S. HILL.

Sewing-Machine Table.

No. 204,219. Patented May 28, 1878.

Fig. 1.

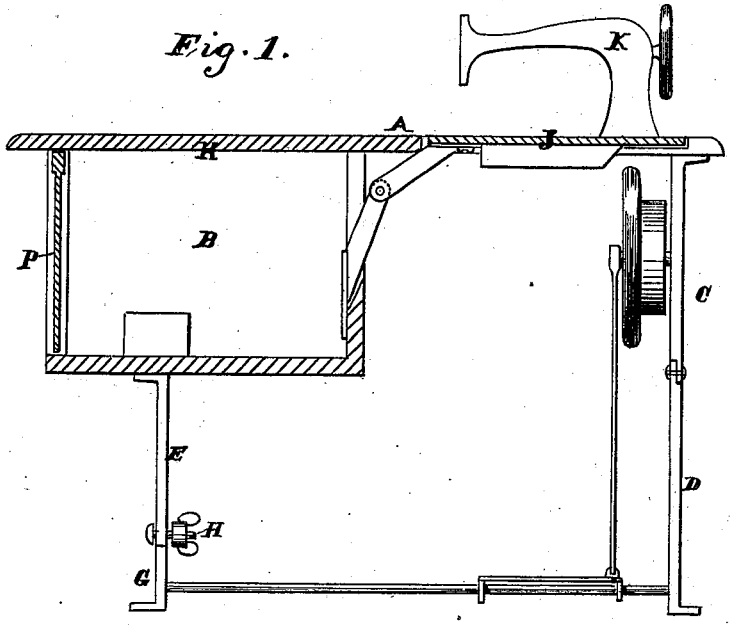


Fig. 2.

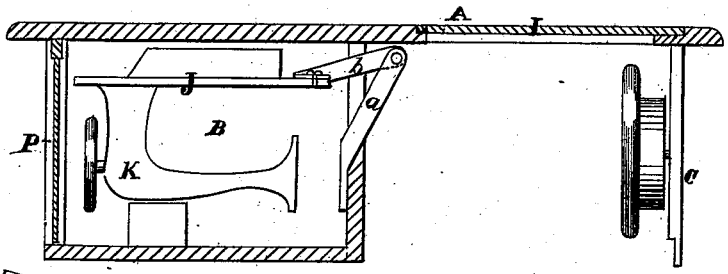
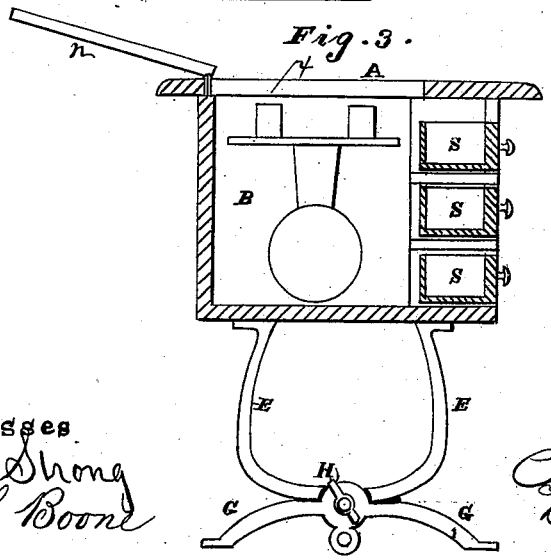


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL HILL, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING-MACHINE TABLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **204,219**, dated May 28, 1878; application filed December 19, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL HILL, of the city and county of San Francisco, and State of California, have invented Improvements in Sewing-Machine Tables; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing.

The first part of my invention relates to a novel arrangement for converting a sewing-machine table, when not in use, into a smooth-top table by inverting the machine-head and bed-piece into a box underneath one end of the table.

The second part consists of a novel construction and application of the legs of the table, whereby the machine, when folded and the legs detached, can be packed into a smaller compass for transportation than heretofore.

