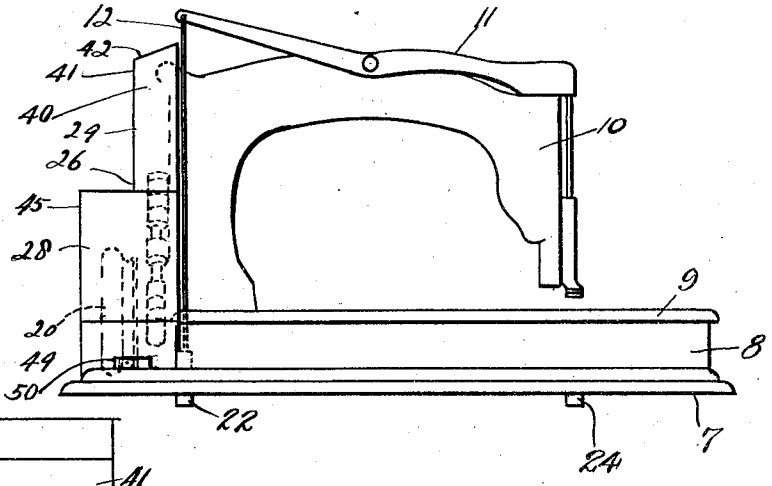
Dec. 31, 1929. I. FELDMAN 1,741,454

COMBINATION OIL RECEIVER AND GUARD FOR SEWING MACHINES

Filed June 20, 1927 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



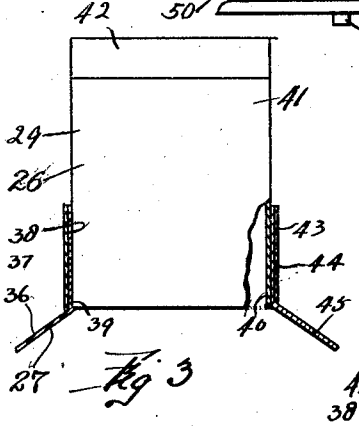


Fig. 3

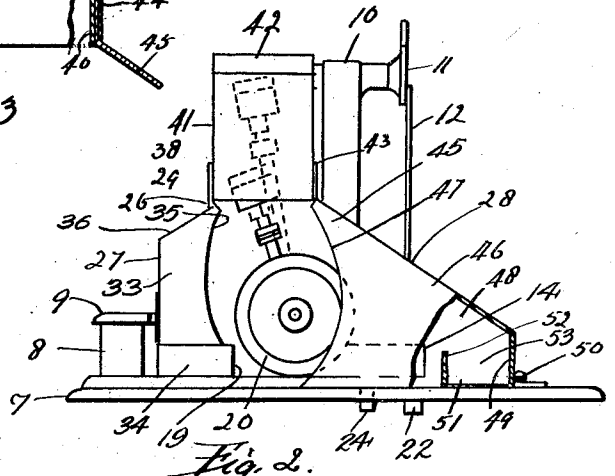


Fig. 2.

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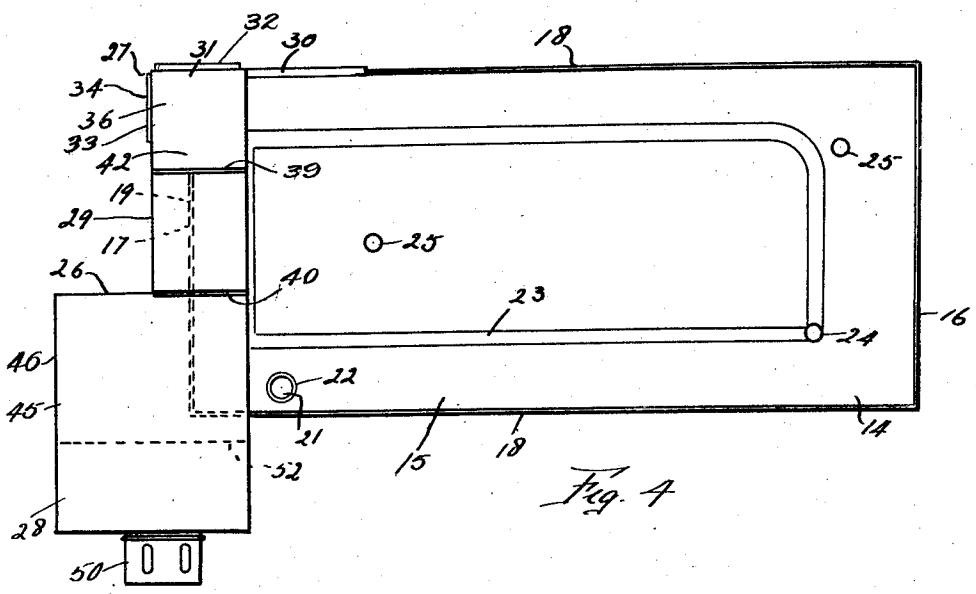


