

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

B. LINDAUER.
ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING MACHINES.

No. 419,781.

Patented Jan. 21, 1890.

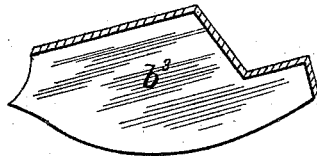
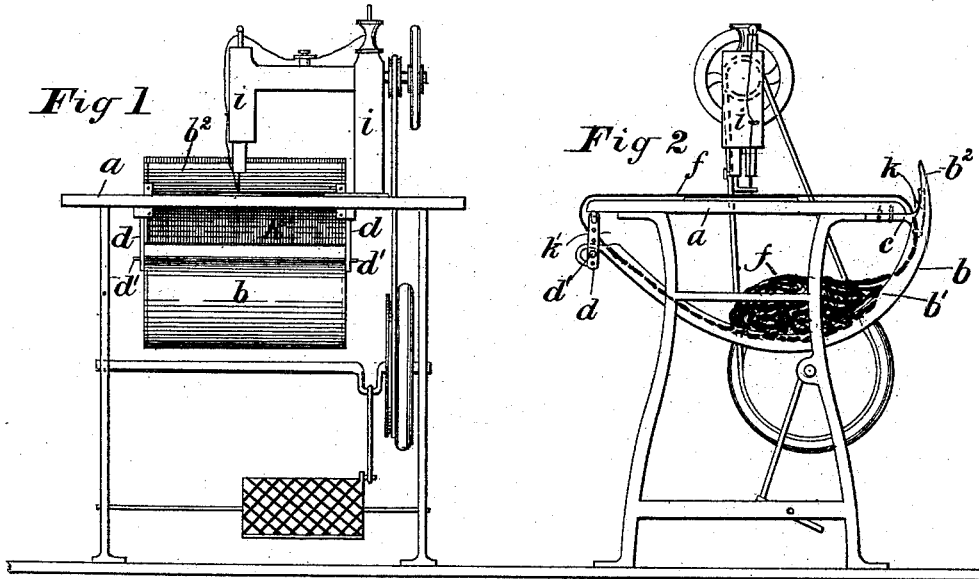


Fig. 5

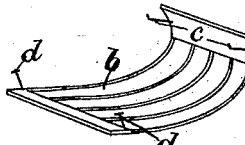


Fig. 4

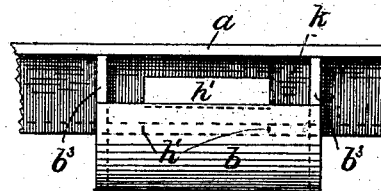


Fig. 6

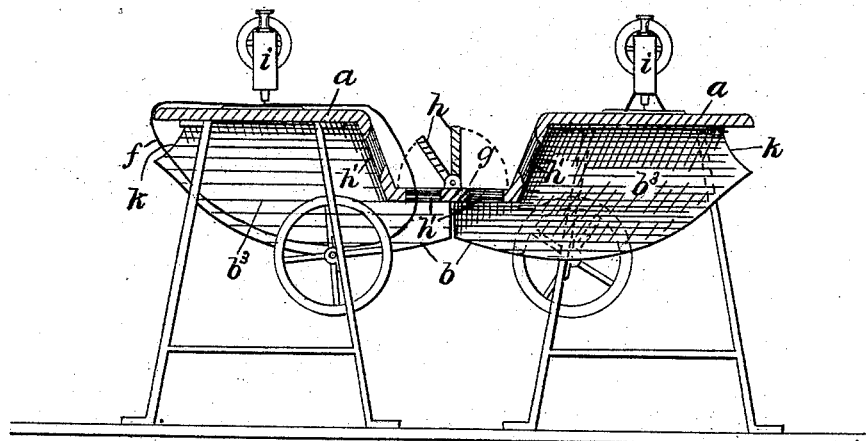


Fig. 3

Witnesses.

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Fig. 7.

