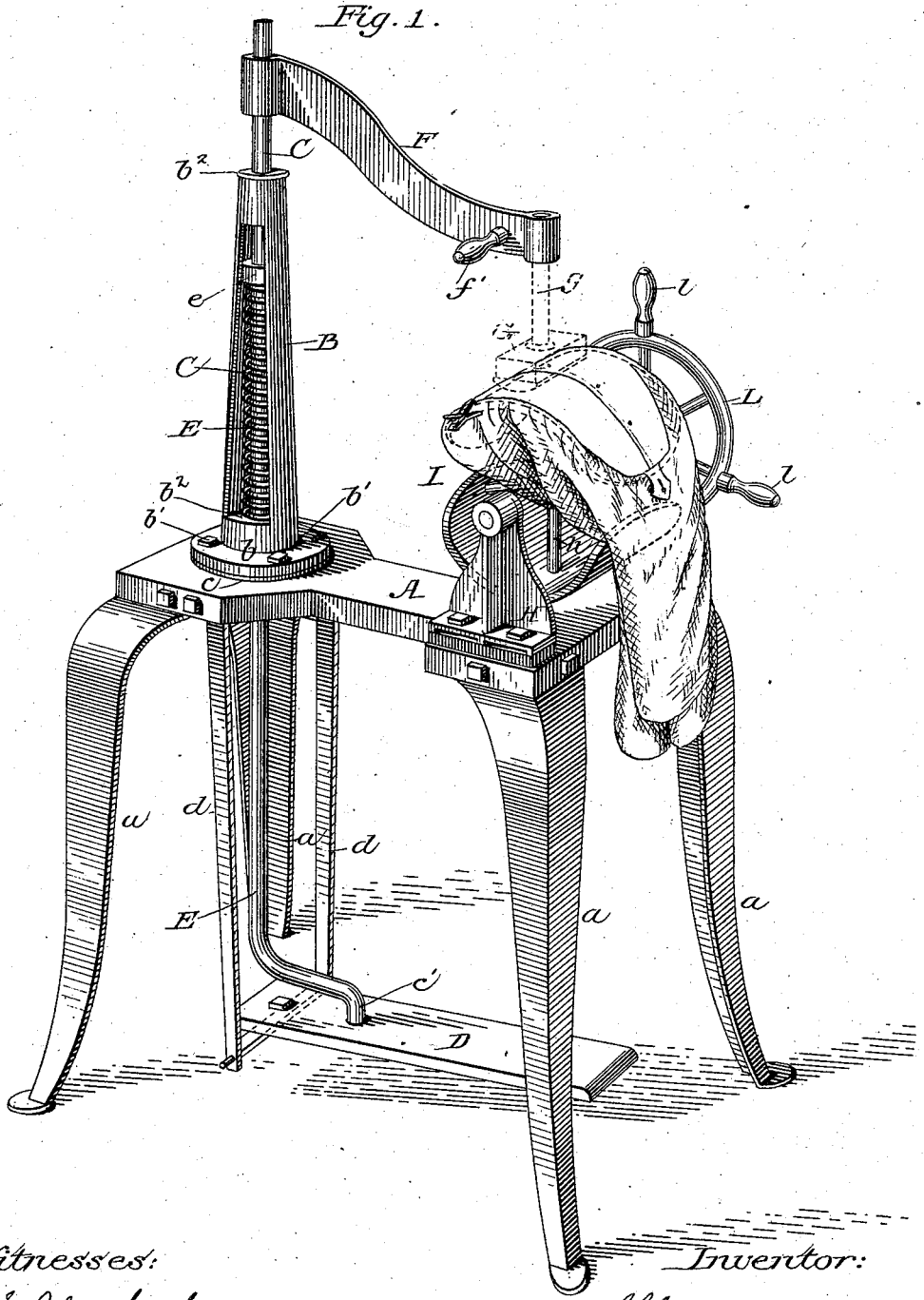
(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. G. YERBURY.

IRONING MACHINE.

No. 260,727. Patented July 4, 1882.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
F. S. Blanchard
William C. Whiting

Inventor:
Alfred G. Yerbury
By Jno. G. Elliott
Attorney.

(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2.

