J. DOUGLASS.

QUILTING-ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 187,830. Patented Feb. 27, 1877.

Fig. 1

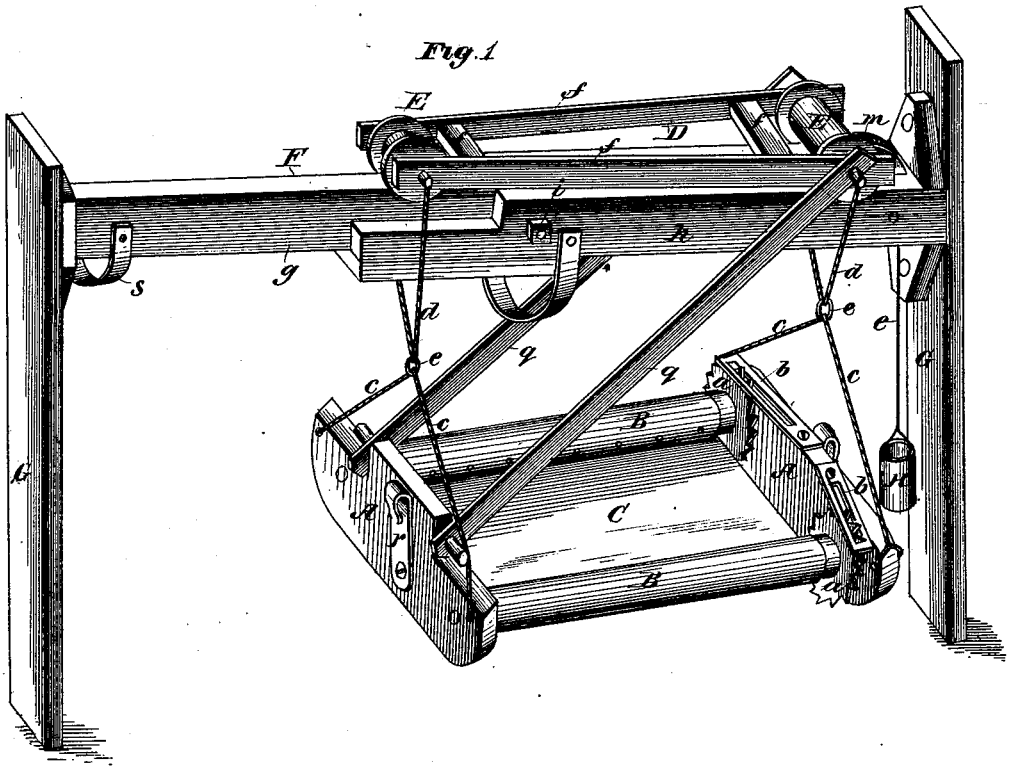


Fig. 2.

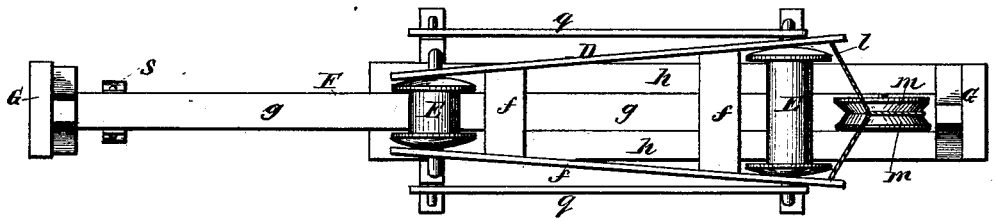
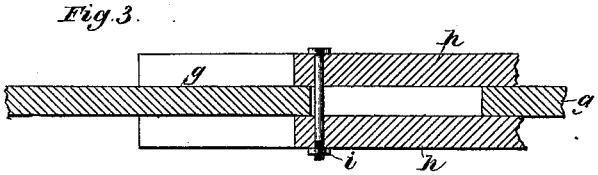


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

Silas March

Silas McSwain

Inventor.

John Douglass

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN DOUGLASS, OF MILLPORT, MISSOURI.

IMPROVEMENT IN QUILTING ATTACHMENTS FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **187,830**, dated February 27, 1877; application filed June 12, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN DOUGLASS, of Millport, in the county of Knox and State of Missouri, have invented a new and Improved Sewing-Machine Quilting-Frame; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The invention relates to a quilting-frame, attached to and pendent from a traveling-carriage, which is supported upon an extensible beam or frame in such manner as adapts it to be used in connection with a sewing-machine, as will be hereinafter fully described.

In the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the entire apparatus. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Fig. 3 is a detail view, showing a fragment of the extensible beam or frame upon which the traversing-carriage is supported.

The quilting-frame consists of the parallel end bars A A and side rollers B B. The quilt C is attached to the rollers in the usual way, and the latter are provided with ratchets *a*, with which the slotted pawls *b* engage, as shown. The quilting-frame is attached to, and supported from, the carriage D by cords *c* and *d*. The cords *d* pass through rings *e*, in order to prevent the carriage being tilted by unequal application of the weight of the frame, as when the quilt is rolled more on one roller, A, that the other.

The traveling-carriage D consists of a frame, *f*, mounted upon flanged wheels or rollers E E, one of which is longer than the other, to adapt it to run on the broader portion of the beam F. Said beam is made in two parts, *g h*, one, *h*, of which is slotted or mortised, Fig. 3, to receive the other, *g*, so that the length of the beam may be increased or lessened, as required. The said parts are secured or clamped together in any adjustment by means of the bolt *i*, which passes through the slot *k* in part *g*. The object of the adjustment is to adapt the length of the beam to rooms of different widths. In some cases the beam will be supported upon vertical posts G, nailed to the mop-board, on opposite sides of a room in which the quilting is to be done. But more frequently the posts G will be dispensed with, and the ends of the beam allowed to bear against the walls of the room, the bolt *i* serving to hold the parts *g h* in the required adjustment, so that the beam will thus be supported at the desired height above the sewing-machine employed for quilting.

In using the apparatus, the sewing-machine is placed under the beam F, and one of the rollers A placed under the arm or standard thereof. The quilting-frame is then fed toward the right, while the sewing-machine is being operated, the feed motion being produced by the weight H, which is attached to the carriage by a rope, *l*, passing over a pulley, *m*. Said weight is made hollow, to adapt it to receive shot or other small weights, as required, to produce the desired feed-motion. The movement of the quilting-frame is made simultaneous with that of the traveling-carriage by means of the inclined bars *q*, which connect them, as shown, Fig. 1. When a row of stitches has been quilted the entire length of the quilt C the rollers A are turned and the pawls *b* adjusted in another notch, to take up a portion of the quilt, and the frame and carriage are moved back to the left to repeat the operation.

When the quilting-frame is not required for use it may be suspended from the beam F, out of the way, by means of hooks *r* and straps *s*, as will be readily understood.

What I claim is—

The combination of the quilting-frame and its suspending-cords, the traveling weighted carriage, and the connecting-bars *q*, substantially as shown and described.

JOHN DOUGLASS.

Witnesses:

SILAS MARCH,

SILAS MCSWAIN.