Nov. 19, 1940. D. SIGMOND 2,222,269

PRESSING APPARATUS

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Fig. 1.

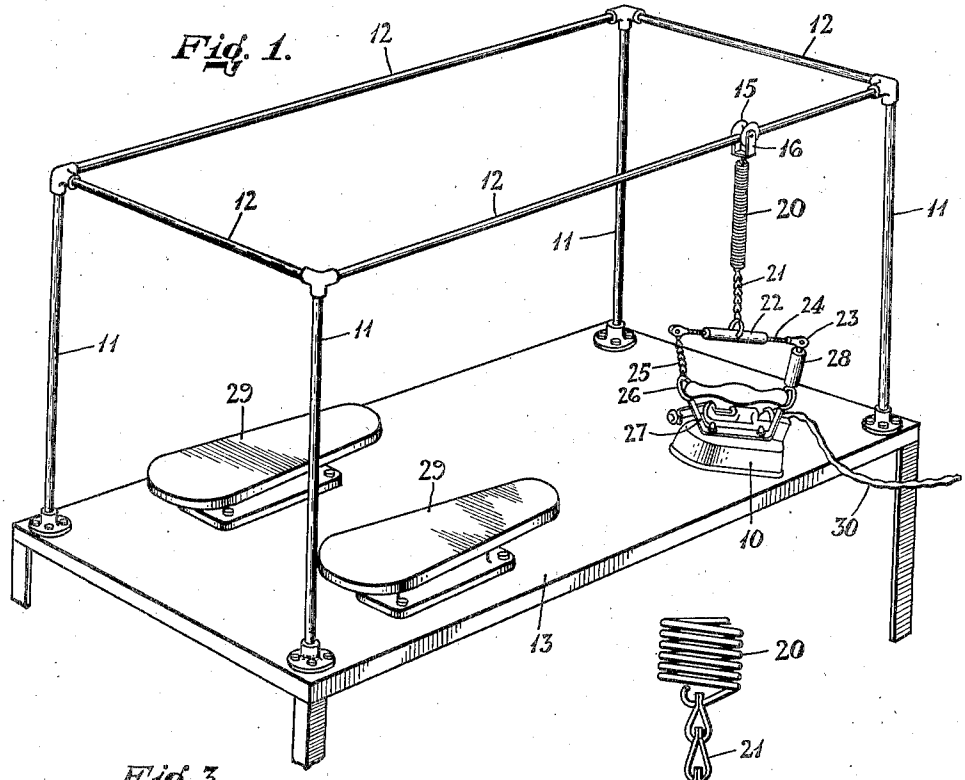


Fig. 3.

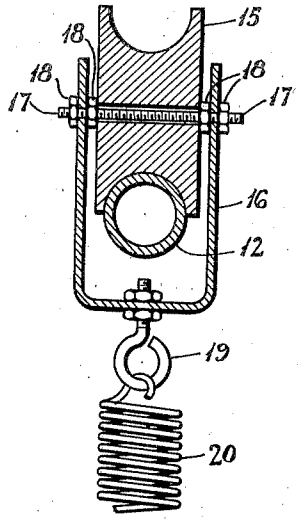
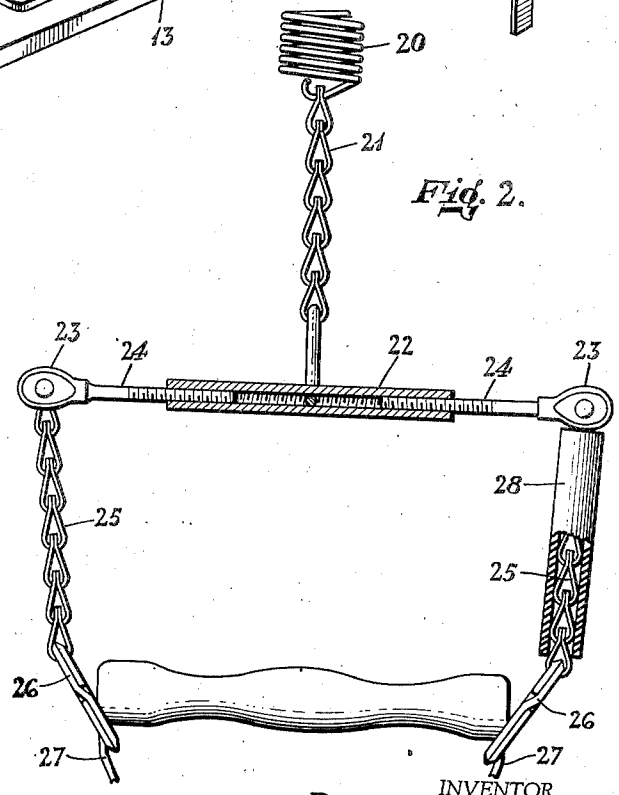


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 4.

