No. 831,842. PATENTED SEPT. 25, 1906.

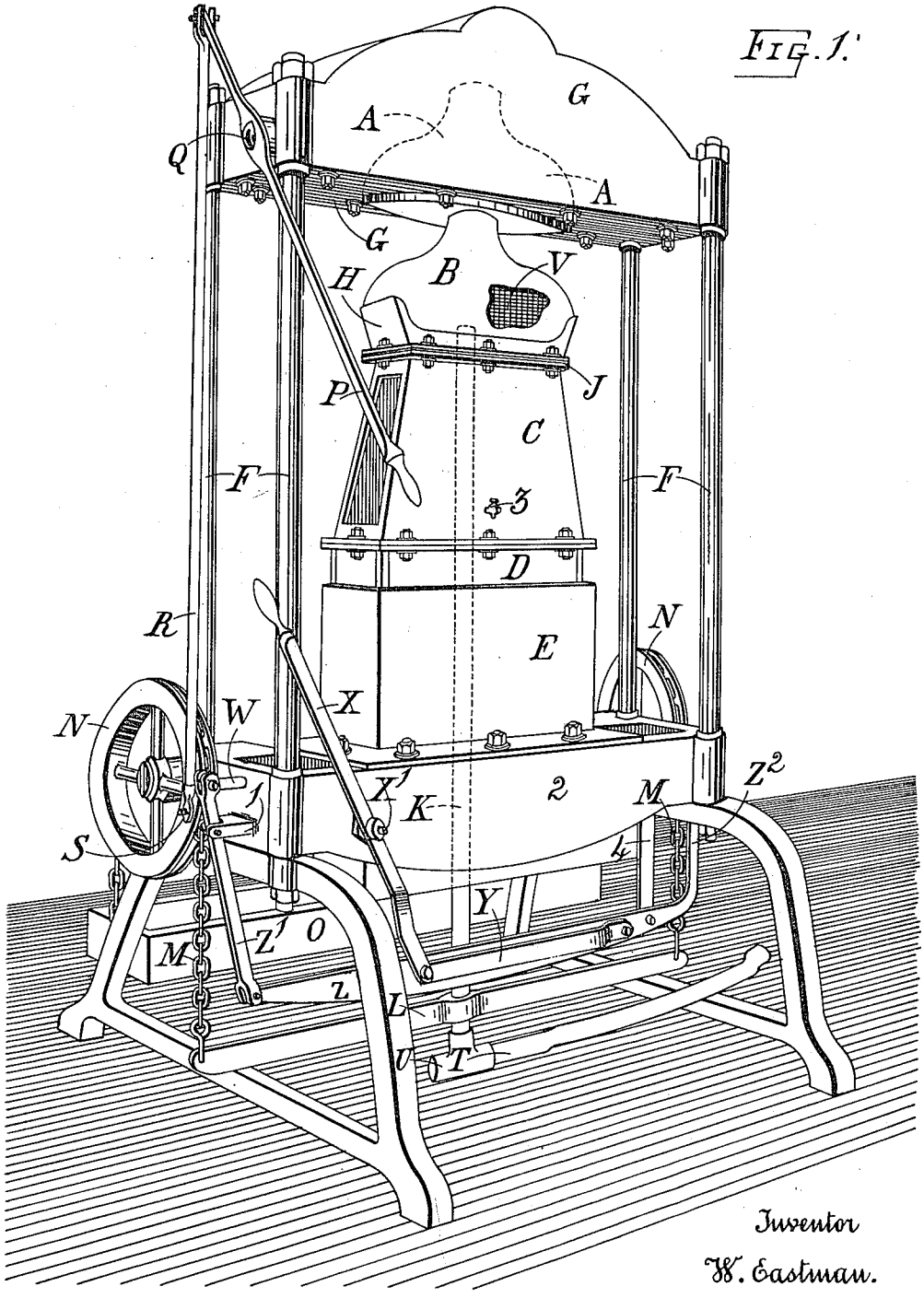
W. EASTMAN.

MACHINE FOR PRESSING BUSTS AND SHOULDERS OF GARMENTS.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 18, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.



Witnesses.
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 2.

