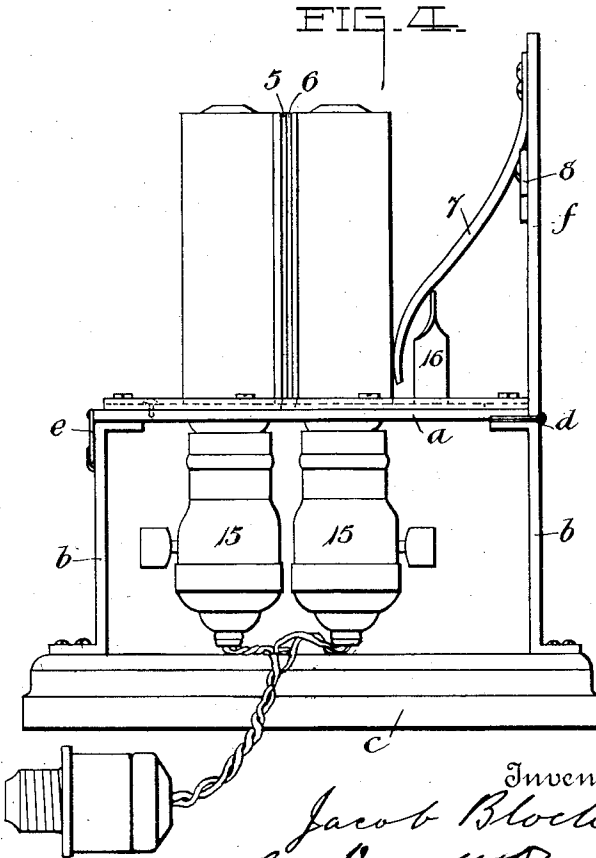
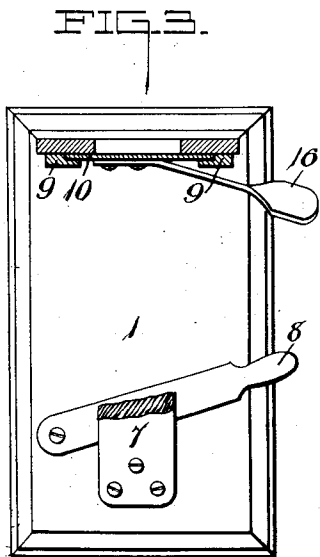
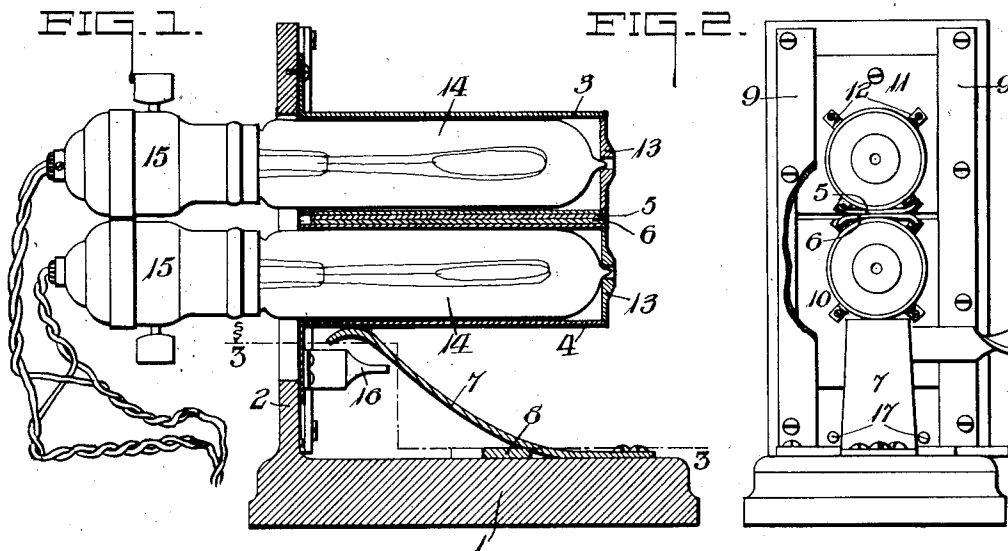


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ELECTRIC GARMENT PRESSE.  
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 17, 1910.

997,953.

Patented July 18, 1911.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB BLOCH, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ELECTRIC GARMENT-PRESSER.

997,953.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 18, 1911.

