

JAMES K. GULIHUR.  
FLUTING IRON.

[117.]

No. 118,854.

Patented Sep. 12, 1871.

FIG. I.

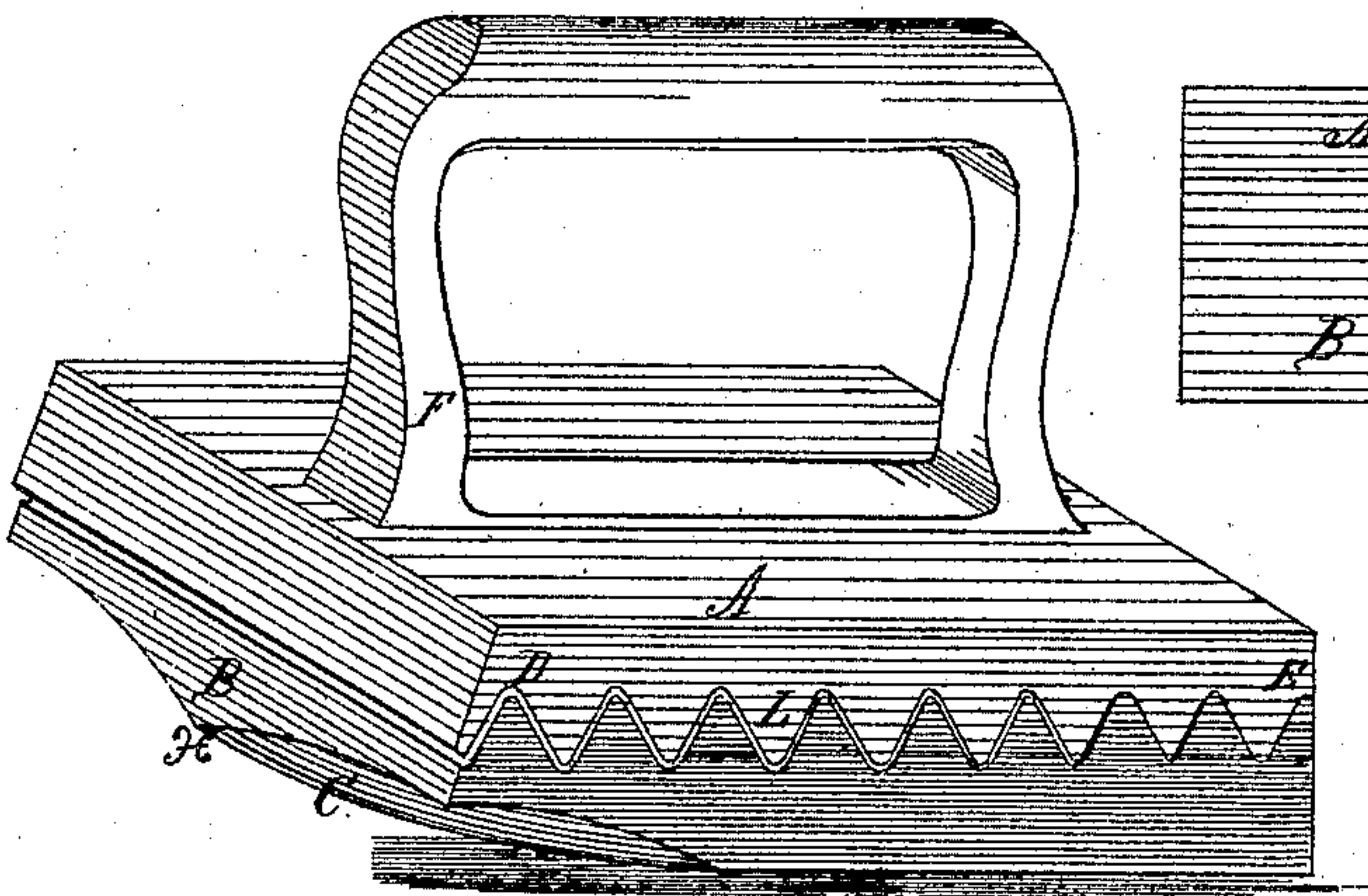


FIG. IV.