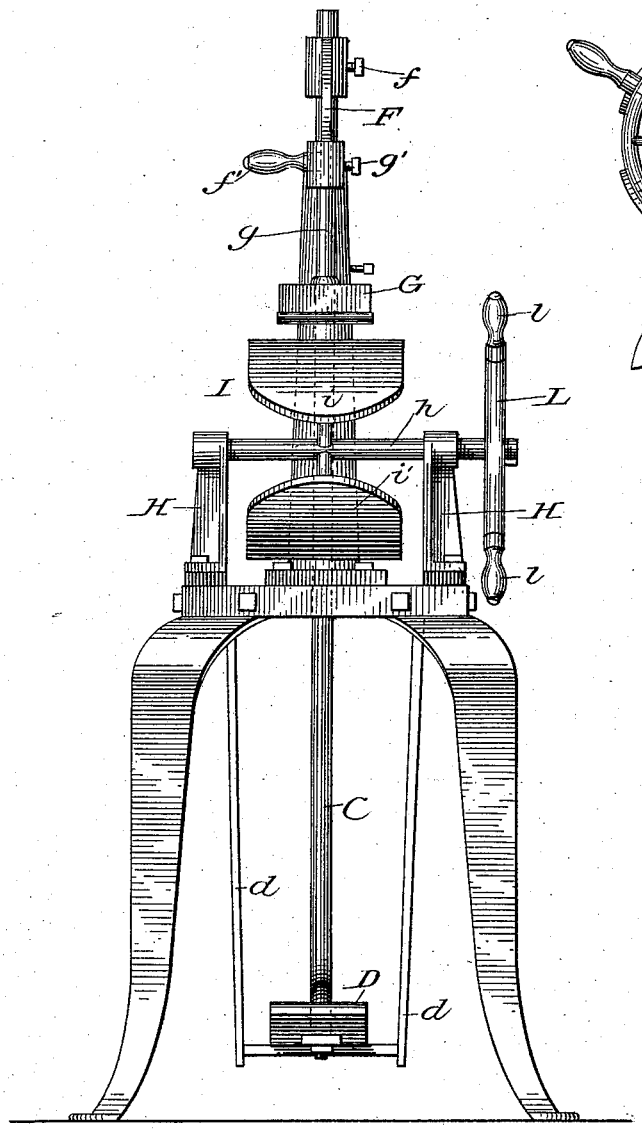


Fig. 3.

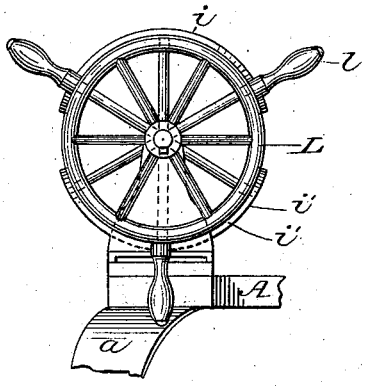
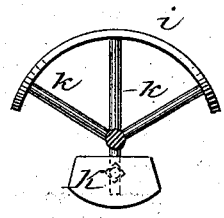


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

Frank S. Blanchard

William A. Whiting

By

Inventor:

Alfred G. Yerbury

Jno. G. Elliott

Attorney.

(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

A. G. YERBURY.

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Fig. 6.

