W. J. DANENHOWER.

GARMENT PRESSING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 17, 1911.

1,022,535.

Patented Apr. 9, 1912.

Fig. 1

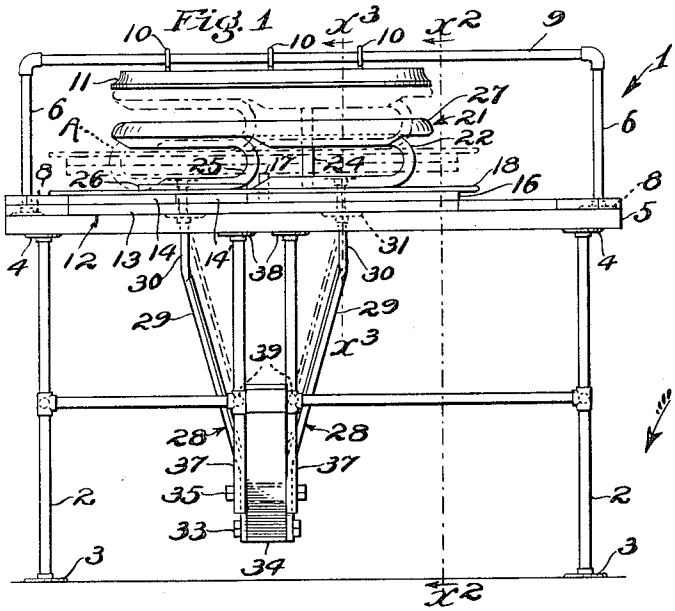


Fig. 2

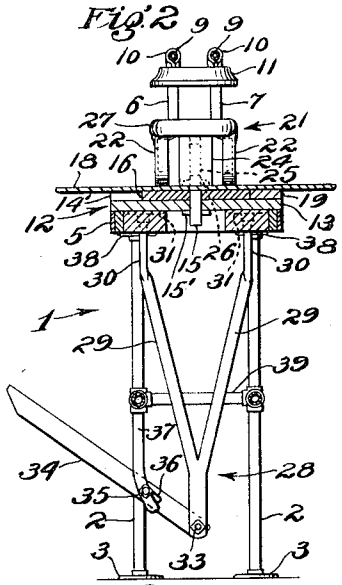


Fig. 3

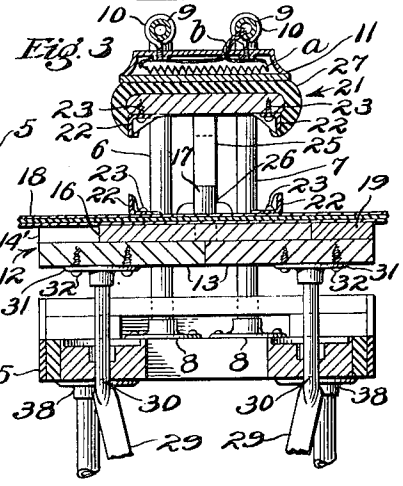


Fig. 4

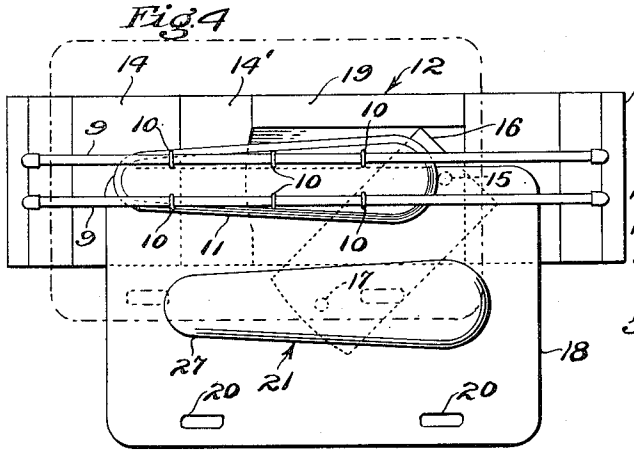
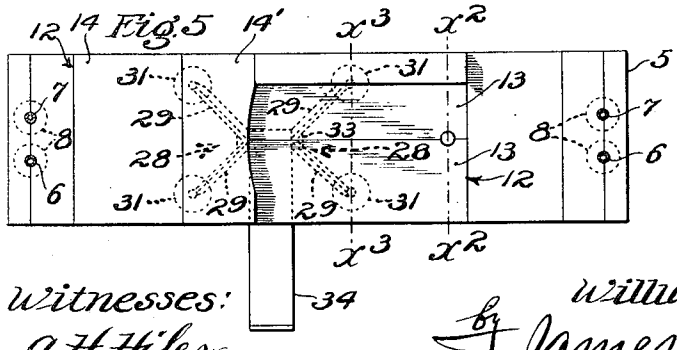


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. DANENHOWER, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

GARMENT-PRESSING MACHINE.