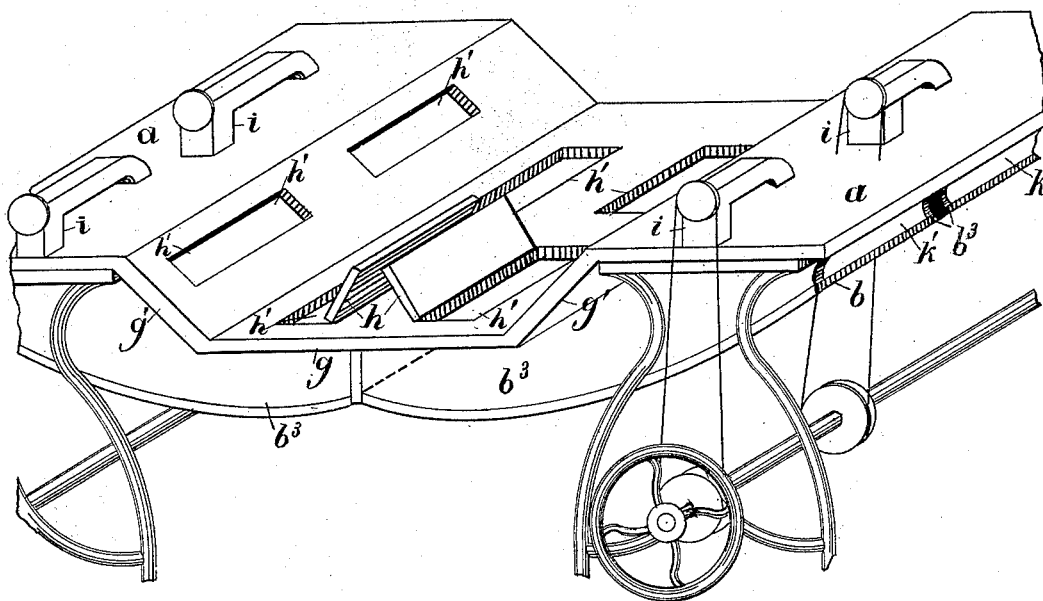
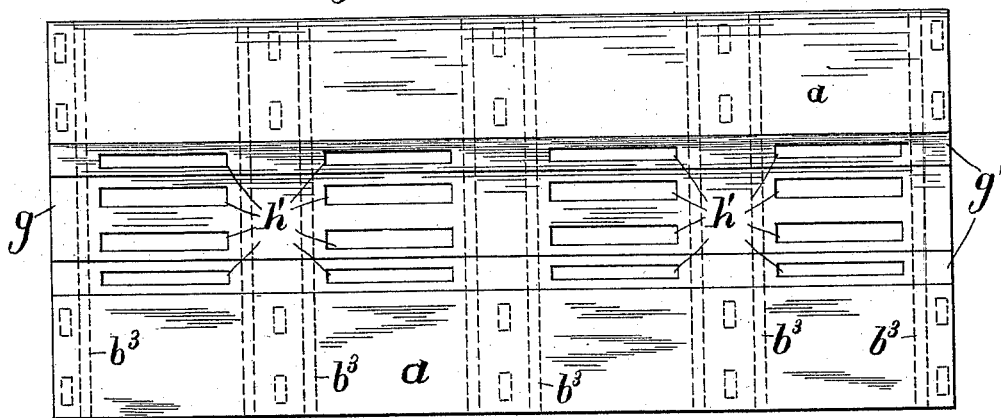


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN LINDAUER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 419,781, dated January 21, 1890.

Application filed December 16, 1887. Renewed September 26, 1889. Serial No. 325,109. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN LINDAUER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Sewing-Machines, which are fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a sewing-machine stand to which my improvement is attached, and Fig. 2 shows the same in end view. Fig. 3 shows in end view the "trough attachment" *g*, connecting two sewing-machine stands or tables of indefinite length, to which my improved attachment is applied—one with the near side board *b*³, the other with said side board removed. Fig. 4 shows my sewing-machine attachment in perspective and of different material, forming a modification of my device. Fig. 5 shows a side board *b*³ used in connection with the trough-tables shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a front view of a part of Fig. 3, showing the trough *g* broken away at each end, to which and in front of said trough is attached a receptacle *b*, showing the sides *b*³, openings *k* and *h'* *h'*, one of the latter being shown in broken lines. Fig. 7 shows in isometrical perspective my sewing-machine tables connected with the trough *g*, in which all the openings *h'* are shown open, the first two only being provided with covers *h*, which are shown open. A series of two machines *i* on each table *a* is shown, beyond which the table and trough are shown cut and partly broken off. Fig. 8 shows the tables *a* and connecting-trough *g* in plan, with the holes *h'* on both the sides *g'* and bottom of the trough *g* shown open, and both the boards *b*³ at the ends and between each machine and the legs of the machine indicated in broken lines.

