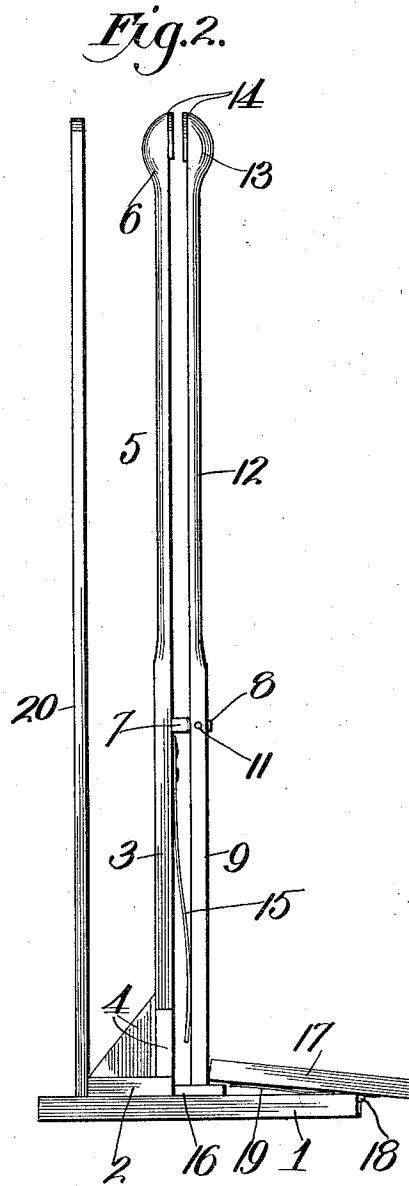
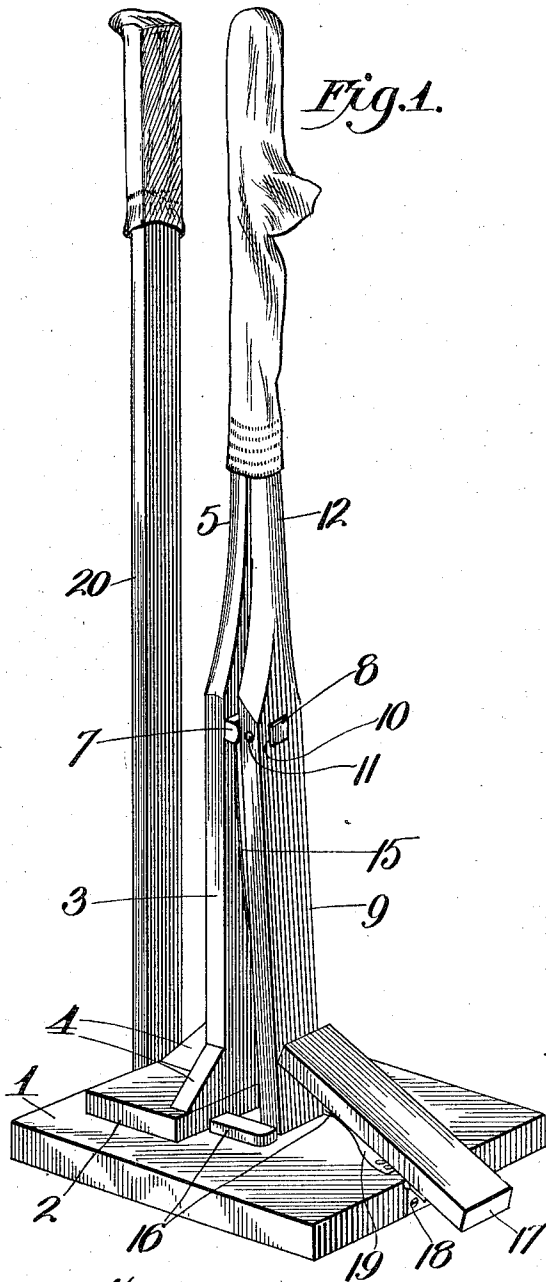


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HOSIERY TURNER.
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1,030,520.

Patented June 25, 1912.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HOSIERY-TURNER.

1,030,520.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. MATTHEWS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Topeka, in the county of Shawnee and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hosiery-Turners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hosiery turners and has for its object to produce a device of this character for use in laundries and upon which a single operator can turn several times as many stockings or half hose as could be turned by hand in the same period of time.

