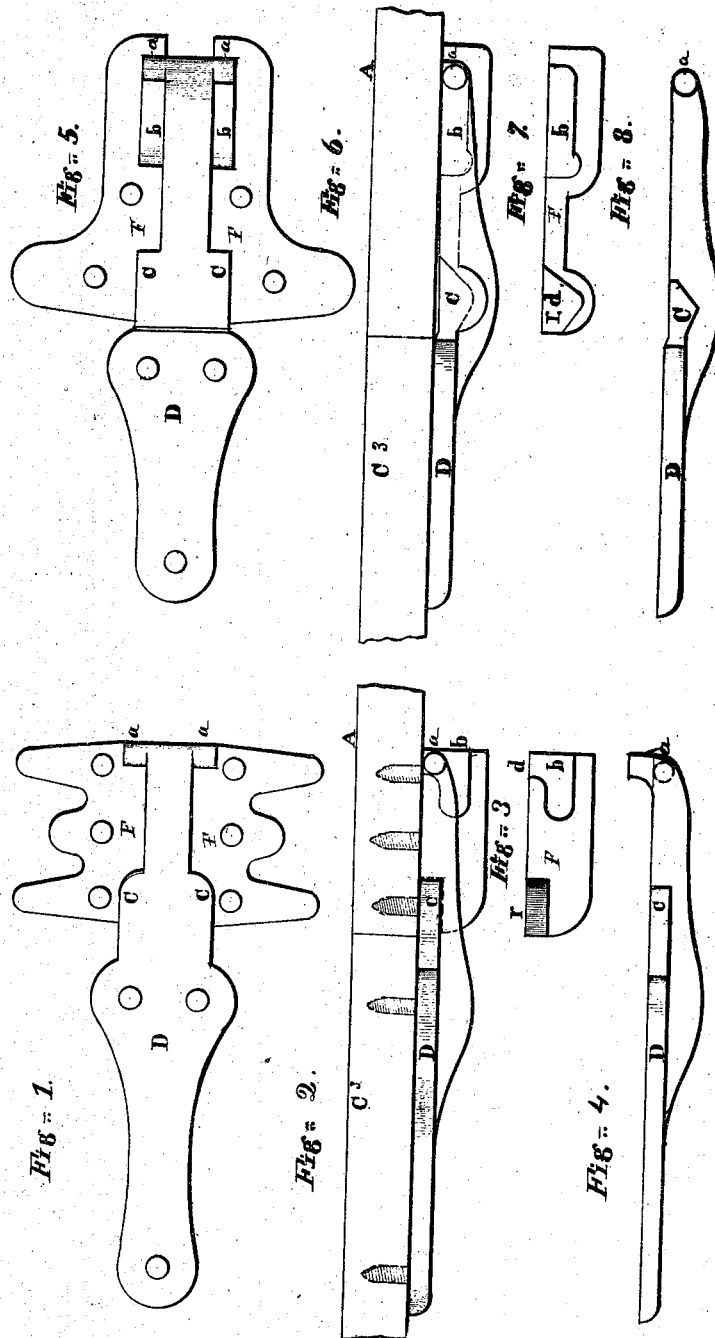


J. Blake,
Sewing Machine Table.
No. 108000. Patented Oct. 4. 1870.



Witnesses
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JAMES BLAKE, OF SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN AUXILIARY TABLE ATTACHMENTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **108,000**, dated October 4, 1870.

I, JAMES BLAKE, of Scranton, county of Luzerne, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Auxiliary Table Attachments, of which the following is a specification:

Nature and Object of my Invention.

The object of my invention is to provide simple means whereby auxiliary tables may be attached, secured to, and sustained by the main table, or hung out of the way under the table at will. The means used are arms or brackets taking hold on the main table in peculiar ways, and attached firmly to the auxiliary table.

Description of Accompanying Drawing.

Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 represent parts of one form. Figs. 5, 6, 7, and 8 represent parts of another form of my invention. Fig. 1 is a representation of the bracket, stop, &c., in position, with the tables removed. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, with the tables represented in sections of the lines of screws used to fasten the parts together. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the detail part carrying the stop and the beak-rest. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the arm or bracket, showing the pin or pivot of the bracket turned up to engage a corresponding socket provided in the main table, or a suitable attachment thereto. Fig. 5 is also a representation of a bracket and stop and other parts in position, with the tables removed. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the same, the tables being in place. Fig. 7 is an outline of the detail carrying the stop and beak-rest. Fig. 8 is the arm or bracket.

In all these figures, A A represent the main table; C³, the auxiliary table; D, the bracket attached to the auxiliary table C³, and provided with the pin *a* and beak C; F, the pieces attached to the under side of the main table, or cast as a part of the legs of the same, and provided with the slot or groove *b*, in which the pin *a* works; and *r*, the rest for the beak C. *d* is the recess forming the stop, and *r* *d* the recess, or stop and rest in one.

General Description.

In my original patent, reissued November 2, 1869, and numbered 3,697, and applications A

and B already filed, all in the matter of auxiliary tables, a variety of forms has been shown, suited to different sewing-machines and their tables. In some the beak C rested upon the top of the main table, and elevated the auxiliary table to the level of a plate placed above that of main table. In others the adjacent edges of the two tables perform the offices of beak and rest. In still others the beak engaged a rest under the main table. At the other end of the bracket or arm D a slot, *b*, was shown engaging a pin, *a*, and provided with a recess, *d*, forming a stop in the lower bar of the slot *b*, or the same recess transferred to the upper bar of the same, or, further, a projecting shoulder on this upper bar; or, still further, this stop moved along the arm or bracket until it became not only co-ordinate, but even coincident, with the beak, permitting both functions to be performed by one and the same part.

In order to make evident the differences between the above-described inventions and that described herein, I call attention to the fact that in the forms described in this application the parts are, as near as may be, in reverse, when compared with the above-mentioned forms, &c.—that is to say, in this case the pin *a* is attached to the arm D, and is not stationary, as in the previous cases, but is movable therewith.

The slot *b* is stationary and secured to the main table. The beak C, unchanged in the manner of its operation, is simply depressed below the main table, and appears on the side of the bracket as a sort of flange, engaging a rest laterally. This flange has, from its relations to the bracket or arm, lost its peculiar beak-like appearance; but its function is unchanged, and it may rest on the ledge, shelf, or other projection provided for it—as, for instance, a snap-bolt arranged to engage it when swung up to its place under the edge of the main table, and acting as the fulcrum of a lever.

I contemplate, in practice, the use, sometimes, of only one beak-rest on the outside of each bracket, considering that in some cases this may be sufficient to hold the auxiliary table firmly in place. The same in the matter of the slot and pin may answer.