L. H. MARQUARDT.

IRONING BOARD.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 12, 1917.

1,227,640.

Patented May 29, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

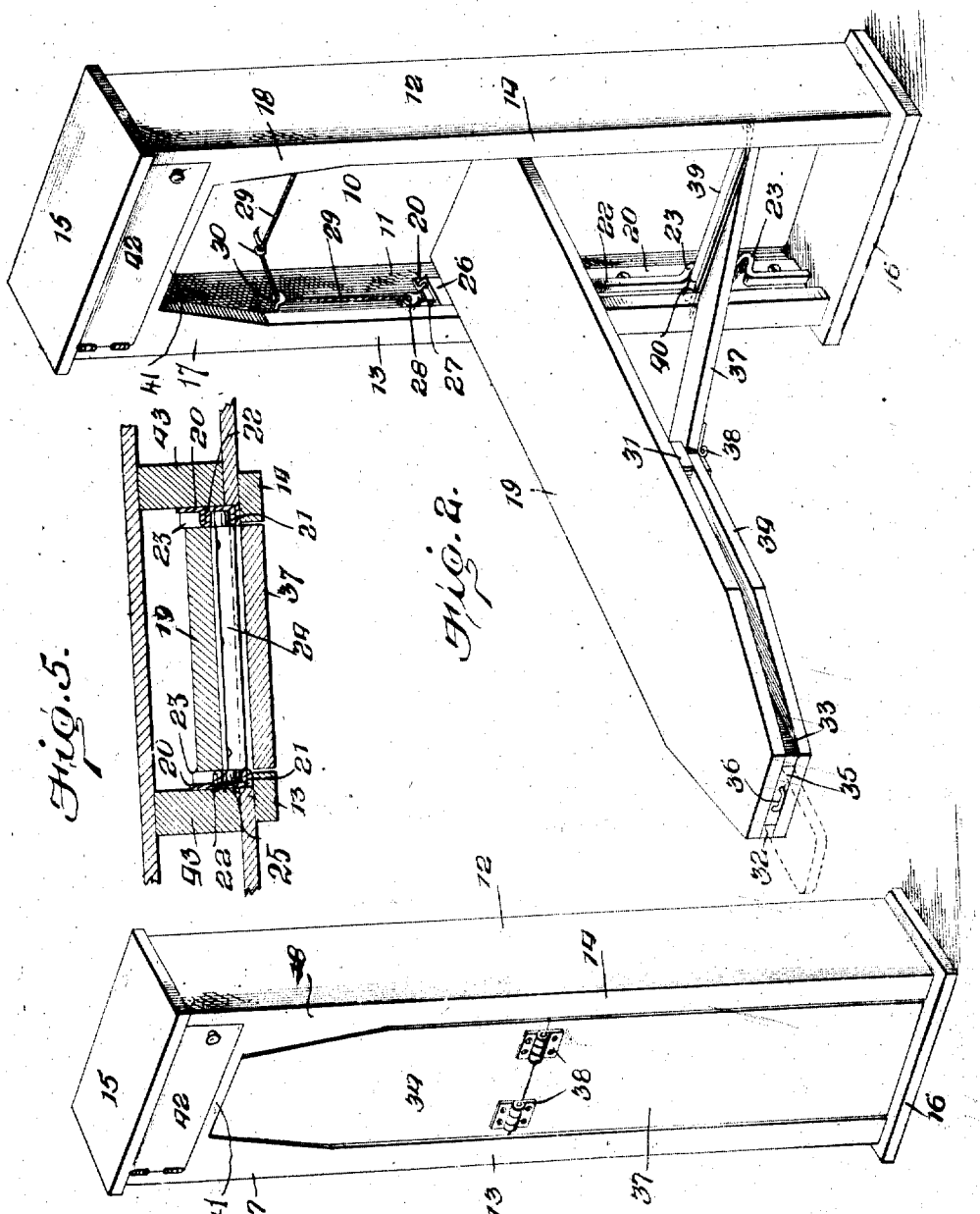


Fig. 2.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 1.

