

(No Model.)

H. E. SMITH.
IRONING MACHINE.

No. 262,491.

Patented Aug. 8, 1882.

Fig. 1.

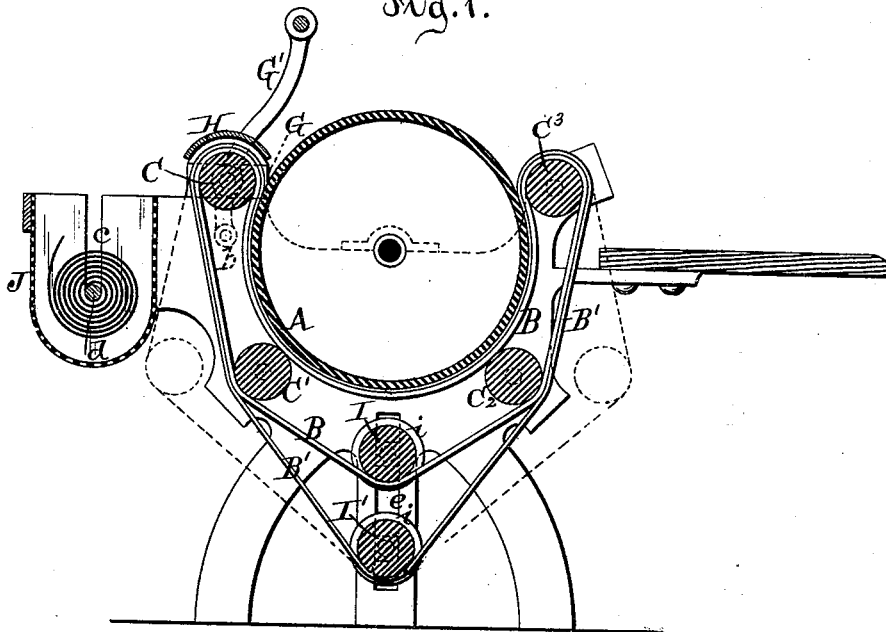
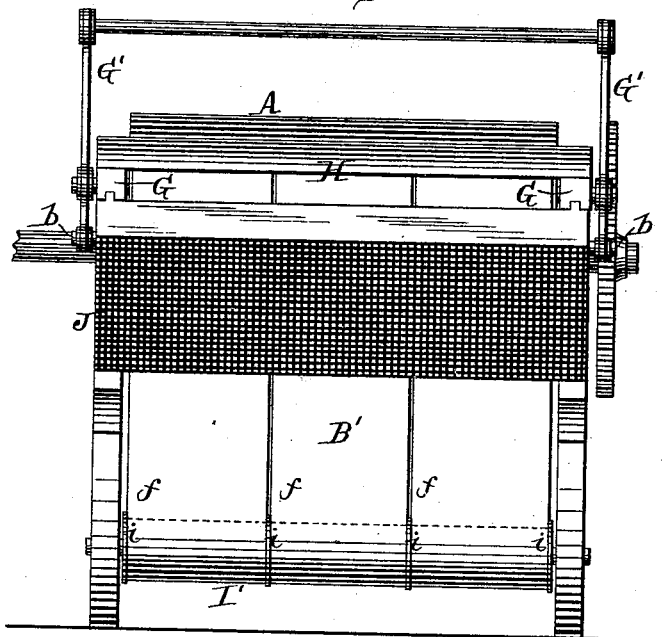


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HAMILTON E. SMITH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IRONING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 262,491, dated August 8, 1882.

Application filed October 11, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HAMILTON E. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Ironing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of machines for which Letters Patent of the United States were granted to me October 1, 1878, No. 208,643; and it consists in certain novel combinations of parts, hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 represents a vertical cross-section. Fig. 2 is a front elevation.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

The polishing-roller A, the apron B, and the apron-supporting rollers C C' C² C³ are arranged substantially in the manner shown and described in my before-mentioned Letters Patent. The journal-boxes G, carrying the apron-supporting roller C at the receiving end of the machine, are set or manipulated by means of a lever-frame, G', which has its fulcrum on pivots b, secured to the machine-frame on its opposite sides, and which is connected to the journal-boxes. In this example the connection of the lever-frame G' with the journal-boxes G is effected through the journals of the roller C; but, if desired, independent pivots may be employed for this purpose. The lever-frame G' is swung in one or the other direction for the purpose of setting the journal-boxes G to the desired position, and it is so shaped that when, as in Fig. 1, the roller C is thereby brought to bear against the polishing-roller A, the lever-frame retains its position, and, acting on the journal-boxes, retains the latter in their positions by its inherent gravity. In this manner the lever-frame G' is made a medium not only for adjusting the journal-boxes G, but also for keeping the roller C in its working position.

