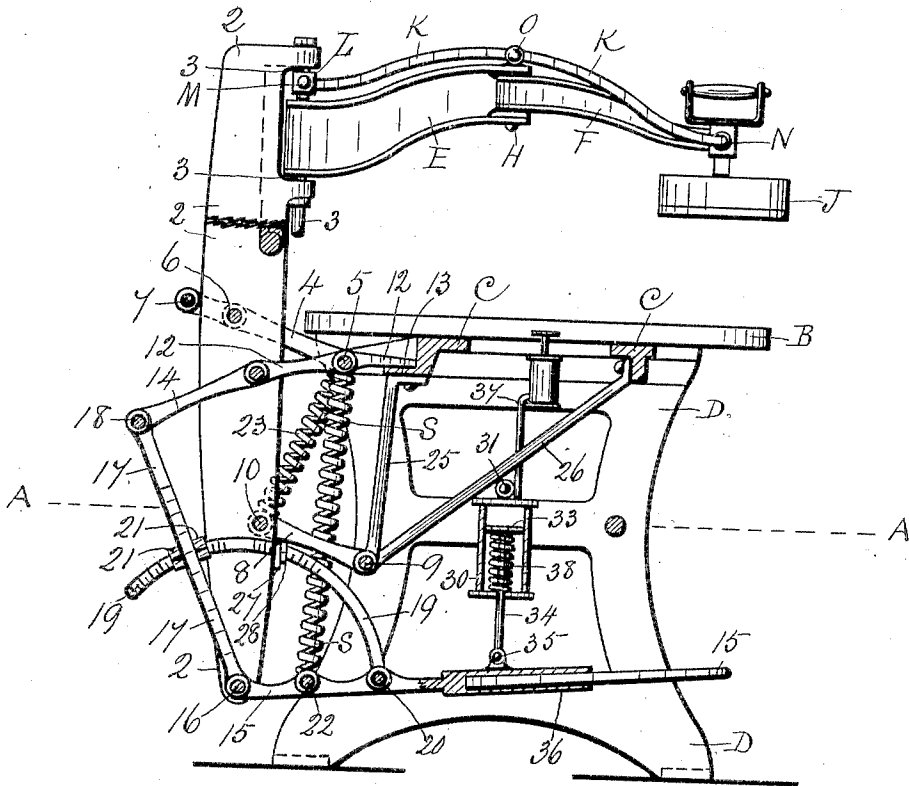


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PRESSING MACHINE FOR TAILORS.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 28, 1910.

1,009,955.

Patented Nov. 28, 1911.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



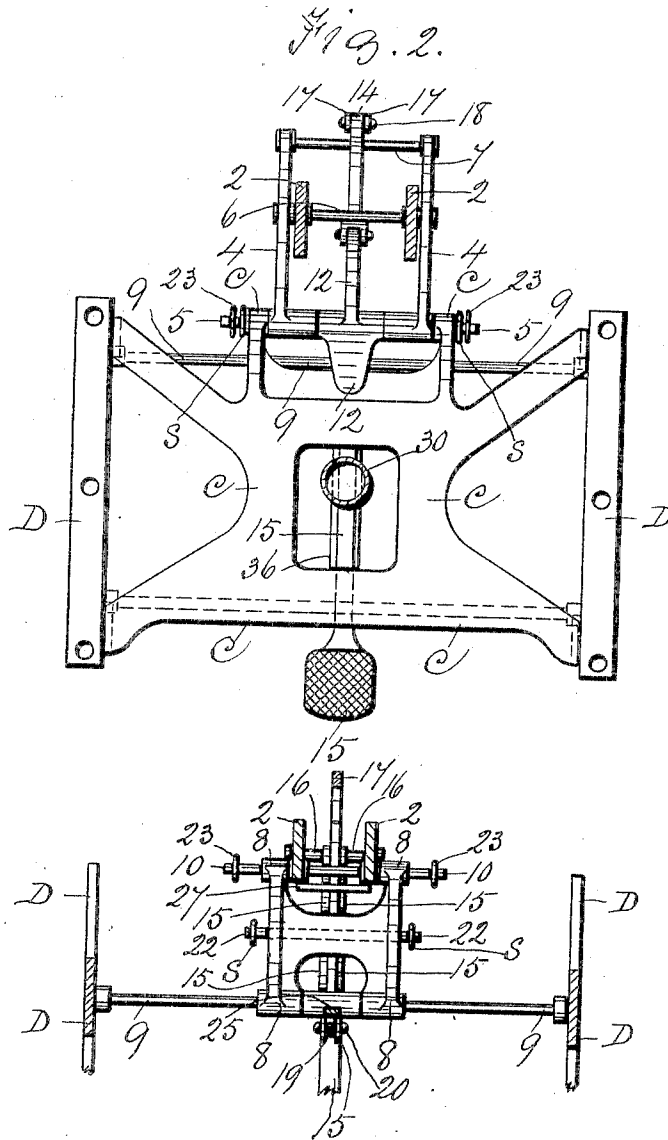
Witnesses.
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J. W. Evans

Inventor.
Samuel S. Buskard
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL G. BUSKARD, OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

PRESSING-MACHINE FOR TAILORS.