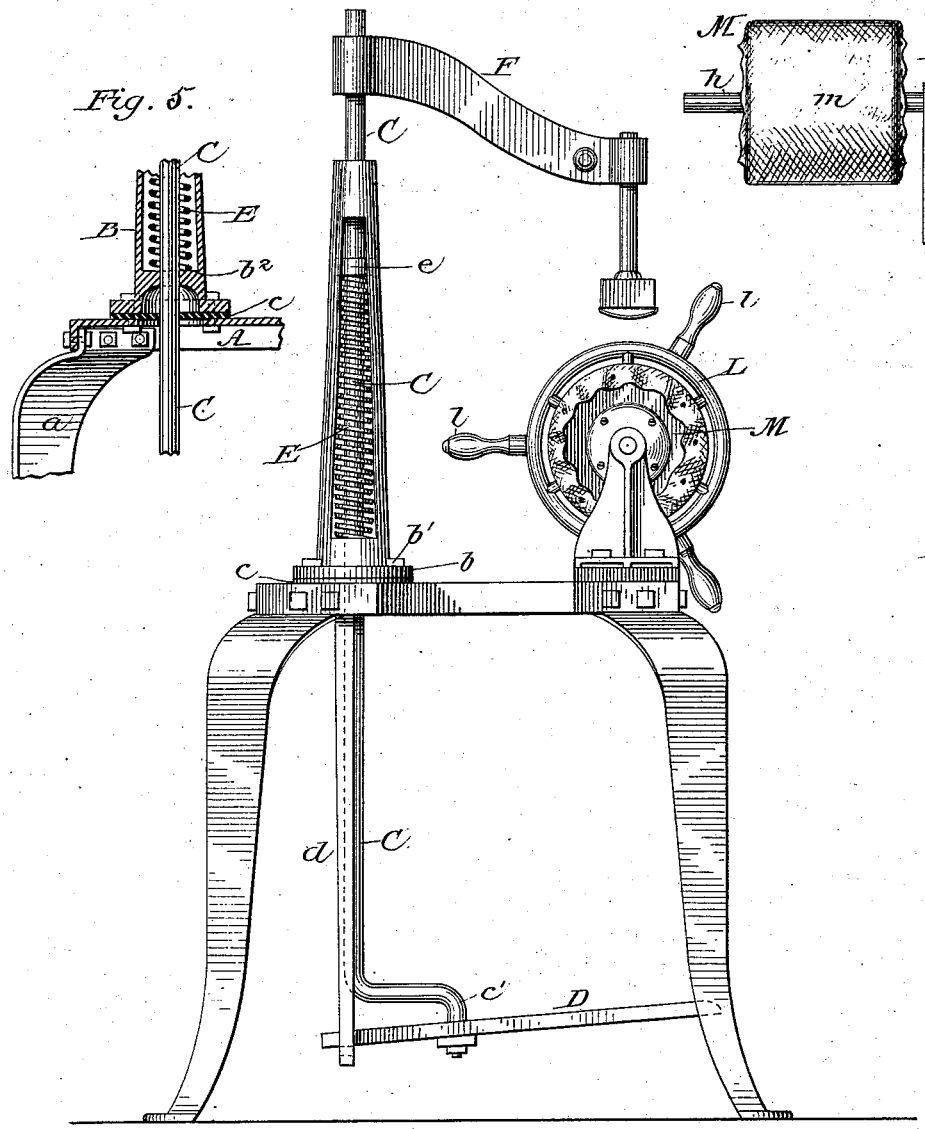

Fig. 5.

Fig. 7.

Witnesses:

Frank S. Blanchard

William C. Whiting

Inventor:

Alfred G. Yerbury

By Jno. G. Elliott

Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED G. YERBURY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IRONING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 260,727, dated July 4, 1882.

Application filed September 14, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED G. YERBURY, a citizen of the United States, residing in Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Ironing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to ironing-machines for ironing shirts, collars, and other similar articles of wearing-apparel, in which cylinder or drum is employed to support the fabrics, and the iron is suspended over and in contact with the same; and the objects of my invention are to provide a simple and effective means for causing the iron to reciprocate, and thereby exert the desired pressure, and at the same time have a lateral movement, at the will of the operator, upon an oscillating cylinder, and to provide a cylinder adapted to hold shirts and other similar articles of wearing-apparel to be ironed. I attain these objects by devices illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of a machine embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a front end elevation of the same; Fig. 3, a detail end elevation of the cylinder; Fig. 4, an end view of a modification of the same; Fig 5, a detail section of the standard inclosing the spring and vertical rod; Fig. 6, a side elevation of my machine, in which a continuous cylinder is substituted for a sectional cylinder; and Fig. 7 a front elevation of the cylinder detached.

Similar letters of reference indicate the same parts in the several figures of the drawings.

A represents a base provided with legs *a a*, forming a table, supporting the several parts of my machine at a convenient height for the operator. Mounted upon the rear end of this is a tubular standard, B, cast in one piece with a flange, *b*, by means of which and bolts *b' b'*, passing through the flange and table, the standard is rigidly held in its upright position upon the table. Also cast with and adapted to the end of the standard are perforated diaphragms b^2 b^2, which, with a perforated metal plate or washer, *c*, intermediate the standard and table, form a bearing at the different points upon a reciprocating rod, C, guided in them and effectually preventing any lateral movement of the rod.

