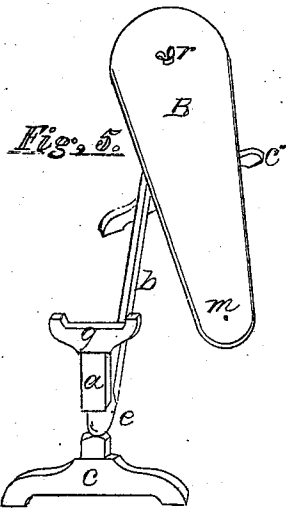
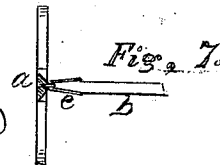
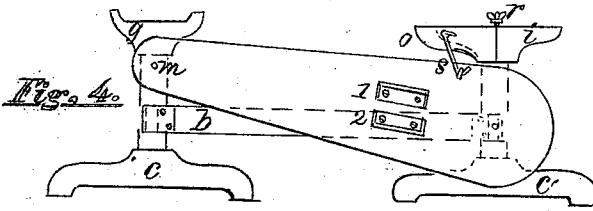
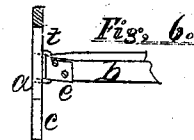
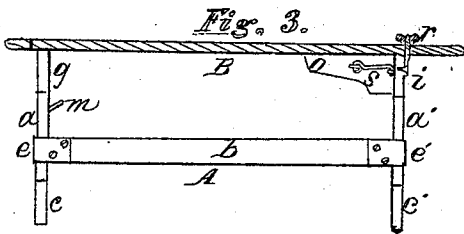
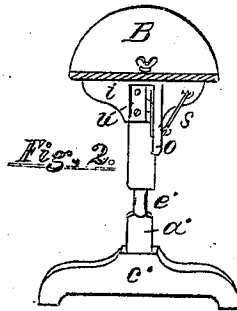
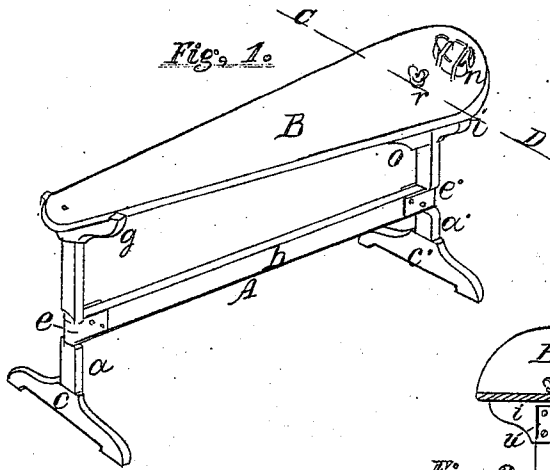


W. P. Patton,

Ironing Table.

No. 92,207.

Patented July 6, 1869



Inventor. Witnesses.

Wm. P. Patton

W. J. Miller

Anson Phelps

United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM P. PATTON, OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF
AND ISAAC FREE, OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 92,207, dated July 6, 1869; antedated June 26, 1869.

IMPROVED IRONING-TABLE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM P. PATTON, of the city of Harrisburg, county of Dauphin, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in "Ironing-Tables;" and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and its manner of operation.

In the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the table.

Figure 2, is a cross-section of the board, taken on the line C D, fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal section of the same, showing the supporting-frame in perspective.

Figure 4 is a side elevation of the device folded, as it is when not in use.

Figure 5 is a front elevation in perspective.

Figures 6 and 7 are views of parts of the device.

In all the figures in which they occur, the letters *a a'* represent the upright supports that are intended to sustain the ironing-board B in proper position for use.

To facilitate this object, said uprights are provided with the base-pieces or feet *c c'*. Said feet are rigidly attached at right angles to the uprights.

Said uprights *a a'* are also provided with the head-pieces *g i*, which are also rigidly attached to the uprights in such manner that their upper edges will be parallel to the lower edges of the bases *c c'*. Upon these heads or caps the ironing-board B rests when in use.

The uprights *a a'* are held together by the connecting-bar *b*. This strip or bar is a straight piece of wood, of proper length and thickness. The connection between it and the uprights is made by means of journals, of proper size, being formed upon the body of said uprights at a correct distance above the feet.

Said journals receive the straps *e e'*. Said straps are simply strips of sheet-metal, of proper width and thickness, bent so as to surround the journals, and embrace within their sides the ends of the connecting-bar *b*, and are fastened to said bar by screws or other suitable method.

