

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

I. P. TURNER.
Machine for Pressing Unstarched Collars.
No. 236,653. Patented Jan. 11, 1881.

FIG. 1.

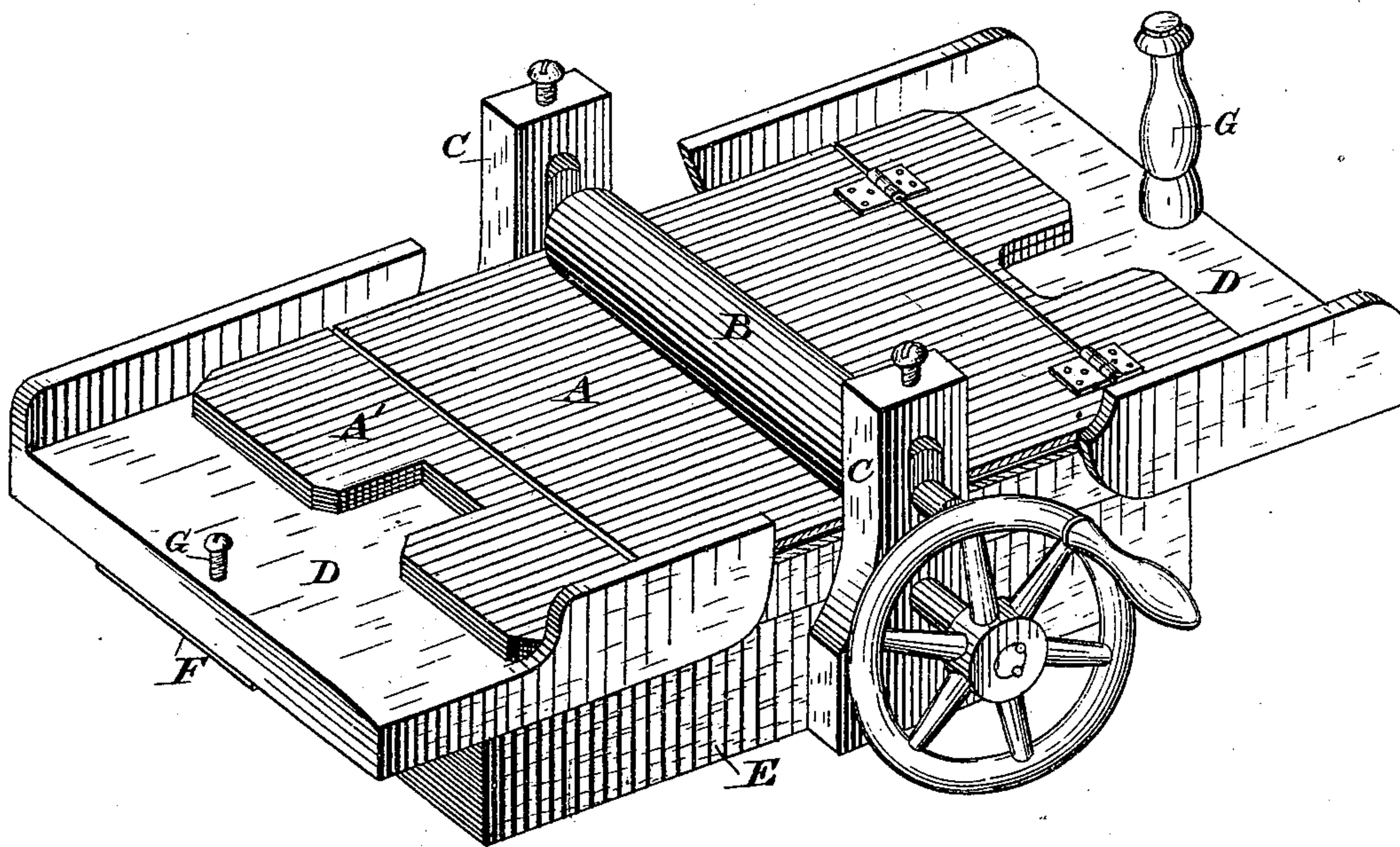
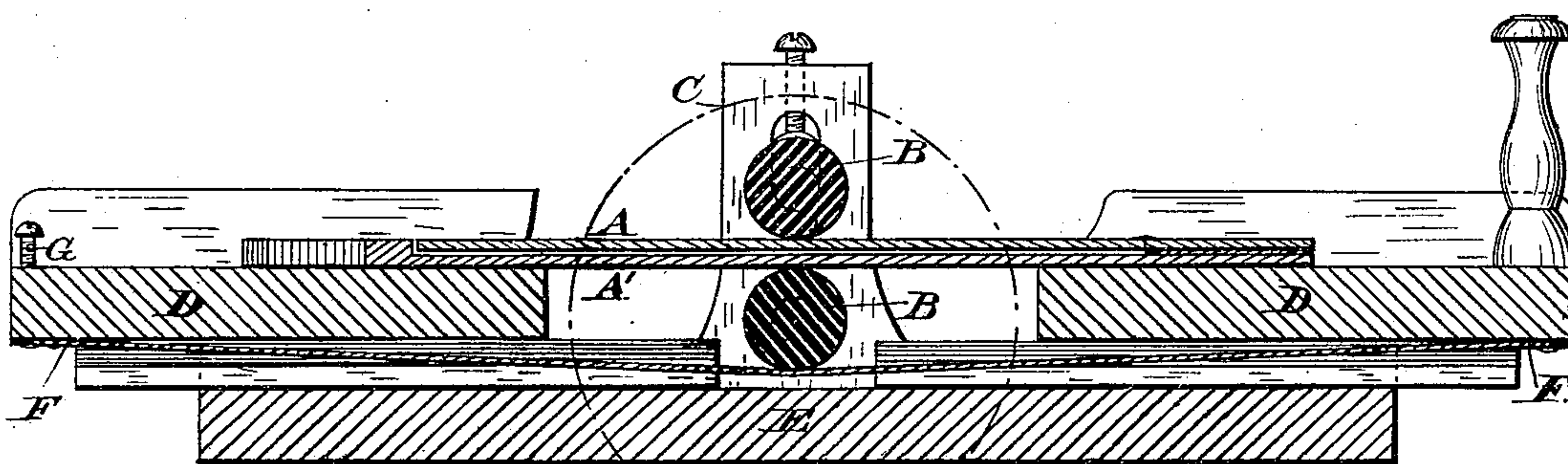


