

J. W. Thorn. Sheet 1. 2 Sheets.
Ironing Mach.

N^o 24250. Patented May 31. 1859

Fig. 2

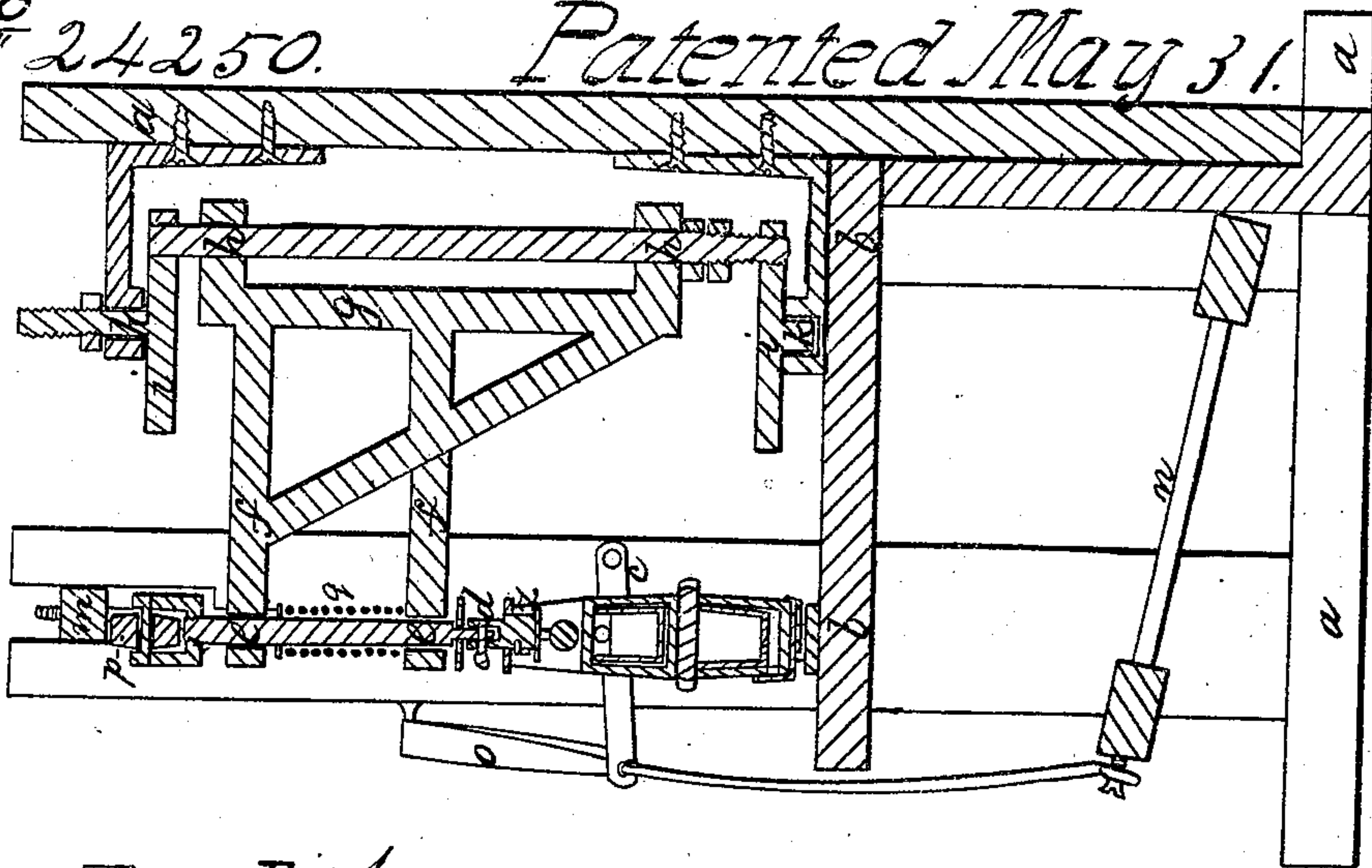
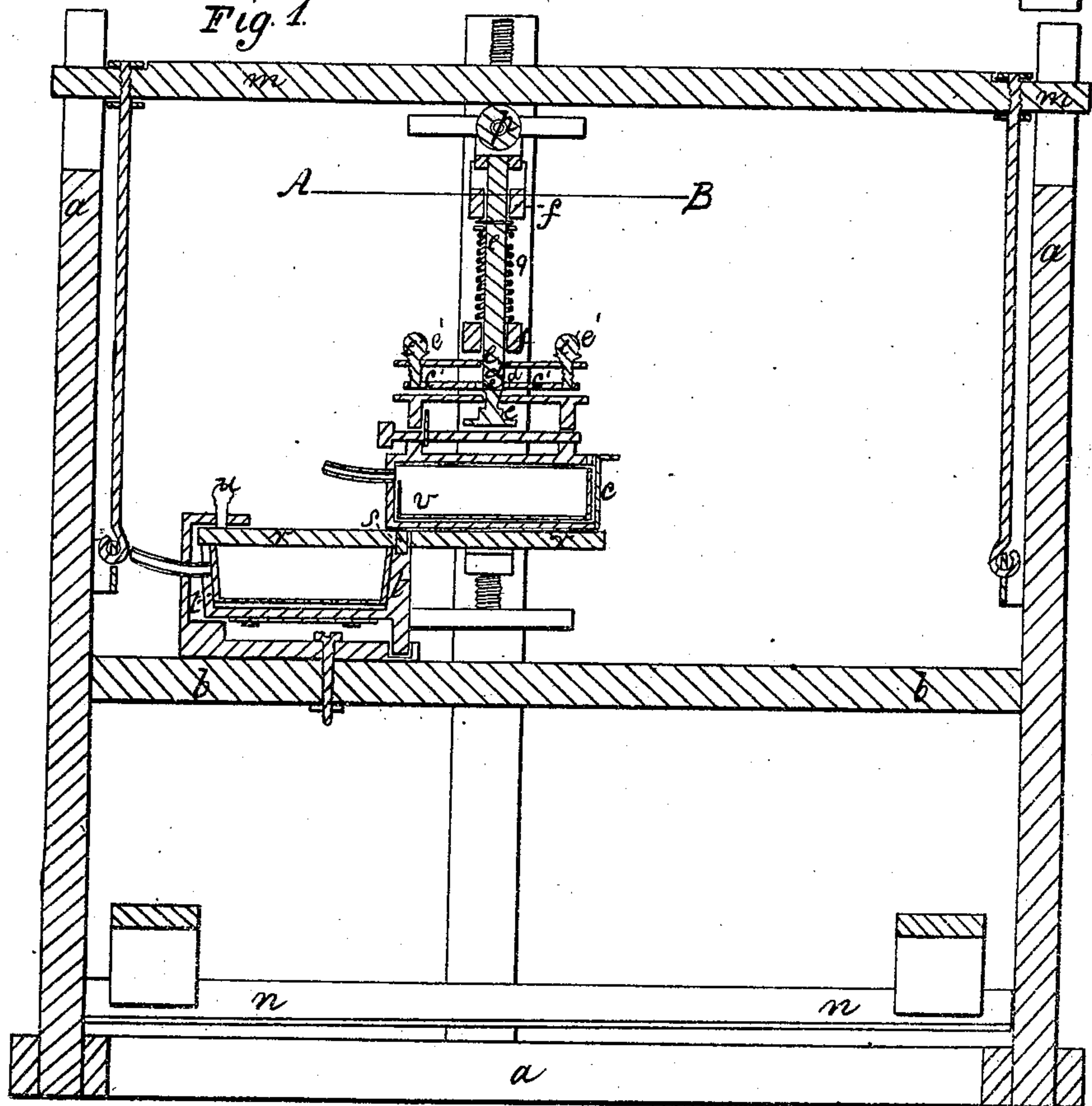