To the under side of the table are secured two hangers, *d d*, connected at their lower end by a pivoted bar, *d'*, forming a fulcrum for a treadle, D, the free end of which treadle extends toward the forward end of the machine and in easy reach of the operator's foot.

Rod C is bent at its lower end to the form of a crank, and the vertical end *c'* of this crank is loosely pivoted in the treadle forward of its fulcrum, so that the rod is not only depressed by actuating the treadle, but free to be oscillated on its own axis, for the purpose hereinafter described.

Encircling the rod C, and confined within the tubular standard, is a coiled expansion-spring, E, held between the lower diaphragm of the standard and a collar, *e*, upon the rod, said spring serving to lift the rod and free end of the treadle when released from the foot of the operator.

Sleeved and held upon the rod C by a set-screw, *f*, is an arm, F, in the forward end of which is socketed a vertical rod, *g*, held by a set-screw, *g'*, and carrying the iron G, which is of the ordinary construction used upon ironing-machines.

Secured to and at a right angle with the arm is a handle or grasp, *f'*, by means of which the iron is guided and swung laterally upon the table when the iron is depressed by the treadle and rod. This lateral movement is permitted by reason of the rod having its lower end pivoted to the treadle, and therefore free to oscillate on its own axis.

Rising above at the front end of the table are two parallel brackets, H H, forming bearings for a shaft, *h*, of the ironing cylinder or drum I, upon which the fabrics are held and operated upon by the iron.

Cylinder I consists of the two parts or segment, *i i'*, supported upon the shaft *h* by spokes *k k*, and sufficiently separated to admit of the sleeving of a shirt or other similar article over one of them, so that the starched bosom or that portion to be polished may lie flat upon the cylinder. As shown in Fig. 4, the segment *i'* may be dispensed with and a weight, K, be substituted to counterbalance the segment; but the former construction is preferable, for the reason that one or the other of the segments is always at hand, whichever way the shaft may be turned, and the segment in use is more effectually counterbalanced.

Upon the projecting end of the shaft is a wheel, L, having hand-grasps *l l* for turning the same to oscillate the cylinder and give the article held by it a reciprocating motion relative to the iron.

In Figs. 6 and 7 is shown a continuous or solid, but smaller, cylinder, M, with a blanket covering, *m*, which may be substituted for the sectional cylinder when ironing cuffs, collars, laces, and other articles which are either small or frail or desirable to be more or less curved when finished; but practice demonstrates that my sectional cylinder may be used successfully and for the same purposes.

In a size of cylinder best adapted for shirts, white vests, &c., the cuffs, &c., will not be curved by such sectional cylinder alone quite so much as by the smaller cylinder, M; but by taking hold of one end of the cuff or collar and raising it against the iron any desired curvature may be given them.

By simultaneously oscillating the cylinder and laterally moving the iron the bosom may be operated upon at an oblique angle to its length, which is sometimes so desirable to take out wrinkles and draw the starched pieces so that when finished its threads will lie at a right angle to each other and the starched pieces not be twisted and out of shape relative to its lining or the body of the article of which it forms a part. In fact, it requires little or no skill on the part of the operator of my machine to cause the fabric to be operated upon by the iron in any desired direction, both in curved and straight lines.

The construction of the several parts of my machine, as compared with others now in use, is very inexpensive and simple, and the effectiveness of its operation has been fully demonstrated by practical use.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an ironing-machine, the combination, with the oscillating ironing-table supporting the fabric, of a vertically-reciprocating and laterally-moving iron, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the oscillating ironing-table, of a vertically-reciprocating and laterally-moving iron and a standard supporting the same above the table, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a segmental ironing-table, of a counterbalancing-weight for the same, substantially as described.

4. In an ironing-machine, the combination, with the treadle, of the arm and reciprocating rod which sustain the iron, said rod being provided with a suitable crank-arm pivoted to the treadle, substantially as described.

5. The combination, with the iron and with the rod sustaining the same, both being capable of a reciprocating and lateral movement, of an oscillating-segment ironing-table, substantially as described.

ALFRED GEORGE YERBURY.

Witnesses:
JNO. G. ELLIOTT,
WILLIAM C. WHITING.