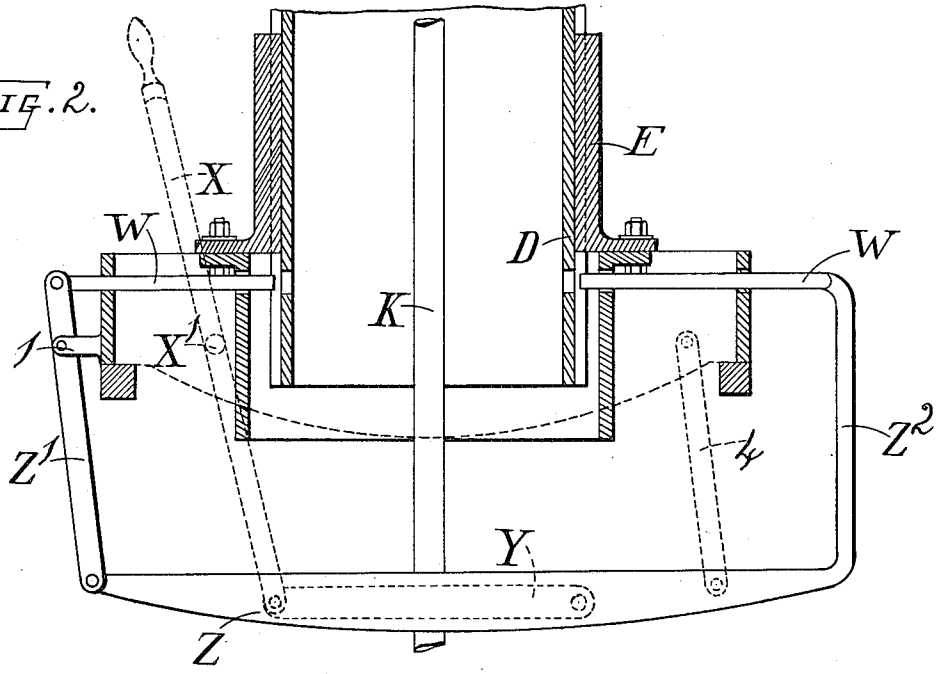


FIG. 3.

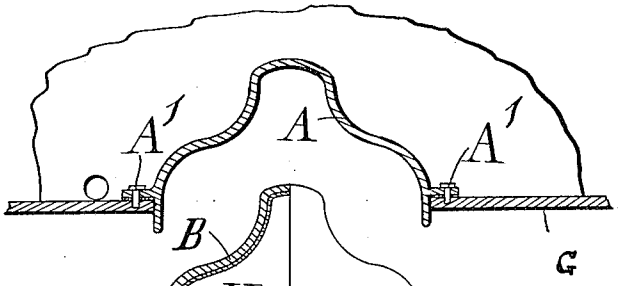
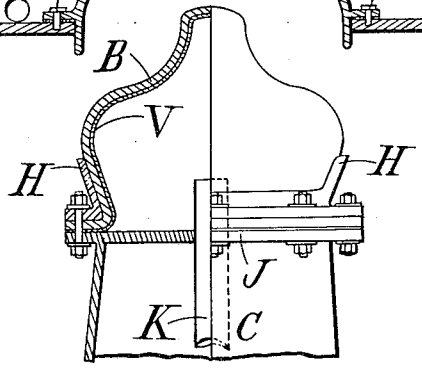


FIG. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM EASTMAN, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

MACHINE FOR PRESSING BUSTS AND SHOULDERS OF GARMENTS.

No. 831,842. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 25, 1906.

Application filed September 18, 1905. Serial No. 278,908.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM EASTMAN, a subject of Edward, King of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at Eastman's Dye Works, Latimer Road, London, England, have invented a certain new and useful Machine for Pressing Busts and Shoulders of Garments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists of a machine for pressing busts and shoulders of garments, and is designed to press and finish off the shoulders and adjacent parts of coats and jackets or the like after making up or cleaning or dyeing which are made of textile material of various thicknesses.

Heretofore it has been possible to press coats and jackets only by the aid of heated irons actuated by hand or mechanical power. This process is necessarily slow and consequently expensive, and it is chiefly to meet this objection that the present invention is designed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows my machine in perspective elevation; and Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional side elevation, showing the locking mechanism hereinafter described. Fig. 3 shows the mold or shape in section, and Fig. 4 shows the bust, partly in section and partly in elevation.

The apparatus I employ for carrying my invention into effect consists of a pressing-machine which has a hollow metal mold or shape A, internally polished and heated in any suitable manner, in combination with a properly-shaped inflatable bag B, adapted to be raised with the garment upon it (as upon the shoulders of the person who is to wear same) into the said heated mold A, where the bag is inflated to a considerable pressure by water or air, thus causing the garment to be pressed firmly up against every part of the internal surface of the mold. The seams and collars, whether double or single, are all pressed at the same time with the garment, and the degree of heat and pressure and length of time are regulated to suit the various thicknesses or conditions of the material or garments as experience will dictate.

