Jan. 9, 1940. S. MARVIN 2,186,490

LAUNDRY PRESS

Filed Aug. 23, 1937

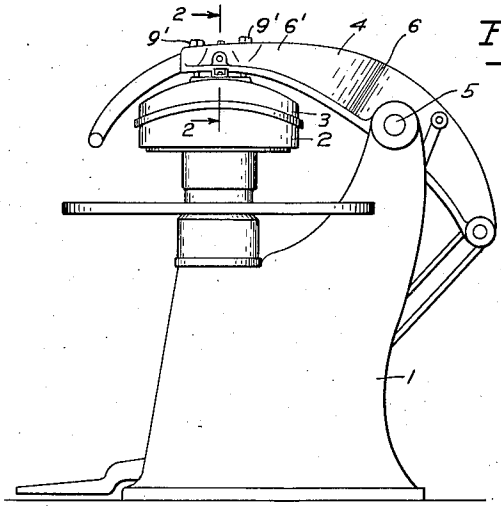


Fig. 1.

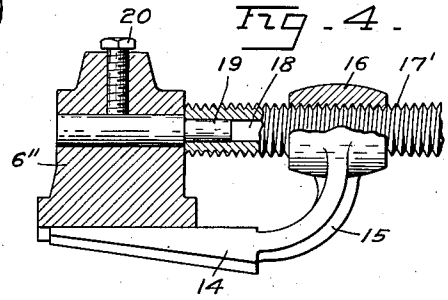


Fig. 4.

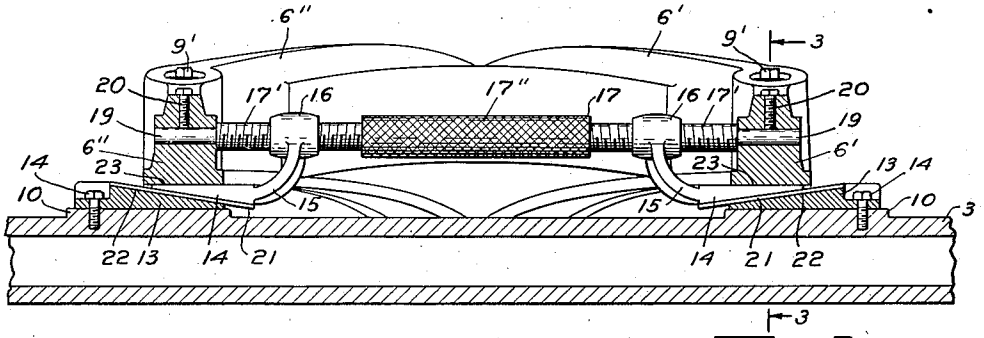


Fig. 2.

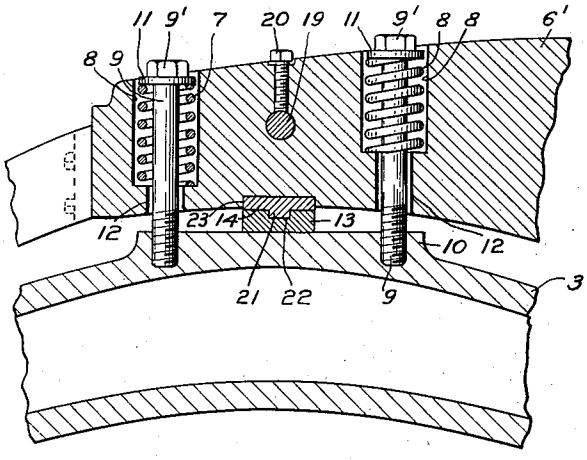


Fig. 3.

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LAUNDRY PRESS

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Application August 23, 1937, Serial No. 160,490

4 Claims. (Cl. 38—36)

This invention relates to laundry presses as used for the pressing or pressure ironing of shirts and other garments, and has for its principal object improvements in the means for adjusting the pressure of such presses.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the following description and accompanying drawing.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a side view of a typical laundry press equipped with my improved feature.

Figure 2 is an enlarged vertical section of the upper buck or pressure head as seen from the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a further enlarged vertical section of the device as seen from the lines 3—3 of Figure 2.

