W. DIXON.

TROUSERS' CREASER AND STRETCHER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 14, 1910.

1,003,039. Patented Sept. 12, 1911.

Fig. 1.

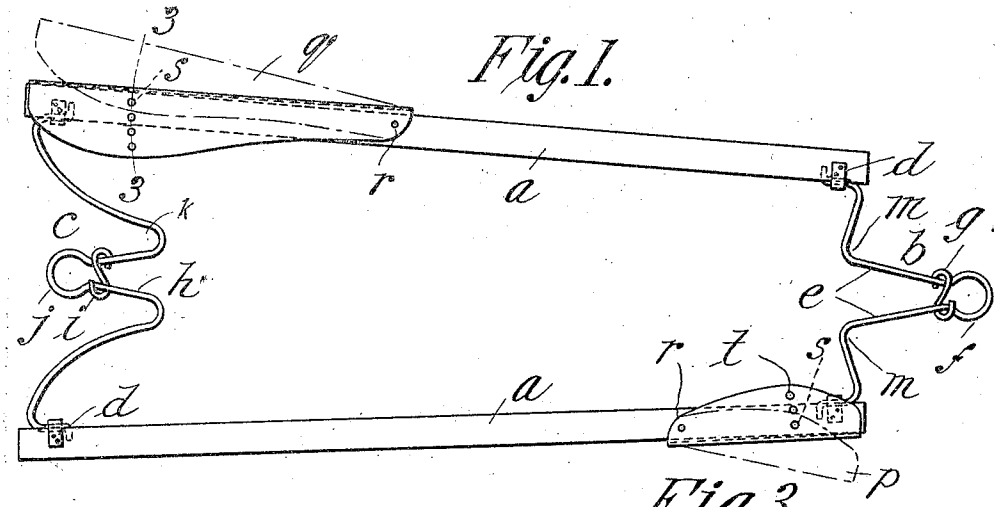


Fig. 2.

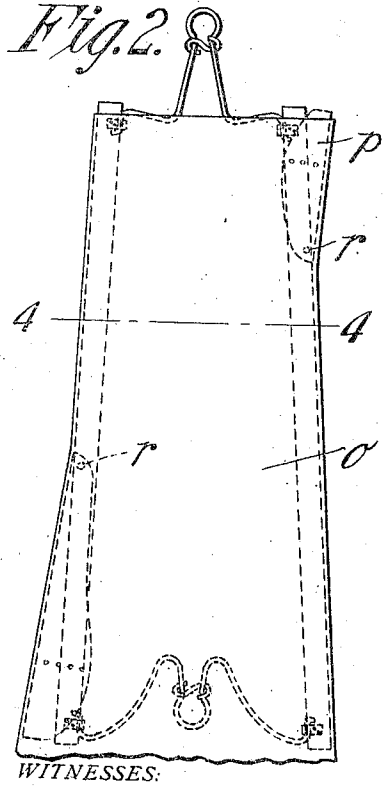


Fig. 3.

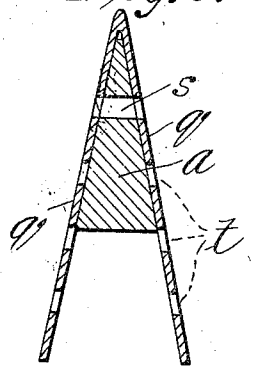
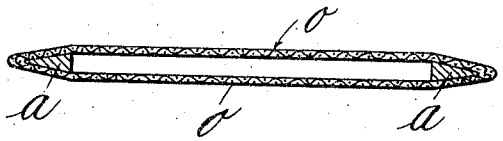


Fig. 4.



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TROUSERS' CREASER AND STRETCHER.

1,003,039 Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 12, 1911.

Application filed September 14, 1910. Serial No. 582,020.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM DIXON, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Newport, in the county of Newport and State of Rhode Island, have invented new and useful Improvements in Trousers' Creasers and Stretchers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in trousers' creasers, the object of the invention being to provide a device that will produce a crease the length of the trousers' legs without the use of a flat-iron or heat, and one that is adapted to be quickly inserted to effect the desired results.

In the drawings forming part of this application,—Figure 1 is a plan view showing the structure as a whole and the clips at the upper ends of their run on the spring elements. Fig. 2 shows the frame inserted in the leg of the garment for effecting the creasing thereof. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view on the line 3—3, of Fig. 1, showing one of the wing elements and a bar in section. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view on the line 4—4, Fig. 2, illustrating the position of the creaser-bars when in use.

Referring to the drawing *a* designates a pair of creaser-bars that are wedge-shaped in cross section, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. These bars are united at their opposite ends by means of the bent spring elements *b* and *c* which are attached to the bars *a* by means of suitable clips *d*. The spring element *b* is provided, intermediate of its ends, with inclined portions *e* which are united by means of a loop *f*. Located on the inclined portions is a clip or bar *g* that can be slid down the inclined portion for drawing the bars *a* together. The spring element *c*, at the opposite end of the bars *a*, is also provided with inclined portions *h*, and a connecting clip *i* that is adapted to slide on the inclined portions.

j designates a loop which connects the inclined portion of the springs together.

It will readily be seen that when the clips *g* and *i* are pushed down to the curved points *k* and *m*, the bars *a* will be drawn toward each other, whereby the frame as a whole may be easily inserted into the leg of the trousers, as shown in Fig. 2, and then by sliding the clips *g* and *i* back to the positions shown in Fig. 1, the spring elements *b* and *c* will expand into the position shown in Figs. 2 and 4, and at the same time force the bars outward into close engagement with the fabric indicated at *o*.

In order that the full length of the leg of the garment may be creased, and to adapt the frame to different sized garments, wedge-shaped wing-members *p* and *q* are pivotally secured to the bars *a*, as indicated at *r*. The bars *a* are provided with an opening *s*, and the wing members *p* and *q* with a plurality of openings *t* so that when the wing members are swung outward into the dotted line positions, and a pin inserted through the registering openings *s* and *t*, these members will be forced against and engage the inner side of the garment, as illustrated in Fig. 2, the wing member *p* at the narrower end of the frame being adapted to crease the bottom of the trouser's leg and the wing member *q*, as shown in Fig. 2 is swung out so as to crease the wide portion of the leg at the upper part of the garment. These wing members are also designed to fit garments of different sizes, as readily understood.

It is of course within the province of my invention to make frames of different lengths and different widths.

In order to remove the frame from the garment, it is only necessary to slide the clips *g* and *i* downward on the inclined portions *e* and *h* to the points *k* and *m*, thus drawing the bars *a* together and relieving the tension of the same on the inside of the garment, whereby the frame is free and may be readily removed.

The employment of trouser-creaser frames is not broadly new, but I am not aware of any frames in which wedge-shaped wing elements have been employed to engage and crease the upper and lower portions of the trouser's leg.

What I claim, is:—

A frame for creasing trousers comprising a pair of bars spaced from each other, the distance of the bars at one of their ends being greater than the distance at their other end, connecting spring elements for causing

the ends to spring outward, and means for drawing the ends together, the diagonally opposite ends of the frame having wing-elements secured to the opposite bars for engaging the upper and lower portions of the garment, each of the bars having a perforation therethrough and each of the wing elements having a plurality of perforations for effecting the lateral adjustment of said wing elements.

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Witnesses:
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