R. BECKER.

Ironing Table.

No. 201,904. Patented April 2, 1878.

Fig: 1

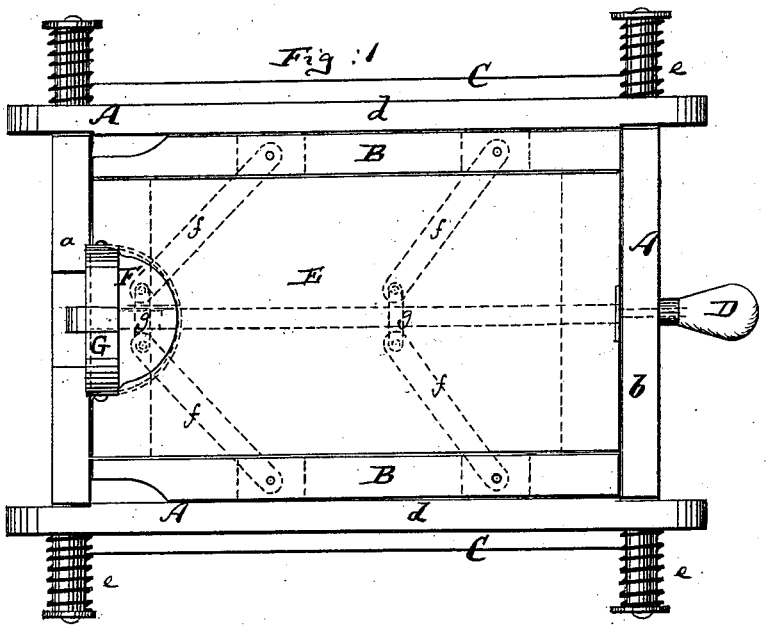


Fig: 2

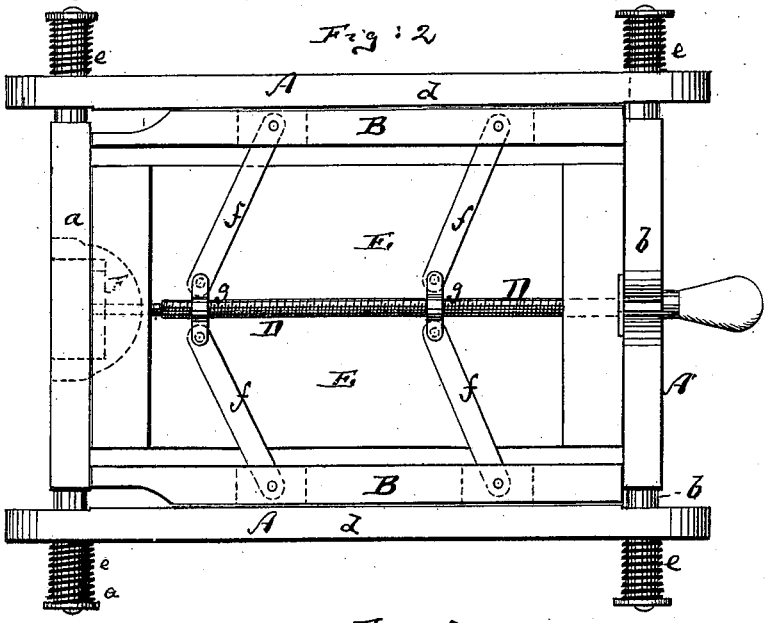


Fig: 3

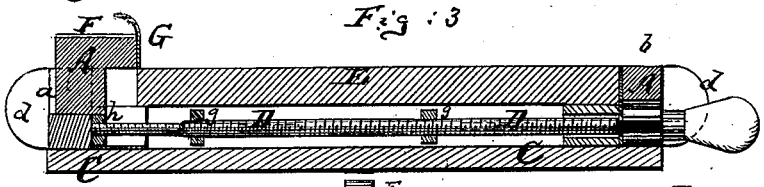
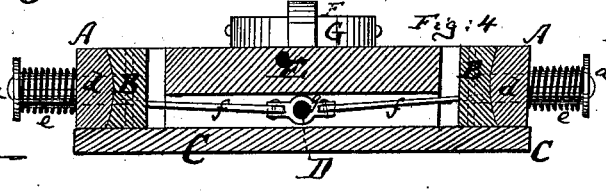


Fig: 4



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUDOLPH BECKER, OF AUSTIN, TEXAS.