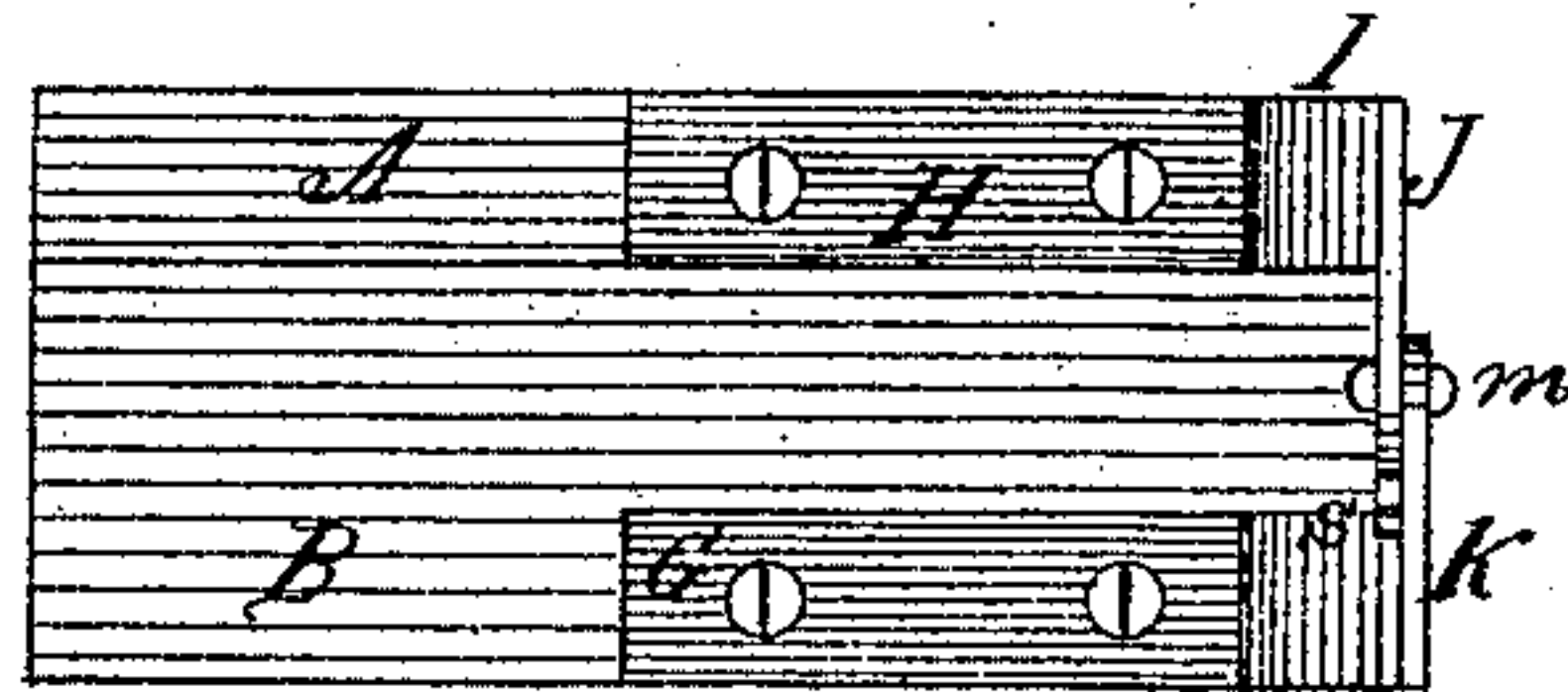


FIG. III.