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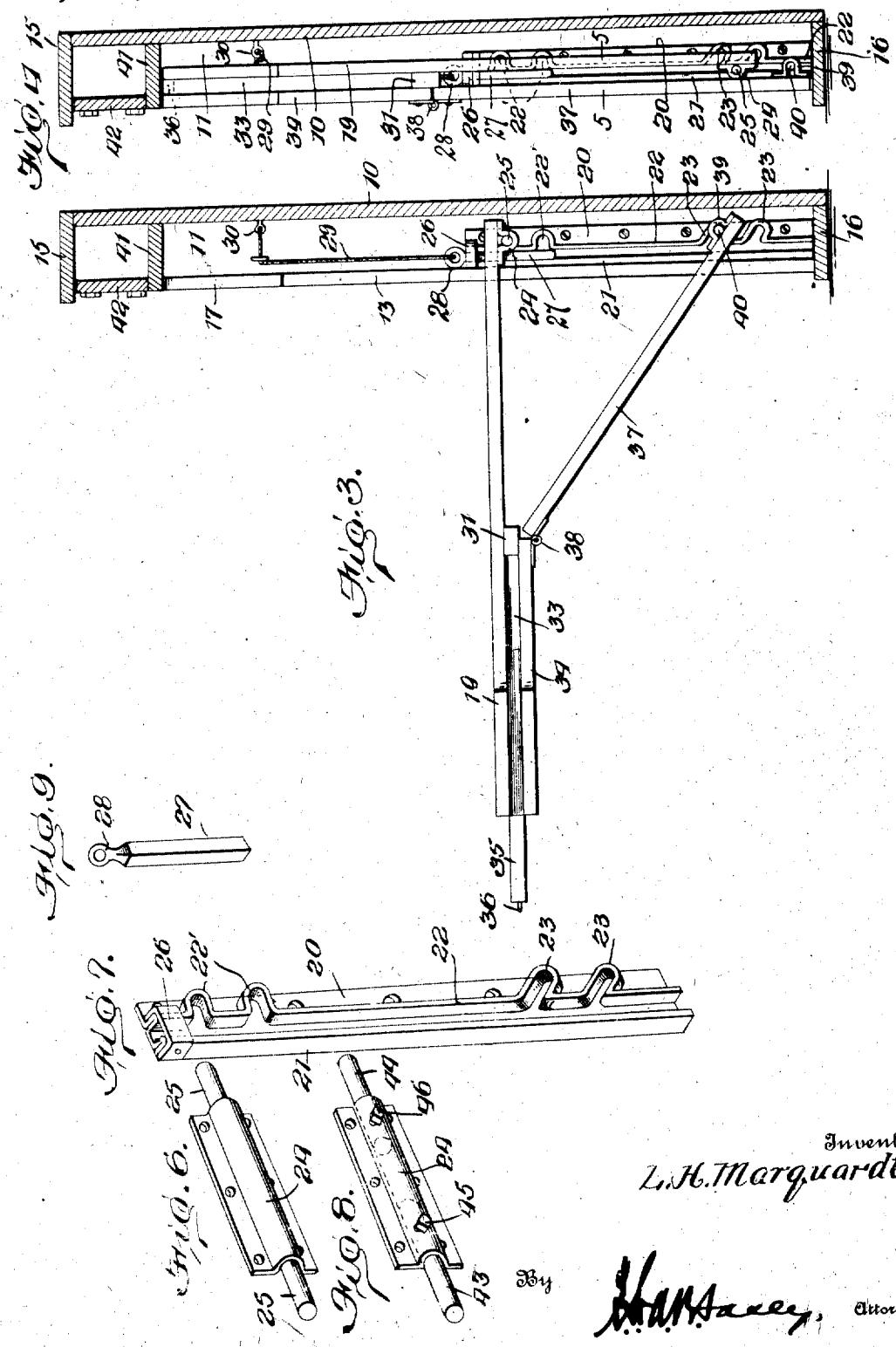


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS H. MARQUARDT, OF GENOA, NEBRASKA.

IRONING-BOARD.

1,227,640. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 29, 1917.

Application filed January 12, 1917. Serial No. 142,063.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS H. MARQUARDT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Genoa, in the county of Nance and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ironing-Boards, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in folding ironing boards, more particularly to the class of cabinet folding ironing boards, or those in which the board is foldable within a cabinet or casing, and has for one of its objects to increase the efficiency and utility of devices of this character.

Another object of the invention is to provide suitable attachments which may be arranged in a cabinet either stationary or movable, or a cabinet or recess built in the wall of a building, and in which the ironing board and its supports are adapted to be foldably arranged.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of this character in which provision is made for adjusting the ironing board or table member vertically.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction, as hereinafter shown and described and then specifically pointed out in the claims; and in the drawings illustrative of the preferred embodiment of the invention—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved device arranged in a movable cabinet with the ironing board and its supports in folded position.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the movable cabinet with the board and its supports and brace in open or operative position.

Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the inclosing cabinet shown in Figs. 1 and 2, with the board and its supports in extended or operative position.