Application filed October 17, 1910. Serial No. 587,536.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB BLOCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric Garment-Pressers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is a simple and efficient pressing or ironing device adapted to be heated by connection with the socket of an incandescent electric lamp fixture, and is designed more especially for creasing trousers, smoothing out the bottoms of trousers, and for pressing neckties, ribbons, handkerchiefs and other articles.

It has been my object to provide an attractive article of the character mentioned which would be very serviceable in college rooms, and other private apartments, as well as in households, and would afford a ready means for quickly and conveniently creasing trousers or pressing various minor articles of wearing apparel without the need of a sad iron and ironing board.

The invention will be hereinafter described with reference to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In said drawings: Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view of a preferred form of apparatus embodying my invention, parts thereof being shown in elevation; Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the same; Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1, showing the base plate in plan; Fig. 4 is a side elevation of an apparatus embodying my invention in another form.

The device comprises coacting presser surfaces or ironers arranged like vise jaws to grip therebetween the article or material being pressed, which is pulled one or more times through and between the said presser surfaces or ironers, one or both of which is formed on or provided with a heat conducting tubular container for an electric heater, preferably an incandescent electric lamp bulb. The presser surfaces or ironers are forced together by suitable pressure applying means, preferably a stiff spring, and are adapted to yield to admit the material which is to be pressed or to accommodate varying thicknesses of material.

Referring to the device illustrated in

Figs. 1, 2 and 3 of the drawings, 1 indicates a heavy base preferably of cast iron having an upright or standard 2, which constitutes a support or holder for two parallel metal tubes or cylinders 3 and 4, which project laterally from the standard above the base and are respectively provided with coacting presser plates or ironers 5 and 6. Said presser plates or ironers may be flat or slightly curved on their opposite faces, as shown, with their longitudinal edges curled or turned outwardly to widen the space between the presser surfaces at the sides and to present smooth rounded corners to the garment which is passed between the presser surfaces. The tubes or cylinders 3 and 4 may be made integrally with their respective presser plates or ironers, or the latter may be secured on the tubes by rivets or other appropriate means, rivet fasteners being preferred. The upper tube 3 with its presser plate or ironer 5 is fixed or stationary. The lower tube 4 carrying the coacting presser plate or ironer 6 is non-rotative, but movable up and down, and is forcibly pressed upward against the upper member by a stout spring, preferably a heavy leaf or plate spring 7 attached to the base plate and having its free end bearing under the tube or cylinder 4. A lever 8 pivoted on the base plate and operating under the leaf spring is adapted to increase the tension or power of the spring, as desired, by moving the lever toward the attached end of the spring. The standard 2 is in the form of a flat plate having on its inner face vertically arranged guides 9 for a vertically movable plate 10 to which the tube or cylinder 4 is attached. Said guides 9 are or may be in the form of undercut or rabbeted strips overlapping the vertical edges of the plate 10, the guide strips being secured by screws or other suitable fasteners to the standards. Preferably the other tube or cylinder 3 is likewise attached to a similar plate 11 which, however, is fastened to the standards. The described construction gives the requisite rigidity to both members of the presser, while allowing free up and down movement of the spring-impelled lower member. The tubes or cylinders 3 and 4 are open at their attached ends, and they may be integral with the plates 10 and 11 or attached thereto by bracket fasteners 12 as shown, or the ends of the tubes may

be flanged and rigidly affixed on the plates, or secured into openings in the plates. The free ends of the tubes are preferably closed by metal caps 13 affixed therein. The tubes and presser surfaces thereon are heated preferably by incandescent electric lamps inserted in the tubes, for which purpose I provide lamp bulbs 14 of cylindrical form adapted to fit loosely within the tubes, said bulbs being inserted through the open ends of the tubes from behind the plate-like standard 2, the latter being partially cut away or provided with a slot-like opening for this purpose.

The commercial form of the outfit includes two of the cylindrical incandescent electric lamp bulbs, as shown, the wires of which are connected to the same plug (not shown) for connection with the socket of a light fixture. This arrangement is permitted by dividing each of the current wires constituting the usual twisted cord and connecting one branch of each wire with one lamp socket 15, and the other branch of each wire with the other lamp socket, as indicated in Fig. 1. I do not desire to restrict myself, however, to the employment of two incandescent lamps, since, for some purposes, excellent results may be obtained by the use of a single lamp for applying heat to only one of the presser plates or ironers, using the other presser plate as a coacting pressure applying means.

