(No Model.)

S. A. PRATT.

IRONING MACHINE.

No. 528,986. Patented Nov. 13, 1894.

Fig. 1.

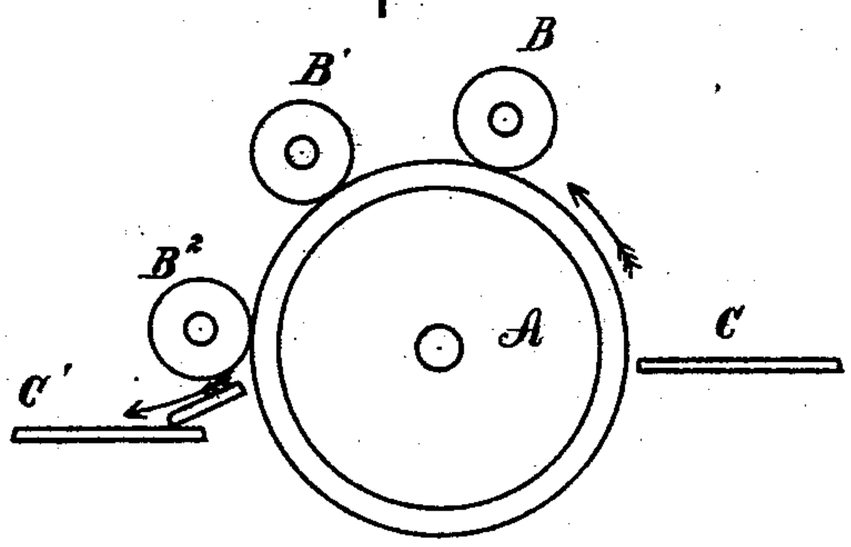


Fig. 2.

