a single piece of metal bent to substantially conform to the curve of the periphery of the wheel, and secured at both ends to the adjacent leg, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN W. POST.

Witnesses:
GEO. W. COOK,
JNO. H. BOARDMAN.