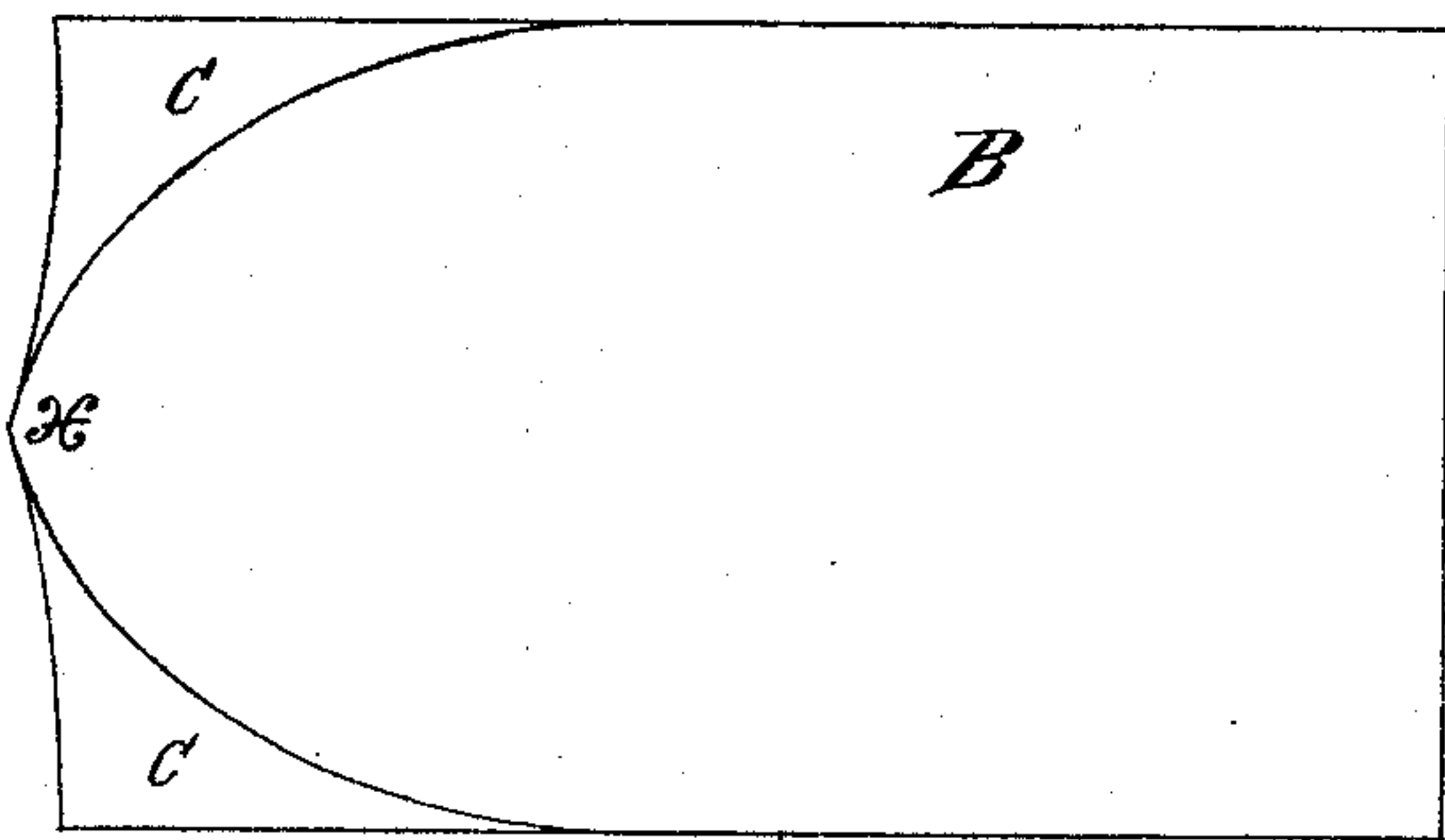
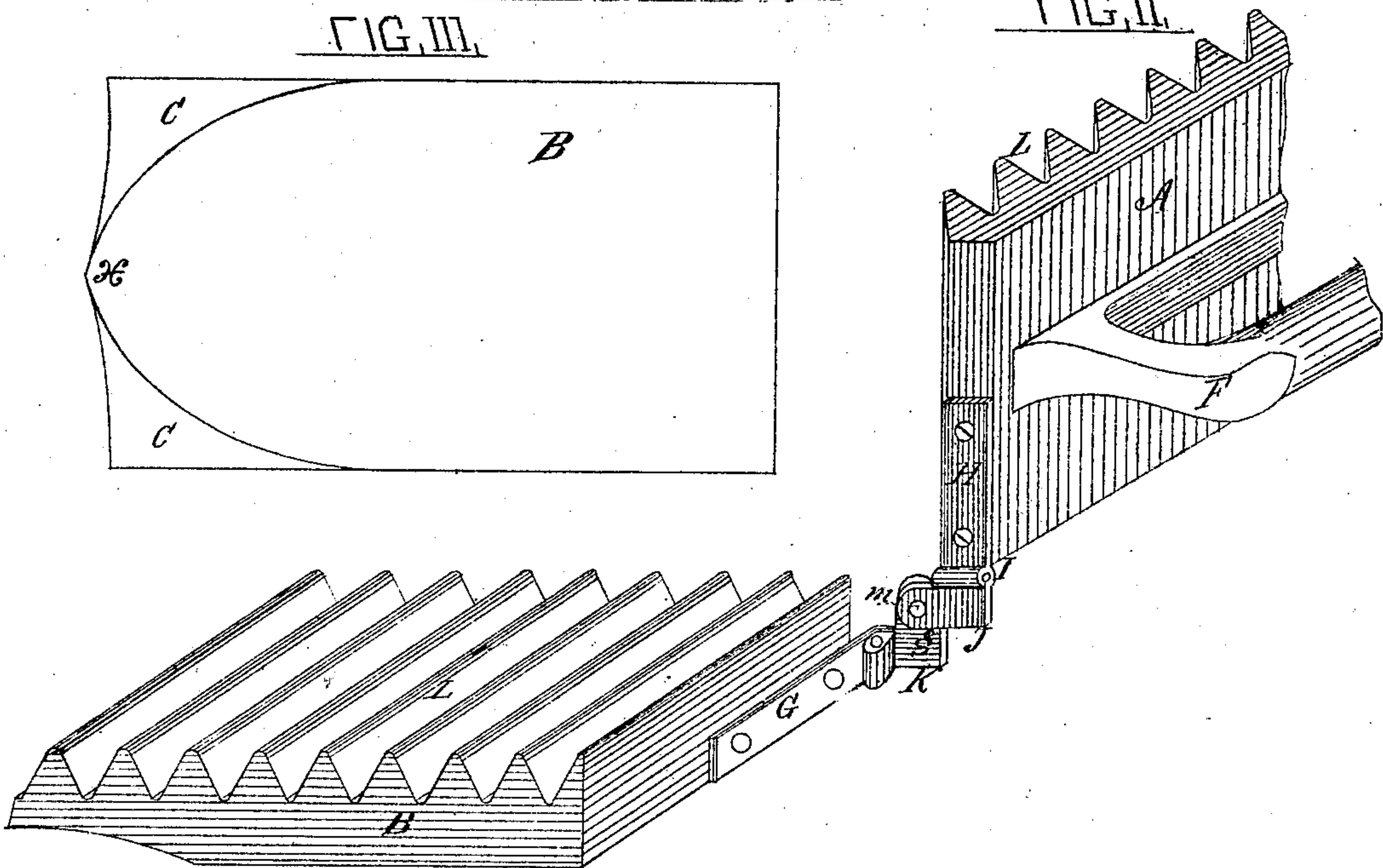


