May 9, 1939. W. D. ELLIS, 3D 2,158,006

IRONER ROLL PADDING

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FIG. 1.

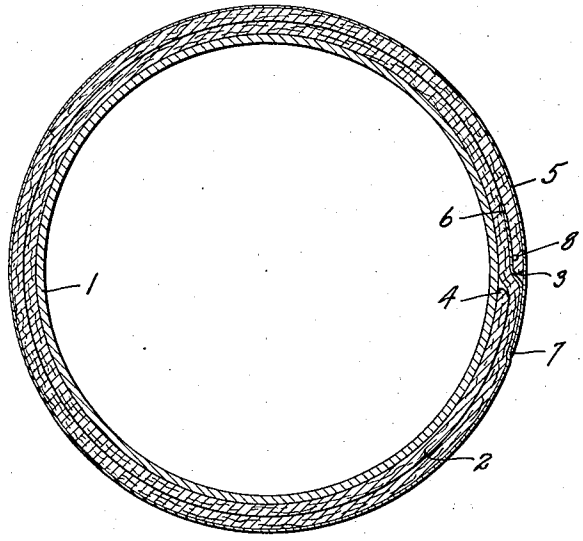


FIG. 2.

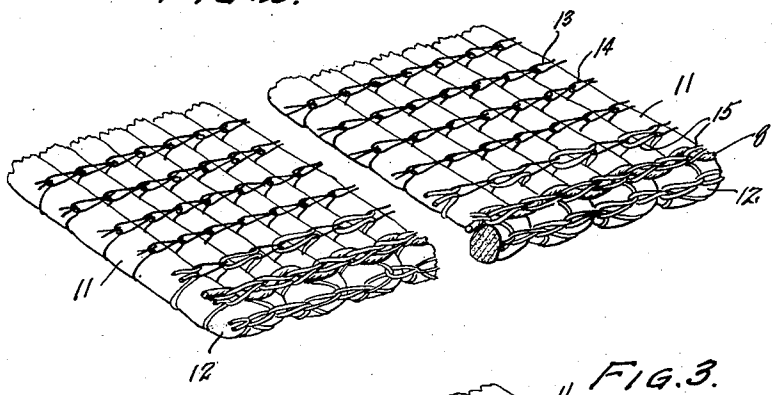
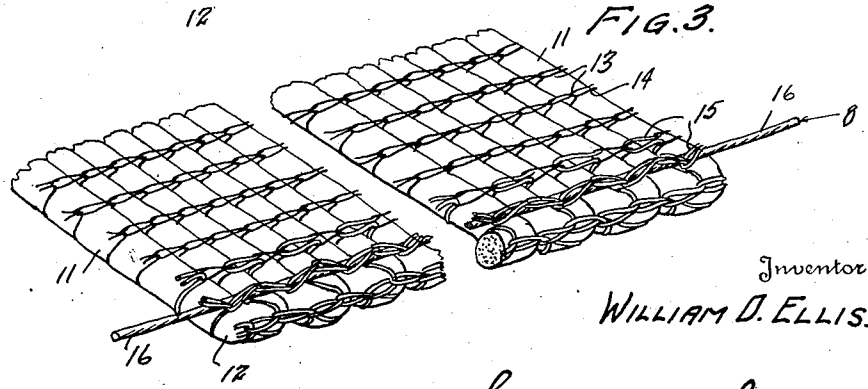


FIG. 3.



Inventor

WILLIAM D. ELLIS III

By Semmes & Semmes

Attorneys

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FIG. 4.

