

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. E. HILL.
IRONING AND POLISHING MACHINE.

No. 462,552.

Patented Nov. 3, 1891.

FIG-1-

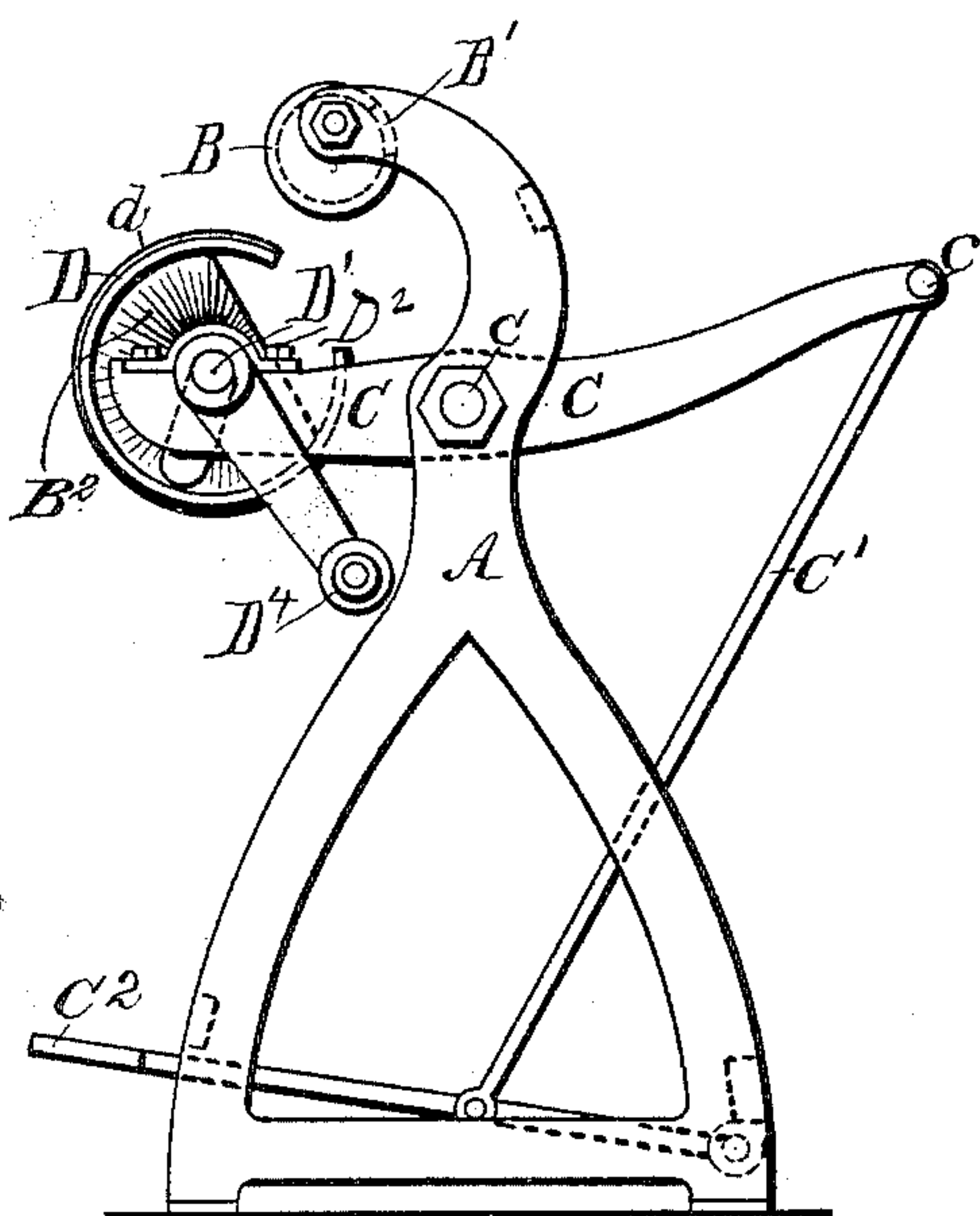


FIG-2-

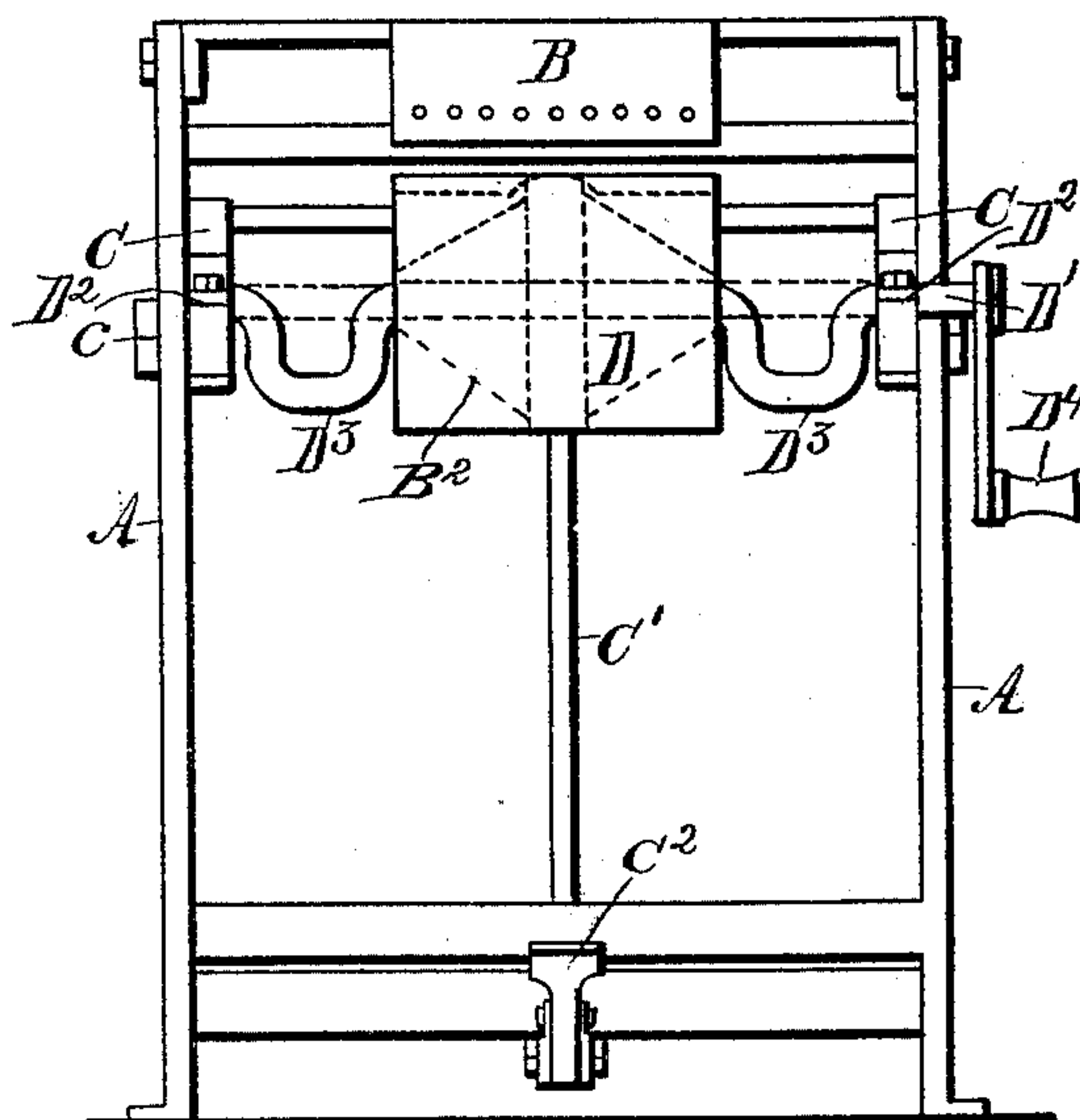


