Oct. 31, 1933. C. S. VITA 1,933,287

IRON FOR BOUND EDGES, AND METHOD OF IRONING THEREWITH

Filed June 29, 1932

Fig. 1.

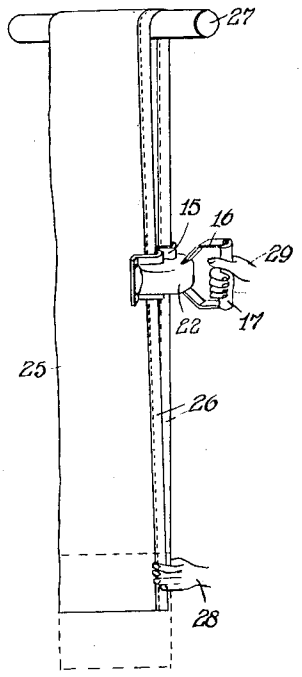


Fig. 2.

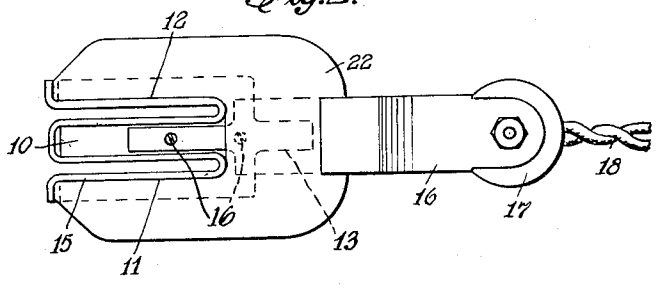


Fig. 4.

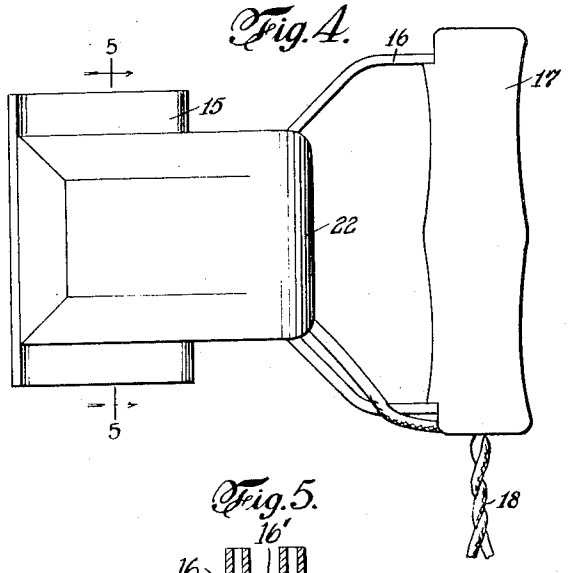


Fig. 3.

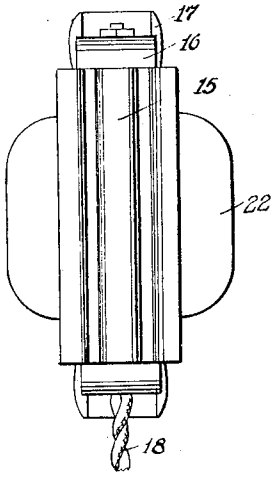
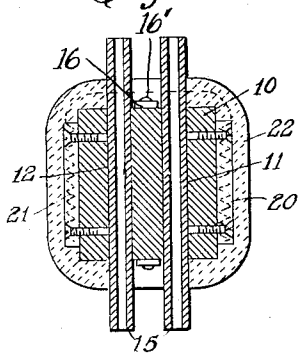


Fig. 5.



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IRON FOR BOUND EDGES, AND METHOD OF IRONING THEREWITH

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6 Claims. (Cl. 68—26)

The invention relates to ironing devices, more particularly for use in connection with the ironing of the bound edges of articles such as blankets, clothing, etc.; also, to the novel method of ironing such edges therewith.

Heretofore, it has been the practice to iron in the usual manner by means of an ordinary heated flatiron or pressing machine an edge of a blanket and the like, for example, by first passing the iron over one side thereof, then reversing the blanket or other article and ironing the other side of the bound edge. In addition to the loss of time resulting from this procedure, more particularly in the separate operations of ironing its opposite sides, the operation resulted also in a relatively sharp outer edge along the binding which detracted from the appearance of the finished work.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a device whereby not only may the ironing be more rapidly accomplished, but as a result of which a rounded edge may be had along the length of the binding.

Another object of the invention resides in the provision of an iron whereby both sides of a bound edge may be simultaneously ironed; also, whereby two folded portions of a bound edge may be operated upon simultaneously.

In carrying out the invention, a frame of metal is provided with a double channel having fully open entrances adapted to receive the bound edge or edges of the blanket to be ironed; and a suitable operating handle for manual control of the ironer may be secured thereto. The said frame is adapted to be suitably heated prior to and/or during use.

A slight lateral pressure, moreover, may be exerted in the operation of drawing the device upwardly and downwardly over the edge of a suspended blanket; and where there is considerable play of an edge in its channel, the pressure is first exerted along one side and then along the other.

The nature of the invention, however, will best be understood when described in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view illustrating the manner of ironing a blanket edge with the novel device.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the device.

Fig. 3 is an end view and Fig. 4 a side view of the novel ironing device.

Fig. 5 is a vertical section through the device taken on the line 5—5, Fig. 4 of the drawing.