FIG. II.



WITNESSES

J. Henry Kaiser
J. A. Rutherford

INVENTOR:

Isaac P. Turner,

By James L. Norris
Attorney.

I. P. TURNER.
Machine for Pressing Unstarched Collars.
No. 236,653. Patented Jan. 11, 1881.

FIG. III.

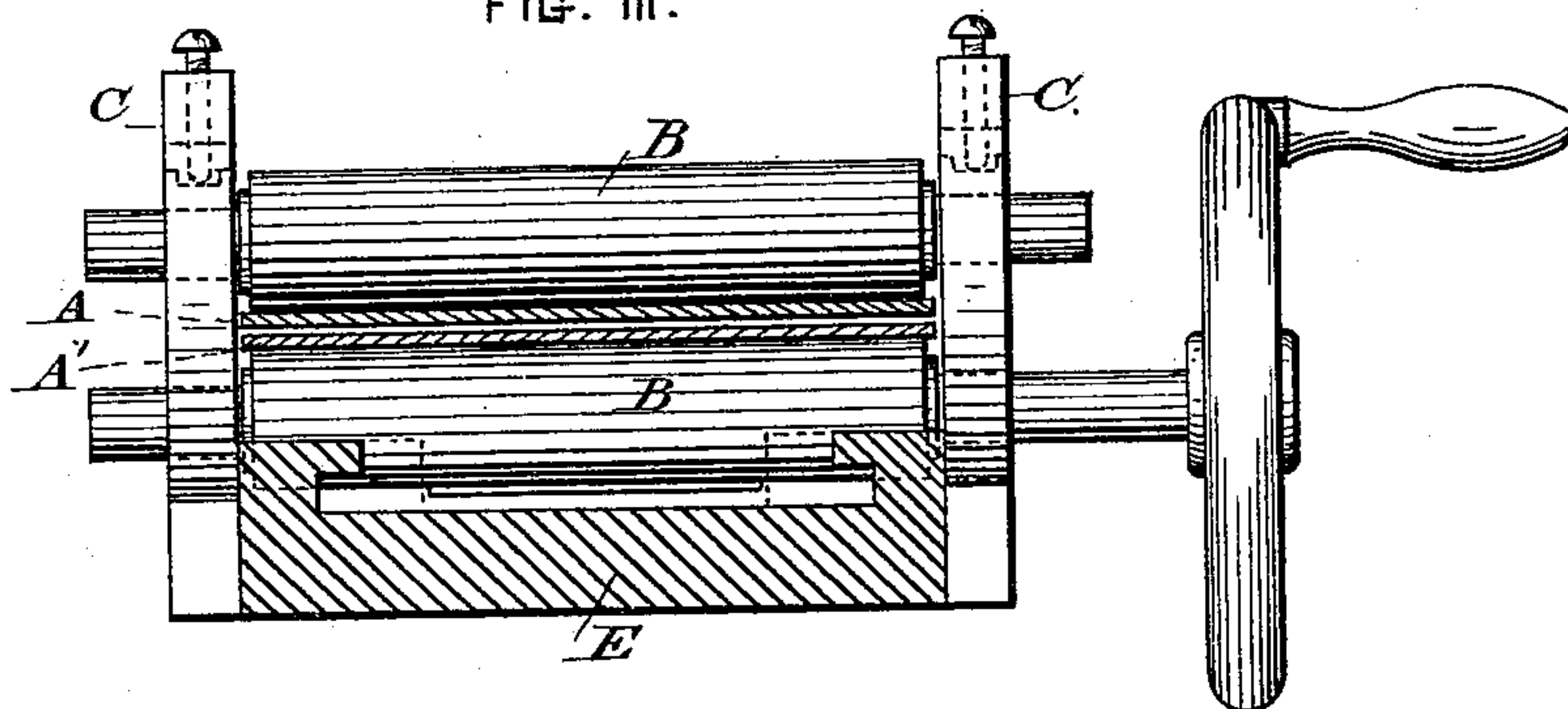


FIG. IV.

