S. BYER.

GARMENT PRESS.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 15, 1921.

1,402,049. Patented Jan. 3, 1922.

Fig. 1

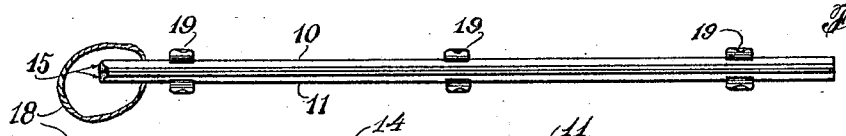


Fig. 2.

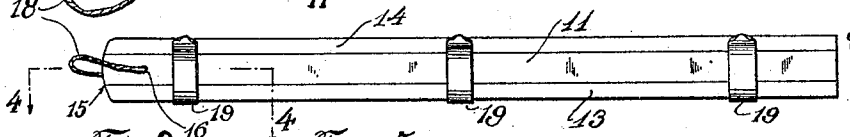


Fig. 3.

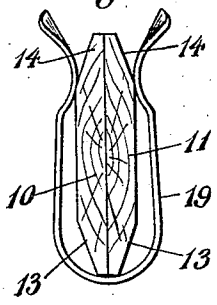


Fig. 5.

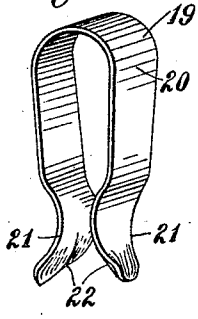


Fig. 4

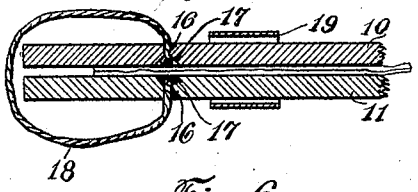


Fig. 6.

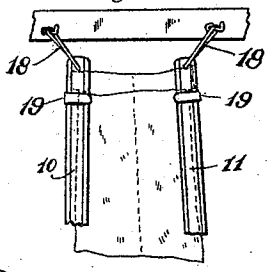


Fig. 8

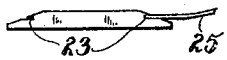
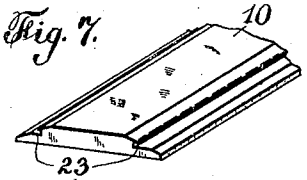


Fig. 7.



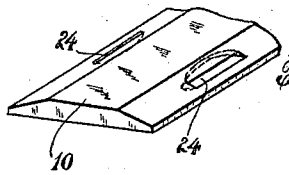


Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

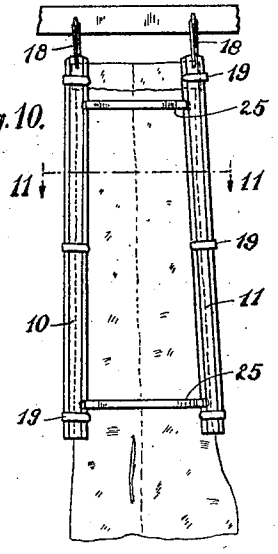


Fig. 11



Fig. 13

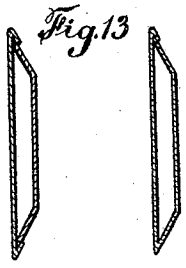
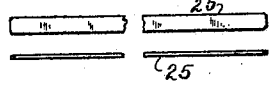


Fig. 12



Inventor

Solomon Byer

By his Attorney

Bulwinkle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SOLOMON BYER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

GARMENT PRESS.

1,402,049. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 3, 1922.

Application filed April 15, 1921. Serial No. 461,591.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SOLOMON BYER, a citizen of England, and resident of New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment Presses, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in garment press and it is particularly adapted for the use of creasing trousers.

Its primary objects are to produce an inexpensive, but very efficient and simple article of this kind which may be put into immediate use without any previous preparations as folding, adjusting, etc., and adapted to be portable and readily placeable into traveling trunks or otherwise carried without any inconvenience to the user.

Heretofore, numerous devices have been invented for which various claims have been made. All of these apparatus are clumsy articles of bulky construction and operated by means of peculiarly designed mechanisms making them prohibitive in price.

The present invention consists in principle of two simple bars or slats, having both side edges beveled which are permanently connected with flexible means at one of their ends, which means may serve also as suspensions when my device is in use.

The double beveled bars or slats are held together by a plurality of simple clips adapted to slide from one side over the beveled portions and anchor at the opposite beveled portions of the slats, whereby they are prevented from voluntarily leaving their slat-engaging position.

Another object of my invention is to provide between two such slat bars, flexible expanding means of the simplest possible construction which may be held in place in suitable recesses provided near the edges of the bars, thereby spreading the material clamped between these bars.