1,009,955.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 28, 1911.

Application filed November 28, 1910. Serial No. 594,606.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL G. BUSKARD, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and resident of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth and Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented new and useful Improvements in Pressing-Machines for Tailors, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in pressing machines for tailors, and consists chiefly of mechanism adapted to lower the movable head of the machine, and to raise said head to normal position.

The objects of my invention are, first, to provide a machine, of the class specified, that shall be easy of manipulation, and yet at the same time adapted to exert considerable pressure; second, to afford means in the machine for assisting the operator of the machine, while he is operating, thereby producing an efficient and smoothly running machine; third, to afford facilities for adjusting the propelling power of the machine to a higher or to a lower normal position, to suit different operators. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a partial sectional elevation of the machine showing the operating parts connected with the frame, and the vertically disposed movable head. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same, the wood top being removed therefrom, and as viewed from the front, or right-hand side, and above the metal top of the frame of the machine, the sides of the movable head being in section. Fig. 3 is a partial sectional plan of the machine as viewed from the front thereof, through the broken horizontal line A, A, of Fig. 1, the sides of the movable head being in section.

Similar characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the drawing B, is the wood top, or table, of the machine, and C is the metal top of the frame D, all being rigidly secured together and may be termed the frame of the machine.

2, is the vertically disposed and movable head which extends above the table and downward. The upper front part of the head, carries a vertically disposed spindle 3, from which swing horizontally disposed arms E and F, which are hinged together at H, and support a hollow smoothing iron J,

which is adapted to swivel on the free end 55 of the arm F as is usual.

K, is a gas pipe having an end boss L to swivel on the vertical spindle 3, together with the arm E. The boss L has a gas inlet M, in said swivel part. The opposite end of the pipe K, is connected to the shank N, of the smoothing iron and is adapted to admit gas through said shank and into the hollow iron J, to heat the same. The gas pipe K, has a universal joint O, on the hinge H, of the arms, to allow the pipe K on the arm F, to swivel with said arm. The joint O, of the gas pipe is old and is used in all manner of gas pipes.

4, are side arms pivotally connected to the upper and rear part of the frame D, by means of a transverse stationary pin 5, which extends through the arms 4, and through the extended parts of said frame and beyond, as shown in Fig. 2. The rear parts of the arms 4, are pivotally connected to the head 2, by means of a transverse pin 6, which extends through the head and the arms. The rear ends of the arms are connected by means of a pin 7. 8, are similar arms, and for a similar purpose, as the arms 4, namely, to afford parallel vertical movement to the head. The arms 8 are pivotally connected to the frame D, by means of a transverse rod 9, which is secured to the sides of the frame, to act as a brace therefor. The opposite ends of the arms 8, are pivotally connected to the head 2, by means of a transverse pin 10, which extends through the head and the arms, and beyond said arms, as shown in Fig. 3. The arms 8, are preferably joined together, as one, in order that the same may operate together in unison and in unison with the upper arms 4.

12, is a lever fulcrumed on the middle part of the transverse pin 5, and the forward end of said lever rests on the seating 13, of the frame, and the rear end of the lever is pivotally connected to a link 14, the opposite end of the link extending rearwardly and downwardly for indirect connection with a foot-lever.

15, is the foot lever, referred to, and the rear end thereof is pivotally connected to the lower end of the head 2, by means of a transverse bolt 16, as shown in Fig. 1. The bolt 16 extends through the lower end of the head, the rear end of the foot-lever and

the lower end of the link 17. The lower end of the link 17 is pivotally connected to the middle part of said bolt 16. The upper end of the connecting link 17, is pivotally connected to the pin 18, which extends through the lower end of the link 14, and through the upper end of the rod, or link 17.