Referring to the drawing, the novel ironing device shown consists of a metal frame member 10 having a plurality of vertical channels 11 and 12 disposed parallel to each other and extending fully through the front of the frame to afford mouths or entrance portions thereto for blanket edges. An arm 13 extends rearwardly from the body of the frame, the whole having the appearance of a fork, with the space between the tines thereof constituting the aforesaid channels 11 and 12. These are designed to be provided with a finished surface or, preferably, faced or lined with a heat-conducting shoe member, such as the brass shoe 15 which fully lines the said channels and extends also over the outer edges of the tines, as indicated. The shoe, moreover, is rounded along the bottom of each of the channels and flared at the entrances, and may extend beyond the top and bottom of the frame to increase the ironing surface.

To the frame and its arm 13 may be secured a bracket 16 for retaining a handle 17 by which the iron may be manipulated, the opposite arms of the bracket embracing the intermediate tine of the fork or frame member and being attached to the respective opposite end faces thereof and to the arm 13 as by means of screws 16'. Through this handle is also brought the conducting leads 18 for a heating current, the same being connected with a heating coil embodying the two portions 20 and 21 located upon opposite sides of the frame and suitably secured thereto.

The entire heating coil and frame portion, not including the faced channels thereof, is then imbedded in and covered by a suitable thermal and electrical insulating compound 22. Heat from these coil portions 20 and 21 when they are energized will be transmitted therefrom through the metal frame 10 to the metal ironing shoe 15 of the channels, as is well understood. Of course, while this affords perhaps the most convenient means of heating the iron, any other means for bringing it to the required temperature may be utilized.

To apply the iron to a blanket 25, for example, in effecting the ironing of its binding 26 which is provided, as a rule, along an edge thereof, the said blanket may be suspended from or hung over a fixed rod or the like 27 and the two juxtaposed edge portions of the folds of the blanket then tensioned by grasping with one hand 28 the lower ends of the suspended blanket substantially at the edges. The channels 11 and 12 of the ironing device are next brought over the juxtaposed edge portions which are inserted therein until they contact with the rounded bot-

toms of the channels. Thereupon, the device is manipulated upwardly and downwardly with the other hand 29, smoothing out the blanket edges simultaneously along both sides thereof. Of course, if an edge should be materially thinner than the width of a channel, it will be necessary to exert a substantial lateral pressure first to one side and then to the other as the device is moved upwardly and downwardly along an edge.

Moreover, in commencing the ironing operation, the blanket is first suspended to unequal lengths over the rod 27, as indicated by the dotted line positions of the two portions, and the ironing of the uppermost juxtaposed edge portions effected so that the rod contacting portions also will have been properly ironed. As soon as this has been accomplished, the folded blanket portions are held at substantially equal lengths and the ironing continued over the remainder of the bound edge. Of course, the iron may be held stationary as by securing it, for example through its handle, to a support and the edges then drawn through the channels.

By the use of the novel ironing device in the manner aforesaid, it will thus be appreciated that not only may the ironing of a bound edge be accomplished much more rapidly, practically five times as fast as heretofore, but due to the fact that the inner or bottom wall of a channel within which the ironing is accomplished is rounded, a rounded finish will be given to the ironed edge, resulting in a much more satisfactory appearance thereof. Moreover, uniformity in the work is readily attainable in the use of this device.

I claim:

1. An iron for the purpose set forth, comprising a metal frame provided with a plurality of parallel channels each fully open at the front of the frame, rounded at their inner end and flared at their entrance portion, electric heating coils carried by the frame to transmit heat thereto, and means secured to the frame to manipulate the iron, the said channels being adapted to receive simultaneously parallel bound edges of an article and to be manually drawn thereover through manipulation of the iron by its handle.

2. The method of ironing the bound edges of an article of the nature set forth, which comprises supporting and tensioning the article, and while so tensioned applying heat and pressure to both sides of the edge simultaneously and along successive portions thereof.

3. The method of ironing the bound edges of an article of the nature set forth, which comprises suspending the same to expose portions of one edge in juxtaposed relationship, exerting tension on the juxtaposed edge portions by exerting a pull at the lower ends thereof, and while so tensioned applying heat and pressure to both sides of both edge portions simultaneously and along successive portions thereof.

4. The method of ironing the bound edges of an article of the nature set forth, which comprises suspending the same to expose portions of one edge in juxtaposed relationship, adjusting the folds of the suspended article to unequal length portions, tensioning the juxtaposed edge portions, and while so tensioned applying heat and pressure to both sides of both edge portions simultaneously and along successive portions thereof, restoring the article portions to substantially equal lengths, and completing the ironing of the edge portions by similarly applying heat and pressure thereto.

5. The method of ironing the bound edges of an articles of the nature set forth, which comprises suspending the same to expose portions of one edge in juxtaposed relationship, exerting tension on the juxtaposed edge portions by exerting a pull at the lower ends thereof, and while so tensioned applying heat and pressure to both sides of both edge portions simultaneously and along successive portions thereof and simultaneously exerting lateral pressure upon an edge portion.

6. An iron for the purpose set forth, comprising a three-prong metal fork adapted to be heated, the space between adjacent prongs affording extended parallel channels for embracing parallel bound edges of an article for ironing thereby, a handle of thermally non-conductive material for manipulating the iron, and a bracket having a pair of arms secured respectively to opposite end faces of the intermediate prong of the fork.

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