Fig. 4

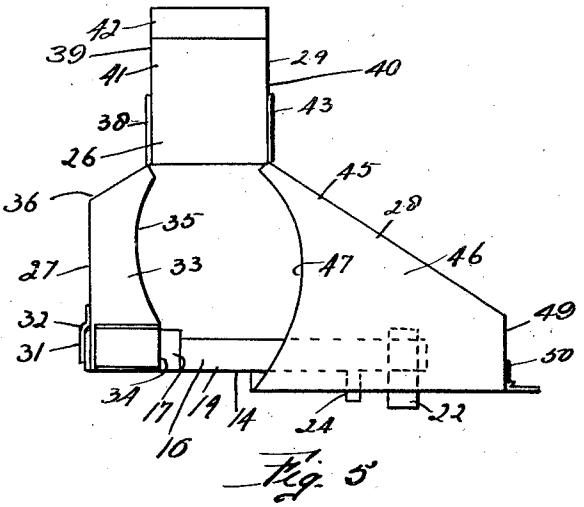


Fig. 5

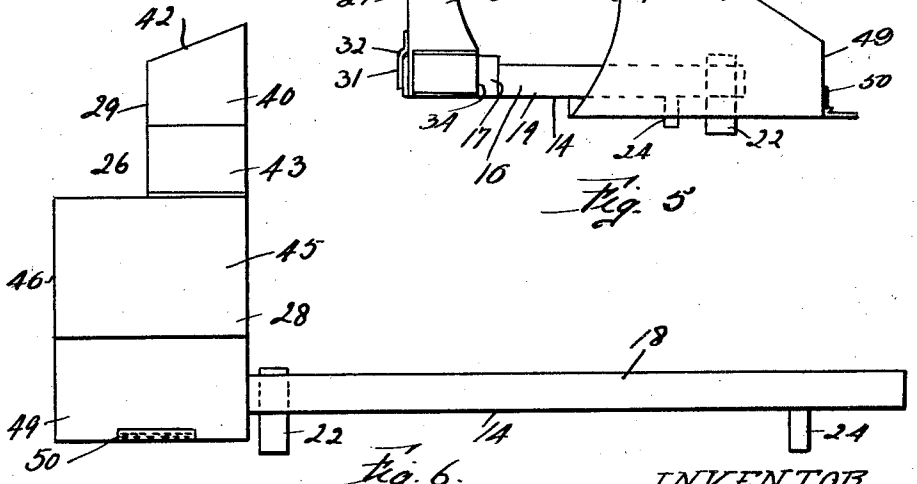


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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COMBINATION OIL RECEIVER AND GUARD FOR SEWING MACHINES

Application filed June 20, 1927. Serial No. 200,021.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in a combination oil receiver and guard for sewing machines, and has for its primary object the provision of means to guard certain of the working parts of a sewing machine, and also to act as a receiver for any oil dripping from the machine or splashed by the operating parts thereof.

Another object of the invention is to utilize the oil pan covered by my Patent Number 1,622,258, dated March 22nd, 1927, in combination with a suitable housing that will catch any oil splashed by the machine and direct said oil into the pan for disposal.

A further object of the invention is to provide a housing which will cover certain of the working parts of a machine to prevent accidents to the operator and act as a guard for oil splashed by the machine, said housing being constructed from a number of parts whereby it may be readily dismantled when it is necessary to make repairs or for other purposes.

With these and other ends in view, this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, I will describe its construction in detail, referring by numerals to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this application, in which:

Fig. 1, is a side elevation of a power sewing machine showing my combination oil receiver and guard connected therewith.

Fig. 2, is an end view thereof showing its installation in a tray, a portion of the housing being broken away to illustrate a detail of construction.

Fig. 3, is a fragmentary end view of the housing with a portion broken away and shown in section to show another detail of construction.

Fig. 4, is a plan view of the combination oil receiver and guard per se.

Fig. 5, is an end view of the same.

Fig. 6, is a front elevation thereof.

In carrying out the invention as herein embodied, 7 represents the usual wooden table employed in factories for supporting sewing machines, and on this is mounted a tray 8 of usual construction and including a top 9 on which the work rests when being sewn. The sewing machine, conventionally illustrated and designated by the numeral 10 is generally placed in one of these trays, and such a machine includes a control lever 11, to one end of which is connected one end of a chain 12 or its equivalent passing through the tray and table to a point beneath the latter for operation by the knee or foot of the operator in controlling the feed or operations of the machine.

Where my combination oil receiver and guard for sewing machines is employed, this is placed in a tray, and the machine set in a pan 14 constructed from metal or other suitable material, and so fashioned as to provide a bottom 15, ends 16 and 17 and sides 18; the end 17 has a recessed portion 19 to provide a space for the passage of the belt which transmits power to the machine and runs over the pulley 20 designed to provide a portion as a hand wheel so that the operator may give the machine an initial start, and for stopping the same after the power has been released.

