No. 889,824. PATENTED JUNE 2, 1908.

J. M. STEIN.

APPARATUS FOR PRESSING AND FORMING GARMENTS.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 7, 1908.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

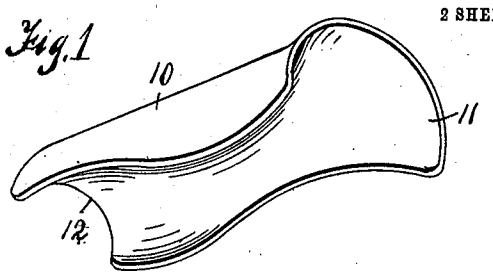


Fig. 2

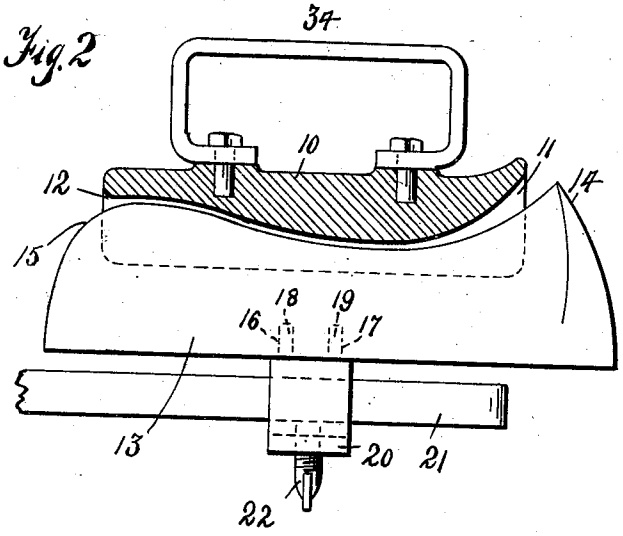


Fig. 3

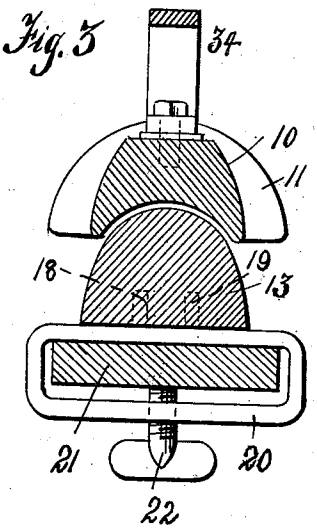


Fig. 4

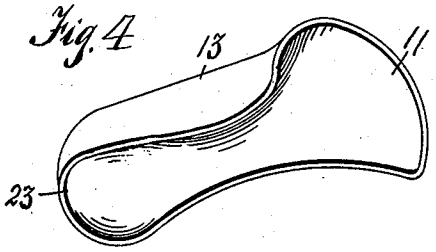
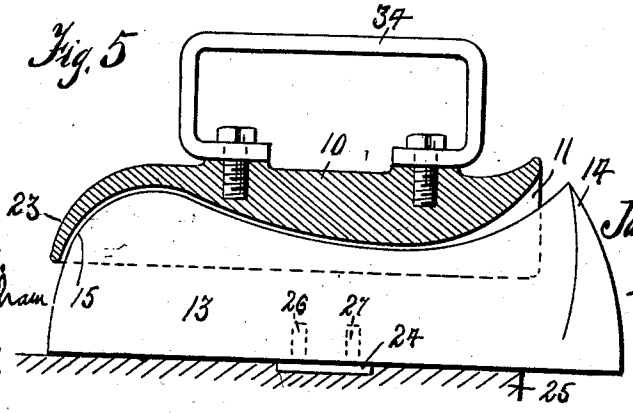


