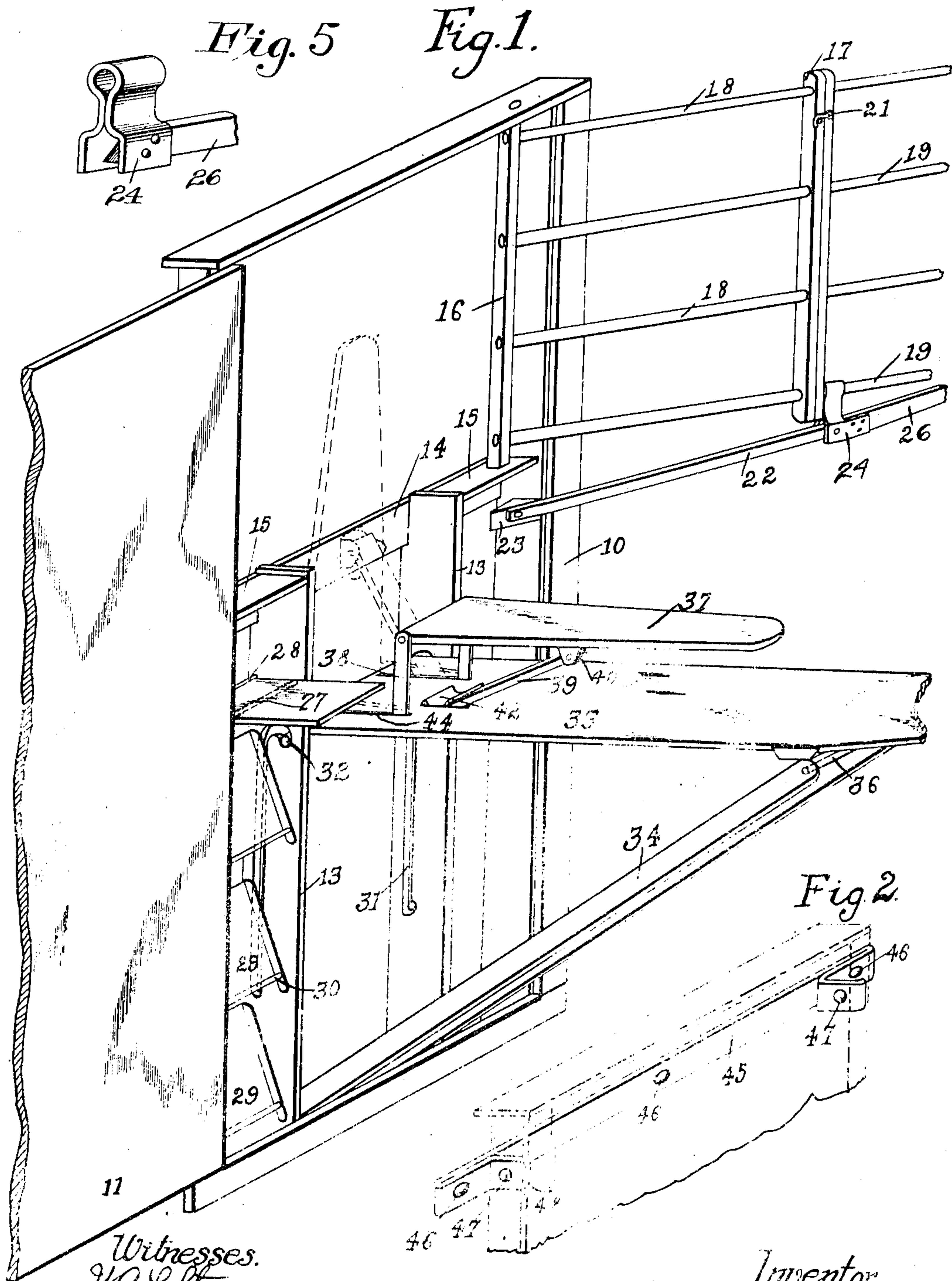


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IRONING CABINET.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 10, 1909.

Patented Sept. 13, 1910.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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A. E. Hague.