The above and still further objects will be more fully understood from the following description and the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification in which—

Fig. 1 represents a side elevation of my device.

Fig. 2 is a top view thereof.

Fig. 3 is an end view of my device.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a perspective detail view of my clip.

Fig. 6 shows a portion of two bar pairs in operation.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a preferred form of my slat.

Fig. 8 is an end view thereof.

Fig. 9 is a partial perspective view of a modified form of my slats.

Fig. 10 shows two pairs of my modified bars in operation. Fig. 11 is a sectional view taken on line 11—11 of Fig. 10.

Fig. 12 is a detail view showing my resilient spreading means.

Fig. 13 represents cross sectional views of modified forms of my slats.

Referring to the figures, numerals 10 and 11 represent preferred forms of my slats which are provided at both edges with beveled portions 13 and 14.

At one end the slats are rounded as indicated at 15 and at that end the slats are provided with apertures indicated at 16, having a counter-sunk portion indicated at 17, in which are secured the knotted ends of a flexible medium, preferably a cord 18. This cord permanently connects the two bars and serves as suspension when the bars are in operation, as shown in Figs. 6 and 10.

Clips 19 are preferably made of steel and so produced that their rounded, joining portion 20 is hardened to a greater degree than the curved end portions 21, which are provided with lips indicated at 22 for facilitating the slipping of the clips over one side of the beveled slat edges and after having passed the width of the slats to engage the opposite beveled edges. In this manner the clips not only press both slats 10 and 11 together, but are also prevented from backward slipping or disengaging from the slats.

While it is sufficient when for instance trousers are to be creased, to clamp the edges of a pair of trousers between two pairs of such slats and then suspending them by means of cords 18 in the manner shown in Fig. 6, whereby the slats are potentially held apart, and the trousers material stretched, it may occur, however, that the user would wish to more positively stretch a garment by means specially adapted for this purpose, although such stretching is not essential, as has been proven by actual experiments.

For this convenience I have provided my slats with either longitudinal recesses as indicated in Figs. 7 and 8 at 23, or with local recesses as shown in Fig. 9 at 24. Both recesses serve for the purpose of accommodat-

ing a leaf spring 25, which is thrust into the recesses of two oppositely disposed slat bars thereby spreading the slats apart, whereby the material clamped between them is stretched.

The slats may be made of wood or other suitable material, and they can also be made of pressed steel, as shown in Fig. 13, or in any other convenient manner.

The operation of my device is extremely simple, as is the article itself. Having removed clips 19, the two slats connected by cord 18 are freed. One of the slats is first laid down and the garment edge is then carefully placed upon the laid-down slat. Then the other slat is put on top of the garment and clips 19 are passed from one side over the beveled edges to the opposite beveled edges of both slats, whereby the clips are anchored.

When pressing trousers two pairs of slats are required and the thus clamped trousers are then suspended in the manner shown in Fig. 6.

When spreading means 25 are employed, the same are put in place in the manner shown in Figs. 10 and 11.

From the above description it will be evident that my device is far simpler than anyone heretofore patented, and that it can be manufactured very inexpensively and made accessible to users of all classes.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A garment press comprising a pair of doubly beveled slats, flexible means permanently connecting the latter and serving as suspension means, individual clips adapted to pass over one and to engage the opposite beveled side of said slats, thus being prevented from accidentally slipping off.

2. A garment press comprising a pair of slats beveled at both edges, a flexible medium permanently joining said slats and adapted to serve as suspension means, a plurality of individual clips adapted to pass over the beveled edges at one side of the slats, and pressingly engage the latter, and anchor at the opposite beveled portions of the slats.

3. A garment press comprising pairs of slats beveled at both edges, flexible media permanently connecting each pair of slats and serving as suspension means, a plurality of clips adapted to individually engage said slats at desired points in such a manner as to anchor at the beveled edges opposite to those over which they have first passed.

4. A garment press comprising pairs of flexibly connected slats beveled at both edges, their flexible connection adapted to serve as suspension means, a plurality of individual clips for pressing said slats together and adapted to pass from one to the opposite beveled edge of said slats, thus being positively locked in place, and resilient means disposed between the pairs of slats for facilitating stretching of the garment engaged by said slats.

5. A garment press and stretcher comprising a plurality of flexibly connected slat pairs, each slat having both edges beveled, a plurality of spring clips adapted to be lockingly associated with those beveled edges of each closed slat pair which are disposed opposite to those over which said clips have been first passed, a plurality of resilient members arranged between each two slat pairs for facilitating stretching of the garment held by said slats, and means provided in the slats for facilitating said resilient stretching members to be securely held in desired position.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York this 12th day of April, A. D., 1921.

SOLOMON BYER.