March 3, 1942. E. T. JOHN 2,274,703

IRONING TABLE TOP

Filed Nov. 24, 1939

Fig-1

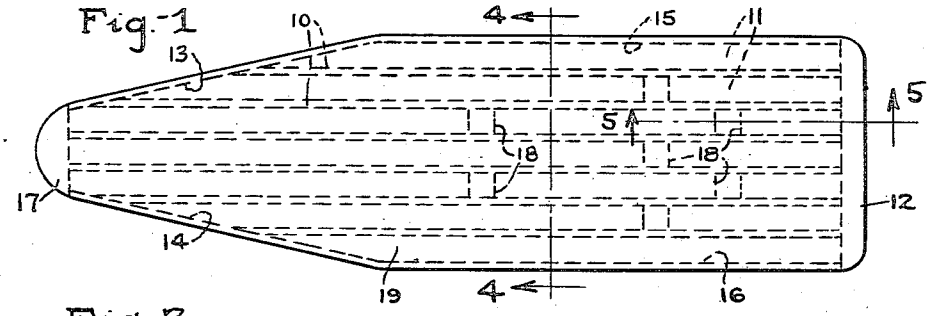


Fig-2

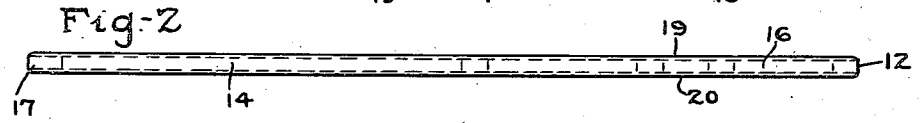


Fig-3

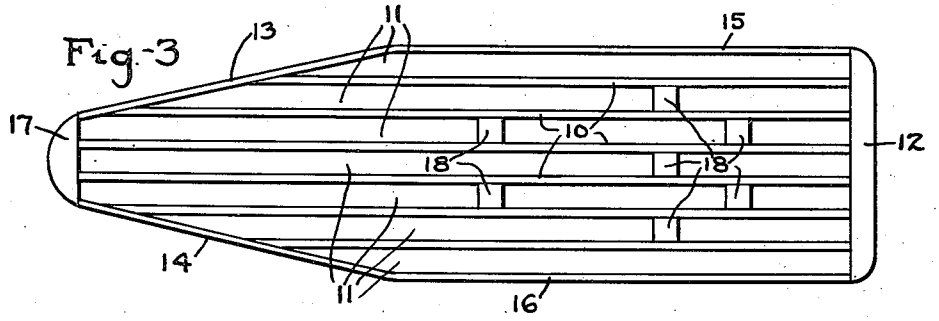
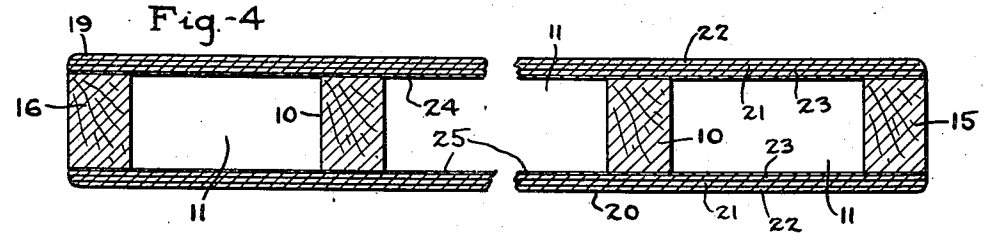


Fig-4



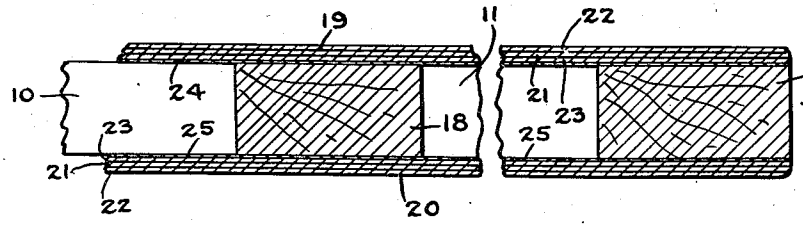


Fig-5

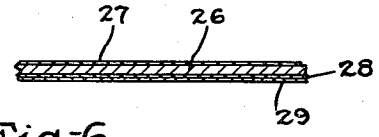


Fig-6

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IRONING TABLE TOP

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Application November 24, 1939, Serial No. 305,904

2 Claims. (Cl. 38—137)

My invention relates to ironing table tops and has for its object to provide a wooden ironing table top of novel construction which shall be light and strong and wherein the heat from the iron when used in ironing, will be largely retained in the portion of the table top which is adjacent the iron.

The construction of ironing table tops generally employed at the present time embodies a solid board, usually a sheet of lumber of suitable thickness and shape supported by suitable legs. In common operation the table top is provided with some kind of a cover pad over its surface and the ironing is effected in the usual way by means of an electrically heated flat iron, generally referred to as an electric iron. The heat from the iron passes through the protective covering into the substance of the wooden top and in time may produce cracking and warping, and, where the board is of sufficient thickness to give requisite sturdiness, it is relatively heavy and involves considerable effort to handle for setting up and putting away. It is a particular object of my invention to obviate these disadvantages by providing an ironing table top which will be much lighter than the solid wooden tops heretofore employed which latter will tend to warp or crack, and which will have the advantage of retaining the heat from the iron in its top portion where it is available to aid in the ironing action. It is therefore, an object of my invention in carrying out the above designated purpose, to provide an ironing table top which comprises a multiplicity of supporting ribs, preferably of wood formed into a skeleton framework outlining the shape of the ironing table top, in combination with ply wood or other specially constructed sheets applied to the top and bottom surfaces of said skeleton framework whereby a cellular structure is obtained which is at the same time very strong and relatively very light, and which embodies extensive spaces between the top and bottom sheets.