Inventor.
Charles D. Booton,
by Orwig & Lane, Attys.

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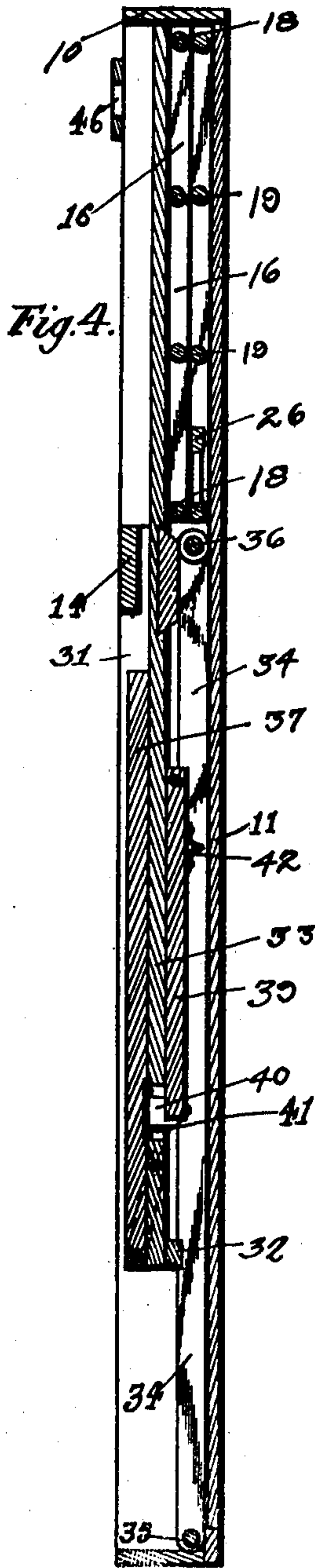
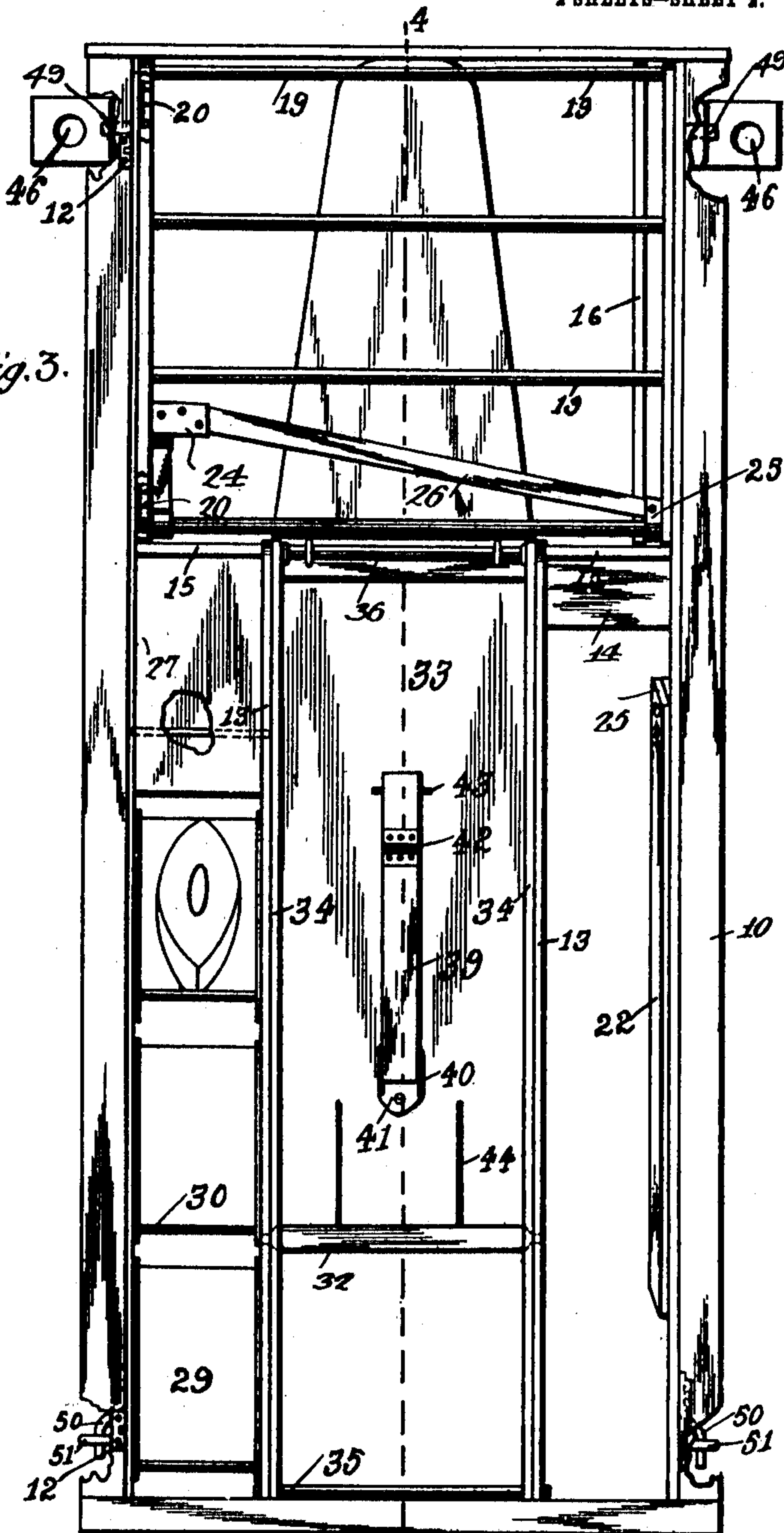


