C. W. Williams.

Tailors' Pressing Mach.

No. 16106. Patented Nov. 18. 1856

Fig. 2.

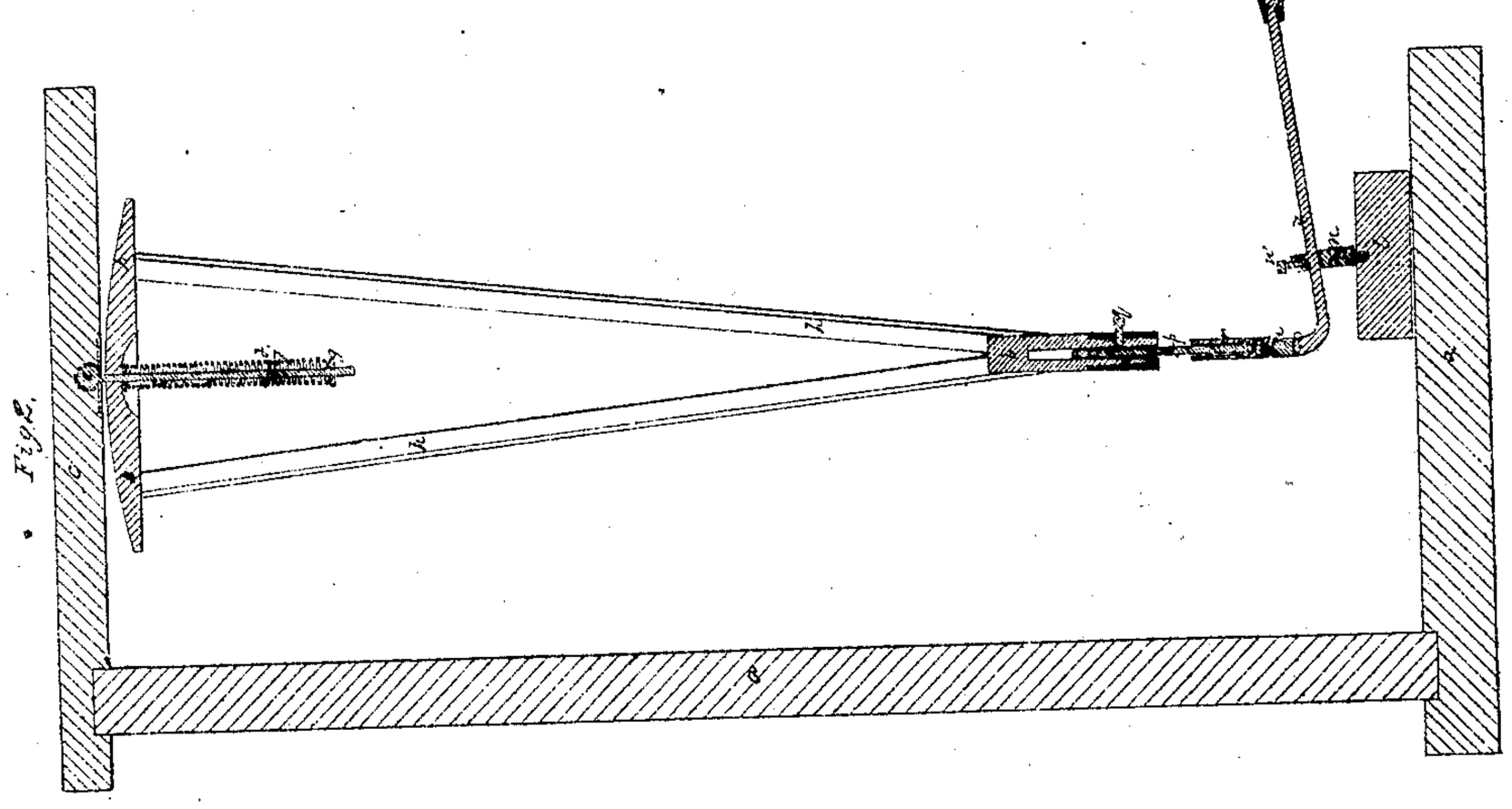
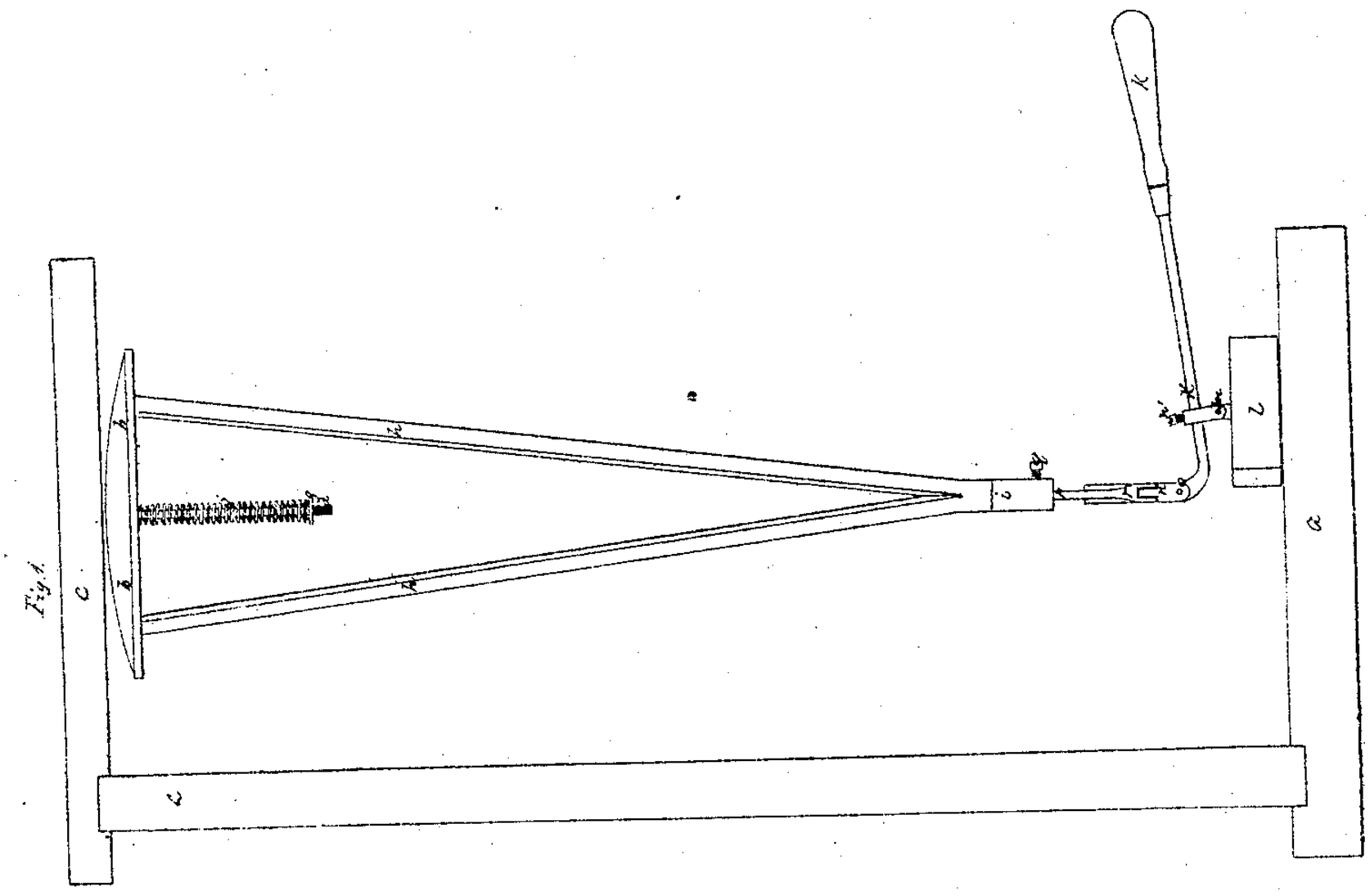


Fig. 1.