Fig. 1



Witnesses

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Inventor

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Fig. 4.

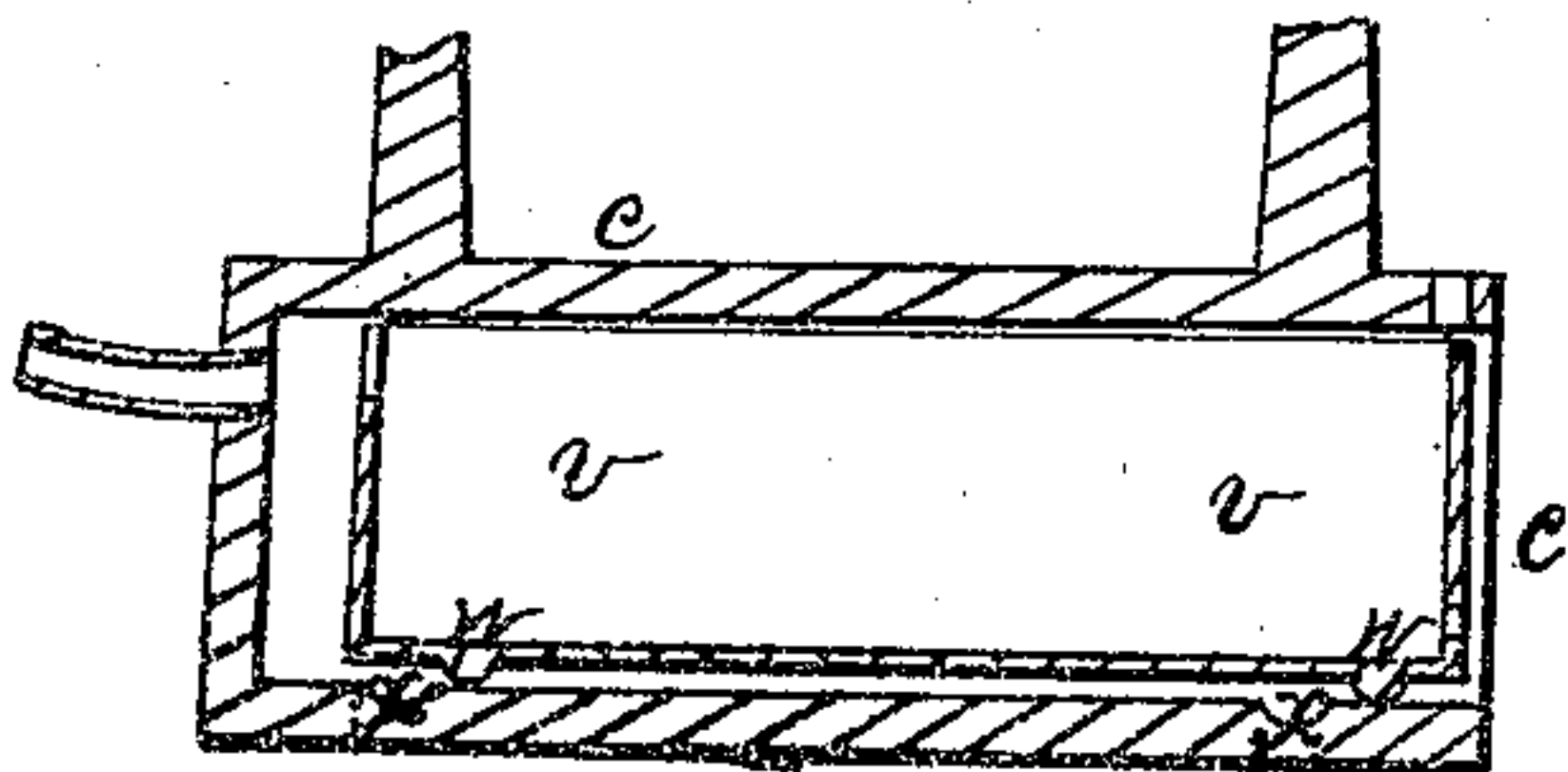


Fig. 5.