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES D. BOOTON, OF AUDUBON, IOWA.

IRONING-CABINET.

970,174.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 13, 1910.

Application filed June 10, 1909; Serial No. 501,407.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES D. BOOTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Audubon, in the county of Audubon and State of Iowa, have invented a certain new and useful Ironing-Cabinet, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an ironing cabinet, simple, durable and inexpensive in construction, occupying a minimum of space, and conveniently containing an ironing board, a sleeve board, an iron support, iron holders, and a clothes rack.

A further object of my invention is to provide an ironing cabinet in which the parts are arranged in convenient positions for the operator.

A further object of my invention is to provide an ironing cabinet in which the parts may be quickly and easily folded into the cabinet, and concealed from view.

A further object of my invention is to provide an ironing cabinet so arranged with a set of hangers that it may be quickly and easily moved from one position and hung up in another.

My invention consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of the various parts of the device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the cabinet showing the parts unfolded. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the cabinet showing the arrangement of the hangers on the cabinet. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the cabinet with the parts folded therein, the door being removed. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the cabinet taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 shows a detail, perspective view of the socket 24 of the drying rack.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, the reference numeral 10 indicates the frame of the cabinet. A door 11 is hinged to the frame 10 by the hinges 12. Two uprights 13 are supported at the bottom of the frame 10 and at the top by the cross piece 14 on the frame; the pieces 15 also support the uprights 13. The upright bar 16 is pivoted at the top to the frame 10 and at the bottom to the support 15, and is connected to the bar 17 by the rounds 18, said upright bars and rounds forming a rack. A similar rack 19 is hinged to the bar 17 at the back by the

hinges 20, and is secured in an extended position by the hook 21. The brace bar 22 is pivoted to the triangular support 23, which is fixed to the frame 10 and fits into the pivoted socket 24. The sleeve 25, pivoted to the rack 19, together with the socket 24, pivoted to said rack, and the connecting brace 26 form a pivotally mounted brace on the rack 19. To fold the drying rack, the brace bar 22 is released from the socket 24 and swung into the cabinet as shown in Fig. 3. The connecting brace is then swung upwardly between the bars of the rack 19 to allow the rack to be folded into the frame. A shelf 27 pivoted to the frame 10 and the upright support 13 is capable of resting in a vertical and horizontal position. The stop rod 28 holds said shelf 27 in a horizontal position. The inclined metal shelves 29 are fixed at one side to the frame 10 and at the other side to the upright 13. The rods 30 are fixed at the bottom of the shelves 29 and form a rest for the irons. The vertical grooves 31 in the uprights 13, at the top extend forwardly, then downwardly; and at the bottom, extend forwardly, as shown in Fig. 1. The journals 32 on the board 33 fit, and travel in, the grooves 31. The parallel braces 34 are connected at the bottom by the round 35, said round 35 being pivotally mounted in the uprights 13, and at the top by the round 36, said round 36 being pivotally connected to the board 33.