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 with the board and its supports in closed or folded position.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional detail illustrating the manner of arranging the board and its supports in a stationary cabinet built into the wall of a building.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged detached perspective view of one of the pivot casings and the pivot rod.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged detached perspective view of one of the pivot supporting plates.

Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 6 illustrating the form of pivot support and pivots employed when the device is arranged as shown in Fig. 5.

Fig. 9 is a detached perspective view of one of the movable locking pins or bolts.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The improved device may be arranged within a cabinet either movable or stationary, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, or within a stationary cabinet or recess built into the wall of a building, as shown in Fig. 5. The movable cabinet comprises a back 10, ends 11—12, a top 15, a bottom 16, and front members 13—14, the latter disposed in spaced relation.

The central portion of the cabinet is thus left open, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, with the upper portions of the front members 13—14 converging inwardly, as shown at 17—18 to conform to the shape of the ironing board, these devices being usually converged toward one end.

A transverse shelf 41 is arranged in the upper portion of the cabinet to support flat irons and the like, the space above the shelf being closed by a door member 42.

The ironing board is represented as a whole at 19, and is pivoted at one end in suitable supporting devices located within the cabinet, and adapted to swing outwardly into the position shown in Figs. 2 and 3 and suitably supported by a movable brace device. The supports for the inner end of the board 19 and its brace are adjustable vertically, so that the ironing face of the board may be raised and lowered to accommodate the height of the person using it. The supporting devices for the pivots of the board and the brace are fastened against the inner faces of the ends 11—12 and are formed as shown in Fig. 7, which illustrates the left hand supporting member. The opposite member is precisely the same except that it is constructed right handed. The supporting members for the board and its brace device are preferably pressed from plate metal into the form shown in Fig. 7, and comprises a base or body portion 20 provided with screw receiving apertures by which the members may be connected to the ends of the cabinet. At one edge the plate 20 is bent

into a guide rib 21 and with another guide rib 22 pressed from the body of the member 20 and extending in parallel relation to the rib 21. Near the upper ends of the rib 20 a plurality of sockets 22′ are pressed from the material and communicate with the guideway between the ribs 21—22. Any required number of the sockets may be employed, but generally two will be sufficient as shown. Near their lower ends the plates 20 are each provided with laterally directed sockets 23, similar to the sockets 22′ except that they are inclined downwardly away from the guideway formed by the ribs, and communicate with the space between the ribs. Attached to the under-face of the board 19 is a casing 24, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and supported within the casing is a rod 25, the rod being longer than the casing 24 and projecting at its ends constantly within the guideway formed by the space between the ribs 21—22 and movable vertically therein as the board is raised and lowered. By this means the board may be moved vertically to locate the terminals of the rod 25 within either of the sockets 22′ as may be preferred, and thus swingingly support the board relative to the cabinet. A guard device 26 is connected to each pair of the ribs 21—22 at their upper ends, and slidable within the space between the ribs is a locking member 27, which extends over the inner ends of the sockets 22′ when in its lower position and thus locks the rod 25 within the socket in which it may be located.

At their upper ends each of the members 27 is provided with an eye 28 to receive a pull cord 29, the latter leading through suitable guide eyes 30 within the casing. The cord 29 is connected at each end to the eyes 28 at the opposite sides of the cabinet, the arrangement of the cord being illustrated in Fig. 2. By this arrangement it will be obvious that a downward pull upon the central portion of the cord will elevate the members 27 and release the rod 25 so that the board may be adjusted to engage its pivot rod 25 in either one of the sockets 22′, or be moved downwardly within the guide-way between the ribs 21—22, as hereafter explained.

Attached transversely to the lower face of the board 19 intermediate the ends is a cleat 31, and attached to the lower face of the board are longitudinally directed supporting members 32—33, the latter disposed in spaced relation.

Attached to the several cleats is a combined filling and supporting member 34 conforming in outline to the portion of the board 19 in advance of the cleat 31.

The space between the members 19 and 34 and between the members 33 forms a pocket to receive a sleeve board 35, which may be projected when required for use and withdrawn into the pocket when not in use. The sleeve board has a pull device 36 at its outer end.

A brace member 37 is hinged at 38 at one end to the member 34, and is provided near the other end with a casing 39 like the casing 24, and supporting a pivot rod 40, like the rod 25, and extending at its ends into the runway between the ribs 21—22. The terminals of the rod 40 engage in the sockets 23 when the brace member is disposed in operative position, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and thus supports the table 19 in horizontal position. When the pivot rod 25 is seated in the upper set of the sockets 22′, the pivot rod 40 will be seated in the upper set of the sockets 23, and when the pivot rod 25 is seated in the lower set of the sockets 22′, the pivot rod 40 will be seated in the lower set of the sockets 23.