FIG. II.



WITNESSES.

*E. Ernst Jr.*  
*J. R. Wolfmeyer*

INVENTOR.

*James K. Gulihur*  
*By his attorney*  
*G. L. Chapin*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES K. GULIHUR, OF MONTANA, IOWA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN SAD AND FLUTING-IRONS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 118,854, dated September 12, 1871; antedated September 9, 1871.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES K. GULIHUR, of Montana, in the county of Boone and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fluting-Irons; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and letters marked thereon, in which—

Figure I is a perspective representation of my improved fluting-iron as when the two parts are shut together; Fig. II, a perspective representation of the same as when the top part is swung from over the lower part; Fig. III, a bottom or inverted view of the lower part; Fig. IV, an elevation of the rear part of the iron, showing the construction of the hinges by means of which the two parts are connected.

The nature of the present invention consists in providing a two-part fluting-iron with a compound hinge, by means of which the upper part of the iron is thrown to the back and side of the bottom part, so as to be out of the way of goods when being put on the iron preparatory to being crimped or fluted. Fluting-irons provided with a lower ironing surface have heretofore had their flutes formed longitudinally with the iron, consequently a simple hinge which would allow the top part to swing over to the back was sufficient; but practice demonstrated that flutes made transversely to the pivots of the hinges could not be successfully used, inasmuch as the cloth was drawn on the entire surface of the flutes at the same time and was torn or injured. Hence, when the flutes are made transversely with the smoothing-iron to overcome that difficulty, provision in the hinge has to be made in order to swing the top part to one side and clear of the ends of the flutes, otherwise the iron is inoperative, as the whole is hereinafter fully shown and described.

A B represent the lower and upper parts of the fluting-iron, the flutes being shown at L. The lower part B is pointed at X so as to form an ironing surface, as shown at Figs. I and III, and the upper part A is attached to the part B by means of a peculiar hinge, which is constructed as follows: The wings K G H are, in practice, cast solid to their respective parts A B, after which the central wing J is riveted to the part K and to the part H, as shown in Fig. II. By this arrangement the joint *m* allows the top part A to shut flat upon the part B, while the joint I allows the said part A to swing off at right angles to the part B and thus be out of the way when garments are to be put in position for being fluted. To hold the central wing J in position so as not to go back too far, a stop or pin, S, Fig. II, is put into the part K for said part J to strike against.

Another feature of the invention consists in the arrangement being such that the rear end of the parts A B shut together at E before they do at D. This is important, otherwise the garment to be fluted would be torn, inasmuch as the gathering could not be done on all of the flutes L at the same time. This construction is clearly shown at Fig. I, whereby the pressure of part A on part B is not complete until each separate flute has gathered sufficient cloth to prevent tearing.

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

Providing fluting-irons having flutes made transversely to the ironing surface, with a compound hinge, G H J K, and stop S, substantially as and for the purpose described.

JAMES K. GULIHUR.

Witnesses:

L. M. SANDFORD,  
D. S. WILLIAMS.