Fig. 5



Witnesses,
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 7

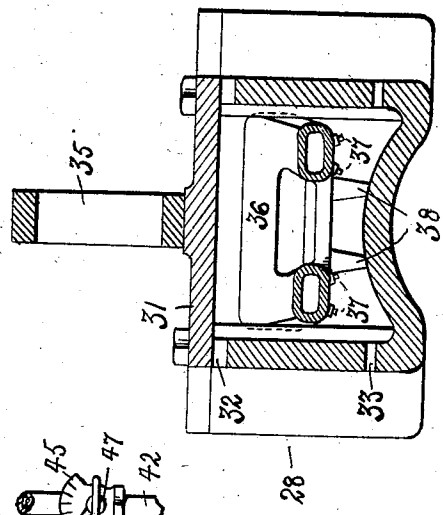


Fig. 9

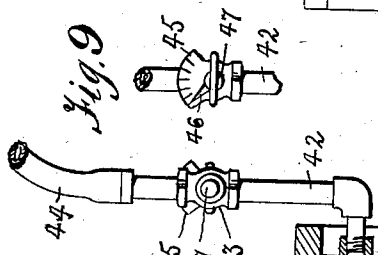


Fig. 8

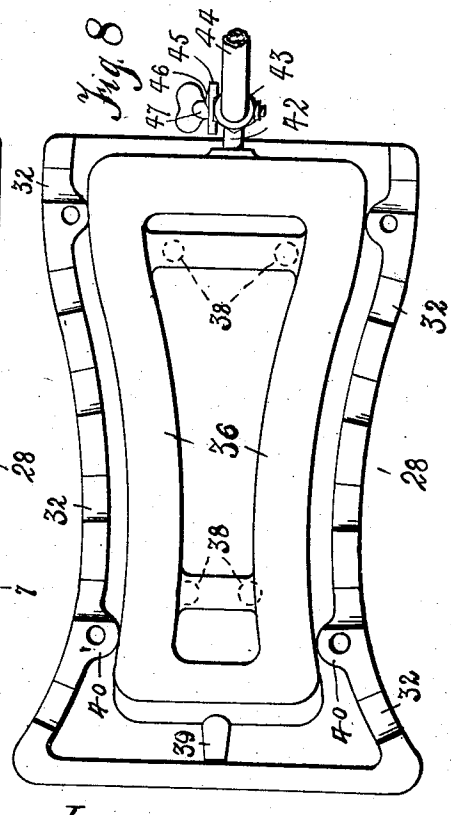
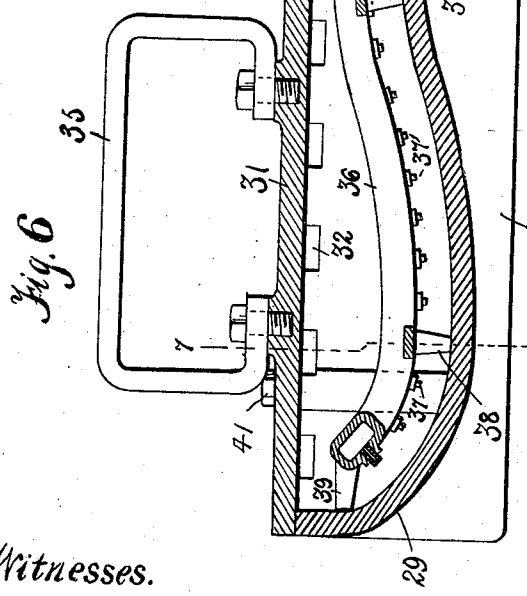


Fig. 6



Witnesses.
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB M. STEIN, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPARATUS FOR PRESSING AND FORMING GARMENTS.

No. 889,824. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 2, 1908.

Application filed March 7, 1908. Serial No. 419,722.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB M. STEIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Pressing and Forming Garments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to apparatus employed in pressing and forming certain parts of garments, more particularly the shoulder portions of garments.

Much difficulty has heretofore been experienced in pressing and forming the shoulder portions of garments to produce a symmetrical and uniform shape and do the work expeditiously and satisfactorily.

The shoulder portions of garments are usually pressed over "blocks" having substantially flat surfaces, the garments being held upon the blocks by the operator with one hand while manipulating the presser implement with the other hand, and frequently changing the position of the garment and stretching it upon the block, and also frequently changing the position of the pressing implement during the operation. These operations require much time and labor and also require long experience to enable the operator to produce satisfactory results, thereby adding to the expense of manufacture.