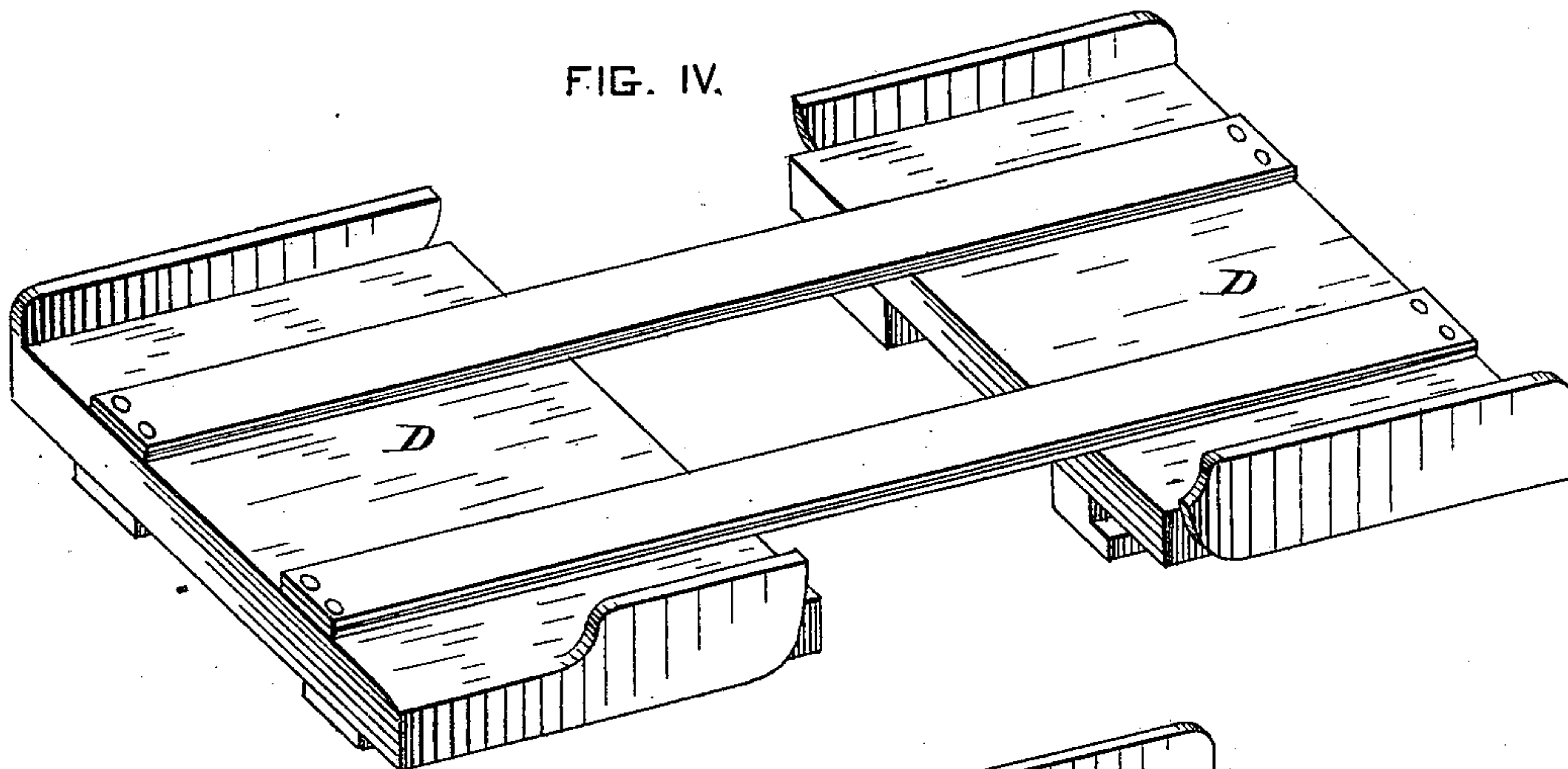
