

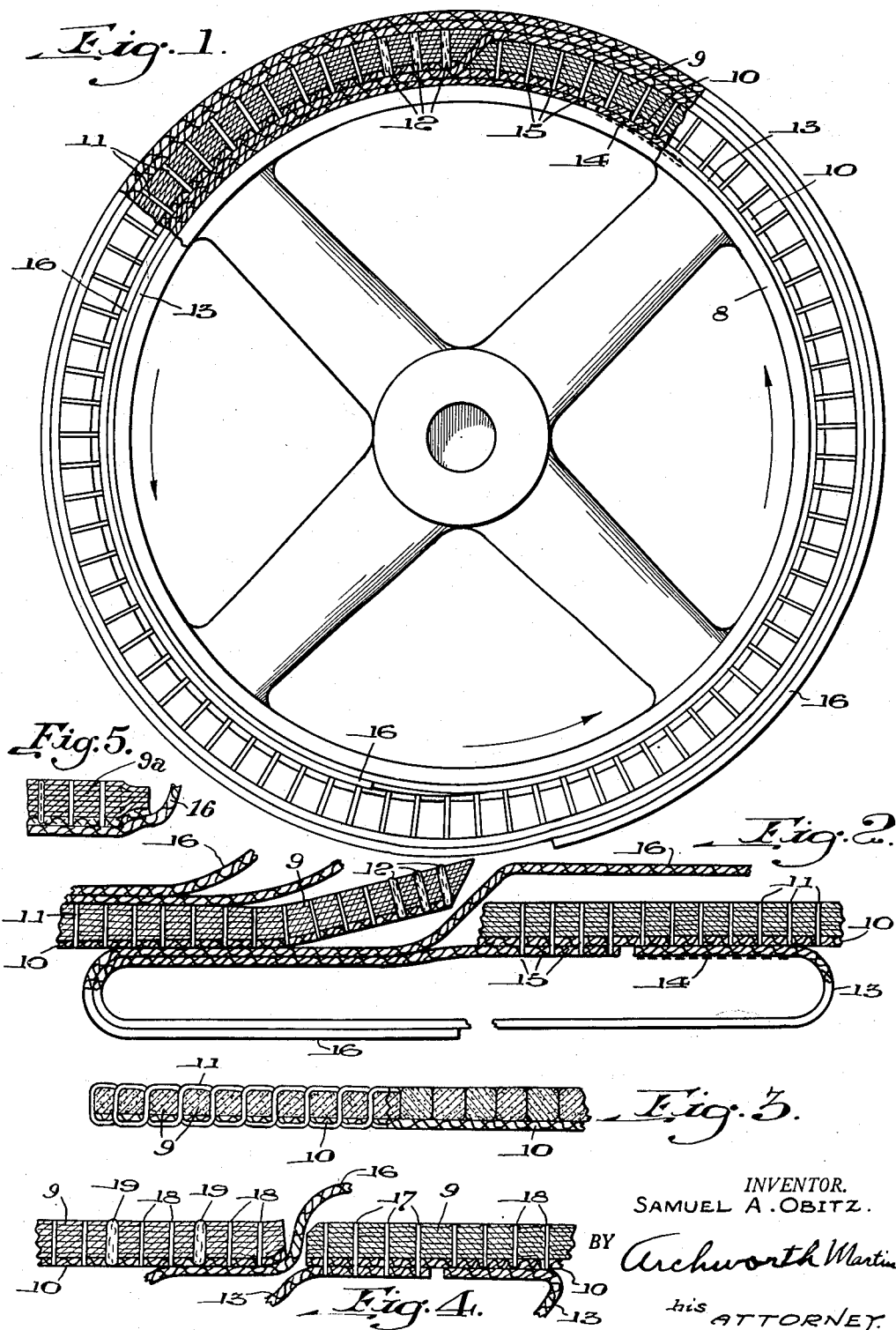
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IRONING MACHINE PAD

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IRONING MACHINE PAD

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My invention relates to ironer roll pads and covers, and more particularly to those of the type wherein roves or slivers are employed as padding material, these roves being knitted or stitched to a backing cloth, and is a continuation-in-part of my application Serial No. 88,330, filed April 19, 1949, and issued as Patent No. 2,621,141.

One object of my invention is to give longer life, particularly by way of permitting the pad to be again used upon replacement of its cover cloth after it has become worn and damaged by the heat of an ironing surface such as that of a steam chest or the like.

Another object of my invention is to provide a pad having its free edge beveled so that it will lie smoothly on the roll of an ironing machine and which, nevertheless, has incorporated therein means for preventing excessive fraying of the pad when changing the cover cloths; thereby permitting the further use of the pad.

Ironing machine pads of the type with which cover cloths are used, one end of the pad being secured to an ironer roll by a binder cloth or lead cloth and its so-called free end or opposite end held in place by the cover cloth, frequently fray out or disintegrate at their free ends, so that they cannot be used again when the cover cloths have to be replaced because of deterioration or disintegration caused by the heat of an ironing surface. This condition is particularly troublesome where the pad includes roves that extend in a direction circumferentially of the ironer roll. I hereinafter describe and claim an ironer pad structure of such form as to overcome this quick deterioration of pad.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is an end view, partly in elevation and partly in section, of an ironer roll equipped with my pad and its accompanying lead cloth and cover cloth;

Fig. 2 is a schematic view of a portion of the pad and cloths of Fig. 1, in partly expanded relation, to more clearly show the relation of the various parts of one another;

Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view of the pad in a direction axially of the roll to which it will be applied, only some of the stitching of the roves to the backing cloth being shown;

Fig. 4 shows a modification of the structure of Fig. 2, and Fig. 5 shows a modification of the structure of Fig. 4.

