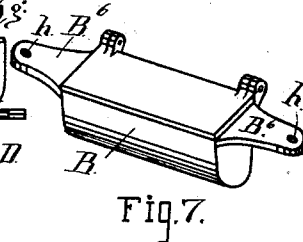
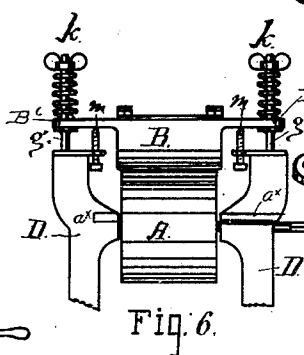
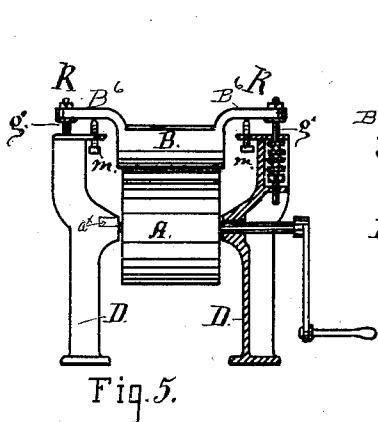
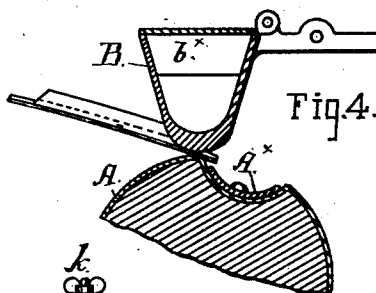
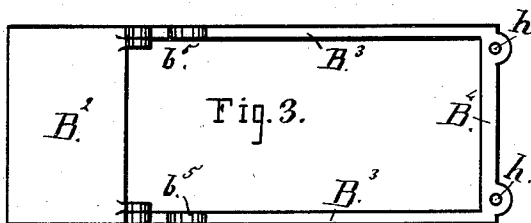
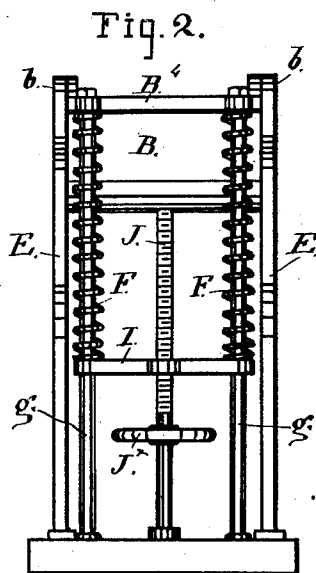
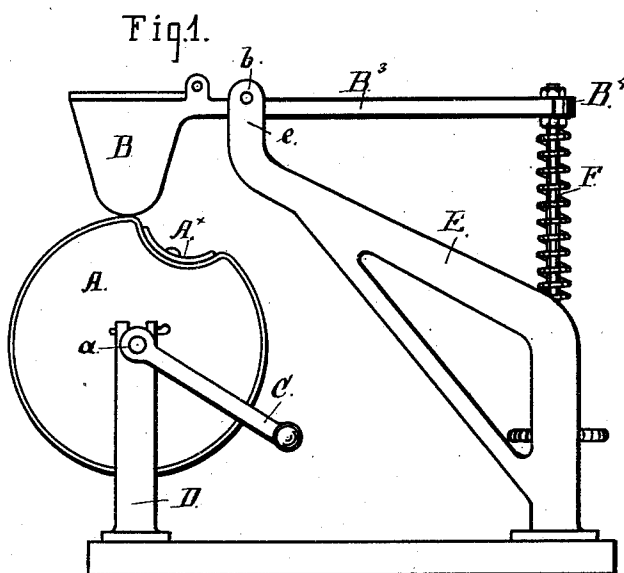


(No Model.)

I. F. JACQUES.
IRONING MACHINE.

No. 341,484.

Patented May 11, 1886.



Witnesses:

Wm. Mayer
John F. Smith

Inventor:

I. F. Jacques
By his Atty., *Edw. C. Gibson*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAIÉ FREDERIQUE JACQUES, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

IRONING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 341,484, dated May 11, 1886.

Application filed September 30, 1885. Serial No. 178,654. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAIÉ FREDERIQUE JACQUES, a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, in the State of California, have made and invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ironing-Machines for Laundry Use; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of my said invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in ironing-machines for laundry use, and to the production of a machine for pressing and polishing collars, cuffs, and other like articles. The improvements embrace certain novel construction and combination of parts, as hereinafter explained and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings referred to, and forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a machine constructed according to my said invention. Fig. 2 is an end view taken from the right-hand side of Fig. 1, which is the rear end of the machine. Fig. 3 is a plan of the iron or presser. Fig. 4 is a view in section of the iron and a portion of the revolving bed or roller upon which the article to be pressed is laid. Figs. 5 and 6 show another form of construction and arrangement, and two modifications of the same, in which the roller and the iron or presser are mounted in the same standards or supports. Fig. 7 represents the form of iron provided for the machine, Fig. 6.