Like letters refer to like parts.

The object of my invention is to improve the construction of sewing-machine stands in such a way as to facilitate the stitching of goods into articles of apparel, &c.; and to that end I construct my device as follows, namely:

Under the table or top of the stand *a* of a sewing-machine I hang an apron or support *b*, which may be made of sheet metal, paper,

wire, or any other suitable substance which will permit forming it into the shape herein shown and of sufficient strength to retain its position. In Figs. 1 and 2 the apron *b* is made of sheet metal, stiffened by a flange *b'*, either turned up from the ends of the apron *b*, or else said flange may be made of wood or other suitable material, to which the sheet metal is attached.

Under the sewing-machine table are attached brackets *c*, projecting beyond its back edge a sufficient distance to leave a space *k* large enough to permit any fabric that may be worked on the machine to pass easily, and the apron *b* extends above the table to a height, and is bent forward in form and proportion substantially as shown at *b*². Under the front edge of the table are hung two straps *d*, having pins *d'*, or any other suitable arrangement of like nature, whereby the front edge of said apron, is held to its place, preferably so as to be adjustable, leaving a slot *k'* between the table and said apron large enough to readily admit the hand and arm to reach the end of the goods *f* accumulated in the bottom of said receptacle or apron after the forward end has come through the slot *k*.

The "trough-tables" (shown in Figs. 3, 7, and 8) are ordinary tables of indefinite length having a series of machines *i* on them, and said tables *a* are connected by a trough *g* between their rear edges. When such tables are in use, I prefer to attach under said tables *a* and trough *g* for each machine *i* two pieces of side or end board *b*³, cut as shown in Fig. 5 under the trough and machine, their rear ends meeting under the center of the trough, and attach on their under edges the sheet metal, paper, or other material to form the body of the receptacle or apron *b*, and in each side of the bottom or in the sides *g'* of the trough I cut holes *h'*, covered by a door or trap *h*, which is closed when the apron *b* is not in use. In all cases the apron is above the shaft of the fly-wheel of the machine or like obstruction, so as to leave the space within the apron free.

The operation of my described device is as follows, namely: When goods are to be stitched or plaited, a bolt, or as long a piece as can be most conveniently managed, is

started in through the machine *i*. The forward end of the fabric then passes down through the throat or slot *k* or opening *h'* in the sides *g'*, and is piled up in the bottom of the apron until the other end of the fabric has reached the needle. The operator then draws up the forward end through the slot *k'* and sends it closely after the rear end, passing out formed into the desired plait or other desired stitching, as the case may be. In this manner pieces of goods of indefinite length may be worked, and afterward cut up into desired lengths much more rapidly and economically than formerly, when the operator of the machine had to hold the goods in the lap before going through the machine, after which they fell onto the floor or into a basket or box, from which they had to be taken into the lap again in a condition always more or less tangled and mussed, from which they were constantly liable to fall, and so in the very effort to hold them constantly became still more mussed, and therefore difficult as well as unpleasant and tedious to work, demanding a great deal of attention, through which necessarily came delayed and inferior work. When working short pieces, they are united by the stitching, so that by this means long continuous pieces are made and worked as above.

What I claim is—

1. A sewing-machine attachment consisting of a receptacle suspended under the machine-table, of which its bottom is above the feet of the machine, so as to leave foot-room for the operator, provided with an opening at the rear to receive the goods, and at the front with an opening from which the goods may be withdrawn, substantially as specified.

2. A sewing-machine attachment consisting of a receptacle suspended between the legs and under the table of the machine, of which its bottom is above the feet of the machine, so as to give foot-room for the operator, provided with a hole back of the needle adapted to receive the goods, and with an opening at the front, from which the goods may be withdrawn, substantially as specified.

3. In combination with a series of sewing-machine tables placed back to back and united by a trough provided with openings *h'*, the aprons under said tables provided with openings in front, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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