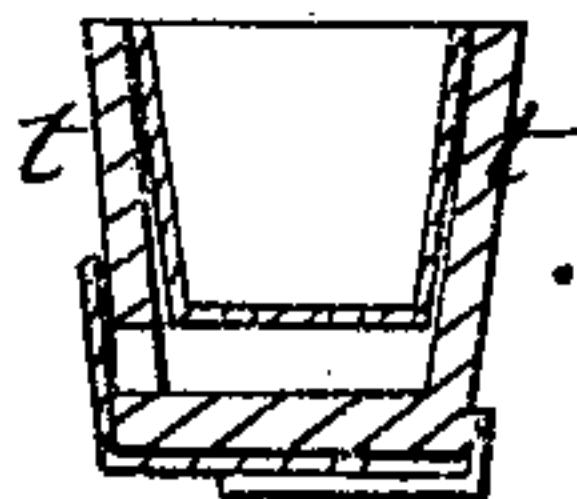


Fig. 6.

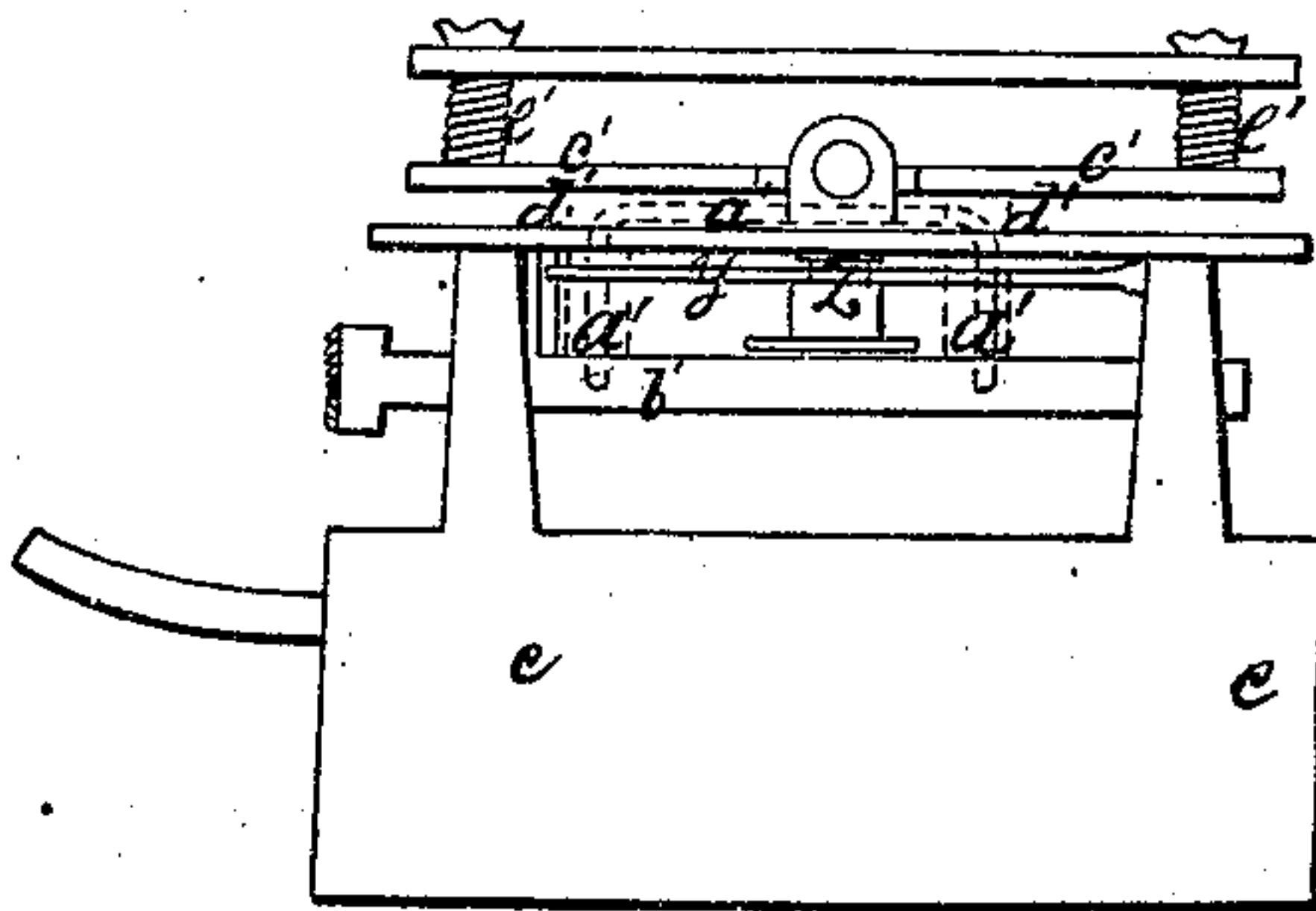
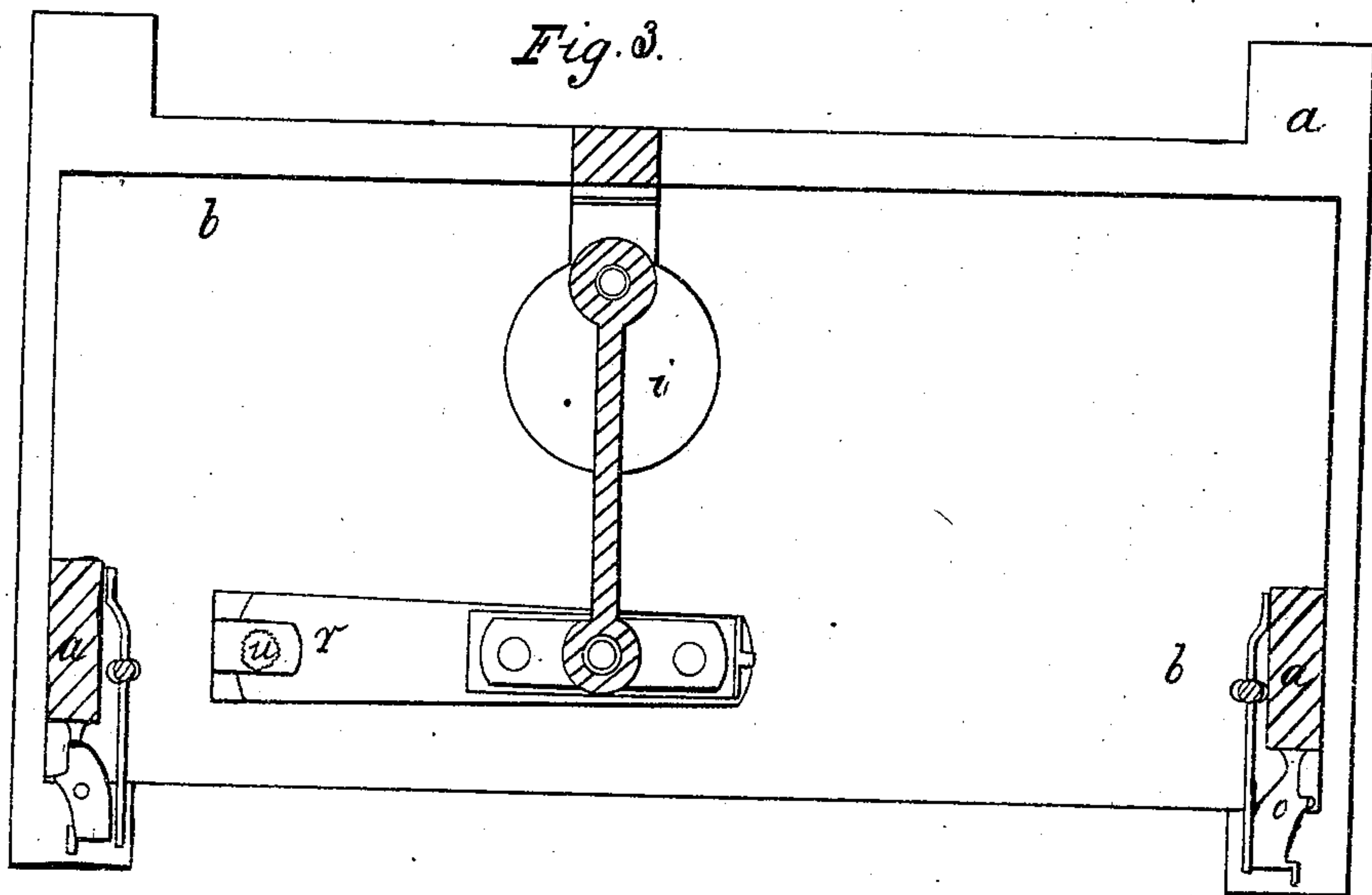


