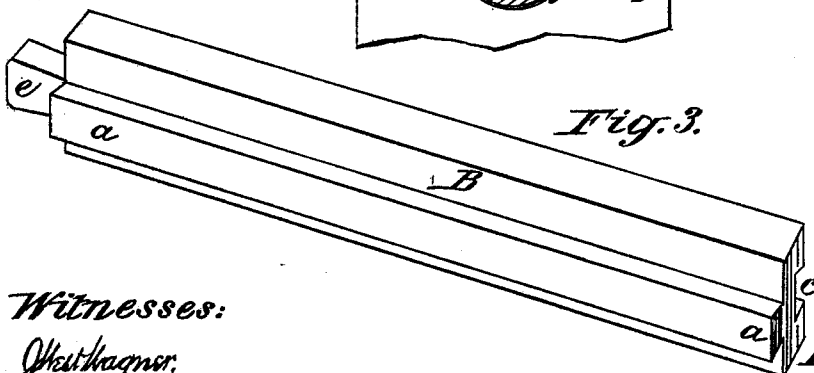
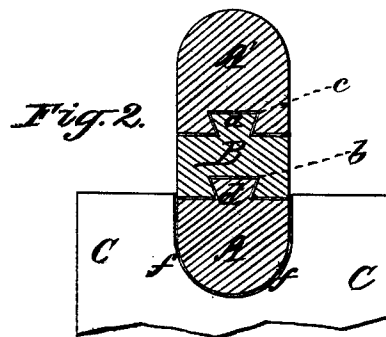
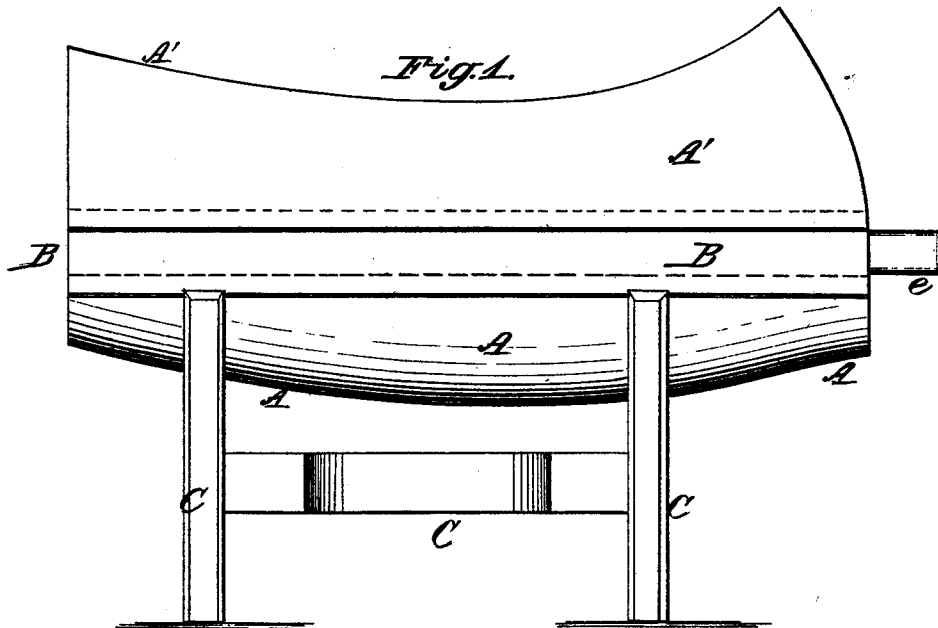


W. H. PATTERSON.
PANTALOONS PRESSING-BLOCK.

No. 175,298.

Patented March 28, 1876.



Witnesses:
J. H. Wagner.
John Elliott

Inventor:
W. H. Patterson,
by C. H. Oliver
his Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN PANTALOONS-PRESSING BLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **175,298**, dated March 28, 1876; application filed January 3, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. PATTERSON, of Baltimore city, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pressing-Blocks for the Legs and Bottoms of Pantaloon, of which the following is a specification:

My object is to produce a pantaloons-pressing block for the purpose of properly pressing out the front and back creases which are formed by the shaping and ironing. In carrying out my object I find it necessary to produce a block conforming to the different diameters of the pantaloons-leg, and yet capable of insertion into the leg without destroying the shaping effects, and without altering the curves already imparted to the leg.