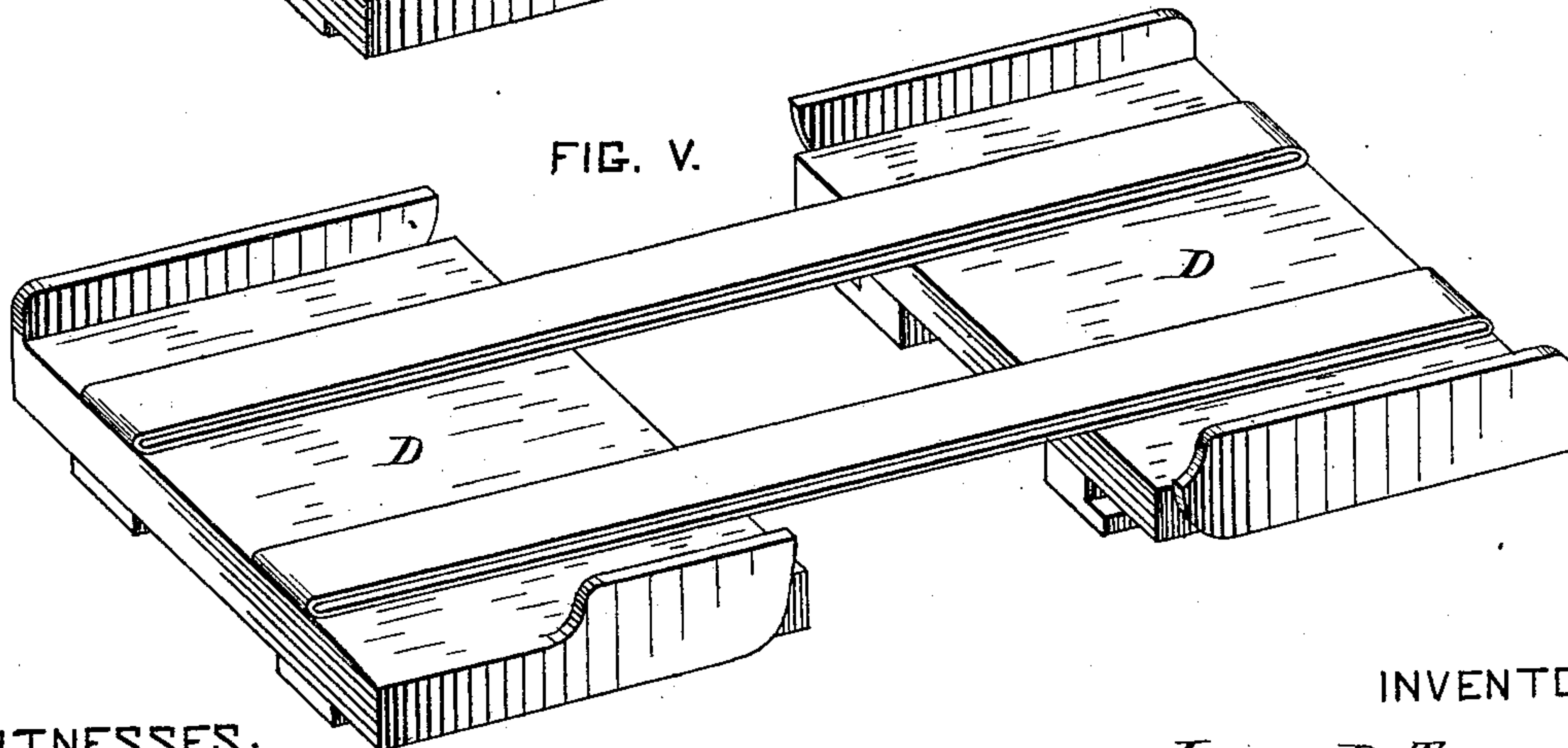