FIG-3-

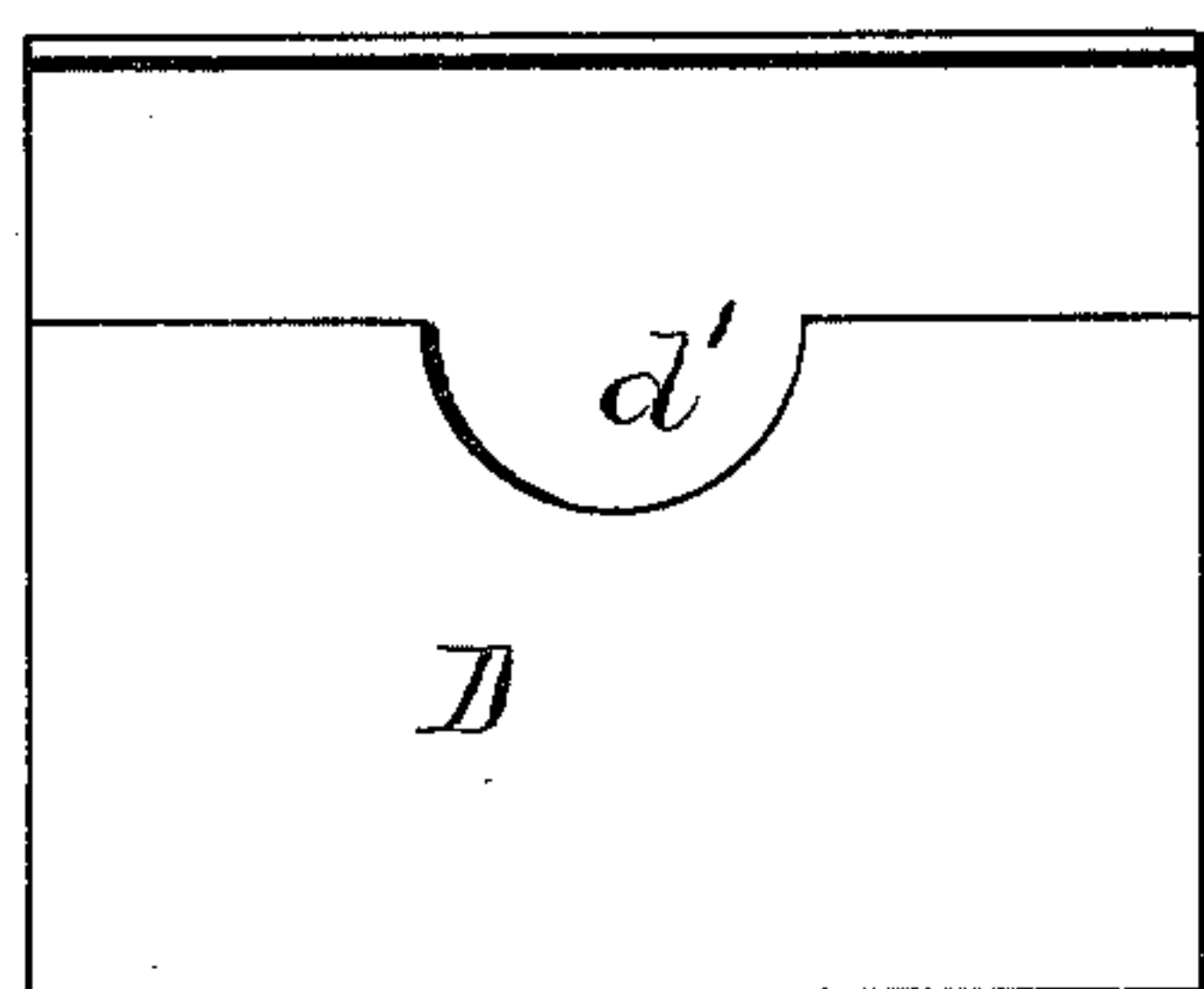
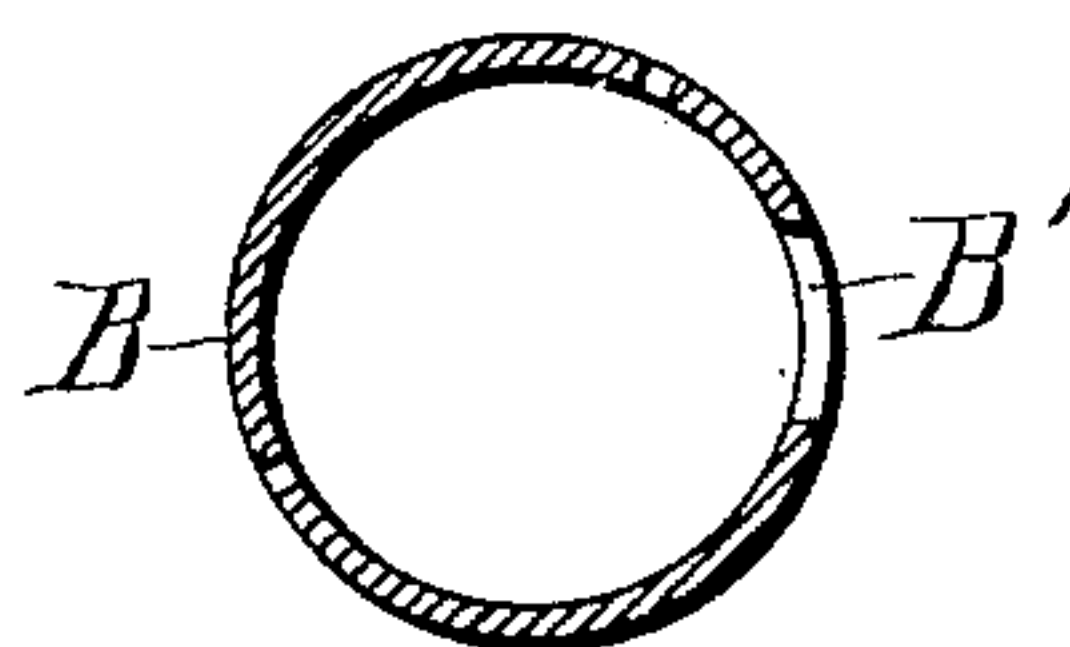