The principal object of the present invention is to produce a simply constructed device whereby the shoulder portions of garments of any form may be expeditiously and symmetrically pressed and caused to present a uniform appearance.

Another object of the invention is to produce a simply constructed device whereby the shoulder portions of garments are pressed into a uniform height without shifting the garment upon the supporting form or materially shifting the presser implement upon the garment.

Another object of the invention is to produce a simply constructed device whereby the material of the garment at the shoulders is lifted upwardly and narrowed by the action of the improved pressing implement instead of being flattened from front to rear as in the ordinary pressing operations, and thus producing the requisite "high" shouldered form.

Another object of the invention is to produce a simply constructed device whereby the time and labor required to shape each shoulder of the garment is reduced to a minimum and without requiring the garment or shaping or pressing implement to be moved materially.

Another object of the invention is to produce a simply constructed device whereby garments having different shoulder configurations may be shaped by the same presser implement without structural change therein.

Still another object of the invention is to produce a simply constructed device wherein the garment supporting elements having different shoulder configurations at its opposite ends is arranged to be reversed in position to bring either configuration to convenient position for the operator.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in a presser implement having an operating surface concaved longitudinally and transversely and conforming to the configuration of a shoulder.

The invention further consists in a presser form having a surface conforming to the configuration of the shoulder and adapted to support the shoulder portion of the garment, and a presser implement concaved longitudinally and transversely and conforming to the configuration of the shoulder and adapted to bear upon the garments upon said presser form.

The invention further consists in a hollow presser implement concaved longitudinally and transversely and conforming to the configuration of the shoulder, and means whereby the implement may be heated.

The invention further consists in a pressing implement having its pressing surface grooved longitudinally and of less depth intermediate its ends than at its ends, whereby the implement may have a rocking movement to present one end of the same to the garment.

The invention further consists in certain novel features of construction hereinafter shown and described and specifically pointed out in the claims, and in the illustration employed is shown the preferred embodiment of the invention, but it will be understood that changes may be made in the form, proportion, size and minor details within the scope of the appended claims

without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings employed for illustrating the embodiment of the invention, Figure 1 is an underneath perspective view of one form of the presser implement without its handle. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the improved implement in position over a presser form. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig 2. Fig. 4 is an underneath perspective view similar to Fig. 1 illustrating a modification in the form of the presser implement. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of the form of implement shown in Fig. 4, in position upon a presser form. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of the improved device illustrating the manner of applying heat to the interior thereof. Fig. 7 is a section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a plan view of the structure shown in Fig. 6 with the cover member removed. Fig. 9 is a side view of the controlling valve for the heating medium.

The improved device comprises primarily a presser implement consisting of a body portion 10 having its under surface concave both transversely and longitudinally and conforming substantially to the shoulder portion of the garment, and preferably of slightly different form at the opposite ends, one end, as at 11, to conform to and adapted to be employed for pressing high shouldered or "military" shouldered garments, and the other end, as at 12, adapted to press the shoulders of garments of the "civilian" form.

A presser form of suitable construction is employed in connection with the presser implement 10, and this presser form is illustrated as a whole at 13 with one end curving upwardly to a relatively sharp terminal 14 while the other end is rounded as at 15, the end 14 conforming to what is known as the "military" shoulders of garments, and the rounded end 15 conforming to the "civilian" form of garment shoulders.

The presser form 13 is preferably arranged to be reversed in position, and to this end is provided with spaced apertures indicated at 16—17 into which pins indicated at 18—19 enter, the pins projecting from a clamping element or grip 20 adapted to be supported adjustably upon a stationary structure 21 by means of a clamp screw 22, the stationary structure being preferably an ordinary presser block or sleeve board employed in tailoring establishments. By this simple means it will be obvious that the presser form 13 may be lifted from the pins 18—19 and reversed in position to change the location of its end, to enable the operator to employ the device more conveniently and without reversing his position. The implement 10 is also reversible in position, as will be obvious, and may be employed toward either end of the presser form.

The implement 10 will be of sufficient weight to not only impart a relatively heavy pressure upon the garment but will also be heavy enough to retain the heat, and in that capacity operates in the same manner as an ordinary presser implement or "tailor's-goose".