Adjacent one end of the pan is formed an opening 21 for the passage of the chain 12, and in said opening is a tube 22 which acts as a guard for a portion of the chain, and said tube extends a desirable distance above the bottom of the pan to prevent any accumulations of oil therein from reaching the chain 12. In the bottom of the pan is also formed a depression or channel 23 preferably paralleling the sides and ends thereof, and communicating with some suitable portion of said channel is an outlet pipe 24 by which the accumulations of oil in the pan may be conveyed to a place of disposal, such as a receptacle placed directly under the machine table or in any desirable location within the building, or even to a sewerage disposal system. It might be well to mention at this point that the tube 22 and pipe 24 both pass through the tray and table.

The oil pan is fastened in the tray by the same fastening means holding the sewing ma-

chine in position, such fastening means usually being screws, and therefore holes 25 are provided in the pan bottom at suitable locations for the passage of said fastening devices.

A housing, designated as a whole by the numeral 26, is associated with one end of the pan, and more particularly the end in which the head of the sewing machine is mounted, and said housing includes three sections 27, 28 and 29. The section 27 comprises a side panel 30 having a socket 31 along its lower edge for registration with one of the side walls of the pan, said socket being formed by a strip of material 32 fixed to the panel 30 above its lower edge, and then running parallel with the panel in spaced relation thereto. At one end of the panel 30 is an inner panel 33 having a socket 34 at its lower end constructed in the same manner as the socket 31 and adapted to register with the end wall 17 beyond the recessed portion 19, and said panel is provided with a curved or concave side edge 35 for purpose to be presently described. On the upper edges of the side and end panels 30 and 33 respectively, and of less length than the side panel is an inclined top wall 36 projected with an upwardly projecting tongue 37 at its inner edge for registration with a socket 38 on one side of the housing section 29.

The housing section 29 is of boxlike formation with the inner end and bottom open, and therefore includes two side walls 39 and 40, an outer end wall 41 and an inclined top 42.

The side wall 40 of the housing section 29 is also provided with a socket 43 for registration with the upwardly projecting tongue 44 at the inner upper end of the inclined top wall 45 of the housing section 28. The top wall is supported by an outer end panel 46 having a curved or concave inner edge 47, and by the inner end panel 48 together with the side panel 49, the lower edges of all of said panels resting upon a suitable portion of the table 7, to which the housing section 28 is connected by a hinge 50. Between the inner end panel 48, which is relatively short, and the outer end panel 46 is a bottom wall 51, from the inner free end of which projects an upwardly extending flange 52, thus forming a tray 53.

The arcuate formation of the edges 35 and 47 of the housing sections 27 and 28, is provided to form an opening for access to the pulley 20 when the operator desires to give an initial start or to stop the machine.

In actual practice when the parts of the housing are assembled, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and the sewing machine is running, any oil that may be splashed by the parts covered by the housing will be thrown on to some of the walls of said housing, and when it happens to strike any of the top walls of the several sections it will run down them because of their inclined arrangement on to some of the end or side walls, and where it happens to reach either the side or end panels of the section 27, it will run down these into the pan 14, because said panels lie within the upstanding walls of said pan, but where the oil splashes on to the top wall of the section 28, it will run down into the tray 53 from which it may be removed by dipping waste or other absorbent material into it.

When it is necessary to lubricate certain parts that cannot be reached with the housing in place, or when it is necessary to make repairs, the housing section 29 may be slipped off the tongues 37 and 44, after which the housing section 27 may be removed, and the section 28 thrown back on its hinge.

From the foregoing description it will be obvious that I have provided an exceedingly simple but effective and reasonably priced device which will prevent any oil splashed by the machine from reaching the goods being worked upon, and the accumulations of oil can readily be disposed of.

Further, the splash-preventing element also acts as a guard to prevent accidental contact of the operator with certain of the operating parts of the machine.

Of course I do not wish to be limited to the exact details of construction as herein shown as these may be varied within the limits of the appended claims without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful is:

1. A combination oil receiver and guard for sewing machines comprising, in combination, a supporting member, a sewing machine, a pan resting on the supporting member and in which the machine is set, an outlet pipe connected with said pan and passing through the supporting member, a tubular element carried by the pan and passing through the supporting member as well as projecting a suitable distance above the bottom of the pan, said tubular member having a portion of the machine passing therethrough, and a sectional housing adapted to partially enclose operating parts of the sewing machine, the sections of said housing being detachably connected with each other, and one of said sections being detachably connected with the pan, while another is hingedly mounted on the supporting member.

2. In a device of the character stated, the combination with a supporting member and a machine, of a pan resting on the supporting member and in which the machine is set, the bottom of said pan having an oil channel leading to an outlet, a housing section removably mounted on the pan at one end thereof, another housing section hinged to the supporting member, and another housing section detachably connected with the first two housing sections, all of said sections combining to

partially enclose working parts of the sewing machine and act as a safety guard and also receiving any oil splashed by said working parts to cause said oils to run to points of disposal.

3. The structure set forth in claim 2 wherein the tops of all the housing sections are inclined, and a tray formed as a part of the housing section which is hinged to the supporting member.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature.

ISAAC FELDMAN.