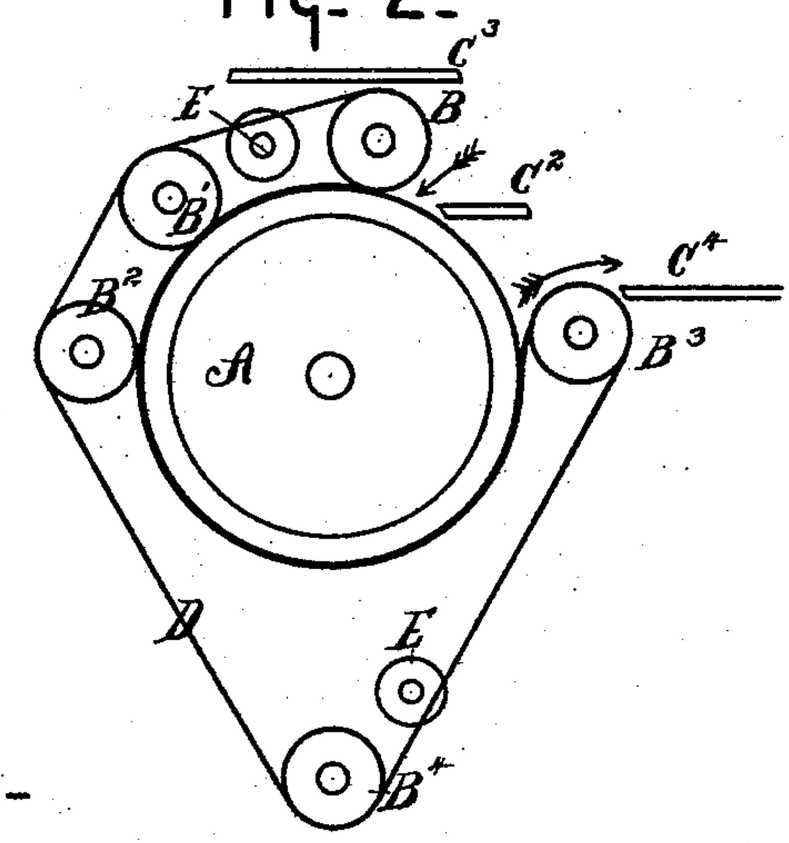
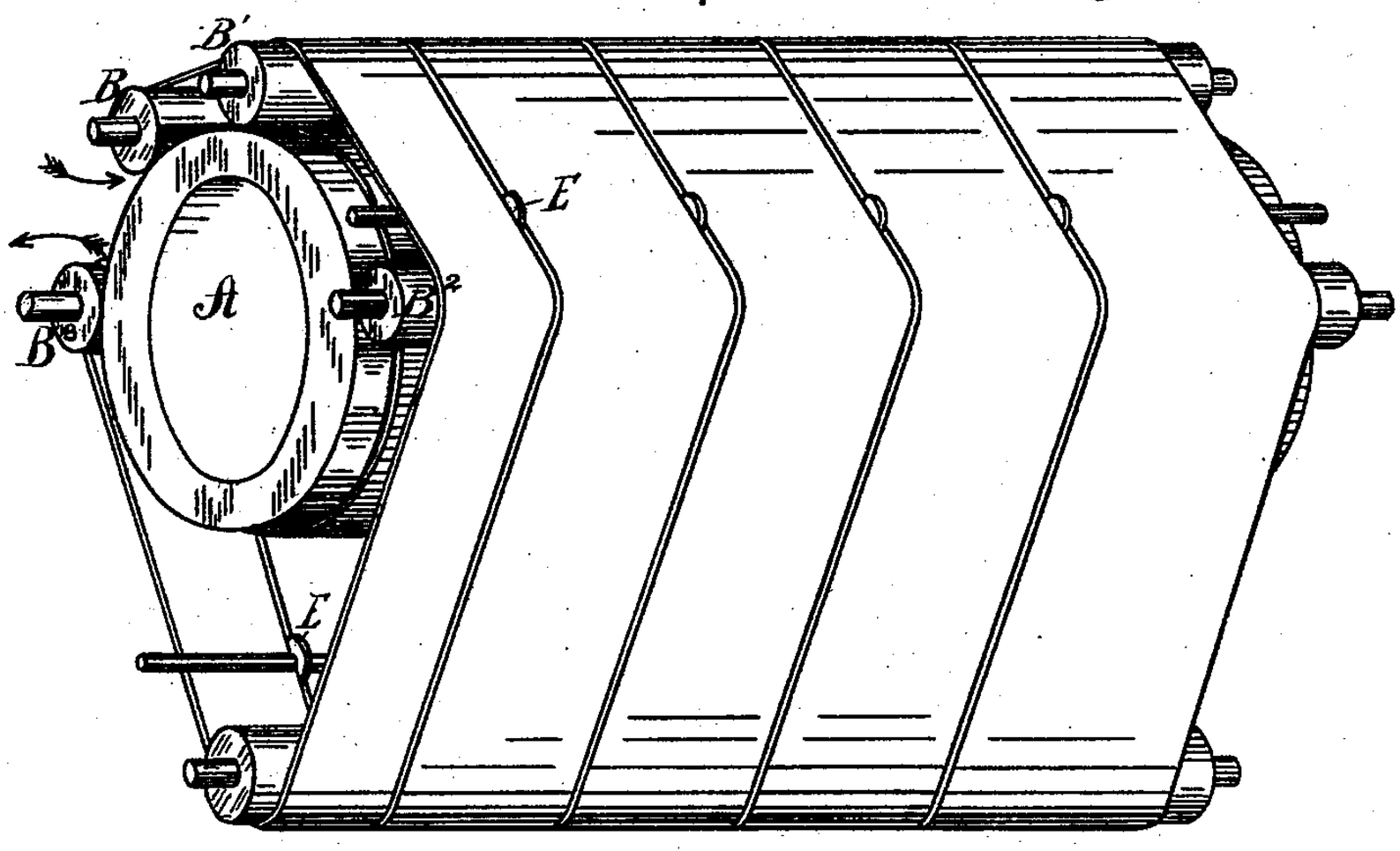


Fig. 3.



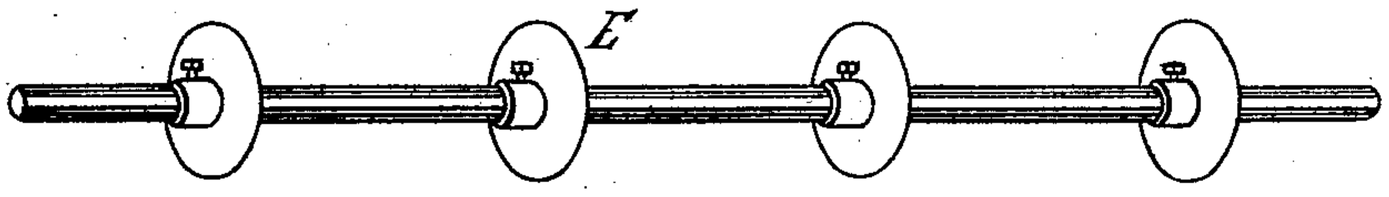


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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SEYMOUR A. PRATT, OF PONTIAC, MICHIGAN.

