April 5, 1932. E. A. WINNEWISSER 1,852,496

REVERSIBLE PRESSING ELEMENT FOR PRESSING MACHINES

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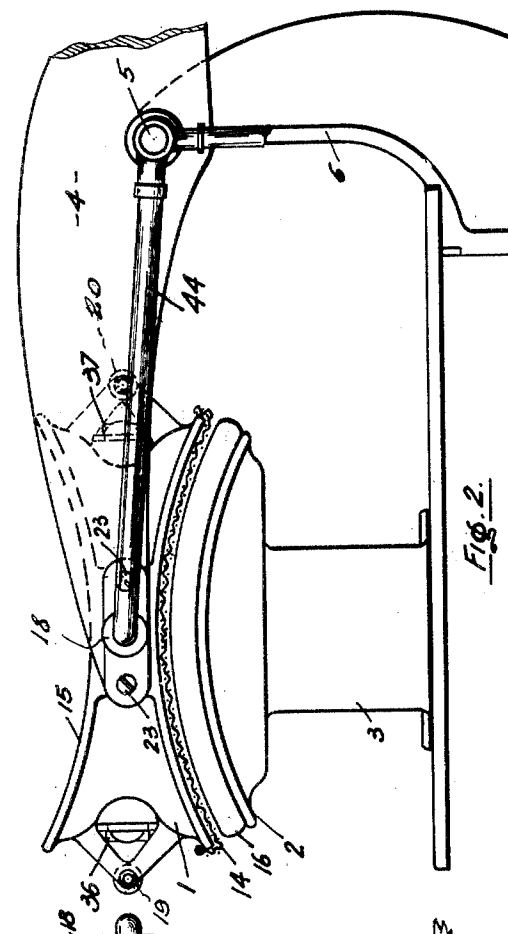

Fig. 2.

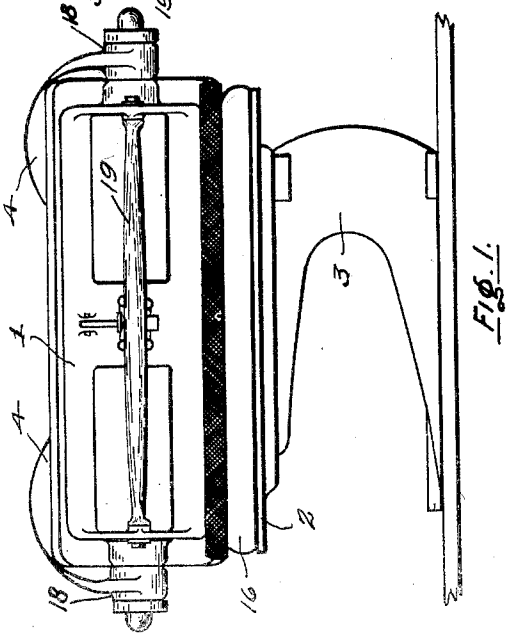

Fig. 1.

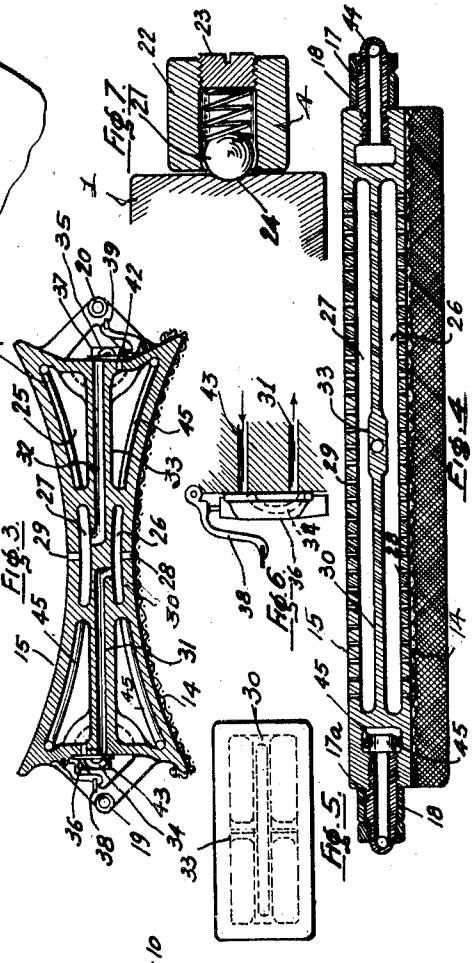

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 7.