Thus the table 19 may be adjusted vertically within the range of the two sets of sockets.

When the table and its supporting brace are to be "housed" within the cabinet, the horizontal portion of the cord 29 is drawn downwardly, which movement will draw the locking members 27 upwardly and release the pivot rod 25. The table 19 and its attachments is moved bodily outwardly until the rod is within the runway between the ribs 21—22, and when the table is moved upwardly at the outer end the rod 40 of the brace 37 will be withdrawn from the pair of sockets 23 with which it is engaged until the rod 40 is likewise within the runway, so that the brace drops by gravity until its lower end is in engagement with the upper face of the bottom 16 of the cabinet. The board 19 can then be swung into vertical position and within the cabinet, as shown in Fig. 4, with the members 34—37 in longitudinal alinement, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, the sleeve board 35 and its pull member 36 being wholly withdrawn into the receiving pocket between the members 19 and 34.

If a greater range of adjustments is required additional sockets 22′ and 23 may be employed.

In Fig. 5 a sectional detail is shown illustrating the manner of arranging the board and its supports and attachments within a pocket or recess in the wall of a building. For the purpose of illustration the device is shown arranged between a pair of the studdings forming the wall foundation and represented conventionally at 43. The members 13—14 are arranged as a casing to the space between the studdings, and the members 20 are attached to the confronting faces of the studdings. When thus employed it may be necessary to substitute for the single rod 25 coacting rods 43—44, as shown in Fig. 8, and dispose them adjustably within the casings 24 and 39 so that the rods may

be withdrawn within the casing to enabl the latter to be conveniently disposed in position. Set screws 45—46 are employed to hold the divided rod in its adjusted position. By the arrangement shown in Fig. 5 the board and its attachments are entirely concealed and the exposed portion of the cabinet resembles simply a closet within the wall of a room.

The improved device is simple in construction, can be constructed of any suitable size of any suitable material.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In an apparatus of the class described, supporting devices each including a vertical guideway and upper and lower sockets communicating with the guideway, an ironing board having pivot members adapted to engage the upper sockets and movable in the guideways, and a brace device movably connected relative to the ironing board and having pivot devices adapted to engage the lower sockets and movable in the guideways.

2. In an apparatus of the class described, an inclosure having an opening in the front, an ironing board, a member attached to one portion of the ironing board and conforming in outline to one portion of the inclosure opening, a brace member swingingly united to said attached member and conforming in outline to the remainder of the inclosure opening, means for swingingly connecting the ironing board at one end within the inclosure, and means for swingingly connecting the brace device at one end within the inclosure, said attached member and said brace device closing the opening in the inclosure when disposed in alined relation.

3. In an apparatus of the class described, supporting devices each comprising a base member adapted to be attached to a support, each of said base members having a vertical guideway and sockets communicating with the guideway, an ironing board, a pivot device carried by the ironing board and operating in said guideways and in one set of said sockets, a brace device hingedly united at one end relative to said ironing board, and a pivot device carried by said brace device and operating in said guideways and in another set of said sockets and supporting the ironing board when the same is disposed in horizontal position.

4. In an apparatus of the class described, supporting devices each comprising a base member adapted to be attached to a support and each having a vertical guideway and sockets communicating with the guideway, an ironing board, a pivot casing carried by said ironing board, a pivot device in coacting sections movable in said pivot casing and operating in said guideways and one set of said sockets, a brace device hingedly united at one end relative to said ironing board, a pivot casing carried by said brace device, a pivot device in coacting sections movable in the pivot casing of said brace device and operating in said guideways and in another set of said sockets, said brace device operating to support the ironing board when the same is disposed in horizontal position.

5. In an apparatus of the class described, base members adapted to be attached to supports and each having a vertical guideway and sockets communicating with the guideway, a pivot casing adapted to be attached to an ironing board, a pivot device in said casing and engaging in said guideways and one set of said sockets, a pivot casing adapted to be attached to a brace member, and a pivot device in said last mentioned pivot casing and engaging in said guideways and another set of said sockets.

6. In an apparatus of the class described, base members adapted to be attached to supports and each having a vertical guideway and sockets communicating with the guideway, a pivot casing adapted to be attached to an ironing board, a pivot device in said casing and engaging in said guideways and one set of said sockets, a pivot casing adapted to be attached to a brace member, a pivot device in said last mentioned pivot casing and engaging in said guideways and another set of said sockets, locking members slidable in said guideways and operating to close said sockets, and means for simultaneously actuating said locking members.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

LOUIS H. MARQUARDT. [L. S.]