IMPROVEMENT IN IRONING-TABLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **201,904**, dated April 2, 1878; application filed March 5, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUDOLPH BECKER, of Austin, county of Travis, and State of Texas, have invented a new and Improved Ironing-Table for Ironing-Machines, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a top view of my improved ironing-table. Fig. 2 is a bottom view of the same; Fig. 3, a vertical longitudinal section of the same; Fig. 4, a vertical transverse section of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

This invention relates to a new platform or table which is to be used on ironing-machines, for holding and stretching the garments to be ironed.

In the example shown in the drawings, the invention is illustrated as adapted to a shirt-ironing machine; but it is equally applicable to the ironing of other garments or fabrics, and I do not wish to confine myself to the special adaptation of the mechanism or its particular conformation to the outline of shirt-bosoms.

The invention consists, principally, in making the frame laterally adjustable, so that it will properly stretch shirts or garments of varying size, and hold them stretched for the ironing process.

It also consists in the various details of improvement, which are hereinafter more fully specified.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A represents the outer frame of my improved ironing-table. This outer frame consists of two cross-pieces or end pieces, *a b*, and of two side pieces, *d d*. The side pieces or plates *d d* are placed upon pins, that constitute the ends of the cross-pieces *a b*, and said side pieces are movable on said pins, so that they can be brought nearer together or farther apart, as may be desired. Springs *e e* serve to crowd these side pieces *d d* against an inner frame, B, and to hold them in contact therewith.

The distance between the end pieces *a b* is not changeable, they being properly secured upon a lower platform or support, C, as indicated in Fig. 3.

The inner frame B consists of two movable side bars, that are respectively in contact with the side bars *d d*, said side bars *d d* being pressed against them by the springs *e*. The two bars B B of the inner frame are connected, by toggle joints or levers *f f*, with nuts *g g*, that embrace a longitudinal screw, D, said screw being supported in the end bars *a b* of the frame A. By turning the screw D the nuts will be moved lengthwise, to more or less incline the levers *f f*, and to thereby more or less draw the bars B B toward each other.

The fabric to be ironed is placed over the frame B, there being between the two bars B B a stationary platform, E, which is rigidly connected to the end bars *a b* of the frame A. The portion of the garment which is to be ironed rests on the platform E and on the side bars B, or on the said platform only, if desired. The remainder of the garment hangs down over the side bars B, and it is clamped between the same and the side bars *d d* of the frame A.

For wider garments the nuts *g g* are so adjusted as to spread the bars B B farther apart, whereas for narrower garments the said bars B B are drawn nearer together. The springs *e e* constantly crowd the outer bars *d d* against the fabric, and enable them to follow the bars B B during their adjustment.

For shirt-bosoms there is an additional attachment in the shape of a semicircular block, F, which projects above one end of the platform E, and extends downward below said platform, as shown in Fig. 3. The lower part of the block F carries a nut, *h*, which receives the end of the screw D, this end of the screw D being threaded inversely to the body of the screw, as shown, so that if the screw is turned to move the nuts *g g* toward the block F, the said block will meanwhile be drawn toward the nuts *g g*. In other words, when the bars B B are to be drawn nearer together, the block F is drawn nearer the middle of the frame; and when, for larger garments, the bars B B are to be spread farther out, the block is also pushed farther out toward the end of the frame.

The collar part of the shirt-bosom is to embrace the circular edge of the block F, and is there clamped by a semicircular plate, G, which is pivoted to the ends of the block F, and capable of being swung up and down at

will. Thus, when the shirt is to be applied or removed from the platform, the plate G is swung up, as shown by the full lines in Fig. 1; but for clamping the neck part of the shirt, the plate G is swung down upon the garment, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1.

I claim—

1. The combination of the platform E and extension-bars B B with the toggle-levers *f f*, nuts *g*, and screw D, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In combination with the extension-bars B B and levers *f f*, nuts *g*, and screw D, the movable bars *d d* and springs *e*, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. In combination with the screw D, nuts *g*, levers *f f*, and extension-bars B, the sliding block F, substantially as herein shown and described.

4. The sliding block F, applied to shirt-ironing machines, and provided with a semicircular vibrating plate, G, for clamping the collar part of the shirt, substantially as specified.

5. The screw D, constructed with inversely-threaded end, for combination with the nuts *g g* and levers *f*, and with the sliding block F, substantially as herein shown and described.

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