1,022,535. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 9, 1912.

Application filed January 17, 1911. Serial No. 603,186.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM JAMES DANENHOWER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Garment-Pressing Machine, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a machine having a plurality of relatively moving pressing members.

An object of this invention is to provide a practical garment pressing machine by which the work of pressing garments may be accomplished with minimum labor and attention.

Another object is convenience of causing proper relative movement between the pressing members.

Other objects are strength, durability and cheapness of construction.

Further objects and advantages may appear in the subjoined detail description.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the invention.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a garment pressing machine embodying the invention and employing an electrically heated iron. The view is from the operating side. A pressing position is indicated in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional elevation on line x^2, Figs. 1 and 5, looking toward the left. Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional detail on the plane indicated by line x^3, Figs. 1 and 5; the operatable parts being shown in the raised or pressing position. The middle pressing-board bracket is omitted for clearness of illustration. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the machine. The pressing-board and the parts operating therewith are shown out of pressing position. Fig. 5 is a plan view analogous to Fig. 4 omitting the parts above the plane of the carriage.

The garment pressing machine comprises a suitable frame 1 which may be made of any desired material, and in the drawings is shown of skeleton tubular construction. The tubes may be of common gas or water pipe cut in suitable lengths and joined together in the well known manner of joining tubing, as by T's and elbows, and the upright members or legs 2 forming the four corners of the frame, are fastened at their lower ends to the floor by floor flanges 3 and are fastened at their upper ends by flanges 4 to a table 5 which is preferably of wood framed in any approved manner. The frame 1 also comprises two pairs of standards 6, 7, which are supported by the ends of the table 5, one pair at each end, and are fastened to the table 5 by flanges 8 screwed thereto. The standards 6, 7, are continued in a pair of horizontal supports 9 which firmly hold, by means of eye-bolts 10, or the like, an iron 11 intermediate the standards and of the usual construction in the pressing art, and heated by suitable means. The iron 11 is electrically heated, containing heating units *a* connected to the source of current supply by wires *b*, which may pass through the frame members 6, 9.

The table 5 is stepped; one end being raised above the level of the main body of the table top. Said table normally supports a carriage 12 of suitable construction preferably of wood comprising a lower member, and cross-cleats 14, 14′. The lower member may be formed of one or more strips 13 and is of the same width as and shorter than the table 5 and arranged nearer one end of the table than the other. The cross-cleats 14, 14′ are arranged at one end of and above the lower member and their top faces are flush with the top faces of the raised end of the table 5 when the carriage is lowered to normal position.

The carriage 12 is provided near one end with a pivot pin 15 which is fastened at its upper end in a swivel piece 16 that is pivotally connected at its opposite end by a pin 17, about centrally, to a slide 18; the swivel piece 16 being between the table 5 and the slide 18 and its top face being level with the top face of the cross-cleat 14′ and top face of the raised end of the table 5. The cleats 14, 14′ together with the swivel piece 16 and stop 19 and the end of the table 5 beyond the free end of the piece 16 are flush with one another so as to form a plane surface to receive the slide. The pin 15 is provided through its projecting lower end beneath the lower carriage member 13 with a dowel pin 15′ to hold it against vertical movement.

The swivel piece 16 provides means whereby the slide may be moved forward toward the operator and a horizontal strip forming a stop 19, which is flush with the cross-cleat 14′ prevents backward movement of the swivel piece beyond the position that brings it to parallelism with the table 5 and

carriage 12; and the pivotal connection of the swivel piece 16 with the slide 18 affords means to revolve the slide, so that, in combination with the forward movement, the slide 18 may be brought to a large variety of positions relative to the carriage 12 and iron 11. The slide 18 is preferably constructed of laminæ having their grains crossed to prevent undue warping.

The slide 18 is provided on its forward edge with a pair of hand-hold slots 20 by which it can be conveniently operated; and the slide 18 is provided on its upper face with a pressing board 21 supported at one end by a pair of U-shaped brackets 22 preferably of angle-iron that are fastened by means of screws 23 to the pressing board and slide and is supported near the middle by a rectangular bracket 24, and the slide is also supported at the opposite end by a U-shaped bracket 25 preferably of bar iron.

