D. F. MACK.

IRONING BOARD.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 31, 1911.

1,066,931. Patented July 8, 1913.

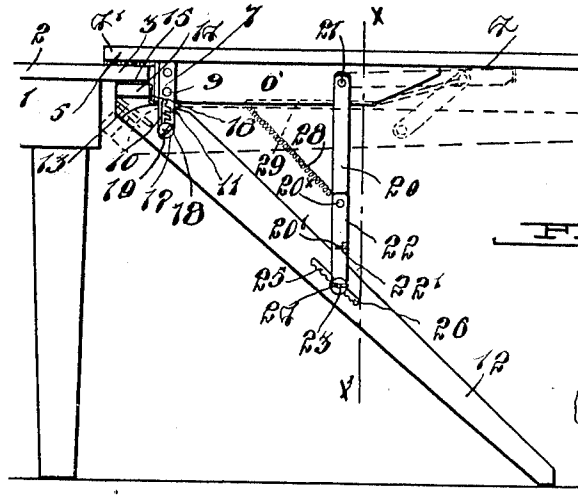


Fig. 1

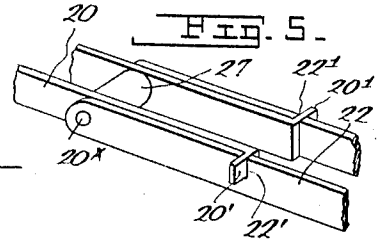


Fig. 5.

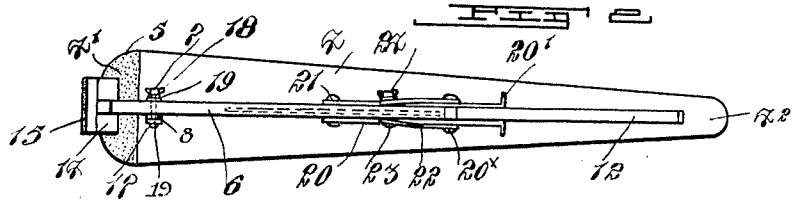


Fig. 2

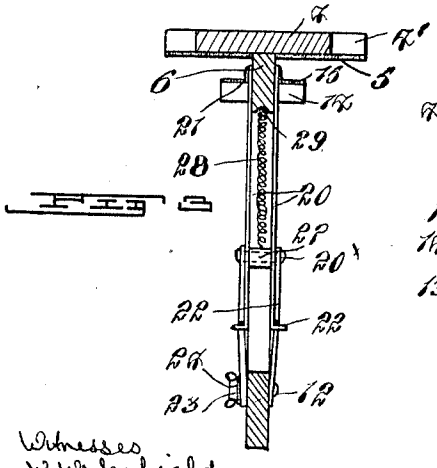


Fig. 3

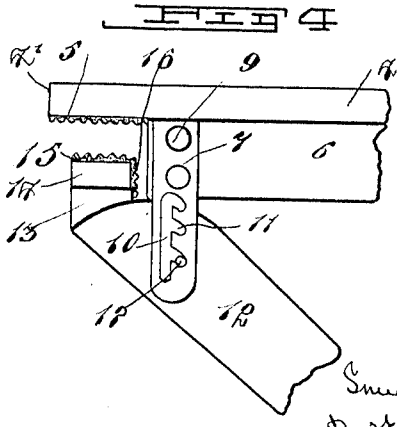


Fig. 4

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID FRASER MACK, OF WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA.

IRONING-BOARD.

1,066,931. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented July 8, 1913.**

Application filed January 31, 1911. Serial No. 605,799.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID FRASER MACK, of the city of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ironing-Boards, of which the following is the specification.

My invention relates to ironing boards particularly to that class which are adapted to grip a table or such like object, and the object of the invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive and durable ironing board which can be adjusted to tables of various heights with little trouble so as to place the board on which the ironing is done in horizontal position.

A further object is to construct an ironing board which will not collapse when in use.

