

A. GIRAUX, L. DROVON & C. STUREL

Hat-Ironing Machines.

No.156,081.

Patented Oct. 20, 1874.

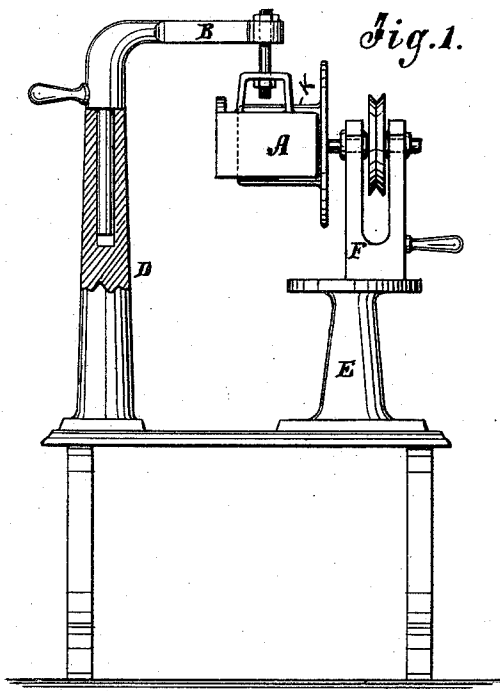


Fig. 1.

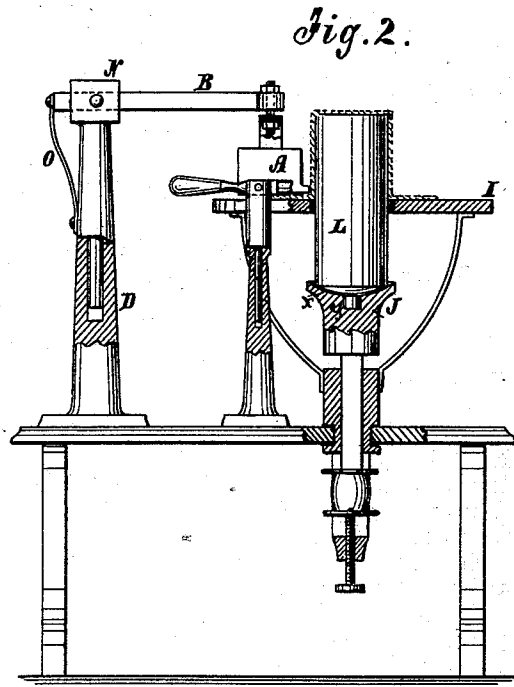


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

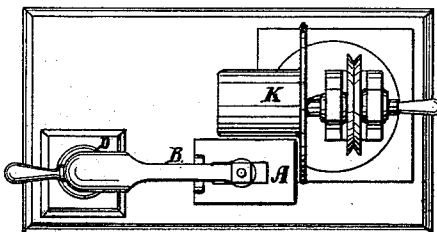


Fig. 4.

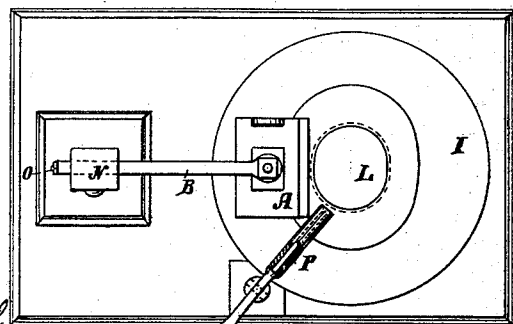
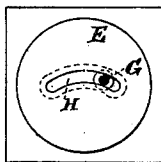


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

A. Bennekenhof.  
Schulzwick

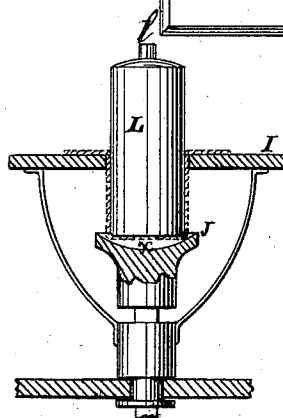


Fig. 6.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTOENE GIRAUX, LOUIS DROVON, AND CLAUDE STUREL, OF NEWARK,  
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## IMPROVEMENT IN HAT-IRONING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **156,081**, dated October 20, 1874: application filed  
June 27, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ANTOENE GIRAUX, LOUIS DROVON, and CLAUDE STUREL, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hat-Ironing Machines, of which the following is a specification:

The invention will first be fully described, and then pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 is partly a side elevation and partly a sectional elevation of the apparatus for ironing the side and top of the crown. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the apparatus for ironing the brims. Fig. 3 is a plan view of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plan view of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a detail of Fig. 1 in horizontal section, showing the mode of connecting the two sections of the crown-ironing-block standard for shifting the block to change the iron from the side to the top of the crown; and Fig. 6 is a detail of Fig. 2 in sectional elevation, showing the block for ironing the brim reversed for ironing the under side of the brims.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

We now propose to suspend the irons A by rigid arms B from the posts D, on which they swing to be moved to and from the hat-blocks; and also to make the posts in two parts, and connect said parts by a socket in one and a rod in the other, so that the upper parts, carrying the arms, may be shifted up and down readily as well as swung horizontally, and thus we are enabled to manipulate the irons equally as well as when two pivoted levers are used, and the irons are connected to them by flexible joints. The standard for supporting the block K, for ironing the crown, we make in two parts, E F, and fit the part F on the other to slide for turning the side or top of the crown to the iron, connecting it to the top of E by a bolt, G, passing through a curved

slot, H, in the top, and having a head below the plate to allow the block to be shifted; also to guide it properly in shifting; and also to keep the part F in position on the top of E. The block L, for ironing the brim, we arrange in a large hole in the center of the table I, with its lower end resting on a vertically-adjustable stand, J, so that it can be taken out after the brim has been ironed on the upper side and reversed, as shown in Fig. 6, to iron the under side, the crown being placed in the hole in the table. The pin l, fitting into hole y, secures the block from moving on the stem J, where the top of the rim is ironed, while cavity x gives the necessary fixedness of position, and lower part is under the operation. This stand J, for the block, is adjustable high or low to adapt it to crowns of different heights. The arm B, holding the iron to the block L, is capable of sliding a little in the post-head N to suit the oval form of the block, and a spring, O, is placed behind it to push the iron up to the work. We also propose to use the small roller P for smoothing down the brims in advance of the iron in case they are crimped or folded up too much to run properly under the irons.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In combination with the centrally-apertured brim-block J, the reversible crown-block L, as shown and described.

2. The stand J, having top cavity X, combined with brim-block I, as and for the purpose specified.

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LOUIS DROVON.  
CLAUDE STUREL.

Witnesses:

T. B. MOSHER,  
ALEX. F. ROBERTS.