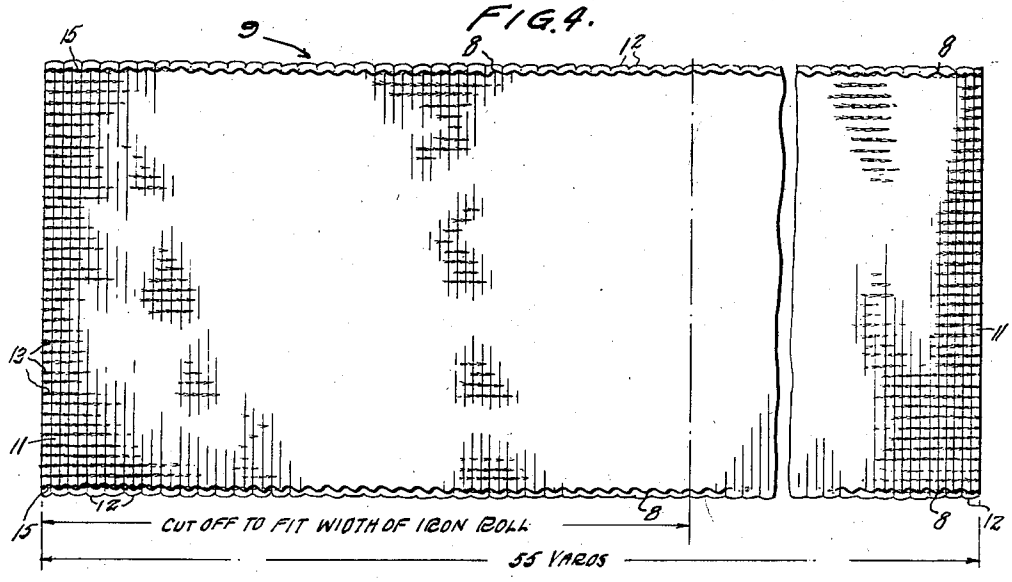


FIG. 5.

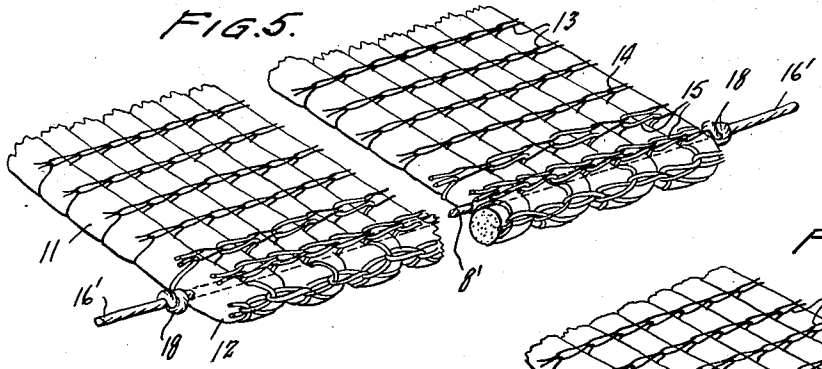


FIG. 6.

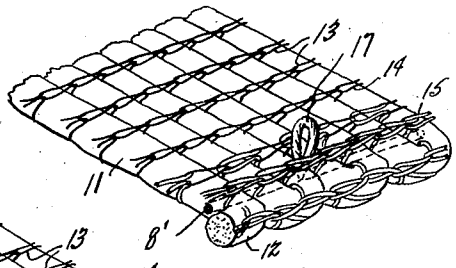
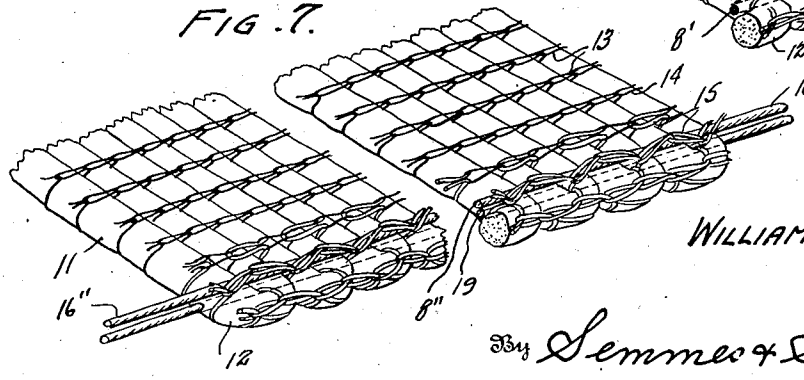


FIG. 7.



Inventor

WILLIAM D. ELLIS III

By Semmes & Semmes

Attorneys

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IRONER ROLL PADDING

William D. Ellis, III, Atlanta, Ga.

Application December 15, 1936, Serial No. 116,009

3 Claims. (Cl. 38—65)

This invention relates to padding, and more particularly has reference to a padding for a flat work ironer roll.

It has heretofore been customary to provide a padding and a cover for the rolls of ironing equipment, and the padding is generally formed of loose strands of cotton sliver which are held together by various knitted stitches, the padding is wrapped about the ironer roll, and then a cover of cotton sheeting or other fabric is usually wrapped about the padding. The padding generally extends about the circumference of the roll substantially twice so that one edge overlaps the opposite edge. One edge of the cover is usually inserted under the free edge of the padding to assist in securing the cover on the padding.

The cover has to be replaced relatively frequently, whereas the padding lasts for a considerably longer period. Consequently, the free edge of the padding has to be frequently lifted to remove the worn cover and to replace the same with a new cover. This lifting of the free edge of the padding causes the pad to break at the selvage prematurely. Also, I have observed that in the past, the thread which has heretofore been used to bind the strands of cotton sliver together has a tendency to be scorched or burned. This is particularly noticeable in the vicinity of the selvage, which, as above stated, is the very section of the padding which is the first to break.

An object of this invention is to prevent premature breaking of an ironer roll padding.

Another object of this invention is to provide means to facilitate the lifting of the free edge of the padding.