The machine or apparatus above referred to may be constructed somewhat as follows: A support C is fitted on the top of a vertically-movable pedestal D, which may be of rectangular box-like form or any other desired shape, working between guides in a casing E, mounted within a frame, the side standards F of which extend upwardly and carry a cross-piece G at the top. Upon this cross-piece G the hollow metal mold or shape A, above referred to, is fastened, bolts A′ passing through a projecting flange in same and into the cross-piece G; but any other method of fastening may be adopted. The latter is conveniently formed of cast-iron molded internally to the shape of the neck and shoulders of the person and highly polished on its inside surface. Its walls are hollow and kept supplied with steam or other heating medium when in use. The bag B, above mentioned, is shaped somewhat like a headless bust made of india-rubber or any other waterproof flexible material and is attached to or adapted to stand upon the top of the support aforesaid, for which purpose its bottom edge may be nipped by a dished frame H (see Fig. 4) bolted to a flange J on the top of the support or otherwise fastened, so as to be perfectly water-tight or air-proof. A nozzle is provided (or there may be two) through which the bag B is deflated.

Any mechanical means may be used to raise and lower the support C, carrying the bag, it being unnecessary to use hydraulic power therefor, the weight being inconsiderable. The drawings show a convenient means, comprising a vertical rod K, depending from the pedestal D and capable of lifting the latter up when raised. A horizontal yoke-bar L is rigidly connected to the rod K, and it is provided with means for nearly counterbalancing the weight of the pedestal D and parts carried thereby, such means consisting of chains or cords M, connected to the ends of said yoke L and passing over pulley-wheels N, suitably mounted in the frame of the machine, a heavy beam or weigh O being suspended to the other ends of the chains. The wheels N are adapted to rotate through the greater part of half a revolution in one direction and the other in order to cause the pedestal D to rise and descend, and they are actuated by any suitable device, such as a hand-lever P, pivoted to the top of the frame at Q and carrying a rod R at the farther end, said rod R being pivoted to the rim of one of the wheels N by a pin S. The fluid-pressure is conveniently supplied to the bag B through the rod K aforesaid preferably by water, either hot or cold, supplied at a pressure of five to one hundred pounds to the square inch or more or less, which is hollow, a flexible supply-pipe T being connected to the

rod by a coupling U. Other alternative means, however, for producing the desired result will readily suggest themselves.

The bag may contain a gauze foundation or skeleton frame V for supporting it when not distended and preventing it from entirely collapsing, thereby enabling the garment to be placed properly upon it. The pedestal D is then raised, lifting the support C, the bag B, and the garment with it, until the two latter are entirely within the mold A. The pedestal is then locked by swinging over a hand locking-lever, such as X, pivoted to the frame at X'. The lever actuates a connecting-rod Z through the medium of a hinged link, to which is is pivoted. The lower end of a lever Z' is pivoted to one end of the rod Z and is fulcrumed on a bracket 1 and has a bolt W pivoted to it at its uppermost end. At the other extremity of the rod Z is rigidly attached an arm Z^2, and this also has a bolt W attached to it. These bolts fit in holes in the frame 2, and on swinging over the lever X both bolts W are pushed inward and lock into or underneath the pedestal D or any part integral therewith. The rod Z is suspended to the frame 2 by a hinged link 4, enabling the rod to swing thereon when the lever X is actuated. When the pedestal is locked in its raised position, the hydraulic admission-cock leading to the bag B is turned on, the mold A being (as already mentioned) kept at a high temperature. The fabric is thus forced into every part of the mold, its outside face coming into close contact with the polished and heated surface of the inside of the mold, and consequently the garment leaves the machine in a condition perfectly pressed and finished off around the neck and shoulders. Two or three machines with different sizes of molds will be quite sufficient for ordinary purposes. The other parts of the garments are usually capable of being dealt with by a flat pressing-machine or as above stated.

I claim—

Apparatus for pressing garments consisting of a mold A, an inflatable bag B mounted so as to be capable of moving toward or away from said mold and shaped somewhat like a headless bust and consisting of an outer covering of waterproof flexible material supported on a stiff gauze framework and upon which the coat or the like to be pressed is placed, before said bag B is moved and pressed into the mold A, a support C carrying said bag and a pedestal D working within guides in a casing E in order to enable the bag B to be pressed into or withdrawn out of the mold A, and mechanism comprising a grooved pulley and weighted chain for actuating said pedestal, the whole substantially as hereinbefore described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM EASTMAN.

Witnesses:
A. NUTTING,
H. D. JAMESON.