FIG-4-



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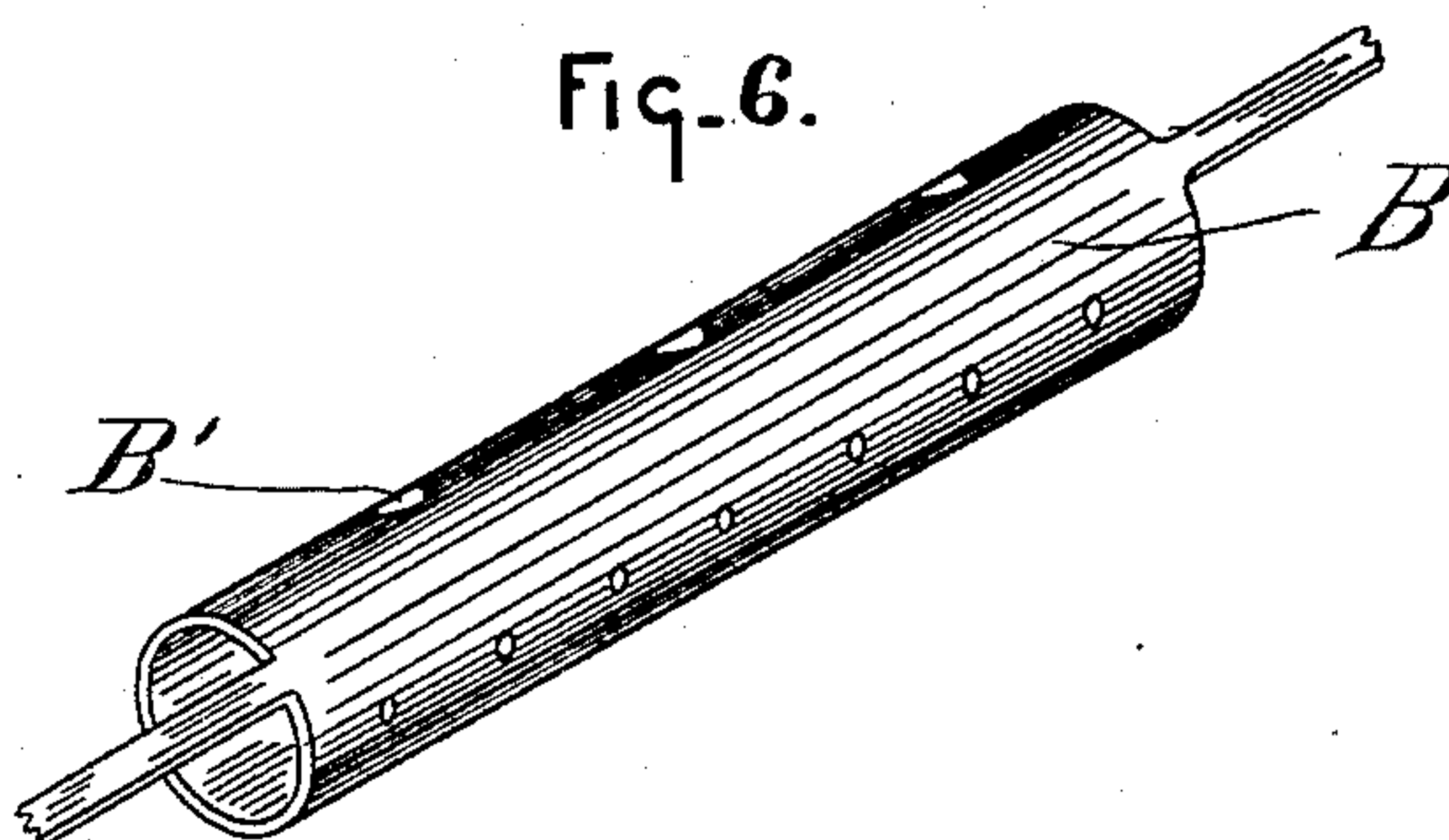
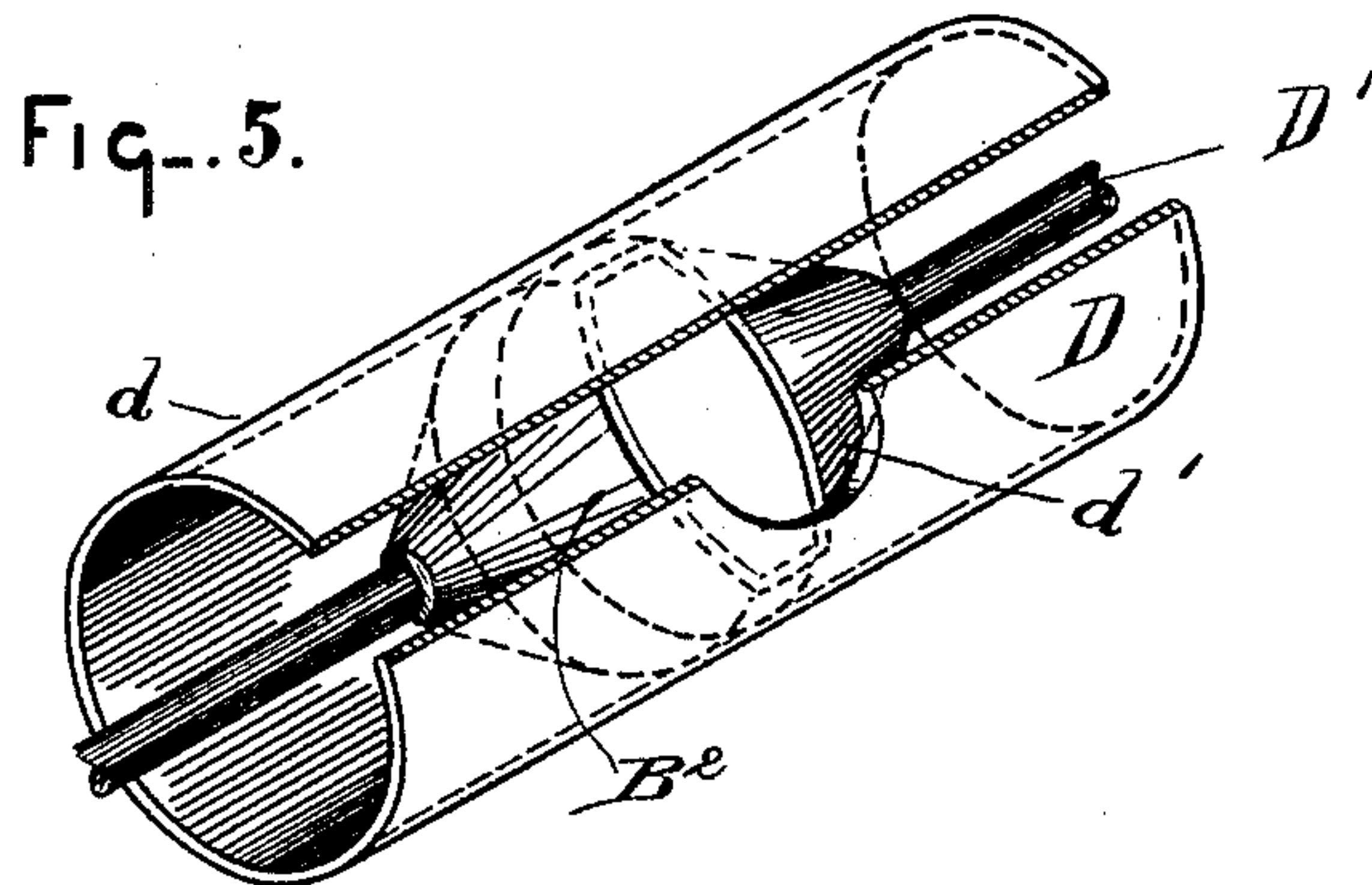
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SILAS E. HILL, OF TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN.

