

J. F. SCHLOSSSTEIN.  
Bosom-Board.

No. 218,140.

Patented Aug. 5, 1879.

Fig-1.

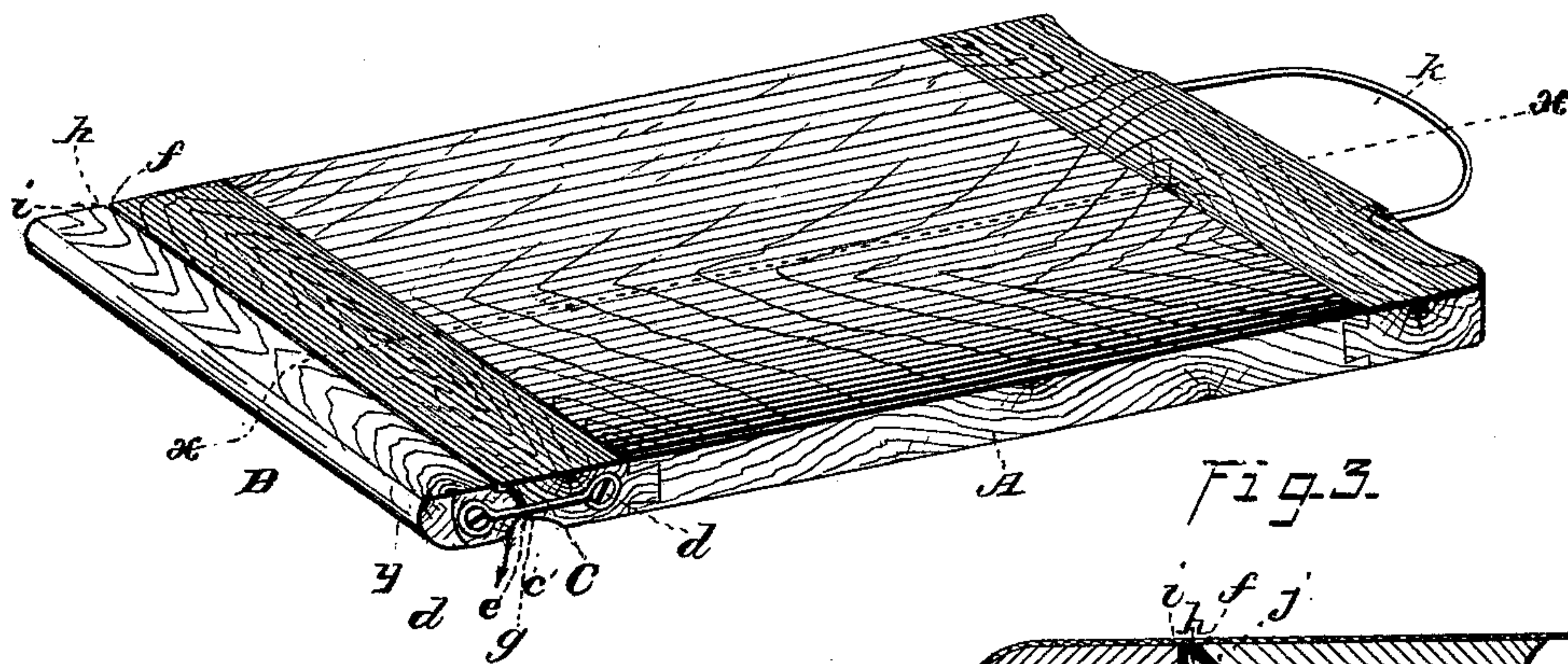


Fig-3.