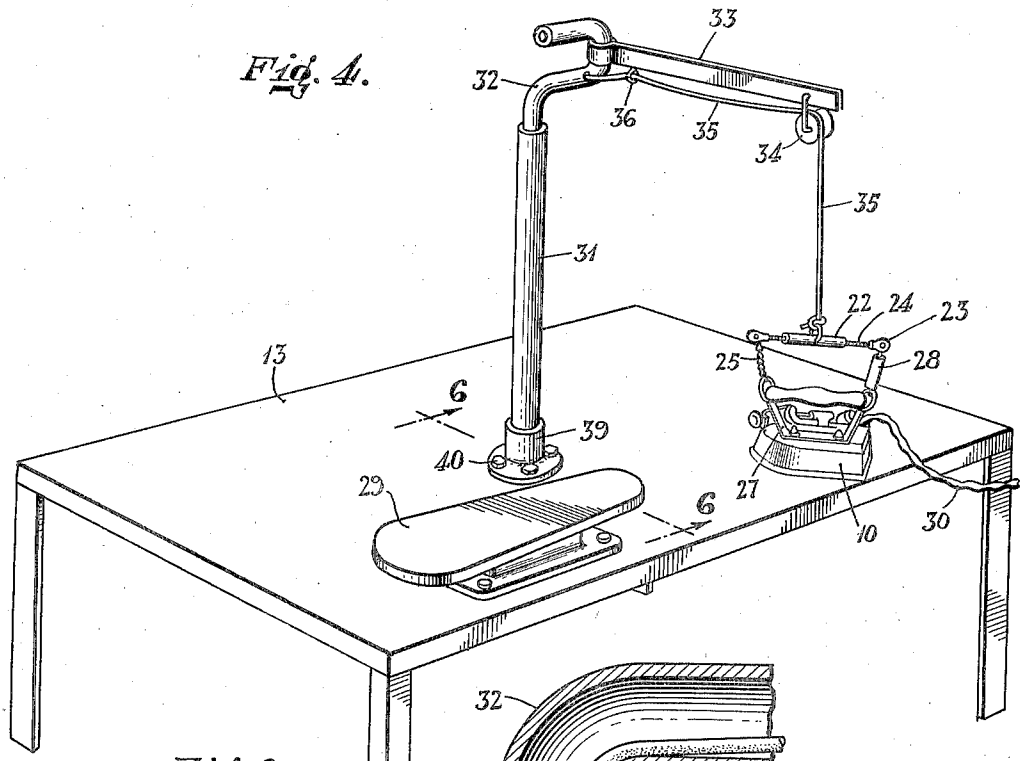
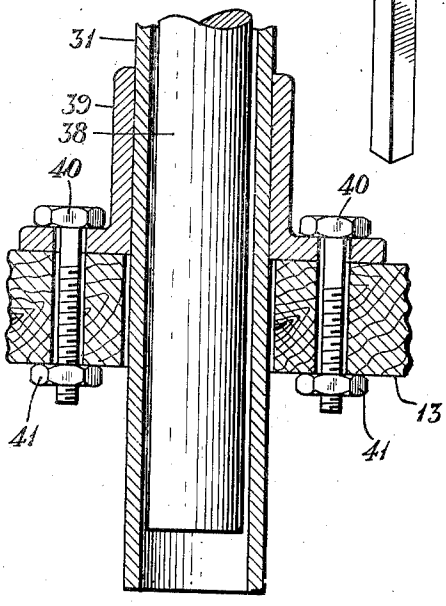


Fig. 6.



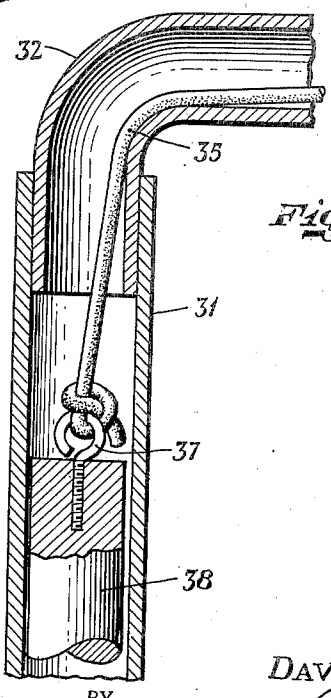


Fig. 5.