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH W. THORP, OF HILLSBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

TAILOR'S PRESSING-MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 24,250, dated May 31, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. W. THORP, of Hillsboro, in the county of Hillsboro and State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tailors' Pressing-Machines, and that the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, hereinafter referred to, forms a full and exact specification of the same, wherein I have set forth the nature and principles 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 longitudinal vertical section of my improved machine. Fig. 2 is a central transverse vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken in the plane of the line A B Fig. 1. Figs. 4, 5 and 6 are detail views to be hereinafter referred to.

My improved tailor's pressing machine is so constructed and arranged as to permit the operator to impart to the goose all the movements that are usually given to it by hand and at the same time to produce any desired amount of pressure. In the present invention the goose is suspended from a crane that turns upon bearings arranged in two eccentrics, whereby the goose can travel in every direction.

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

b b is a table or platform.

The goose *c* is hung in its center by a swivel joint *d* to the end of the vertical shaft *e e*, which has its bearings and turns freely in the horizontal bars *f f* of a crane *f f g*. The crane *f f g* swings upon the vertical rod *h h* as a center. By hanging the goose by its center upon a swivel joint *d* it will be seen that its point can be freely raised or lowered which is important at the commencement of the pressing operation, and by suspending the goose from the vertical shaft *e e*, turning freely in its bearings, which shaft is supported by the swinging crane, the goose can be passed in any direction over the goods to be pressed.

The vertical rod *h h* upon which the crane swings is attached eccentrically as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, to the circular plates *i i* turning upon centers *k k*. By this arrangement

the operator is enabled to move the goose in a straight line over the press-board, as otherwise it would travel only in the arc of a circle. The crane can be raised or lowered on the rod *h h* so as to adapt the goose to the different thicknesses of goods by means of a nut *l* traveling upon the screw thread cut upon the said rod.

The pressure is applied to the goose in whatever position it may be by means of a horizontal bar *m m*, (actuated by a treadle *n n* and retracted by springs *o o*) which is brought to bear upon a friction roller *p* attached to the top of the vertical shaft *e e*. The goose is retracted and elevated after the pressure is relieved by means of the spiral spring *q*.

r r is the press board which is hung at or near its center, upon a pivot *s* that has its bearings in an end of the box *t t* in which heaters are placed. By thus arranging the press-board the wide and narrow ends can alternately be brought over the heating box and heated, thereby allowing either end to be used at pleasure and also obtaining sufficient projection of the press-board over the heating box, to allow the sleeves and other parts of garments to be drawn the required distance upon the press-board.

u is a set screw by which the press-board can be fastened in any desired position.

Fig. 4 is a central longitudinal vertical section of the goose, &c. *v v* is the heater to the same. On the bottom of this heater are cast projections *w w* which fit into corresponding grooves *x x* formed in the bottom of the goose. When the goose has become sufficiently heated the heater is moved upward and sufficiently forward or back in the hollow goose, to cause the projections *w w*, to rest on the bottom surface of the goose as shown in Fig. 4, thereby leaving a space between the heater and the bottom of the goose, whereby the heat is prevented from being so rapidly transmitted from the heater to the bottom of the goose. It will be evident that this same result can be obtained by means of adjusting screws for raising and lowering the heater.

The goose *c* can be manipulated independently of the treadle and with or without pressure, by relieving a spring *y* from a notch *z*, Fig. 6, thereby allowing the goose to drop a little. It will then be seen that the goose can be moved about with no pressure except its own weight exerted upon the press

board, or that a pressure may be induced by hand, by means of a handle a' , Fig. 6, attached to the turning pin b' . By depressing the handle a' , the movable plate e' will, 5 through the connecting rods d' , d' be pressed against the set screws e' , e' and thus cause a pressure upon the press board, by hand power.

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

I claim raising the heater from the bottom of the hollow goose either by means of the projections formed on the bottom of the heater, or by adjusting screws or their equivalents.

JOSEPH W. THORP.

Witnesses:

EZRA LINCOLN,
JOSEPH GAVETT.