Above the roller C is situated a guard, H, which is attached to the journal-boxes G, so as to move therewith, and which is a segment of a circle having a common axis with the roller. This guard H affords a protection to the hands of the operator in introducing to the machine the clothes to be ironed, thus mate-

rially facilitating that operation, while it does not interfere with the progress of a large piece of clothes through the machine. For this purpose the guard-plate H and the roller C are moved back away from the polishing-roller, the cloth is drawn out of the basket and spread over the guard-plate, so that its edge hangs down over the inner edge of the guard-plate, and if the roller C and the guard-plate are then moved toward the polishing-roller the depending edge of the cloth is caught between the apron and the roller A and carried into the machine without further assistance.

At the receiving end of the machine is located a basket, J, which is attached to the machine-frame, and is constructed with open bearings c for the reception of a spindle, d, having wound thereon large pieces of clothes to be ironed, as sheets, table-cloths, &c. In practice the clothes are laid on a table, and one or more pieces rolled up on the spindle d. The latter is then placed in the bearings c, and the clothes are withdrawn therefrom for introduction into the machine. The basket J is preferably made of wire-cloth, with solid ends, and it is of such size as to form a receptacle for small pieces of clothes, as well as the spindle and its contents.

In connection with the apron B, I employ a secondary apron, B', the latter being outside of the main apron and running over the apron-supporting rollers C C', &c., but being detached from the main apron. This secondary or outer apron, B', consists of fine felt or other material suitable to render the same a polishing-surface, and by making the same independent of the main or inner apron, B, it is not liable to wrinkle or "pucker" as it passes over the rollers. Both the aprons B B' have tightening-rollers I I', which are mounted in independent boxes, both fitted loosely into a slot, e, in the machine-frame.

If desired, the outer or polishing apron, B', may be furnished with independent supporting-rollers on the lower part of the machine, as indicated in Fig. 1 in dotted outline, the result of such an arrangement being that the two aprons come in contact only in their passage around the polishing-roller.

I make the apron or aprons B or B' in sections when required, as at f, Fig. 2, and provide the tightening roller or rollers with flanges i

for the purpose of guiding the sections in straight lines. These flanges *i* are formed at the opposite ends of the tightening roller or rollers and intermediate of such ends between the sections of the apron, and the tightening-rollers being distant from the polishing-roller, the flanges do not interfere with the correct operation of the machine.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an ironing-machine, the combination, with a polishing-roller and an apron, of movable journal-boxes *G*, carrying the roller which supports the apron at the receiving end of the machine, and a lever-frame connected with the journal-boxes for manipulating the same, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In an ironing-machine, the combination, with a polishing-roller and an apron, of movable journal-boxes *G*, carrying the roller which supports the apron at the receiving end of the machine, and a gravitating lever-frame connected with the journal-boxes and acting by gravity to retain the apron carrying the roller in proper working position, substantially in the manner shown and described.

3. In an ironing-machine, the combination, with a polishing-roller and apron, of movable journal-boxes carrying the roller which supports the apron at the receiving end of the machine, and a segment-guard attached to and

moving with the journal-boxes, serving to support and guide the material to be introduced into the machine, all substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

4. The combination, with a polishing-roller and apron-supporting rollers, of an inner or main apron and an outer or polishing apron, both running over the rollers, substantially as shown and described, but detached from each other for the purpose set forth.

5. The combination, with a polishing-roller and apron-supporting rollers, of an inner or main apron and an outer or polishing apron, both running over the rollers, substantially as shown and described, but detached from each other, and independent tightening-rollers, one to each apron, for the purpose set forth.

6. The combination, with a polishing-roller and apron-supporting rollers, of an apron or aprons made in sections, and a tightening roller or rollers having flanges for separating and guiding the sections of the apron, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HAMILTON E. SMITH. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,

E. F. KASTENHUBER.