IRONING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 528,986, dated November 13, 1894.

Application filed March 12, 1891. Renewed June 13, 1894. Serial No. 514,474. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SEYMOUR A. PRATT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pontiac, county of Oakland, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Ironing-Machines; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, 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.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a diagram of one form of an ordinary mangle or ironing machine. Fig. 2 is a diagram of such a mangle with my invention attached. Fig. 3 is an isometric view of the apron showing the guides. Fig. 4 is an isometric view of the guide shaft with the disks mounted thereon.

My invention relates to an improvement in ironing machines, and has for its object the production of a machine in which the goods are delivered at the same side of the machine as they enter it, so that the same operator can feed and take away the goods. My improvement is adapted to be applied to an ordinary mangle.

Fig. 1 is a diagram of one form of an ordinary mangle, in which A is the large ironing roller, and B, B′, B^2 the small pressure rollers. C is the table from which the goods are delivered to the machine, and C′ the table to which they are delivered from the machine. The goods take the course shown by the arrows, and are ironed between the small rollers B, B′ and B^2, and the heated roll A. In this case, two operators are necessary, one to put goods into the machine, and one to take them away.

Fig. 2 is a diagram of the same mangle with my improvement attached, showing large heated ironing roller A and small pressure rollers. The rolls B^3 and B^4 are added to the construction shown in Fig. 1, and around the whole is run the endless apron D. The course taken by this apron, as indicated, is under the roll B and between it and the ironing roller A, around it under the rolls B′ B^2 B^3 and back around roll B^3 and outside of rolls B^4, B^2, B′ and B. This movement of the apron is of course continuous.

In operation, the goods are fed under roll B, as in Fig. 1, and pass under rolls B′, B^2, and over roll B^3 successively, and are delivered to the operator who fed them to the machine.

I find the best results in using thin cloth for the apron, as the cloth serves no particular purpose in the ironing process other than to carry the goods under the respective pressure rolls and keep them in contact with the ironing roll.

While not essential to the operation of my invention, I prefer to make roller B^4 adjustable by mounting the same in sliding journal boxes. I place this roll in the position shown, at the bottom of the machine, to keep the apron away from the working parts of the machine.

I am aware that aprons have been used in ironing machines, but I am not aware that provision has been made for attaching a single apron to an ordinary mangle, whereby the goods are delivered at the same side of the machine as they are fed to it on an independent table, and provided with a table above the mangle to hold the wet goods, and a third table from which to feed them to the machine. This feature is one of great value, as it dispenses with one hand at each machine and does the work much better than without the attachment.

The apron I prefer to make in two or more sections, and to guide the respective sections I provide at suitable places around the machines guides to run between the sections. I prefer a revolving shaft not in contact with the apron, and constructed as shown at E, and in perspective in Fig. 4, having disks mounted thereon. These guide disks may be mounted above or below the apron, and the disks may be removable or adjustable on the shaft so that as many as desired, may be placed thereon whereby an apron of any number of sections may be used. The different sections may be of different widths, and the disks can be adjusted to accommodate them. In my construction, I can place the guides at or near the entering roll, and if necessary, one before each roll, to guide the section onto the roller

at a point where they stand on the stretch between two rolls.

To aid in handling the goods, I place at the point of entry the table C^2, and find a metal table with nickeled surface preferable, as it facilitates handling wet goods. On top of the mangle I provide a larger table C^3 for holding the goods before ironing, and the table C^4 is provided for receiving the goods as they come from the machine.

What I claim is—

1. In an ironing machine, the combination of a polishing roller A, an endless apron D adapted to carry the goods under the roller B, and in contact with said roller A, and out over the roller B^3, pressure rollers B, B′ and B^2, and tables C^3, C^2 and C^4, substantially as described.

2. In an ironing machine, the combination of an apron made in sections, and guides consisting of adjustable disks mounted on a shaft, the said shaft being out of contact with the apron, substantially as described.

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

SEYMOUR A. PRATT.

Witnesses:
CHARLES H. FISK,
MARION A. REEVE.