A further object is to produce a device of this character provided with a spreader bar for spreading stockings or half hose preliminary to the pressing or ironing operation.

Another object is to produce a device of this character of simple, strong, durable and cheap construction.

With these objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel and peculiar features of construction and organization as hereinafter described and claimed; and in order that it may be fully understood reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of a hosiery turner embodying my invention. Fig. 2, is a side elevation of the turner.

In the said drawing, 1 indicates a base and secured thereon is a block 2, upon which is secured in any suitable manner a standard 3, the standard being preferably braced against rearward and lateral movement by knee-blocks 4.

The upper half of the standard 3, is of substantially semi-circular form in cross section and constitutes a jaw 5, terminating in an enlargement or segment shaped head 6. At a suitable point the standard is provided at its front side with a cross piece 7, terminating in a narrow tongue 8 fitting loosely in an opening 10 in a standard 9, pivoted at 11, on the tongue 8 of cross piece 7.

The upper part of standard 9 is of semi-circular form in cross section and constitutes a jaw 12 terminating at its upper end in an enlargement or segment-shaped head 13.

The heads 6 and 13 are disposed close together with their flat or inner faces adja-

cent and secured to said faces for the purpose of more effectually gripping a stocking or sock are leather or equivalent strips 14.

15 is a spring interposed between the fixed standard 3 and pivoted standard 9 below the pivotal point of the latter and said spring tends to hold the jaws closed, a pair of guide strips 16, being secured to the base 1 at opposite sides of the jaw 9, to insure the proper movement of the same and thereby prevent the imposition of twisting or lateral strain on the pivot block 7.

17 is a foot lever hinged at 18 to the front end of the base and held elevated normally by a suitable spring 19, interposed between the base and said lever.

20 is a standard secured as shown or in any suitable manner to the block 2 upon base 1 and the function of said standard is to spread the folded sock or stocking before the same is passed between the ironing rolls.

To turn a sock or stocking the same is slipped down over the normally closed jaws, as shown in Fig. 1. The operator then applies foot pressure upon lever 17 to open the jaws and at the same time with the edge of her hand presses the toe portion of the sock or stocking down between the heads of the jaws and while holding it in this position she relaxes the foot pressure on the foot lever to permit the same to be reelevated and spring 15 to reclose the jaws and thereby pinch the stocking or sock between the heads.

If the sock or stocking is to be completely turned, the operator grasps the leg portion and draws it upward and turns it completely inside out or vice versa, accordingly as the stocking was right side out or not when upon the jaws.

If it is desired to half turn the stocking or sock, it is pulled upward off the jaws by grasping the heel which obviously leaves the upper portion of the sock turned in the leg portion.

The operation of placing the stocking or sock upon the device and then turning or half turning the former is performed with great rapidity and does not necessitate the insertion of the operator's hand in the stocking or sock at any step of the operation.

If the stocking or sock is to be ironed or pressed, it is preferable after turning or half turning the same, to slip it down upon the upper end of the spreader of standard 110

20 which spreads it flatly so that in turned or half turned condition it can be fed between the ironing rolls.

It is obvious that other changes may be readily made without departing from the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A hosiery turner, comprising a pair of upright standards pivoted together and constituting semi-cylindrical jaws above the pivotal points, said jaws terminating at their upper ends in enlargements forming segment-shaped heads, a spring for normally holding the heads of the jaws together, and a foot lever for overcoming the resistance of said spring and imparting a relative pivotal operation to the standards for separating the said heads.

2. A hosiery turner, comprising a base, a fixed standard mounted on the base, a sec-

ond standard pivoted to the first and both standards above the pivotal point being of semi-cylindrical form in cross section and terminating at their upper extremities in segment-shaped heads, a spring interposed between said standards below the pivotal point to hold their heads in engagement and a foot lever hinged to the base and adapted when pressed downward to force the lower end of the pivoted standard toward the corresponding end of the fixed standard and thus effect separating movement of the heads of said standards.

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

CHARLES H. MATTHEWS.

Witnesses:

HELEN C. RODGERS,
G. Y. THORPE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."