July 31, 1928. 1,679,030

L. S. HALLOWELL

SPRING PAD CONSTRUCTION

Filed Feb. 20, 1926

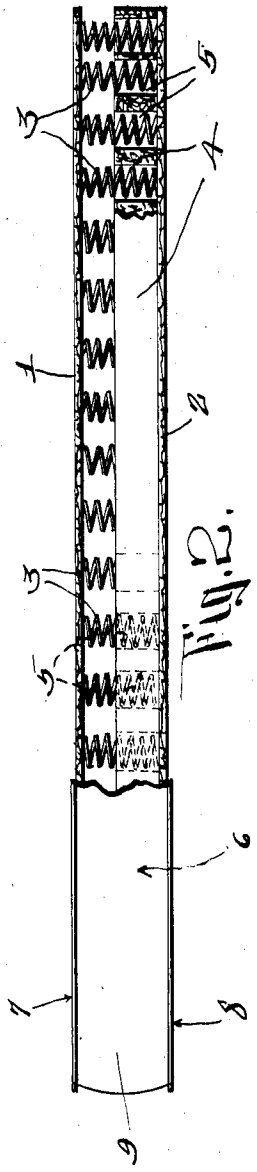


Fig. 2.

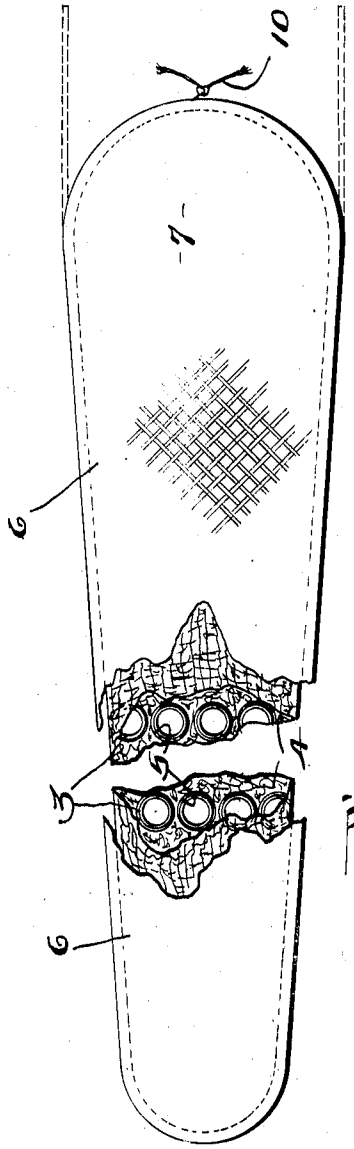


Fig. 1.

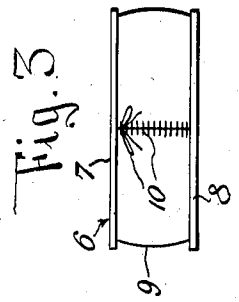


Fig. 3.

INVENTOR.
Lewis S. Hallowell.
BY
Parsons & Rodell.
ATTORNEYS.

Patented July 31, 1928. 1,679,030

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS S. HALLOWELL, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE PROSPERITY COMPANY, INC., OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

SPRING-PAD CONSTRUCTION.

Application filed February 20, 1926. Serial No. 89,785.

This invention relates to spring pad construction, particularly spring pads used in garment and laundry pressing machines and has for its object a spring pad which is particularly simple and economical in construction, yielding in its action to conform to any inequalities as buttons and the like in the article being pressed and highly efficient and durable in use.

The invention consists in the novel features and in the combinations and constructions hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In describing this invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawing in which like characters designate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a plan view, partly broken away, of a spring pad embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is an edge view, partly in section, of parts seen in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an end view looking to the left in Figure 1.

This spring pad comprises, generally, upper and lower plates, coiled springs between the plates, a resilient abutment for receiving the pressure and relieving the springs of the compression after they have been compressed a predetermined amount, the springs being unattached to either the top or bottom plate and the abutment serving to hold them in upright position and means enclosing the foregoing parts for holding them in assembled relation. Some of the foregoing features may obviously be omitted.