In using the apparatus, the incandescent electric lamps being inserted in the tubes and the current being turned on, the tubes become very quickly heated and transmit the heat to the presser plates, both the presser plates and tubes being preferably made of nickel-plated steel or brass or other good heat conducting material. Usually in less than a minute after the current is turned on, the tubes will become too hot to bear the hand, and thereafter the apparatus will remain continuously heated until the current is turned off. It is desirable that the metal sockets 15 of the incandescent electric lamps should not contact with the tube or standard 2, lest the latter should become so hot as to melt or injure said sockets. This may be regulated by the length of the lamp bulbs, which, by abutting against the caps 13, will hold off the sockets 15 from contact with the standard 2. The caps 13 should be centrally recessed or socketed to receive the pointed extremities of the glass bulbs, to avoid fracture.

For pressing or creasing any article, such, for example, as a trousers leg or sleeve of a coat or jacket, the jaw-like members of the presser are separated by bearing down upon the handle 16 attached to the plate 10 carrying the lower tube and presser plate, the downward movement of said plate 10 being limited by suitable stops 17. The gar-

ment is then inserted between the presser surfaces and the handle 16 is released, whereby the spring causes the bearing surface to grip the article between them. The article is then pulled transversely through or between the presser surfaces which, by the combined agencies of heat, pressure and friction, will iron out and smooth the same very effectually. The space between the presser surfaces being unobstructed at the free ends of the tubes enables the work to be done conveniently by inserting only a portion of the garment, such as the creased portion of a trousers leg, between the presser surfaces, while holding the bulk of the garment outside. Thus, for creasing trousers, the front or back portion of the trouser's leg folded on the crease desired, is inserted between the presser surfaces and pulled through the apparatus more or less slowly and one or more times, as required, depending upon the condition and thickness of the goods; then the other crease of the same trousers leg is inserted and pulled through in the same manner and the bottoms of the trousers are similarly treated and thereby smoothed out. Coat sleeves, the folds of ladies' dresses and other articles, may be creased in the same manner, and the apparatus would be serviceable for pressing many articles, such as neckties, ladies' ribbons, handkerchiefs and the like.

Instead of having one of the members of the presser fixed and the other movable, both may be movable and spring-held forcibly together by a spring connecting the two members. In this connection, it will be noted that the plate 11 to which the upper tube is attached, may be arranged to slide in the guides 9, the same as the plate 11.

The apparatus shown in Fig. 4 is similar to the one already described, except in the following particulars. The tubes and presser plates are arranged vertically, rising from the base plate *a* which is constructed like and has the same accessories as the standard 2 in Fig. 1. Said base plate *a* is supported upon legs *b* rising from the heavy base *c*, giving room for the sockets 15 of the incandescent electric lamps, which are inserted into the open ends of the tubes from the under side of the base plate *a*. To permit inserting the lamp bulbs, the base plate *a* is hinged at *d* and is fastened by a catch at *e*. The base plate *a* is provided with an upstanding arm *f* carrying the spring 7 and tension adjusting lever 8.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A garment presser comprising a tubular pressing member adapted to contain an incandescent electric lamp and having an external presser surface, a coacting pressing member having an opposed presser surface,

said presser surfaces being non-rotative, and means for yieldingly forcing said members together.

2. A garment presser comprising a holder for an incandescent electric lamp, said holder having a presser-surface adapted to be heated by said lamp, a coating member having an opposed presser surface, and pressure-applying means for forcing said presser surfaces together.

3. A garment presser comprising parallel tubular holders for incandescent electric lamps, said tubular holders being provided externally with opposed or coating pressure surfaces adapted to be heated by said lamps, and pressure-applying means for forcing said tubular holders together.

4. A garment presser comprising a fixed tube, a parallel movable tube spring-impelled toward the fixed tube, said tubes provided with coating presser surfaces and incandescent electric lamps in said tubes.

5. A garment presser comprising a frame member having a fixed tube projecting therefrom and having guides, a parallel movable tube having a head plate movably

secured in said guides, a spring forcing said movable tube against the fixed tube, said tubes being provided with coating presser surfaces, and incandescent electric lamps in said tubes.

6. A garment presser comprising parallel tubes provided with coating presser surfaces, means supporting the said tubes at one end, the other ends of the tubes being free, and means yieldingly forcing said tubes together, the attached ends of the tubes being open, and incandescent electric lamps inserted through said open ends of the tubes.

7. A garment presser comprising tubular members adapted to receive electric light bulbs, and presser-plates carried by said members having opposed presser-surfaces with reversely curved margins, and means for yieldingly forcing said members together.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

JACOB BLOCH.

Witnesses:

JOHN R. LEWIS,  
FELIX ELSBACH.