Yet another object of this invention is to afford a certain reinforcement for the selvage of an ironer roll padding.

Still another object of his invention is to minimize the tendency for the padding threads to be burnt or scorched.

With these and other objects in view, which may be incident to my improvements, my invention consists essentially in the provision of means to permit of the repeated handling of an ironer roll padding without the attendant possibility of its prematurely breaking at the selvage. More specifically, my invention embraces the concept of means which may be grasped by an operator when it is desired to raise the free edge of the padding, to thereby evenly distribute the strain across the length of such edge. An alternative improvement which, however, may also be used conjointly with the lifting means is the provision of a reinforcing member extending through the padding, the length thereof, and adjacent the free edge when assembled upon the ironer roll. An additive improvement is the provision of thread in the vicinity of the selvage which is more heat-resistant than that heretofore employed.

In order to make my invention more clearly understood, I have shown in the accompanying drawings means for carrying the same into practical effect without limiting the improvements in their useful applications to the particular constructions, which, for the purpose of explanation, have been made the subject of illustration.

In the drawings, in which corresponding numerals refer to the same parts,

Figure 1 is a cross sectional view of a roll upon which has been assembled the preferred embodiment of my invention, together with the padding cover;

Figure 2 is a detail view of the padding selvage disclosing the preferred manner of arranging the lifting cord upon a strip of padding, before the padding has been cut from such strip and assembled upon the ironer roll;

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2, but showing the position of the lifting cord on the padding after the padding has been cut from the strip and assembled upon the roll;

Figure 4 is a view of a strip of padding provided with the lifting cord;

Figure 5 is a detail view of a padding selvage provided with a reinforcing and lifting cord extending through the padding, such figure representing the padding after it has been cut from a strip and ready for assembly upon an ironer roll;

Figure 6 is a view similar to Figure 5, but showing the arrangement of the reinforcing and lifting cord in a strip of padding and before assembly upon an ironer roll;

Figure 7 is a modification of my invention disclosing the combined use of a lifting cord and a wire-like reinforcing member extending through the padding, it being understood that either the lifting cord or the reinforcing member may be used independently of the other.

Referring particularly to Figure 1, there is disclosed a conventional form of ironer roll 1 provided with the padding 2. As shown in this figure, the padding preferably extends twice about the periphery of the roll, the free edge 3 usually, but not necessarily, terminating just short of the inner, or unfree, edge 4.

A cover 5 is provided which extends completely about the roll, one end 6 of the cover being inserted beneath the free edge 3 of the padding,

and thereby clamped between such free edge and the overlapped portion of the padding. This serves to securely hold one end of the cover in place. It will be noted that the free end 7 of the cover overlaps the cover proper for a certain distance, and inasmuch as the roll is always rotated in a uniform direction, it is not necessary to provide means for holding the free end 7 in place.

As mentioned above, it is necessary to change the cover more frequently than the padding, and consequently it will be noted that the free edge 3 of the padding has to be lifted each time the cover is changed in order to permit the removal and insertion of the free ends 6 of the old and new covers. As also indicated above, this repeated lifting of the free edge 3 of the padding results in a breaking of the selvage.

I have found several means for minimizing this breakage of the selvage, which may be used either independently or jointly. A particularly efficacious means is a relatively strong cord 8 which lies upon the underside of the padding when assembled upon the roll extending the length of the free edge of the padding, and may be grasped by an operator to lift the free edge away from the roll. This cord serves to distribute the lifting strain uniformly throughout the length of the selvage, and furthermore affords a certain reinforcement aside from the facility provided in lifting the free edge.

In Figure 4 there is disclosed a strip of padding designated generally 9, and it is in the form of such strips or bolts that the padding is manufactured at the mill and sold to the laundry trade. The individual laundry then cuts off from this strip a portion of padding, the length of such cut-off portion corresponding to the width of the ironer roll, and the width of the strip being usually sufficient to extend approximately twice around the periphery of the roll, as shown in Figure 1. In Figure 4 it will be observed that I provide a cord 8 along each side of such strip or bolt. While the cord is designed primarily for use only on the free edge of the padding when assembled upon the ironer roll, I find it preferable to provide the cord along each side of the strip to insure that the free edge on the ironer roll will always carry the cord.

While my invention may be used with any type of padding, it finds particular application in the case of padding made up of loose strands of cotton sliver held in mat-like form by knitted stitches, and my invention will be described in connection with such type of padding. In the drawings the numeral 11 represents such strands or roving, and it will be noted that the same are folded back upon themselves at the selvage, as indicated at 12. Any suitable stitching 13 may be employed to hold the roving in position, and I preferably employ cotton knitting thread 14 for the major part of the stitching. However, as pointed out above, the stitching adjacent the free end is apt to be scorched or burnt, and to minimize this tendency and also to permit additional strength generally, I provide a relatively strong worsted knitting thread 15 at such point, which is more resistant to heat than the cotton knitting thread.