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Patented Nov. 19, 1940 2,222,269

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,222,269

PRESSING APPARATUS

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Application March 3, 1939, Serial No. 259,556

1 Claim. (Cl. 38—42)

This invention relates to a pressing apparatus and the like, including an iron for pressing garments and one of its principal objects is to provide a structure which will relieve the operator of a portion of the labor connected with the pressing operation.

Another object is to provide a structure for use in conjunction with a pressing iron which will facilitate the lifting of the iron without interfering with the free and unhampered movement thereof.

Still a further object is to provide a supporting structure for an iron that will exert a tensional lift or upward pull on the iron during the pressing operation and thus lessen the manual effort required for handling it.

Further objects and advantages inherent in the invention will become apparent from the following specification taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings disclosing and illustrating a preferred embodiment of the invention together with a possible modification.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pressing apparatus according to the invention;

Figure 2 is a fragmentary view partly in section and on an enlarged scale of the means for suspending the iron;

Figure 3 is an enlarged section of the trolley and the supporting track for the iron;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a modification;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary enlarged section of the support for the iron shown in Figure 4; and

Figure 6 is a similar view taken along the line 6—6 of Figure 4.

In terms of broad inclusion, the invention contemplates an elevated supporting structure and resilient means for suspending the iron which means is freely movable on said supporting structure.

Throughout the drawings, the same references serve to indicate the same or analogous parts.

Referring to the embodiment shown in Figure 1, the superstructure for supporting the iron 10 comprises stanchions 11 and the trolley tracks 12. The stanchions 11 are bolted or otherwise mounted in the corners of the table 13.

The resilient means for supporting the iron 10 includes a sheave or trolley 15 which is adapted to travel on the tracks 12. The sheave or trolley 15 is journaled in a depending bearing block 16 by means of the bolt 17 and the nuts 18. In this manner, the sheave or trolley may be moved easily and connected to one of the other tracks. It will also be understood that this construction permits transverse rocking movement of the block 16 as well as movement in a longitudinal direction.

The bearing block 16 is provided with a hook or eye bolt 19 to which is connected a depending contractile spring 20. This spring at its lower end carries a chain 21 which, in turn, is attached to the turn buckle 22 and by means of which the distance between the eyes 23 of the bolts can be regulated. The chains 25 are journaled in the eyes 23 and are provided with hooks 26 or some similar means for attachment to the handle 27 of the pressing iron. If desired, the chains 25 may be covered by a roller or spool 28 for the protection of the hand of the operator.

The tension of the spring 21 is so adjusted that it cannot raise the iron by its own force but serves merely as an auxiliary or supplemental means for facilitating the manual lifting operation to relieve the operator of a portion of the labor. On the table 13 are mounted garment pressing boards 29 on which the garment to be pressed may be placed. The lead wire 20 connects the iron with an electric outlet plug which is not shown in the drawings.

In the modification shown in Figure 4, the superstructude consists of a single hollow standard 31 which is mounted on the table 13 and a bent pipe 32 telescoping into and firmly connected to the standard 31. The bent pipe 21 serves as a pivot for the rotatable arm 33. The arm 33 carries a sheave or trolley 34 journalled in the bearing block 35. The line or rope 35 is attached at one end to the turn buckle 22, runs over the trolley 34 and through the eye 36 and into the pipe 32 on the standard 31 and is attached to the eye bolt 37 of the counterweight 38.

The hollow standard 31 penetrates through the top of the table 13 and is held in place by means of the flange 39 sweated or otherwise firmly connected to the standard 31 and bolted to the table by means of bolts 40 and nuts 41.

The turn buckle 22 as well as the chains 25 and the hooks for connecting them to the handle of the iron are identical with those shown in Figures 1 to 2, inclusive.

It will be understood that various other modifications may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:

In a suspension for an iron for pressing garments and the like, said iron having an elongated horizontally disposed handle extending longitudinally thereof and above the body of the same,

said suspension being of the type including an elevated supporting track, a trolley riding upon said track, and an elongated coil spring depending from said trolley, an adjustable connection between said handle and said coil spring assuring balanced suspension of said iron comprising a turn buckle connected to the lower end of said coil spring, two opposing bolts adjustably engaged in said buckle, and flexible members extending from the outer ends of said bolts from those engaged in said buckle to the ends of said handle, said turn buckle consisting of a tube which is interiorly threaded, the threads at opposite ends thereof being in different directions and said bolts having oppositely directed threads engaging the interior threads of said tube, the outer ends of said bolts being provided with eyes engaging said flexible members.

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