Witnesses

Joseph Gavett

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

C. W. WILLIAMS, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## TAILOR'S PRESSING-MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 16,106, dated November 18, 1856.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, C. W. WILLIAMS, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tailors' Pressing-Machines, and that the following description, taken in reference with the accompanying drawings, hereinafter referred to, forms a full and exact specification of the same, wherein I have set forth the nature and principle of my said improvements, by which my invention may be distinguished from others of a similar class, together with such parts as I claim, and desire to have secured to me by Letters Patent.

The figures of the accompanying plate of drawings represent my improvements.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved machine, Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the same.

The operation of pressing tailors' goods, and other cloths by hand, is an exceedingly laborious one, and at the same time it is necessary that the goose should be free to move in every possible direction. No tailors' pressing machine has heretofore been devised in which the goose could be manipulated by the pressman with the same freedom as by hand labor, that is so as to give it a continuous sweeping or sliding movement while the pressure was applied. By the present invention the goose can be moved in every possible direction with the same freedom as by hand labor, and while the pressure is applied to it, the iron being attached to a hand lever which is connected by a universal joint to a convex disk, of the shape of a segment of a sphere, the said convex disk turning freely on a ball and socket joint and sustaining the whole machine.

*a*, *a*, in the drawings represents the supporting framework of the machine.

*b b* is a convex disk sustained to the longitudinal bracket *c*, or to the ceiling of a room, by a bolt *d* the head of which is formed into a ball *e* which plays in a suitable socket, constituting a ball and socket joint, which allows the disk *b* to play in every direction.

*j* is a spiral spring wound around the bolt *d*, one end of which presses against the under side of the disk *b*, and the other end upon a nut *g*, by which the tension of the spring can be regulated at pleasure.

*h*, *h*, &c., are supporting arms which extend from the circumference of the disk to the short shaft *i*.

*k k* is a hand lever attached to the iron or goose *l* by a pivot joint *m* which forms the fulcrum of the lever.

By means of a set screw *n'* it will readily be seen that the position of the fulcrum, and consequently the power of the lever can be varied at pleasure. The lever *k k* is connected to the short shaft *i*, before referred to, by pivot joints *n*, *o*, and the vertical rod *p*, which extends up into the shaft *i* and is fastened by a set screw *q*, whereby it will be seen that the iron can be raised or lowered so as to adapt it to different thicknesses of goods.

The lower end of the vertical rod *p* turns freely in a socket or hollow shaft *p*. The connection thus formed between the hand lever and short shaft *i* (connected to the disk *b*) by means of the joint *n o* and turning rod *p*, constitutes a universal joint, which permits the iron to be moved, not only in right lines, but in every possible sweep that the pressman may desire.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that by suspending the iron from a convex disk which turns upon a ball and socket joint, and connecting the hand lever (to which the iron is attached) to the disk or its arms by a universal joint, the pressman has simply to move the goose by the handle of the lever in precisely the same manner as by the ordinary hand pressing, while he can vary at will the pressure upon the goose, and at the same time move the same in every desired direction, while the pressure is applied, and with a very slight expenditure of strength.

It will further be observed that as the iron is moved toward or away from the center of the disk, the spiral spring *f* before referred to will permit the disk to play up and down a little upon the bolt, and that the convex surface of the disk will always attain a bearing directly over the fulcrum of the lever.

Having thus described my improvements I shall state my claims as follows:

What I claim as my invention and desire to have secured to me by Letters Patent is,

Suspending the iron or goose from a convex disk which turns freely upon a ball and socket joint or its equivalent and which forms a bearing for the lever to act against as set forth.

C. W. WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

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