Another similar method of forming the connection is shown in figs. 6 and 7. Here, as will be observed, the uprights are not journalled, a wire staple, *t*, being substituted. This staple is driven into the inner side of the upright, and is embraced by the strap *e*. (See fig. 6.)

The upright *a* has its edges bevelled, and the bar *b* is tapered at the ends, as seen in fig. 7. This permits the upright to be turned in a line with the bar, when it is desired.

Upon the inner side of the head *i*, (see figs. 2 and 3,) the leaf or bracket *o* is attached by means of the hinge *u*. Said bracket is intended to aid in supporting the board B, and is retained in place, as seen in figs. 2 and 3, by the hook *s*.

The ironing-board B is made of a proper kind of

wood, of suitable length and thickness, and is given the form substantially as shown in the figures.

It is held in position, when in use, by the bolt and thumb-nut *r*. Said operation is aided by the cleats 1 2, that embrace the bracket *o*. Said cleats are fully shown on the under side of the board B, in fig. 4.

Said board is also provided with a peculiarly-constructed iron stand, as seen at *n*, fig. 1. It consists of a piece of sheet-metal, of proper width and thickness, and is bent so as to conform in shape to that of a flat-iron, and sufficiently large to receive said iron. It has notches formed in its sides, that are intended to accommodate the wire staples. Said staples are driven into the board B, and thus hold the sheet-metal rim firmly, at the same time providing a base for the iron to rest upon. The strip surrounding the iron prevents it from being accidentally displaced.

From the foregoing description, it will be observed that the connecting-bar *b*, uprights *a a'*, with their bases and caps, and the bracket *o*, taken together, form a supporting stand or frame for the ironing-board B, which I designate by the letter A, figs. 1 and 2.

The manner of operating the device is as follows:

The table is shown in right position for use in figs. 1 and 5. I would premise, that in order to iron such articles of clothing as skirts and shirts properly, they should be drawn over the board, so as to envelop it, and thus be ironed upon it. This may readily be done by lifting the end *m* of the board and moving it off of the head-piece *g* laterally, as shown in fig. 5. In performing this operation, the upright *a'*, that supports the other end of the board, makes a partial revolution, and its foot assumes the position shown in fig. 5. The lower side of this foot, and also its ends, are rounded so as not to catch upon the carpet when the upright is revolved.

The end *m*, of the board B, is now free, and an article of clothing can be placed upon it, the peculiar construction of the supporting-frame A distributing the weight of the board upon both the uprights, and thus preventing the device from upsetting.

After the piece is ironed, its manner of removal is obvious.

When it is desired to remove the table, the board is taken off by unscrewing the thumb-nut *r*. It can then be displaced. The uprights *a a'* are then turned in a line with the bar B, as seen in fig. 4. This brings the stud or pin *m*, on upright *a*, (see fig. 3,) to the front. The ironing-board B is hung upon it by its end *m*, and the hinged bracket *o*, having been folded back against the piece *i*, the hook *s* is inserted in a staple provided for its reception on the under side of the board B. Said board is thus secured in place upon the frame A, and may be hung upon the wall or stood away, as may be desired.

The advantages to be derived by this method of constructing ironing-tables, are as follows:

First, the operation of ironing is greatly facilitated

by the novel construction of the supporting-frame A, and its combination with the board B.

Second, the compact manner in which the frame and board can be packed when out of use is a great advantage. This is obtained by the manner of connecting the bar *b* with the uprights *a a*.

The extreme simplicity, ease of construction, and comparatively low cost, considering the utility, are also recommendations in its favor.

I do not desire broadly to claim the supporting of an ironing-board by attaching one of its ends to a table or other support, and sustaining the other end by a hinged prop, or other swinging or detachable support that is independent of the other end, as such a device is now in use. Neither do I claim sustaining an ironing-board upon a folding trestle, when one of the ends of said board is intended to be lifted up, and held there by the operator, in order to remove garments that are ironed upon it, as such an arrangement is also in use. Neither do I claim a folding ironing-board, in combination with a supporting-device, as

that is already patented by L. Harrington, of Saugatuck, Michigan, dated October 27, 1868. All these devices I severally disclaim; but

What I do claim as new of my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. Attaching the connecting-piece *b* to the upright supports *a a*, of the frame A, in such a manner as to allow of the entire or partial revolution of both said supports, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

2. The combination and arrangement of a hinged or folding bracket, *o*, with the devices of the first claim, substantially as shown, and for the purpose specified.

3. The combination of the ironing-board B with a supporting-frame, A, when said frame is constructed and operated in conjunction with said ironing-board, substantially as herein described.

WM. P. PATTON. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

A. C. SMITH,
E. GEARY.