While the specific manner of securing the lifting cord to the padding is not necessarily limited thereto, I prefer that it shall lie flat upon the underside of the free edge when the padding is assembled upon the roll, and it may be held in position by the stitches of the worsted knitting thread 15.

Obviously, if the lifting cord extends beyond the end of the padding when assembled upon the roll, the operator can more readily grasp the cord. While my invention is not limited to such extensions of the cord, I have devised a way of initially arranging the cord upon the strip of padding so that such extending ends will always be available.

As indicated above, the padding is manufactured and sold in strips or bolts usually 55 yards in length, and is then cut up at the laundry to fit the specific ironer rolls. Ordinarily, therefore, it would be impossible to provide such free ends of the lifting cord, but I have found that if such lifting cord is secured to the padding in a slack condition, it may then be drawn taut, after the individual piece of padding has been cut from the strip. As best shown in Figure 2, the cord 8 may be inserted under the stitches 15 in a generally S-shaped pattern. Consequently, when a piece of padding is cut from the strip or bolt, the free ends of the cord 8 on such strip then may be grasped and pulled taut, so that it assumes a straight line, as shown in Figure 3. As also shown in Figure 3, this results in free ends 16 of the cord extending beyond the padding proper, and these free ends may be readily grasped by the operator when it is desired to lift the padding from the ironer roll.

As stated above, the lifting cord 8 may be secured to the padding in various ways, and in Figures 5 and 6 there is disclosed one alternative arrangement to that shown in Figures 1 through 3. While the method of arranging the lifting cord shown in Figures 5 and 6 presents certain objections, one advantage resides in the fact that a greater reinforcing value is secured by the lifting cord. As best shown in Figure 6, the lifting cord 8' is run through the padding just inside of the selvage. When the cord 8' is initially inserted in the strip or bolt 9 of padding, it is desirable that at certain intervals such cord is looped up from the padding as at 17. Inasmuch as the cord 8' is usually run through the strip by hand, these loops may be readily provided. The intervals of the loops 17 should be spaced so that when a portion of the padding is cut from the strip for use on any particular roll, there will be a sufficient excess of the cord 8', afforded by such loops, as to insure the free ends of the cord extending beyond the piece of padding, as shown in Figure 5. These ends 16' may be knotted, as shown at 18, to prevent displacement of the cord 8' with respect to the padding. It will therefore be observed that even when the cord is inserted through the padding, as disclosed in Figures 5 and 6, the operator still has the free ends 16' which he may grasp when it is desired to raise the padding from the ironer roll.

In lieu of the cord 8' extending through the padding, a reinforcing member in the form of a wire 19 may be employed. Such a wire, of course, affords greater reinforcing, but one objection resides in the fact that when a piece of padding is cut from the strip, there will be no free ends to be grasped by the operator. However, the increased reinforcing value may compensate for this objection. Furthermore, although the wire 19 may be used independently of the lifting cord, such lifting cord 8'' may supplement the wire if desired, and may be secured to the padding as described above in connection with Figures 2 and 3 so that free ends for grasping by the operator will always be provided.

It will also be appreciated that in lieu of the

wire 19 a piece of cord may be used in the same way as the wire—that is, without providing the loops 17; and in such event, this cord may, or may not, be supplemented by the cord 8''.

While I have shown and described the preferred embodiment of my invention, I wish it to be understood that I do not confine myself to the precise details of construction herein set forth, by way of illustration, as it is apparent that many changes and variations may be made therein, by those skilled in the art, without departing from the spirit of the invention, or exceeding the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A padding for an ironer roll comprising a padded member adapted to extend around the periphery of the roll and having a free overlapping edge, and means secured to the member adjacent the free edge extending the length of the edge and beyond the sides thereof, said means being adapted to be grasped by an operator to raise said edge away from the roll.

2. An ironer roll comprising a cylindrical member, a pad on the periphery of the cylindrical member, and having one free edge overlapping, and a covering for the pad, one end of the covering being adapted to be inserted beneath the overlapping edge of the pad, said pad being formed of loose strands of cotton sliver held together by knitted stitches, the said knitted stitches being relatively heavy in the vicinity of the free edge, and a cord member extending the length of the free edge and beyond the ends thereof, said cord member lying upon the underside of the pad and being secured thereto by means of the knitted stitches.

3. Padding for an ironer roll comprising a strip of padded material and a reinforcing member extending the length of the strip adjacent one edge thereof, said reinforcing member being secured to the strip in a slack condition whereby when a portion of the strip is assembled upon an ironer roll said member may be drawn taut to provide ends extending beyond the strip.

WILLIAM D. ELLIS, III.