The double concaved surface of the presser implement is slightly different from the contiguous surface of the presser form 13, so that the implement 10 may be rocked both transversely and longitudinally upon the presser form and thus produce the requisite "ironing" or smoothing action upon the garment if required, and this rocking action may be continued as long as may be required to produce the desired results. By this simple arrangement it will be obvious that the shoulder portion of the garment may be very quickly pressed into required shape, and caused to conform precisely to the shape of the presser form, and thus impart to the garment the exact form of the element 13, and also insure that each shoulder will be precisely alike, and uniformly shaped and pressed, and this action can be accomplished very quickly, and with very little movement of the implement 10.

As before stated much difficulty has been heretofore experienced in symmetrically forming and shaping the shoulder portions of garments, but with an implement of this character conforming to the shoulder portion of the garment, and operating over a presser form also conforming to the shoulder portion of the garment, the pressing and shaping is materially expedited, and does not require the acquirement of previous skill or experience to employ the implement. Any person therefore skilled or otherwise is competent with ordinary intelligence to produce a symmetrical and uniform shape to the garments.

In practice a plurality of implements 10 having different interior configurations, together with presser forms 13 correspondingly shaped, will be furnished, so that the tailoring establishment supplied with a set of implements, will be in position to symmetrically and uniformly shape and form the shoulder portions of garments in the minimum of time, and thus very materially reduce the expense of manufacture, while at the same time materially increasing the value of the output of the establishment.

In Figs. 4 and 5 a slight modification in the form of the presser implement and of the presser form is shown consisting in continuing one end of the member 10 to a greater extent over the rounded end 15 of the presser form, as illustrated at 23, which form may be

employed under certain conditions if required, and will be of advantage in operating upon some forms of garments.

In Fig. 5 a slight modification is shown in the manner of supporting the presser form 13 consisting in attaching a plate 24 to a foundation of any suitable kind 25, the plate 24 having pins 26—27 similar to the pins 18—19 of grip 20 and employed for the same purpose. This latter modification may be employed in establishments wherein the location of the presser form 13 is at one point only in the establishment, and wherein it is not desired to move the presser form from place to place, or to employ the member 25 for any other purpose.

The implement 10 is provided with a suitable handle 34 by which it may be operated.

In Figs. 6 to 9 is illustrated the manner of constructing the device when the heating medium is to be applied constantly to the presser implement, and consists of a hollow body represented as a whole at 28 and formed with its lower surface concaved longitudinally and transversely with the "military" shoulder 29 at one end and the "civilian" shoulder 30 at the other end, and conforming therefore to the form shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 5.

The body 28 is provided with a detachable closure 31 and with the usual air vents 32—33 in the side walls and the usual handle 35.

A heating medium is let into the hollow body 28 through a rectangular hollow member 36 conforming substantially to the outlines and curvatures of the double concaved surface of the implement, as shown, and provided with a plurality of spaced gas tips 37 of the usual form, the gas tips being spaced at suitable intervals and preferably inclined outwardly and inwardly as shown in Fig. 7 so as to supply the flame uniformly over the whole interior surface of the concave portion of the implement and thus more uniformly distribute the heat. The member 36 is provided with suitable supporting spurs or feet 38 extending from its lower side and with a stop 39 extending from its inner end, with its sides engaging the enlargements 40 employed to receive the holding clamp bolts 41 of the cover 31, the enlargements 40 thus serving the two fold purpose of means for receiving the threaded apertures for the bolts 41 and also for bearing against the sides of the heating member 36 and whereby the member 36 is prevented from lateral movement, the forward enlargements 40 also serving to prevent rearward movement of the member 36, as shown in Fig. 8.

A gas supply pipe 42 is connected into the member 36 at the rear end and extends upwardly and is provided with a controlling valve 43 and a hose element 44 by which the gas is supplied, the hose permitting the implement to be rocked in its position upon the presser form, and also to be removed when required, to enable the garment to be placed in position. Attached to the valve 43 is a segmental plate 45 having gage lines thereon over which a pointer 46 extending from the stem 47 of the valve operates, to indicate to the operator the extent to which the gas is permitted to flow to the member 36. When the valve is closed the pointer 46 will be disposed opposite the initial indicator line at one end of the segment, and when the valve is wide open the pointer 46 will be opposite the other end of the segment, and by setting the dial so that the pointer comes opposite any one of the intermediate indicator lines, it will be obvious that the operator can readily gage the amount of gas which is permitted to flow to the jets and thus control the heat intelligently.