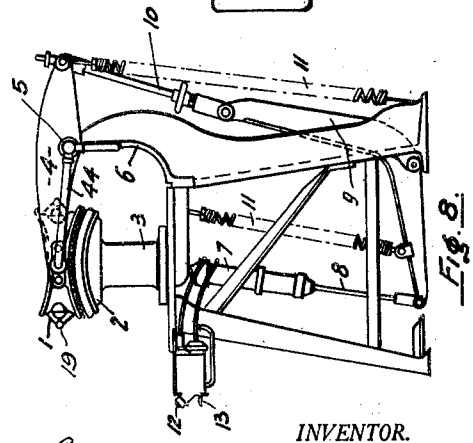

Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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REVERSIBLE PRESSING ELEMENT FOR PRESSING MACHINES

Application filed May 22, 1929. Serial No. 365,182.

This invention relates to pressing machines as garment and laundry presses, and has for its object, a machine having one of its pressing elements provided with pressing faces of different character on opposite sides thereof and reversible to bring either face in cooperative relation with the other pressing element.

It further has for its object, a simple and efficient construction by which a gaseous fluid as steam or air, or both, may be selectively projected through or from either of the pressing faces of the reversible element with the control means therefor so that the fluid can be passed only through the pressing face in operative position when the operator is standing in his usual or proper position in front of the machine.

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 drawings in which like characters designate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figures 1 and 2 are fragmentary front and side elevations of a machine embodying my invention.

Figures 3 and 4 are respectively vertical, cross and longitudinal sectional views through the reversible pressing element.

Figure 5 is a plan view on a reduced scale of the pressing head.

Figure 6 is an enlarged detail view of one of the steam control valves.

Figure 7 is an enlarged fragmentary view of the means for locking the reversible element in either of its operative positions.

Figure 8 is a side elevation on a reduced scale of a complete pressing machine.

The invention comprises in a pressing machine, a reversible pressing element having pressing faces of different character on opposite sides thereof and reversible to bring either face into position opposed to the other element.

In the illustrated embodiment of the invention, the pressing elements are arranged one above the other and the upper pressing element or head 1 is reversible and also movable toward and from the lower element or buck 2.

The buck 2 is supported in the usual manner on the frame 3 and the head 1 is shown as carried by the usual frame or yoke lever 4 pivoted between its ends at 5 in the rear of the buck to an upright 6 rising from the frame.

The head 1 is actuated to and from the buck preferably by power. It is here shown as actuated by a cylinder 7 having a piston therein, the rod 8 of which is connected by motion transmitting parts to the rear arm of the yoke lever. The motion transmitting parts here shown are an angle lever 9 and link 10. The piston is single acting and the press is opened when the pressure in the cylinder is released by countersprings 11. The flow of motive fluid, as air, to and from the cylinder, is controlled by suitable valves operated by a push button 12 to close the press and by a release lever 13 to open the press. The actuating means form no part of this invention.

The head 1 is provided with a rough ironing face 14 on one side thereof to give one character of finish and a smooth face 15 on the other side to give another character of finish. Preferably, the face of the buck 2 is convex and the faces 14, 15 of the head are complementally concave. Also, the buck is provided with the usual pad 16.

The head 1 is pivotally mounted on its support or yoke lever on an axis extending lengthwise thereof between its front and rear edges, that is, transversely of the machine. The head is shown as formed with trunnions 17, 17[a] at its ends journalled in bearings 18 in the arms of the yoke lever 4. Obviously, the head 1 can be reversed or somer-saulted about its axis to bring either face 14, 15 opposed to the buck 2.

The head 1 is provided with handles 19, 20 on opposite edges to facilitate the reversing. The head is held in either of its adjusted positions by impositive locking means as spring pressed balls or poppets 21 located in sockets 22 in the yoke arms and held in the sockets by plugs 23. The balls press or snap into shallow sockets 24 in the head. The poppets are located at the ends of the arms of the yoke lever 4 in front of

and in the rear of the trunnions 17, there being two poppets at each end of the head 1.

The head is formed with an internal chamber 25 for a fluid as steam. It is also formed with conduits or channels 26, 27 extending lengthwise thereof beneath the central portion of the faces 14, 15 and opening through said faces through perforations of jet openings 28, 29. These conduits are formed in a lengthwise strip or bar 30 in the chamber 25, and a gaseous fluid as steam is supplied to the conduits through passages 31, 32 individual thereto and formed in a transverse strip or bar 33 in the chamber 25 and intersecting the bar 30. The steam is supplied to the passages 31, 32 from the chamber 25, and the supply controlled by slide valves 36 and 37, respectively, which are formed with passages 34 or 35 therein and operated by handles 38 and 39 respectively. The passage 34 and 35 communicates with the chamber 25 and with the passages 31 and 32 respectively through passages 42, 43. The valves 36, 37 and the valve handles 38, 39 are located at the opposite front and rear sides or edges of the head 1.