My third improvement relates to a method of arranging a series of drawers with the box in which the machine, when inverted, is contained; and the fourth relates to an arrangement for leveling the table on an uneven surface.

Referring to the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section. Fig. 2 is a section with lower legs removed. Fig. 3 is a transverse section.

Let A represent the table-top, and B a box or cabinet, which is constructed underneath one end of the table-top. The leg which supports the end of the table opposite the cabinet or box end I make in two parts. The upper part C is permanently attached to the table-top, and extends downward just as far as the cabinet extends. The lower part D of the leg I then secure to the lower end of the permanent upper part C by means of screws or other suitable fastening, while the leg E, which supports the cabinet end, is attached underneath the cabinet or box, and is only as long as the lower half D of the opposite leg, so that when the legs E and D are detached the table will stand upon the cabinet B at one end and the lower end of the permanent leg C at the opposite end. This is quite convenient, as the short legs D E, when detached, can be packed between the cabinet and the permanent leg C, so as not to occupy outside space.

It will be noticed that the driving-wheel is attached to the permanent leg C, so that, in knocking down the legs D E for packing the machine, none of the working parts that require close adjustment are disturbed. For connecting the upper and lower parts D E of the leg together any ordinary method of splicing and screw-fastening can be used.

Each leg is provided with two feet, in the ordinary manner of constructing sewing-machine legs; and in order to level the machine on an uneven floor or surface, I make the two feet G of one leg in one circular piece, which is separate from the remainder of the leg. This piece I then attach to the bottom of the leg by a bolt or screw, H, at its middle, so that by loosening the bolt or screw the feet can adjust themselves to an uneven surface, after which, by tightening the bolt or screw H the feet are made permanent. The table-top A has an opening in it, which extends across the top of the cabinet B, and also nearly to the opposite end of the table. This opening practically forms two openings, one of which extends across the top of the cabinet, and is closed by a hinged cover, H, which turns over one side, while the remainder of the opening is slightly narrower, and has a rabbeted edge all around, upon which a removable cover, I, is placed when the machine is reversed.

The sewing-machine bed-plate J, I hinge to the inside edge of the cabinet by the links *a b*, so that when it is turned back it will fit in the rabbeted opening, and the machine-head K will be in position for operating. The hinged cover H is then closed over the cabinet-opening, thus completing the table-top; but when it is desired to convert the machine into a smooth-top table, I open the hinged cover H and turn the machine-head and bed-plate over through the cabinet-opening, so that the machine-head will be completely reversed and both machine-head and bed-plate will be in the cabinet. I then close the cover H over them and place the cover I over the rabbeted opening, thus providing a smooth table, and placing the machine-head out of the way, where it will be protected from injury. The bed-piece might be hinged at its side, so it could be inverted with the machine-head into an opening at one side.

If the cabinet is long enough, the machine-head will readily reverse into it; but I prefer to shorten the cabinet slightly, in which case

I make a vertical opening in its end, and close this opening with a slide, P. In reversing the machine-head I take out this slide, so that the head can drop into the cabinet, after which the slide can be replaced, thus allowing the machine-head to fit snugly in the box. I thus provide for packing the machine into the smallest possible space consistent with convenience in transforming it from a sewing-machine into a smooth-top table.

The drawers S S S of the cabinet I make quite shallow, so that they will not interfere with the reversing of the machine-head, and, instead of using sliding drawers, I mount them on a vertical shaft or hinge at one end, so that they will swing open.

I am aware that drawers have heretofore been hinged so as to swing open laterally, but not in combination with a cabinet which served as a receptacle for the machine-head.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The table A, provided with the movable cloth-plate J, hinged to the cabinet B by the links *a b*, and provided with a hinged cover, *n*, and the end slide P, whereby the machine-head is folded down end for end into the cabinet, as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

SAMUEL HILL. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
J. H. BLOOD,
CHARLES D. COLE.