A board 37 is fastened to the board 33 by the links 38, and is supported in a position parallel to the board 33 by a brace 39, said brace 39 being pivoted to the downwardly extended bracket 40 on the board 37. The opening 41 in the board 33 is so arranged as to receive the brace 39. A lug 42 on the brace 39 rests against the board 33 and holds the board 37 in an elevated position, as shown in Fig. 1. The brace 39 is secured in the opening 41 by the pins 43. Slots 44 in the board 33 receive the links 38 when the board 37 is in its folded position, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. The strip 45 is bent backwardly, then outwardly at its ends, and is designed to be fastened to a wall by screws through the holes 46 in the strip, as shown in Fig. 2. The holes 47 in the outwardly extending portions 48 of the strip 45 are arranged to receive the pins 49 fixed in the cabinet near its top. The downwardly extended arms 50 fixed to the sides of the cabinet are designed to engage the loops 51

fixed to the wall, said loops 51 preventing the cabinet from swinging vertically in either direction.

In the practical operation of the cabinet, the operator first opens the door, then unfolds the drying rack and swings it into an extended position, securing the rack sections by fastening the hook in one section over the pin in another and by inserting the end of the brace bar 22 in the socket 24. The ironing board is then extended by pulling downwardly and outwardly on the upper end. The sleeve board is then placed in its extended position by pulling upwardly and outwardly and is supported in said position by the brace 39, said sleeve board being tilted back into the frame when not in use, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1. The inclined shelves are used to hold the irons not in use, and the pivotally mounted shelf is used as a rest for the iron used by the operator. The cabinet members are easily folded back into their original positions and are concealed from view by the door. To move the cabinet from one position to another, the pins in the cabinet are released from the support after the catches on the support are spread apart. The entire cabinet is then lifted until the downwardly projecting pieces on the frame are released from engagement with loops fixed to the wall. The cabinet is then free from the support. The downwardly projecting pieces are then inserted into another set of loops in the wall and the pins are inserted in holes in the catches on the corresponding wall support.

I claim as my invention.

1. An ironing cabinet, comprising a frame, upright frame members in the frame, vertical slots in the frame members extending slightly forwardly and downwardly at the top, and slightly forwardly at the bottom,

an ironing board pivotally mounted on the frame at one end, and slidingly mounted in said vertical slots at the other, a support designed to fasten on the wall with outwardly extended projections thereon, and pins in the frame arranged to rest in holes in said projections.

2. An ironing board, comprising a frame, upright frame members in the frame, slots in the upright members, an ironing board arranged to fit between said frame members, journals on the board designed to travel in said slots, connecting links pivotally connected at one end to the frame, at the other to the board, a sleeve board, links connecting said sleeve board to said ironing board, a brace pivotally connected to the sleeve board, and extending through an opening in the ironing board, a lug on the brace to engage the ironing board at the top, and pins in the brace to engage the ironing board at the bottom.

3. An ironing cabinet, comprising a frame, upright frame members in the frame, an ironing board slidingly mounted at its inner end and supported at its outer end by connecting links secured to the frame bottom, a sleeve board pivotally mounted at one end on links pivotally secured to the ironing board, said sleeve board being supported near its other end by a pivotally connected brace running downwardly and inwardly through an opening in the ironing board, a lug secured to the brace to engage the top of the ironing board near its opening, and pins in the brace to engage the ironing board at the bottom.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 28, 1909.

CHARLES D. BOOTON.

Witnesses:

J. M. GRAHAM,
U. S. HANSEN.