The invention consists essentially in a tapering board or body piece carrying a rubber or other such cushioning and gripping member at one end, a brace secured to the under side of the board and passing longitudinally of the same, slotted plates secured to the forward end of the brace, a leg swivelly secured to the plates, said legs carrying a cross block provided with suitable cushioning and gripping means, and adjustable means for holding the leg in the extending or open position when the board is in use, the parts being arranged and constructed as hereinafter more particularly described and claimed.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my complete invention showing it secured to a table top. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the ironing board. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view through the ironing board the section being taken in the plane denoted by the line Y Y', Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detailed side elevation of the upper end of the leg and the adjoining end of the board and brace, and Fig. 5 is a perspective detail view.

In the drawing like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

1 represents a table of the usual form of which 2 is the top having its edges extending as at 3.

4 represents the board proper or body portion tapering from the inner or large end 4' to the outer or small end 4^2 said board having a strip of cushioning material 5 such as rubber secured on the under side at the end 4' the cushioning member having its face serrated to present a suitable gripping surface.

6 is a brace secured to the board centrally and passing longitudinally of the same on the under side.

7 and 8 are similar opposing plates permanently fastened to the brace 6 by bolts 9. The extremities of the plates extend beyond the brace 6 and are provided with vertically directed main slots 10 and further secondary slots 11 which are inclined downwardly and pass from the main slots.

12 is a leg having its upper end rounded and carrying a head piece 13 to which is secured a substantially horizontal cross block 14 which is provided with cushioning members 15 and 16 on two of its faces. The cushioning members are serrated in the same manner as is the member 5.

17 is a bolt passing through the leg and the slots in the plates 7 and 8. The bolt is provided with a winged nut 18 so that the position of the leg within the slots 10 and 11 can be varied at will. Washers 19 are provided on the bolt to either side of the plates.

It is to be understood that the leg is first adjusted to the table so as to bring the board to a horizontal position. The nut 18 on the bolt is then tightened up to hold the parts in the adjusted position. According to the construction the leg is free to swing on the bolt 17.

The object in providing the offset slots 11 is to minimize the possibility of the bolt slipping within the slots and allowing the board to be removed from the table. If a vertical slot alone were employed there would be nothing but frictional contact to take up and oppose the tendency for the washers to slip over the faces of the plates when pressure is placed on the board. By utilizing inclined slots the bolt is given a bearing on the lower side of the slots as will be readily understood.

20 are opposing arms pivotally secured at 21 to the outer end of the brace 6, said arms being connected pivotally by a pin $20^{\times}$ to shorter arms 22 which span the leg and are held to it by a bolt 23 carrying a winged nut 24. The bolt operates within a slot 25 having its lower edge roughened at 26 so as to give a bearing to the bolt in its various adjusted positions. The arms 20 are provided with offset lips 20' which are re-

ceived within slots 22′ formed in the arms 22 when the leg is open. A sleeve 27 is placed on the pin $20^{\times}$ between the bars 20 and a spiral spring 28 passes from the sleeve to the brace 6. The brace is grooved or channeled at 29 to receive the spring when the leg is collapsed.

When the ironing board is to be set up it is primarily adjusted to the edge of the table with which it is usually used. The adjustment is made by loosening the winged nuts 18 and 24, and sliding the bolts in the slots until when tightened the block 14 grips the table edge tightly with the board 4 in the horizontal position. After this adjustment has been made it is unnecessary to loosen the nuts when next it is desired to use the board as one in most cases uses it in connection with the same table. It will be noticed that when the board is folded the spring is extended but it is not strong enough to swing the leg outwardly as the pivot points formed by the bolts 17, $20^{\times}$, and 21 are practically on dead center. As soon as the leg has been swung out slightly by the person using the ironing board the spring contracts and brings the bars 20 and 22 to their locked position, that is, with the lips 20′ within the slots 22′. The spring tends to hold the bars in the locked position when the board is being used thereby minimizing to a great extent the possibility of the board collapsing.

What I claim as my invention is:

An ironing board comprising a board proper having a longitudinally extending brace secured centrally to the under side thereof, opposing slotted plates permanently secured to the brace and extending downwardly, a leg inserted between the plates and secured thereto by an adjustable bolt, sets of bars pivotally secured to the brace, bars pivotally secured to the latter bars and adjustably to the leg, the former bars carrying locking lips engageable with the latter when in the vertical position, and a spring secured to the brace and fastened to the bars, as and for the purpose specified.

Signed at Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 11th day of October, 1910.

DAVID FRASER MACK.

In the presence of—
G. S. ROXBURGH,
J. K. ELKIN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."