19 is a segmental rod, the lower and forward end of which is pivotally connected to the foot-lever 15, by means of a transverse pin 20, the rear end part of said segmental rod is adapted to pass loosely through an opening in the connecting link 17, and is threaded to receive nuts 21, which secure said link 17 and the rod 19 securely together, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing. The rod 19 is concentric with the bolt 16. The nuts 21 are adapted to screw on the segmental rod 19 to change the position of the rod and to secure the same in adjusted position, and thereby allow the front end of the foot-lever 15 to be raised or lowered to suit the tread of different operators. The long spiral pull springs S, connect the end parts of the transverse pin 5, and the end parts of the transverse pin 22 together. The pin 22 extends through the foot lever 15, and the spiral springs S are adapted to raise the foot lever to normal position, as shown in Fig. 1, and are also essential in conducting to a soft and easy movement of the foot-lever when being pressed downward and the uplifting of the same by said springs. 23 are similar and shorter spiral springs, the upper ends of which are connected to the end parts of the transverse pin 5, and the lower ends of the springs are connected to the transverse pin 10, which extends through the head 2 and the arms 8, as previously stated. The spiral pull springs 23 are adapted to lift the head 2, to normal position, as shown, and to conduce to the easy and soft movement of the same, while in operation.

25 and 26, are brace straps integral one with the other and joined together by means of one common hub which is shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing, and which is rigidly secured to the middle part of the transverse rod 9, and the opposite and higher ends of said braces are rigidly secured to the frame of the machine thereby strengthening the rod 9.

27 is a plate adapted to slide loosely on the rod 19, to contact with the front of the head 2, and a nut 28 screws on the rod 19, to hold the plate to the head in adjusted position. The position of the plate 27, on the rod 19, determines the height of the front end of the lever 15 from the floor, and also determines the distance of the upward travel of the head. When the nut 28 is screwed toward the head, the upward travel of said head is lessened, and when screwed

in an opposite direction the head is thereby allowed freedom to travel higher. The plate 27, acts as an adjustable stop for the head, and for the operating lever 15.

30 is a cylinder pivotally connected at 31, to the brace rod 26. 33 is the piston and 34 is the piston rod of the cylinder. The lower and outer end of the piston rod is pivotally connected at 35, to a sleeve 36, which is a middle part of the lever 15. The forward part of the lever 15 is adapted to be withdrawn from the sleeve 36, and from use, when it is desired to operate the lever 15 by power, thereby to press heavy work. A flexible pipe 37 is suitably connected to a convenient place on the upper part of the cylinder 30, and above the piston thereof, to convey power into the cylinder and to said piston. The power referred to may be steam, hydraulic, electric or compressed air, as is deemed most expedient. When the forward end part of the lever 15, is withdrawn from the sleeve 36, the lever will then not interfere with the legs of the operator.

38 is a spiral spring around the piston rod and is adapted to push against the underside of the piston and the bottom of the cylinder, in order to raise the piston after the power on said piston has been cut off.

In operation, the front end of the lever 15, is pressed downward, consequently the segmental rod 19 brings the upper end part of the connecting rod or link 17, together with the lower end of the connected link 14, forward. Simultaneously with the movement of the rod 17 and the link 14, the rear end part of the lever 12, is thereby raised, consequently the front end of said lever presses downward on the seating 13, and in consequence the head 2, together with the rear end of the lever 15 is brought downward, the pivotal arms 4 and 8 allow the above movement of the head.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. In a machine of the class described, a stationary frame, a vertically disposed movable head, upper and lower parallel arms pivotally connecting the head to the frame and adapted to allow vertical movement to the head, a foot-lever pivotally connected to the lower end of the head, link mechanism pivotally connecting the head and the lever, and adjustable means connected to the lever and to the link mechanism adapted to bring the head downward by pressure on said lever, and to adjust the height of the lever, and adjustable means on said means connected to the lever adapted to engage the head thereby restricting the upward movement of the lever.

2. In a machine of the class described, a frame, a vertically disposed movable head, a lever fulcrumed to the frame, with one

end adapted to rest thereon, a foot-lever fulcrumed to the head, links pivotally connected to the opposite end of said lever, and to said foot-lever, and means pivotally connected to said foot-lever, and adjustably secured to one of said links; and adapted to lower said head by pressure on the foot-lever, and means connected to the foot lever and to the frame, adapted to raise said foot-lever and head.

3. In a machine of the class described, a frame, a vertically disposed movable head, a lever fulcrumed to the frame, with one end adapted to rest thereon, a foot-lever fulcrumed to the head, links pivotally connected together and the end of one link pivotally connected to the foot-lever and the other link pivotally connected to the fulcrumed lever, and means pivotally connected to the foot-lever and adjustably connected to one of said links and adapted to lower

said head by pressure on the foot lever, and means connected to the head and to the frame adapted to raise said head.

4. In a machine of the class described, a frame, a vertically disposed movable head, a foot-lever fulcrumed to the head, a link-rod pivotally connected to the fulcrumed end of said foot-lever, means pivotally connected to the opposite end of said link-rod and adapted to rest on the frame, a rod connecting the foot-lever and the link-rod, and adjustable means on said rod adapted to stop in contact with the head when the foot-lever is raised to a predetermined height, thereby regulating the upward travel of the head.

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Witnesses:

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