While the invention is shown in the drawings as applied to pads largely made up of roves that are knitted or stitched to a backing sheet, it will be understood that it will be applicable also to pads of the carded batt or felted type that are stitched to backing sheets. Also, the pad may

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be given more than one turn around an ironer roll, instead of the once-around arrangement here shown.

Referring first to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, a conventional ironing machine roll is indicated by the numeral 8, it being understood that this roll and its contained pad will be mounted in cooperative relation with a steam chest shoe, cylinder or other smoothing implement for the ironing of and pressing of garments or other fabrics.

The pad comprises roves or slivers 9 formed of cotton or other suitable material and stitched or knitted to a backing cloth 10 by threads 11 of cotton, linen or nylon, or threads composed of any fibrous vegetable, mineral or synthetic fibers or strands, that are of adequate strength to hold these members in assembled relation under ironing stresses. At its free end, the pad is knitted to the backing sheet 10 by asbestos yarn 12. The sheet 10 may suitably be of jute, burlap, duck, or asbestos cloth. A binder or lead cloth 13, of duck, asbestos, or other materials, has adhesive or glue at 14 for connection to the ironer roll 8 and at its other end is connected to the pad by stitching 15 which is of a character similar to the stitching 11.

A cover cloth 16 of duck or other material that will withstand ironing stresses, is inserted beneath the free end of the pad and partly encircles the roll, the outer portion of the cloth being wrapped around a pad in a succession of turns.

The cover cloth is, of course, subjected to the scorching action of the ironer heat and to considerable stress and frictional wear. Therefore, it has to regularly be replaced. To do this, it is unwrapped and lifted outwardly to separate the free end of the pad from the roll as indicated in Fig. 2.

Because the strip 16 extends outwardly from behind the free end of the pad, tensional stresses on the strip during ironing tend to force the free end of the pad outwardly of the roll and toward the ironer shoe, thus causing it to be more greatly heated than the other portions of the pad.

The stitching 11 is required for mechanical strength, but is not so resistant to heat as is the asbestos yarn 12. The yarn 12, however, when the pad is opened up as shown in Fig. 2, to permit the insertion of the tail end of another or replacement cover cloth, will be adequate to retain the roves or other form of padding against spreading out or raveling. This retention by the asbestos yarn is particularly important where the free end of the pad is weakened because of the beveling thereof and tendency to scorch, and

in order to let it lie more snugly against the roll. Also, it is not under so great stress through drag or friction on the cover cloth 16 as is the case where the said free end of the pad was "squared." The yarn is especially useful, because the thin section is susceptible to fraying.

As shown in Fig. 4, the free ends of the pad roves are not beveled but, if desired, that end of the pad could be reduced somewhat in thickness as shown in Fig. 5 at 9a to prevent it being thrust outwardly so greatly under the "lift" or pulling force of the cover strip 16. The pad is stitched to the backing cloth by threads 17 and 18 of relatively high tensile strength and also to the lead cloth 13 by threads 17. Adjacent to the free end of the pad, asbestos yarn 19 is employed for connecting the pad to the backing cloth, this yarn being interspersed with some of the threads 18, to prevent disintegration or spreading of the end of the pad when it is opened out to replace a cover cloth.

I claim as my invention:

1. An ironer roll pad comprising roves disposed in side-by-side relation, a backing cloth stitched to the pad, and a lead cloth secured at one of its ends to one end of the pad, the other end of the lead cloth being free for connection to an ironer roll, the roves being so positioned that they will all encircle a roll to which the pad is applied, the stitching to the backing cloth at the other end of the pad being in the form of asbestos yarn and the remainder of the backing cloth being stitched to the roves by threads of relatively greater tensile strength, the said other end of the pad being beveled at the asbestos stitches.

2. An ironer roll pad comprising roves disposed in side-by-side relation, a backing cloth stitched to the pad, and a lead cloth secured at one of its ends to one end of the pad, the other end

of the lead cloth being free for connection to an ironer roll, the roves being so positioned that they will all encircle a roll to which the pad is to be applied, the stitching to the backing cloth, at the other end of the pad being in the form of asbestos yarn and the remainder of the backing cloth being stitched to the roves by threads of relatively greater tensile strength, the said other end of the pad being of reduced thickness at the asbestos stitches.

3. An ironer roll pad comprising roves disposed in side-by-side relation, a backing cloth stitched to the pad, and a lead cloth secured at one of its ends to one end of the pad, the other end of the lead cloth being free for connection to an ironer roll, the roves being so positioned that they will all encircle a roll to which the pad is to be applied, the stitching to the backing cloth, at the other end of the pad being in the form of asbestos yarn and the remainder of the backing cloth being stitched to the roves by threads of relatively greater tensile strength, there being some of the threads of greater tensile strength interspersed with the asbestos yarn.

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