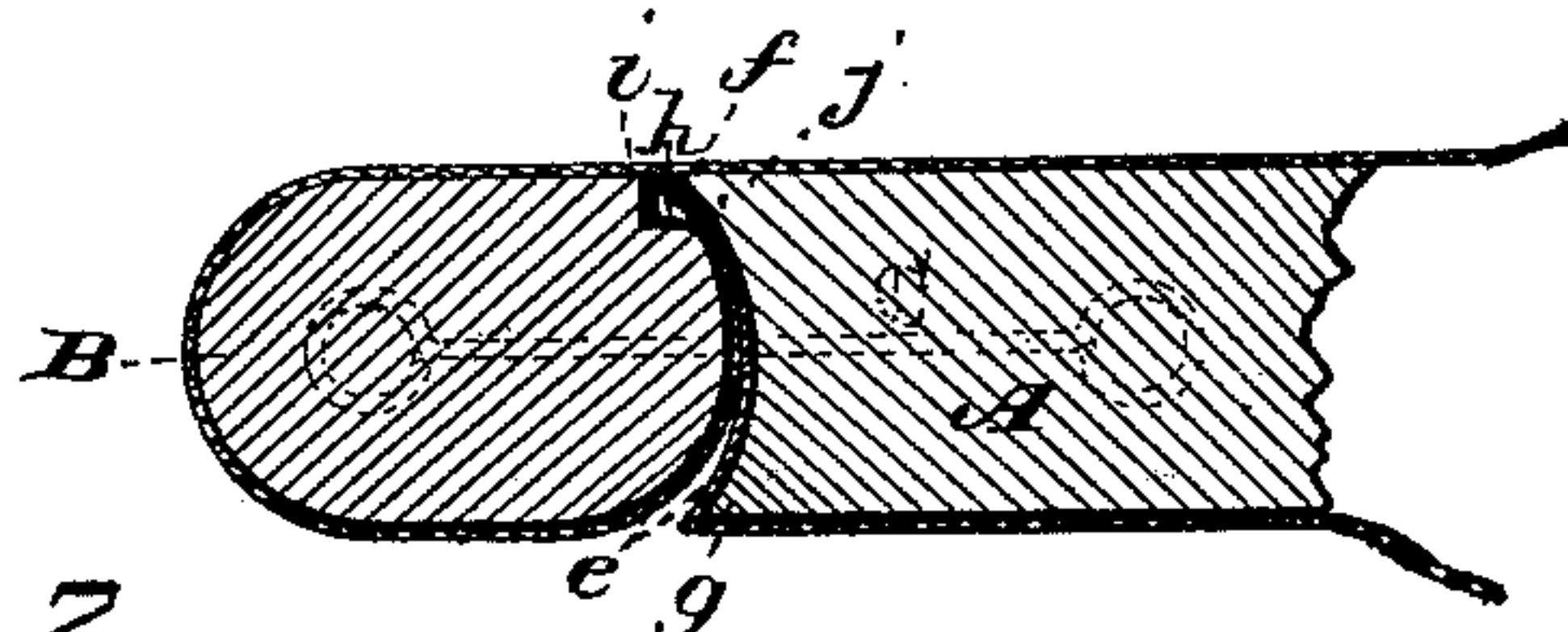
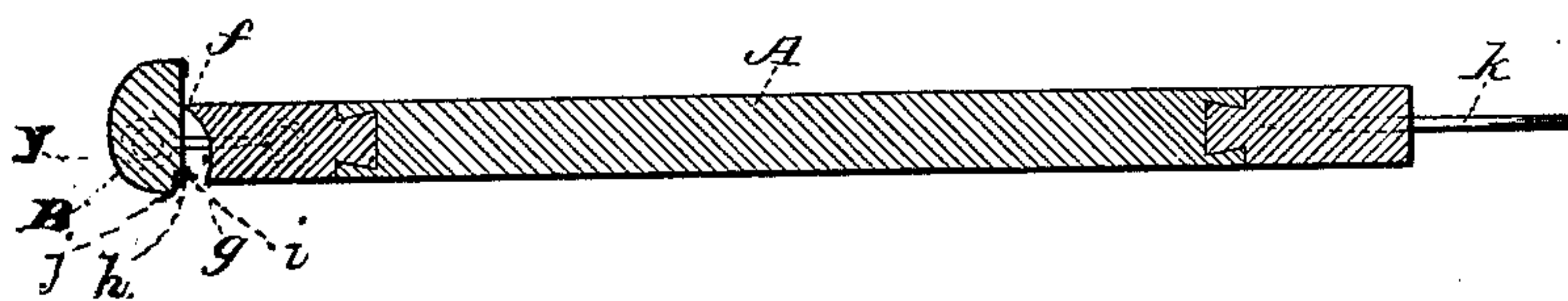


Fig-2.