The bracket 25 is detachable and is held against sidewise movement by a way 26 in order that the bracket can be withdrawn and reversed as indicated by the dotted position A in Fig. 1.

The pressing board 21 is suitably padded, as indicated at 27, in the usual manner of padding pressing boards and by manipulating the slide to move it laterally and to revolve it the whole or any portion of the pressing board may be brought into pressing relation with the iron.

The carriage 12 is provided on its under side with a pair of bifurcated V-shaped brackets 28 preferably of flat iron and each forming a pair of upwardly diverging arms 29 ending in vertical stems 30 which pass through the table 5 and are fastened at their upper ends by flanges and screws 31, 32, to the under side of the carriage. The stems 30 are preferably of circular cross section and form guides to hold the carriage in vertical alinement with the table. The brackets 28 are pivotally connected by a bolt 33 to opposite sides of a flat treadle 34, which is a lever of the first class and which is fulcrumed by a bolt 35, passed through a slot 36 in the treadle, to a pair of vertical hangers 37 preferably of tubular construction with the frame 1; said hangers being fastened at their upper ends by flanges 38 screwed to the under side of the table 5. The hangers 37 are provided with cross braces 39 also of tubular construction with the frame 1.

The bracket and treadle provide means to raise the carriage so as to obtain pressure between the pressing board and iron, and by having the power end of the treadle considerably longer than the weighted end, sufficient pressure can be produced by the weight of the operator on the treadle to effect the pressing operation.

It is to be understood that any suitable power and method of applying the same may be used without limiting the scope of the invention.

To operate the garment pressing machine, the different parts being approximately in the positions shown in Fig. 4 and the iron 11 having been brought to the proper degree of heat in the usual manner, a portion of a garment which is to be pressed is placed on the pressing board 21 and in case said portion is of considerable extent, say, of the size of the pressing board, as for instance, a trouser leg, the operator will place a pressing cloth of the usual description over that portion of the garment and then the operator will push the slide back as far as it will go and at the same time he may rotate the slide, if necessary, to bring the slide to parallelism with the table and the entire pressing board in vertical alinement with the iron 11. Then the operator will force the treadle downward with his foot, thus raising the pressing board and bringing the pressing cloth in contact with the iron, and if considerable pressure is required the operator will throw his entire weight on the treadle and after the proper interval he will allow the treadle to lower the carriage with the garment until the carriage again rests upon the table. The slide may then be drawn forward by the operator to bring the garment to a convenient position for readjustment on the pressing board and for sponging, etc., and then he may continue the pressing operation by pushing the slide back, revolving it as required to bring any particular part of the garment in pressing relation to the iron and permitting other portions of the garment on the pressing board to be free from the pressing operation, as is desirable, for instance, in pressing the upper part of trousers or of the shoulder portions of coats.

In case the garment to be pressed is a skirt the bracket 25 may be removed from the way 26, then the skirt may be slipped over the pressing board and then the bracket 25 may be slid back into the way 26 in a reverse position as indicated at A in Fig. 1, whereupon the pressing operation may proceed.

I claim:—

1. A pressing machine comprising a frame, a pressing iron fixed to the frame, a pressing board beneath the iron, a slide to carry the pressing board, a carriage to support the slide, a swivel piece pivoted at one end to the slide and at the other end to the carriage, and means to move the carriage toward the iron.

2. A pressing machine comprising a frame, an iron fixed to the frame, a pressing board beneath the iron, a slide to carry the pressing board, a carriage to support the slide, a swivel piece pivoted at one end to

the slide and at the other end to the carriage, brackets fastened to and beneath the carriage, and lever means to raise and lower the brackets.

3. A pressing machine comprising a frame, a pressing iron fixed to the frame, a table fixed to the frame beneath the pressing iron, a carriage normally resting on the table, a swivel piece pivoted at one end to the carriage, a slide pivoted to the other end of the swivel piece; a pressing board above the slide, brackets fixed to the slide and supporting one end of the pressing board, a detachable, reversible bracket to support the other end of the pressing board, means to raise the carriage toward the pressing iron, and guides for the carriage.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at Los Angeles, California, this 11th day of January, 1911.

WILLIAM J. DANENHOWER.

In presence of—

JAMES R. TOWNSEND,

L. BELLE RICE.