It will be readily understood that a solid integral block conforming to the shape of the leg could not enter the leg without destroying its contour and ripping the seams. I have, therefore, made a pantaloons-block in two sections, one conforming to the calf, the other to the front of the lower leg. I adjust these by an interposed parallel piece which has no expanding function, but merely fills up the space between the two sections, and holds them rigidly together as an integer by reason of the jointings of said adjusting-piece to the sections.

I shall hereinafter particularly describe my invention, and shall specify it in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents my pressing-block in position upon its holding-horse; Fig. 2, a cross-section of the sectional block; and Fig. 3, a perspective of the interposed section.

Referring especially to the parts and their relation, A A' are the outer pressing-sections, the section A being, preferably, the base, its use being confined to receiving the back part and calf of the pantaloons-leg, the top section A' being used to receive the front and bottom front. The shape of these sections A A' must of course vary with the fashion. I have described herein a sectional block designed for the style lately prevailing—that is, a loose trouser with somewhat of a curve from knee to foot and covering the instep. If the extreme of the mode be desired, the section A' may be supplied by another section, A', in all respects similar except as to its outer or top

shaping at knee, ankle, and bottom. In the example shown the block is for a medium "spring-bottom" pantaloons. B represents the adjusting-piece, which has a dovetail tongue, *a*, upon one side and a dovetail groove, *b*, upon the other. This tongue and groove *a* and *b* are each of uniform shape throughout their lengths—that is to say, their lines of length are parallel—and no attempt is made to give them a wedge shape, since such shape would destroy the intent of my invention. The tongue *a* of this adjusting-piece B engages with a groove, *c*, in the inside of top section A', and the groove *b* receives a tongue, *d*, in the inside of the base-section A, and thus the whole becomes an integral block. All the tongues and grooves are alike, whether of the sectional blocks A A' or adjusting-piece B, and are dovetailed. By this means the block becomes a unit, which could not be the case were the jointings different. The adjusting-piece B is provided with a handle, *e*, by which to manipulate it in inserting or withdrawing it. This piece B is not driven in by a mallet, but is simply pushed in over the tongue of the base-section, and the top block-section pushed over its tongue from end to end. This adjusting-piece D determines the size of the pantaloons-block, and different-sized ones are kept near at hand to use when desired, each having its size indicated; but in practice two are sufficient. The block as a whole is firmly supported in bearings *f*, corresponding to the curved edge of the pantaloons-block, said bearings being in a horse, C, which is easily handled, and may be moved readily with the whole apparatus from one part of a tailor's board to another.

It will be observed that my block is not a fixture to the board or table, and is perfectly and readily adjustable without the intervention of intricate devices or jack-screws or wedges of any sort, and that when the parts are put together the whole is the same as a fixture. It will also be readily understood that the adjusting-piece B may be tongued upon both sides, and that sections A A' may each be grooved.

My construction of joints serves the very valuable function, not hitherto attained, of causing the interposed adjuster B to lock and

brace the sections A A' into a firm whole, and, being independent of the blocks, is quickly and easily inserted in place without disturbing their relative positions.

I claim—

1. In a tailor's pantaloon-pressing block, the combination of the grooved or tongued base-section A and a similar top section, A', with an independent non-expanding adjuster, B, whereby the shape and curves of the pantaloons are preserved while pressing.

2. In a tailor's pantaloon-pressing block, wherein are combined, by an independent in-

terposed non-expanding adjuster, two pressing-sections, substantially as described, the dovetail tongue and groove jointings *a c d b*, whereby said sections and the adjuster are firmly braced as a whole.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses this 30th day of December, A. D. 1875.

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON.

Witnesses:

C. H. SLICER,

WM. H. BAYZAUD.