IRONING AND POLISHING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,552, dated November 3, 1891.

Application filed October 24, 1890. Serial No. 369,198. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SILAS E. HILL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Traverse City, county of Grand Traverse, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Ironing and Polishing Machines; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a new and improved hand-machine for ironing and polishing shirts, collars, and cuffs; and the invention consists in the features of construction and the combination or arrangement of devices hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of an ironing-machine embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail plan view of the ironing-bed omitting the internal support. Fig. 4 is a detail transverse sectional view of the ironing or polishing surface. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view showing the ironing-bed and a portion of its shaft. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view showing the ironing or polishing surface.

In the drawings, the letter A indicates a supporting-frame, and B the stationary ironing or polishing surface, which is made hollow for the reception upon its interior of a heated bar of iron; or it may be provided with an interior set of gas-jets, in which event its rear portion should be provided with suitable orifices B' to afford the necessary vent for the supply of oxygen and for the escape of the products of combustion. To the frame A is pivoted, as at c, a frame C, having a rod C' connecting with a treadle C², by means of which the frame C can be oscillated in a vertical plane.

The ironing-bed D is mounted upon a shaft, which is journaled at one extremity to the frame C, and upon this bed the shirt-bosom or other article to be ironed is arranged. The bed is provided with the usual surface padding d, and is in the form of a cylinder mount-

ed on a shaft D', journaled in suitable boxes D². The bed D is slotted longitudinally, and one edge of the slotted portion is provided at or near the middle of its length with a semicircular recess d', corresponding to and adapted to receive the collar or neckband of a shirt-bosom to prevent such neckband coming against the ironing or polishing surface B. The shaft D' of the bed D is provided in juxtaposition to the ends of the bed with crank-shaped bends D³.

The cylindrical body constituting the supporting-bed may be of any material suitable for the conditions required; but I prefer to construct it of metal and to arrange centrally therein a supporting-piece composed of a double conical body B² (indicated by dotted lines, Fig. 2) and cut away at the side which faces the semicircular recess d'.

To iron collars or cuffs, they are simply laid upon the supporting-bed D and the treadle C² depressed to raise the supporting-bed D against the ironing or polishing surface B. The operator then turns the crank-handle D⁴ to oscillate the supporting-bed D until the article is suitably ironed and polished. When, however, a shirt-bosom is to be ironed and polished, the shirt is opened at the back of the neck and slipped over the supporting-bed D, so that the latter shall be inside of the shirt. The neckband is then fitted into the semicircular recess d', and the shoulders and sides of the shirt beyond the bosom are brought into the spaces formed by the crank-shaped bends D³, whereby these parts of the shirt are permitted to rest easily, whereas if the shaft extended rectilinearly from one journal-box D² to the other, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, such shaft would interfere with the overhanging sleeves, shoulders, and side portions of the shirt. After the shirt has been adjusted, as explained, the treadle is depressed to raise the supporting-bed against the ironing or polishing surface B, as before, and the crank-handle D⁴ is rotated to oscillate the supporting-bed until the shirt-bosom is ironed and polished.

By the peculiar construction and arrangement of the semicircular recess d' in one longitudinal edge of the slotted part of the supporting-bed D, I am enabled to conveniently

dispose the shirt-bosom and iron all parts thereof up to the neckband at the front and sides, while the bosom at both sides of the neck is polished by the oscillation of the supporting-bed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

In an ironing and polishing machine, the combination, with an ironing-surface, of a longitudinally-slotted cylindrical supporting-bed having a recess to receive the neckband of a shirt, a shaft supporting the bed and

having crank-shaped bends in juxtaposition to the ends of the bed for receiving the sleeves, shoulder, and side portions of the shirt, a support for the shaft, and means for turning the bed against the ironing and polishing surface, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

SILAS E. HILL.

Witnesses:

MARION A. REEVE,

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.