FIG. V.



WITNESSES:

J. Henry Kaiser.
J. A. Rutherford.

INVENTOR:

Isaac P. Turner,

By James L. Norris.
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC P. TURNER, OF TROY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN
H. COLBY, OF SAME PLACE.

MACHINE FOR PRESSING UNSTARCHED COLLARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 236,653, dated January 11, 1881.

Application filed November 3, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC P. TURNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Troy, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Machines for Pressing Unstarched Collars, Cuffs, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a machine for flattening the seams and folds of unstarched collars and cuffs in the process of their manufacture, its object being to increase the rapidity and efficiency with which such flattening is accomplished and to obviate wrinkling of the articles along the seams.

In the drawings, Figure I is a perspective view of a machine constructed upon the principle of my invention. Fig. II is a longitudinal section taken on a vertical plane through the same. Fig. III is a transverse section taken to one side of the pressure-rollers. Fig. IV is a detached view of the table with bands substituted for the hinged plates, and Fig. V is a like view of the table with endless belts substituted for the hinged plates.

The letters A A' refer to a pair of plates, between which are placed the collars, cuffs, shirt-trimmings, or other articles to be pressed. These plates are hinged together, so that the upper plate, A, can be raised or lowered as a cover without danger of any lateral displacement thereof, and so that when it is brought down upon the articles which have been laid upon the top face of the lower plate such articles will not be shifted around or rumpled. The pressing-rollers B B, between which these plates are passed back and forth, are journaled in the standards C C, the upper one of these rollers being mounted in slotted bearings with any adjustable housings, so that its pressure upon the plates can be readily regulated. The shaft of the lower roller is provided with a hand-wheel, whereby the same can be rotated. The ends of the lower plate, A', rest upon movable table-sections D D, which are arranged to slide upon a suitable bed, E, furnished with guides for guiding the said sections, and these movable sections are connected by a band, F, or by any other suitable connection which will

insure a simultaneous movement on the part of the sections. Upon the outer ends of these two parts or sections of the table are arranged stops G, and the ends of the lower plate are, by preference, notched to insure accuracy in their engagement at certain periods with these stops.

The operation is as follows: The driving-roller is rotated so as to cause the travel of the plates between the said rollers to an extent which will cause the lower plate to abut against or engage the stop upon one of the movable table-sections, and then, by a continuance of the rotation of the said roller, the two movable table-sections will be carried along simultaneously with the plates until the latter arrive at a point where the upper hinged plate can be raised. The articles to be pressed are then placed upon the lower plate, the top plate closed down thereon, and a reverse movement given to the driving-roller, whereby the plates will be carried back between the two rollers, and the articles thus subjected to pressure. In this reverse movement of the plates the ends of the lower one will rest upon the movable table-sections, as before, and at about the time when one end of the lower plate has reached the inner end of that section which will now be the rear one in the line of travel the lower plate will abut against the stop upon the next table-section, and hence cause the two sections of the table to move along with the plates, thus insuring a suitable support for the latter. After the plates have been thus carried forward a sufficient distance to bring out the upper plate from between the rollers the said upper plate can then be raised, so as to admit of the removal of the articles and their replacement by others; or, if desired, the plates can be run back again between the rollers by a reverse movement of the driving mechanism.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination, with the rollers B B, of the plates A and A', arranged to pass between said rollers, and suitable supports for the ends of said plates as they pass between said rollers, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the rollers B B
and plates A and A', of the movable support-
ed table-sections D D, connected together and
provided with stops at or near their outer
5 ends, substantially as and for the purpose set
forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set

my hand and seal in the presence of two sub-
scribing witnesses.

ISAAC P. TURNER. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

THOMAS F. MAXWELL,
CHAS. L. FULLER.