By this simple means a garment pressing implement is produced which may be employed in the same manner and for the same purpose as the structure shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 5.

The pressing implement may be of any required size and of any suitable metal, and with its double concave surface of any suitable shape to conform to the variations in garments.

Means other than gas may be used for heating the iron, such for instance, as steam or electricity.

What is claimed is:—

1. The combination with a presser form having the configuration of a shoulder, of a presser implement having its operative face concaved longitudinally and transversely and conforming substantially to the configuration of the presser form.

2. As a new article, a presser implement having its operative face concaved longitudinally and transversely and conforming substantially to the configuration of the shoulder portion of a garment.

3. In a device of the class described, a body having one end terminating in a flaring portion to provide a collar pressing surface and having its other end terminating in a flaring portion to provide a pronounced shoulder pressing surface with the portion of the body between said ends concaved at the top to correspond with the depressions in a garment between the collar and the shoulder thereof, means for reversibly supporting said body, and a presser implement with its operative surface concaved longitudinally and transversely to correspond substantially with the operative surface of the body.

4. A device of the class described comprising a presser form having the configuration of a low shouldered garment at one end and a high shouldered garment at the other end

with the portion of the presser form between the ends concaved at the top to correspond to the depression of the garment between the collar and shoulder portions thereof, means for reversibly supporting said presser form, and a presser implement having an operating surface concaved longitudinally and transversely and conforming substantially to the configuration of the presser form.

5. An implement of the class described comprising a body having an operating surface concaved longitudinally and transversely and conforming at one end substantially to the configuration of a low shouldered garment and conforming at the other end substantially to the configuration of a high shouldered garment with the portion between the ends conforming to the garment between the shoulders and collar thereof.

6. An implement of the class described comprising a hollow body having its operating surface concaved longitudinally and transversely and conforming substantially to the configuration of the shoulder portion of a garment, and a heating means disposed within said body.

7. An implement of the class described comprising a hollow body having its operating face concaved longitudinally and transversely and conforming substantially to the configuration of the shoulder portion of the garment, and a heating means disposed within said body, and conforming to the configuration of the concaved portion of the body, whereby the heating element is spaced at all points equidistant from the concave operating face of the body.

8. In a device of the class described, a block having one end terminating in a flaring portion to provide a collar pressing surface and having its other end terminating in a flaring portion to provide a pronounced shoulder pressing surface with the portion of the body between said ends concaved at the top to correspond with the depressions in the garment between the collar and shoulders thereof, means for reversely supporting said block, a hollow presser implement with its operative surface concaved longitudinally and transversely to correspond substantially to the operating surface of the block, and a heating means disposed within said hollow presser implement.

9. In a device of the class described a block having one end terminating in a flaring portion to provide a collar pressing surface and having its other end terminating in a flaring portion to provide a pronounced shoulder pressing surface with the portion of the body between said ends concaved at the top to correspond with the depressions in the garment between the collar and shoulders thereof, means for reversely supporting said block, a hollow presser implement with its operative surface concaved longitudinally and transversely to correspond substantially to the operating surface of the block, a heating means disposed within said presser implement, and means for controlling the temperature of the heating medium.

10. An implement of the class described provided with a grooved ironing surface, the groove being of less depth intermediate its ends that at its ends to provide for a rocking movement of the implement.

11. The combination with a presser form comprising a body having one end terminating in a flaring portion and having its opposite end terminating in a flaring portion with the portion of the body between said flaring ends concaved at the top to correspond with the depressions in a garment between the collar and shoulder thereof, and a presser implement having its operative surface concaved longitudinally and transversely to correspond substantially with the operative surface of said body.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

JACOB M. STEIN.

Witnesses:
H. CLIFFORD BANGS,
L. F. SIEBERT.