The steam is conducted to the chamber 25 from a supply pipe 44 through the trunnion 17, which is hollow, out through the other trunnion 17ª back to the source of supply or boiler. The outlet trunnion is provided with a coupling having four branch pipes 45 running part way round the top and bottom walls of the chamber 25, it being understood that either of the walls forms the top or bottom of the chamber, depending upon which face 14 or 15 is opposed to the buck. The pipes 45 are open at their ends so that water or condensation is carried out with the steam.

In operation, when the work is to have a rough finish, or the nap of the goods is to be raised, the head is positioned with the rough face 14 downward; this brings to the front of the head the passage 34 in handle 38 controlling the flow of steam through the valve 36, passage 31, conduit 26 and jet openings 28. When the rough face is down and the handle 38 is in front and the other handle 39 is at the rear of the head where it can not be conveniently operated.

The rough face 14 is usually provided with a fine wire mesh screen, not before specifically referred to.

When a shiny or smooth ironing finish is desired, the operator takes hold of the handle 19, now at the front of the machine and starts to reverse or somer-sault the head and completes the reversing action with the handle 20 when it comes within reach. When the smooth face 15 is down or opposed to the buck, the work can be steamed by operating the valve handle 39 which is now at the front of the machine, so that steam passes from the chamber 25, through passage 42, passage 35 in valve 37, passage 32, conduit 27 and jet openings 29.

What I claim is:

1. In a pressing machine, a buck, a head movable toward and from the buck and having a smooth ironing face on one side and a rough pressing face on the other side, means for supporting and actuating the head, the head being reversibly mounted on the supporting means to bring either side thereof into a position opposed to the buck.

2. In a pressing machine, a buck, a head movable toward and from the buck and having pressing faces of different character on opposite sides thereof, separated conduits having perforations opening through the respective pressing faces, valve means for controlling the flow of fluid to the respective conduits, and a support for the head, the head being mounted to reverse about an axis extending lengthwise of the head to bring either face thereof opposed to the buck and said valve means being located on opposite edges of the head.

3. In a pressing machine, a buck, a head movable toward and from the buck and having an internal fluid chamber and pressing faces of different character on opposite sides thereof and also separated conduits having perforations opening through the respective pressing faces, valve means for controlling the flow of fluid from the chamber to said respective conduits, and a support for the head, the head being mounted to reverse about an axis extending lengthwise of the head to bring either face thereof opposed to the buck and said valve means being located on opposite edges of the head.

4. In a pressing machine, cooperating pressing elements, one of which is movable toward and from the other, and one of said elements having pressing faces, with different kinds of surfaces for imparting different finishes to the work, formed on the upper and lower sides thereof; mounting means for the two-faced pressing element reversible to bring either face into position opposed to the other element, and means for actuating the movable element.

5. In a pressing machine, a buck, a head movable toward and from the buck and having a smooth ironing face on one side and a rough pressing face on the other side thereof and being reversible to bring either face into position opposed to the other element, supports for the respective elements, means for actuating the support for the movable element, the reversible element being pivoted to its support and being reversible about said axis, and means for holding the reversible element from pivotal movement when in either of its operative positions.

6. In a pressing machine, cooperating pressing elements, one of which is movable toward and from the other, and one of said

elements having pressing faces on opposite sides thereof and being reversible to bring either face into position opposed to the other element, means for supporting said elements and for actuating the movable element, the reversible element being provided with valve means for selectively projecting a gaseous fluid through the opposite faces thereof including manuals for operating the valve means, said manuals being located at opposite edges of the reversible element.

7. In a pressing machine, a buck, a head movable toward and from the buck and having pressing faces of different character on opposite sides thereof, and being reversible to bring either face into position opposed to the other element, supports for the respective elements, and means for actuating the support for the movable element, the reversible element being pivoted to its support and extending lengthwise of and between the front and rear edges thereof and being reversible about said axis, the reversible element being provided with valve controlled means for selectively projecting a gaseous fluid through the opposite pressing faces thereof including manuals for operating the valve means, said manuals being located at front and rear edges of the reversible element.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, and State of New York, this 6th day of May, 1929.

EMIL A. WINNEWISSER.