WITNESSES:

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John F. Schlossstein  
by John J. Halsted.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN F. SCHLOSSSTEIN, OF FOUNTAIN CITY, WISCONSIN.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BOSOM-BOARDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 218,140, dated August 5, 1879; application filed April 14, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN F. SCHLOSSSTEIN, of Fountain City, in the county of Buffalo and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ironing-Boards for Shirt-Bosoms and Similar Articles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention consists in attaching to the sides of the board at one end fixed but elastic or yielding wires, to the outer extremities of which is journaled a clamp bar or roller provided with a longitudinal groove or rabbet in its operative or gripping side, to act in conjunction with the concaved end of the board to clamp and hold the fabric of the shirt, all as more particularly hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing the upper side; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section, and Fig. 3 a partial section enlarged, of my improved ironing-board, showing the cloth or fabric stretched around the outer edge of and under the clamping-bar, and then forced upward from below between such bar and the board.

A is the board; B, the clamping-bar, and C C the yielding or elastic wires, and which, it will be seen, are fixedly and firmly secured to the opposite sides, respectively, of the board near one of its ends, and preferably lodged in sunken recesses or grooves *e'* therein, though it is evident they may otherwise be prevented from swinging or vibrating upon their fastening screws or devices *d* by means of staples driven into the sides of the board; but I prefer the recesses because they allow the wires and their fastenings to lie flush with or below the surface of the edges of the board, and therefore out of the way of the operations of ironing, and not liable to catch in or to tear the shirt.

The end of the board to which these stationary but yielding wires are secured is con-

caved, as shown at *e*, the form of this concave being such that both its upper edge, *f*, and its lower edge, *g'*, project beyond the curve of the concave. The edge *f* considerably overhangs the concave. The lower edge, *g*, however, need project but slightly.

The clamping-bar B has journals, by which it is hung or centered on the outer ends of the stationary wires C, and its form in cross-section is as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, *h* being a rabbet or groove extending lengthwise of the bar on the side adjacent to the end of the board. The upper edge, *i*, of this rabbet, when the bar is turned upon its axis from the position shown in Fig. 2, (the fabric being first wrapped around this bar, and then tucked up from beneath into the space between the inner side of the bar and the concaved end of the board,) first takes hold of the fabric, and, stretching it pretty tightly around the bar, forces it up from below into said space and close to the end of the board, and a further turning of the bar upon its axis operates upon the fabric so that the lower edge, *j*, of the rabbet may, by coming still nearer to the concave end *e* of the board, take still another and a tighter gripe upon the shirt, and when the bar has thus been turned to bring its upper face about flush or parallel with the upper face of the board, any pressure or bearing down upon the outer edge of the bar C in the act of ironing still more firmly tightens the gripe on the shirt, by forcing downward such outer edge, *y*, of the bar, and consequently forcing the edge *j* upward still more closely and tightly against the part of the shirt lying between such edge and the projection *f* of the concave. The yielding wires C tend always to press the bar against the fabric and to hold it in place.

The portions of the bar which serve to seize or gripe the cloth may, if desired, be roughened in any fitting manner.

The board or table A may be of any customary or desirable size or shape, and adapted at its head for holding the shirt in any convenient manner. In the form shown the handle *k*, besides performing the duty of a handle, serves also to hold the neck-band of the shirt,

the board being placed within the shirt in the usual manner, and the neck-band fastened or buttoned around the handle.

I claim—

The ironing-board described, consisting of the bar B, as made with the rabbet and edges *i j* on its upper inner edge, the board A, having the concave *e f g*, the upper edge, *f*, pro-

jecting farther than the lower edge, *g*, and adapted to extend into the rabbet, and the fixed but yielding wires C C, to which the bar is journaled.

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Witnesses:

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