Before describing the drawing in detail, it may be stated that laundry presses of the type to which my invention pertains are made for power and manual operation, and take the general form shown in Figure 1, wherein a heavy pedestal or frame 1 supports a lower "buck" 2 over which the garment to be pressed is spread, and an upper buck or complementarily formed, steam or otherwise heated presser head 3 carried at the forward end of a pivotally mounted pressure arm 4 is adapted to be brought down with considerable pressure against the work, either through power or manual force depending on the type of press. The present invention relates to the means for suspending the head 3 from arm 4 and adjusting the distance between it and the arm, so that any desired degree of pressure may be obtained with a fixed travel of pressure arm 4 so that the stroke of the latter need never be altered.

The means employed in my construction is an improved form of wedge adjustment combined with spring suspension of the upper pressure head or buck.

The pressure arm 4 is pivoted at 5 to the press frame and the arm is bifurcated forward of its pivotal point beginning at about 6 of Figure 1 so that above the presser head 3 there are in fact two laterally spaced arms 6′ and 6″, or extensions of 6 as shown in Figure 2, and from each of which extensions the presser head 3 is suspended at two points by coiled compression springs 7 pocketed in recesses 8 formed in the extensions, and extending through which springs are bolts 9 threaded at their lower ends into a flat boss 10 formed on the presser head 3.

Bolts 9 are fitted with washers 11 under their heads 9′ resting on the upper ends of the springs, and the lower portions of the bolts pass freely through holes 12 to permit of free sliding movement therein.

The tension of the springs is sufficient to overcome the weight of the presser head 3 and normally keep it raised as far as permitted by two pairs of pressure adjusting wedges 13, 14.

These wedges are arranged horizontally between the presser head and arms 6′, 6″, with lower wedges 13 secured to bosses 10 as by cap screws 14 recessed at the large ends of the wedges both of which large ends are outward of their respective arms 6′ and 6″, and the upper wedges 14 are each provided at their large ends with an upwardly curved arm 15 having a hub 16 threaded internally and respectively engaged by the threaded ends of a horizontally arranged bar 17.

The threading of hub 16 is respectively right and left hand, as is also the opposite ends of the bar 17 as at 17′ so that upon turning the bar both upper wedges will either be forced apart or drawn toward one another, depending on which way the bar is turned; thereby forcing the pressure head 3 downward when the wedges are moved outwardly and compressing springs 8, and vice versa.

The threaded bar is relatively large in its central portion and milled as at 17″ to afford a proper grip for turning by hand, and the ends of the bar are drilled out as at 18 and supported for rotation as by stub axles 19 projecting into the hollow ends of the bar from the inner sides of arms 6′ and 6″. Stub axles 19 are supported in horizontally drilled holes in arms 6′ and 6″ and locked in position as by set screws 20.

The wedges are of oblong cross section and formed with interlocking tongue and groove 21, 22, extending longitudinally as shown in Figures 2 and 3 to hold the presser head or upper buck 3 in alignment with the lower buck 2. The upper wedges each slide in a rectangular seat 23 milled through the under sides of arms 6′, 6″.

The above described arrangement provides a simply and quickly operated pressure adjustment, yet permits easy removal of the presser head by simple unscrewing of bolts 9 without even lifting the bolts and springs from their sockets or disturbing the adjustment of the wedges. The replacement of the head is equally simple.

While I show the improvement applied to a laundry press having a bifurcated pressure arm, it is manifest that it may be applied to double pressure arms or other forms of arms with suit-

able modification to carry out the objects and advantages of the invention as above set out.

I therefore claim:

1. In a laundry press having an upper presser buck carried by a presser arm, spring means suspending the buck below the arm and normally urging the buck upward, two pairs of oppositely directed wedges positioned between the arm and the buck, and means for variously adjusting said wedges for forcing the buck down against the action of said spring means comprising a threaded hub on one of each pair of wedges threaded right and left respectively, a bar threaded right and left at its opposite ends engaging in said hubs, means facilitating turning of said bar, and means preventing longitudinal motion of said bar.

2. In a laundry press having an upper presser buck carried by a presser arm, spring means suspending the buck below the arm and normally urging the buck upward, two pairs of oppositely directed wedges positioned between the arm and the buck, and means for variously adjusting said wedges for forcing the buck down against the action of said spring means comprising a threaded hub on one of each pair of wedges threaded right and left respectively, a bar threaded right and left at its opposite ends engaging in said hubs, means revolvably supporting said bar from said arm, means facilitating turning of said bar, and means preventing longitudinal motion of said bar.

3. In the construction specified in claim 1, the wedges of each pair provided with tongue and grooved working faces.

4. In a structure as specified in claim 2, said arm having two spaced sections and the means revolvably supporting the bar comprising a pair of stub axles projecting respectively from the presser arm sections and into sockets formed in the ends of said bar.

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