In that form of the machine shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the roller A and the presser B are mounted in separate supports or standards, D E. This is required by the form and the manner of applying the springs employed for the presser; but in the other arrangement, Figs. 5 and 6, the presser is set in guides directly over the bearings of the roller A, and the springs, to give pressure, are applied vertically, either beneath the presser to draw down, or above it to act by pressure upon the outer ends. The journals *a a* of the revolving bed or roller A are set in open bearings in the standards D D, and one of the journals is prolonged a sufficient distance at one side to take a crank, C, for turning the roller by hand. In Figs. 5 and 6 the bearings are slotted from the

side, as shown at *a**, for convenience of taking out the roller. The frame E E has supports at *e e* for the pivots *b* of the presser, on which this part is movable both for regulating the contact or amount of pressure and for raising the presser clear of the roller when required. The bottom of the presser is shaped like a polishing-iron, and in the top is a cavity, *b**, to hold a heating slug or block where such means are employed to heat the presser. From the ends of the iron are carried two parallel arms or extensions, B³ B³, of equal length, joined at the ends by a cross-bar, B⁴, and under this bar are applied coil-springs F F. The ears *b'* receive the pivots *b*, and the cross-bar has holes *h h* for upright guide-rods *g g*, that are fixed at the lower ends in the table or bench upon which the machine is mounted. When springs are employed, they are placed over these rods between the cross-bar and an adjustable follower movable on the rods, so that by setting this part up or down the pressure of the springs can be regulated and the iron made to bear against the roller with a yielding pressure more or less powerful; but the springs may be dispensed with and the iron or presser be set in position at a fixed distance with respect to the roller, to have no yielding pressure except that which may be due to and can be afforded by the elasticity or yielding quality of the blanket or covering of the roller. By having a screw-threaded rod with nuts above and below the cross-bar B⁴, as shown in Fig. 1, the presser can be set and fixed at any required point with relation to the surface upon which the work is laid and presented beneath the acting face of the presser.

To regulate the force of the springs F F, a follower, I, is placed on the rods *g*, and a screw-shaft, J, with a hand-wheel, J^{*}, for turning it has its threaded portion working through the follower and its lower end in a socket in the bench.

In that form of the machine which is represented in Figs. 5 and 6 the ends of the rods *g* have nuts *k*, that serve the same purpose. In this form, also, the long arms B³ are dispensed with, and in their place are employed ears or extensions B⁶ at the ends of the presser to work over the guide-rods. The roller A is formed with a groove or depression, A^{*}, in its

face across the whole length, and somewhat wider or broader than the width of the bearing-surface of the presser, so that when this depressed part is brought under and in line with the presser by turning the roller, the acting-surface of the presser is out of contact with the roller-surface, and is sufficiently clear of it not to affect the covering by its heat. In this position the iron can be left without danger of burning the blanket on the roller, while the adjustment of the iron with respect to the roller can remain unchanged when once made for any character of work. In this position, also, the work can be introduced between the presser and the roller, as illustrated by Fig. 4 of the drawings, without moving these two surfaces apart, so that when once adjusted to the thickness of work, or the degree of pressure required, the presser and roller are not disturbed in their relative positions. This construction of roller enables me to dispense with treadles, levers, and other means for separating the presser and the work-supporting surface to introduce the edge of the piece of work between them.

In the machine, Figs. 5 and 6, the screws *m* are provided for the purpose of regulating the contact of the face of the presser with the work, for diminishing the pressure. The pressure is increased by relieving said screws *m* and screwing up the nuts *k*. The bottom of the iron can be made of any form to give the desired amount and character of acting-sur-

face, according as a simple pressure and smoothing action or a high polish is to be obtained. The groove in the roller is then shaped accordingly, to leave the surface clear of the bottom of the presser when brought under it, while the general surface of the roller has the relation with the presser that is required to properly engage and press the article inserted between them as the roller is rotated. It will be obvious that such a grooved roller may be used with a cylindrical or any other form of iron or presser.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an ironing-machine, the combination of a presser and a revolving bed or roller having a groove or depression in its surface of greater width than the bearing-surface of the presser, substantially as described, for operation therewith, as set forth.

2. The combination of a suitable frame, the presser B, springs F F, guides *g g*, means, substantially as described, for regulating the pressure of the springs, and the roller A, mounted in bearings in relation to the presser, as described, and having a groove or depression, A^x, in its surface, for operation as set forth.

ISAIE FREDERIQUE JACQUES.

Witnesses:

EDWARD E. OSBORN,

WM. F. SMITH.