1 and 2 are respectively the top and bottom plates.

3 are coiled springs inserted between the plates and thrusting at their ends against the plates.

4 is the yielding abutment for relieving the springs 3 of compression when they have been compressed a predetermined amount, this abutment 4 being a base formed with holes 5 therein in which the springs 3 are seated, the lower ends of the springs thrusting against the bottom plate 2. The abutment 4 thus holds the springs in upright position as the springs are not attached to either the top or the bottom plate. This abutment 4 is preferably formed of matting or a sheet of felt with the holes 5 punched therein. The top plate is also of felt or other porous material as well as the bottom plate 2. If desired, the base 4 and bottom plate 2 may be integral with each other. These parts as the top plates 1, 2, springs 3 and base 4 are held from lateral displacement or in assembled position by a wrapper or casing 6 shaped to fit them. This wrapper or casing 6 is in the form of a sack having upper and lower flat sides 7, 8 and an edge wall 9 in the form of a band of a width substantially equal to the height of the spring pad. In other words, the sack is made to fit the pad snugly.

The spring pad is here shown as tapered, and as having rounding ends and also as open at its larger end for permitting the insides of the pad, that is, the top and bottom plates 1, 2, springs 3 and base 4 to be inserted therein. The pad is held closed at its open end by a suitable cord 10.

The top and bottom plates 1, 2 as well as the sack or the top and bottom sides 7, 8 thereof are of material of such porosity as to permit steam to be passed therethrough.

In operation, when the pad is placed on the lower buck of the pressing machine and the head of the machine brought down on the garment thereon, the springs are compressed until their upper ends become even with the upper surface of the base 4 or until the top plate 1 comes down on the base 4, the latter forming a spring pad to which the final heavy pressure is applied. Also any portions of the top plate can yield and embed into the base 4. For instance, buttons on a garment can be depressed into the top plate 1 and the base 4 will yield or have formed therein a corresponding depression.

Owing to the construction, no means as rivets and the like are necessary to hold the parts of the pad together but the parts of the pad can be laid together and inserted in the sack.

What I claim is:

1. A spring pad comprising upper and lower plates, a base member resting on the lower plate and formed with holes therein which holes constitute sockets and coiled springs seated in the sockets and resting at their lower ends on the base plate, the springs projecting above the base member, the top plate resting on the upper ends of the springs.

2. A spring pad comprising upper and lower plates, a base member resting on the lower plate and formed with holes therein

which holes constitute sockets, coiled springs seated in the sockets and resting at their lower ends on the base plate, the top plate resting on the upper ends of the springs and a wrapper enclosing the plates, the wrapper being in the form of a flat sack open at one edge, base member and springs and holding them in assembled relation.

3. A spring pad construction comprising upper and lower plates, springs interposed between the plates and a yielding abutment means between the plates, the springs being located between the abutment means and extending above the same, whereby the abutment means is arranged to limit the compression of the springs.

4. A spring pad comprising an abutment member in the form of a thick plate formed with socket holes throughout its area, and coiled springs seated in said holes, and extending beyond a face of the abutment plate, these holes being deep enough to enclose a plurality of the coils of each spring and hold the spring in upright position without interfering with the compressing of such springs, the lower coils of the springs being located within the holes whereby the springs are held upright by the walls of the holes.

5. A spring pad comprising a base abutment member in the form of a thick plate formed with holes throughout its area, and coiled springs seated in said holes and extending beyond a face of the abutment plate, the lower coils of the springs being located within the holes whereby the springs are held upright by the walls of the holes, the abutment plate being of yielding material.

6. A spring pad comprising a matting of yielding material having socket holes therein throughout its area, coiled springs seated in said socket holes and projecting out of the holes, and a wrapper for holding the parts assembled, the wrapper being in the form of a flat sack entirely enclosing the top, bottom and edges of the matting with the springs therein.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name at Davenport, in the county of Scott, and State of Iowa, this 5th day of February, 1926.

LOUIS S. HALLOWELL.