It is a further object of my invention to form on the facing surfaces of the sheets which enclose the aforesaid spaces, a layer of some heat reflecting material, such as tin foil, aluminum paint, or the like, whereby any heat rays which pass through the top sheets into the cellular spaces will be reflected back in a well known way and the heat from the iron will be retained in the top sheet.

Other objects and advantages of my invention will appear in connection with the detailed description thereof and the novel features whereby these advantageous results are obtained are particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of my ironing table top with the position of the skeleton framework indicated in dotted lines.

Fig. 2 is an edge view of what is shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the skeleton framework of the ironing table top before the enclosing sheets have been applied thereto.

Fig. 4 is a very much enlarged transverse sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a similarly enlarged longitudinal view taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 6 is a sectional view of a modification of the enclosing sheets.

As shown in Fig. 3, a skeleton framework of a table top embodies longitudinal ribs 10 spaced apart so as to leave longitudinal channel spaces 11 between them, which ribs 10 are secured at their rear ends to a rear block 12. Two obliquely disposed ribs 13 and 14 are united at their rear ends to outside ribs 15 and 16 and extend obliquely to the ribs 10 to a curved front piece 17 to which the oblique pieces 13 and 14 and some of the longitudinal ribs 10 are united, others of the longitudinal ribs 10 being united with the oblique pieces 13 and 14, all as clearly shown in Fig. 3. There is thus provided a supporting framework which is rigidly united together and which forms, when top and bottom sheets are applied to the framework, sets of enclosed spaces 11 which become in effect dead air cells within the body of the ironing table top.

Blocks 18 placed as shown between pairs of the ribs 10 somewhat stiffen the central portion of the ironing table top transversely. Upon the cellular skeleton framework, as shown in Fig. 3, a top sheet 19 and a bottom sheet 20 are applied, being secured to the outer surfaces of the ribs 10, 13, 14, 15 and 16, the end blocks 12 and 17 and the blocks 18 by any desirable means, but preferably some strong water proof glue. The sheets 19 and 20 will be quite thin and light, preferably being formed of plywood. Three ply plywood is shown in Figs. 4 and 5 and I have found this to be very satisfactory for the purpose. This is a standard and well known article of commerce embodying a central ply or layer of wood 21 and outside plies or layers 22 and 23 with the grain of the wood of the several plies in crossing relation one to the other.

To the inner sides of the top ply wood sheet 19, I apply a layer 24 of some material adapted

to reflect heat rays, as for example, metallic foil, such as tin foil, or metallic paint, such as aluminum paint. I apply a similar layer 25 to the lower enclosing sheet 20. The cellular spaces 11 are therefore, provided with facing layers of this heat ray reflecting material. It follows that whatever heat may be transmitted through the sheet 19 into the cellular spaces 11 under the hot electric iron, will have its rays reflected back from the surfaces 25 of lower sheet 20. The cellular spaces 11 will therefore not be too substantially warmed and but little heat will be transmitted through the entire table top but most of the heat will be retained in the top layer or sheet 19.

Another form of material for the top and bottom sheets 18 and 19 is shown in Fig. 6, wherein a sheet of wood 26 has layers of paper 27 and 28 applied thereto with a layer of metallic foil or paint 29 applied to the outside of the layer of paper 28.

The advantages of my invention will be apparent from the foregoing description. A primary advantage is that an ironing table top is provided which at once is both very light and very strong and wherein the ironing surface is peculiarly adapted to meet the conditions requisite for an effective and satisfactory ironing operation. This advantage is combined with and very much multiplied by reason of the fact that the structure embodies a multiplicity of sealed cellular spaces the fronting walls of which are covered with layers of heat ray reflecting material such as metallic foil or metallic paint, whereby the heat transmitted through the top portion of the table top is reflected back and retained in this top portion or sheet where it is available as an aid to the ironing operation.

I claim:

1. An ironing table top comprising a skeleton framework formed of longitudinal members spaced apart and secured at their ends, and relatively thin top and bottom sheets secured to opposite sides of said framework so as to provide a multiplicity of enclosed cellular spaces within the body of the ironing table top, said sheets being covered with a layer of heat ray reflecting material on their surfaces towards said cellular spaces.

2. An ironing table top comprising a shaped board having top and bottom portions, front and rear transverse end members secured to each thereof, a series of frame members entirely around the rim of the board extending between the front and rear end members, a series of longitudinal members extending between the rear transverse member and the front members or the rim members to form a set of large spaces extending between the inner surfaces of the top and bottom members, and a layer of metallic foil on each of said inner surfaces forming limiting walls of said spaces whereby heat rays passing through the top wall from the electric iron when the ironing table top is in use will be reflected in said spaces and the heat retained in the top wall.

EDWARD T. JOHN.