

J. BLOCH.
ELECTRIC PRESSER FOR NECKTIES AND OTHER ARTICLES.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 17, 1910.

997,954.

Patented July 18, 1911.

FIG. 1.

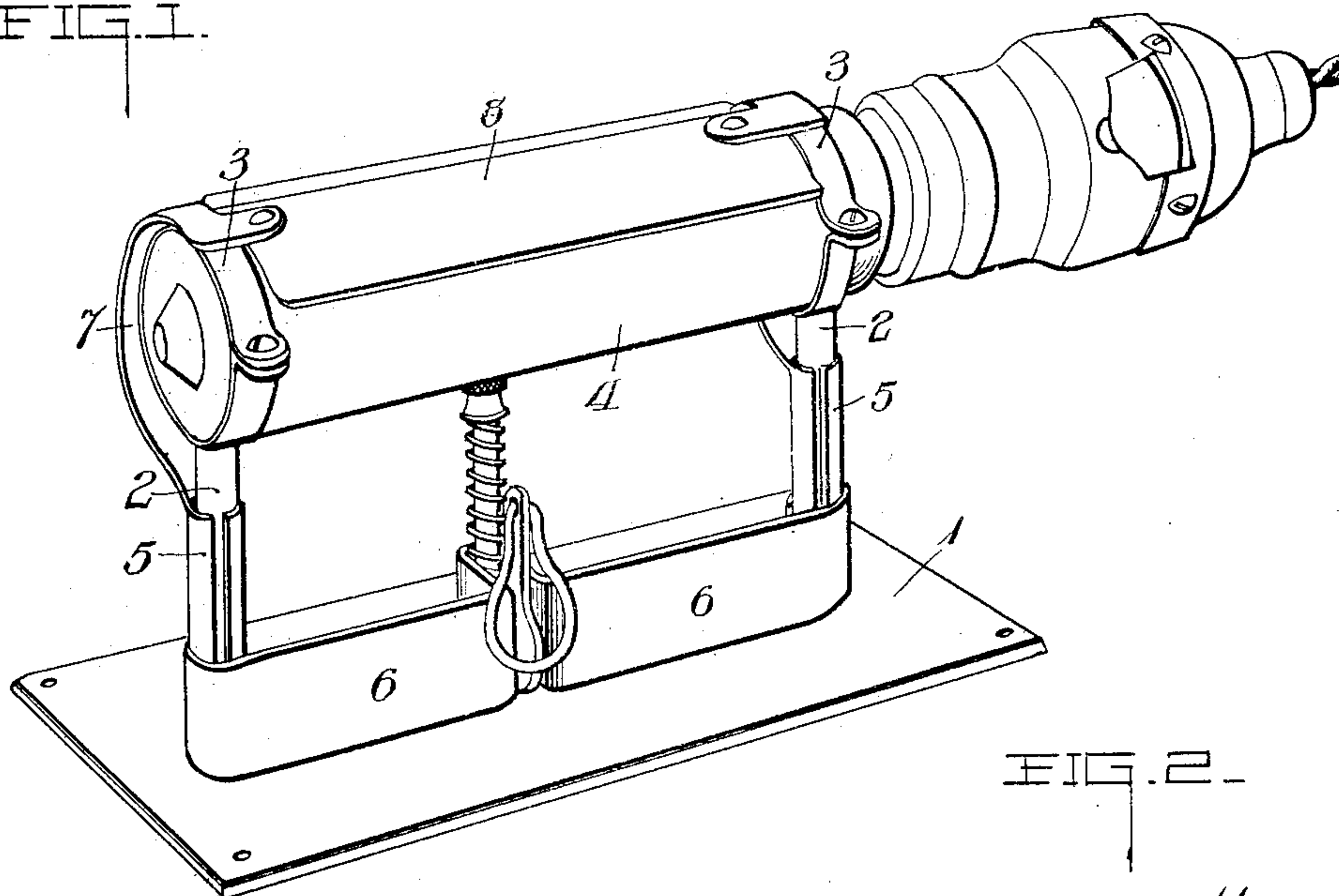


FIG. 2.

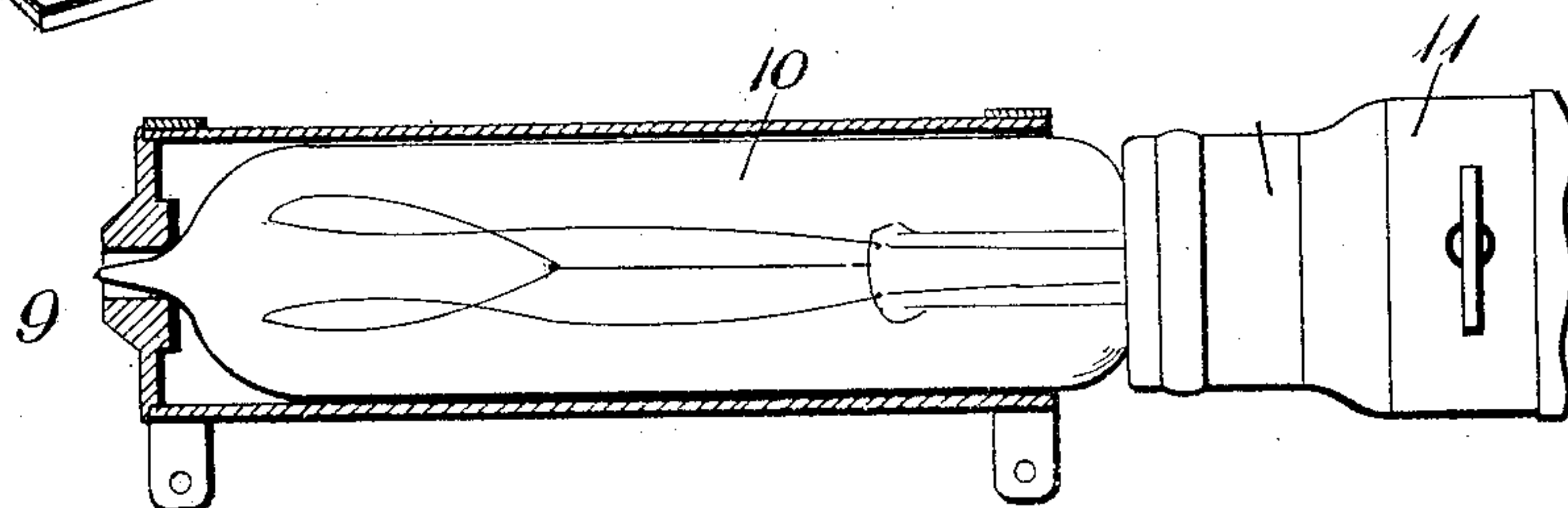


FIG. 3.

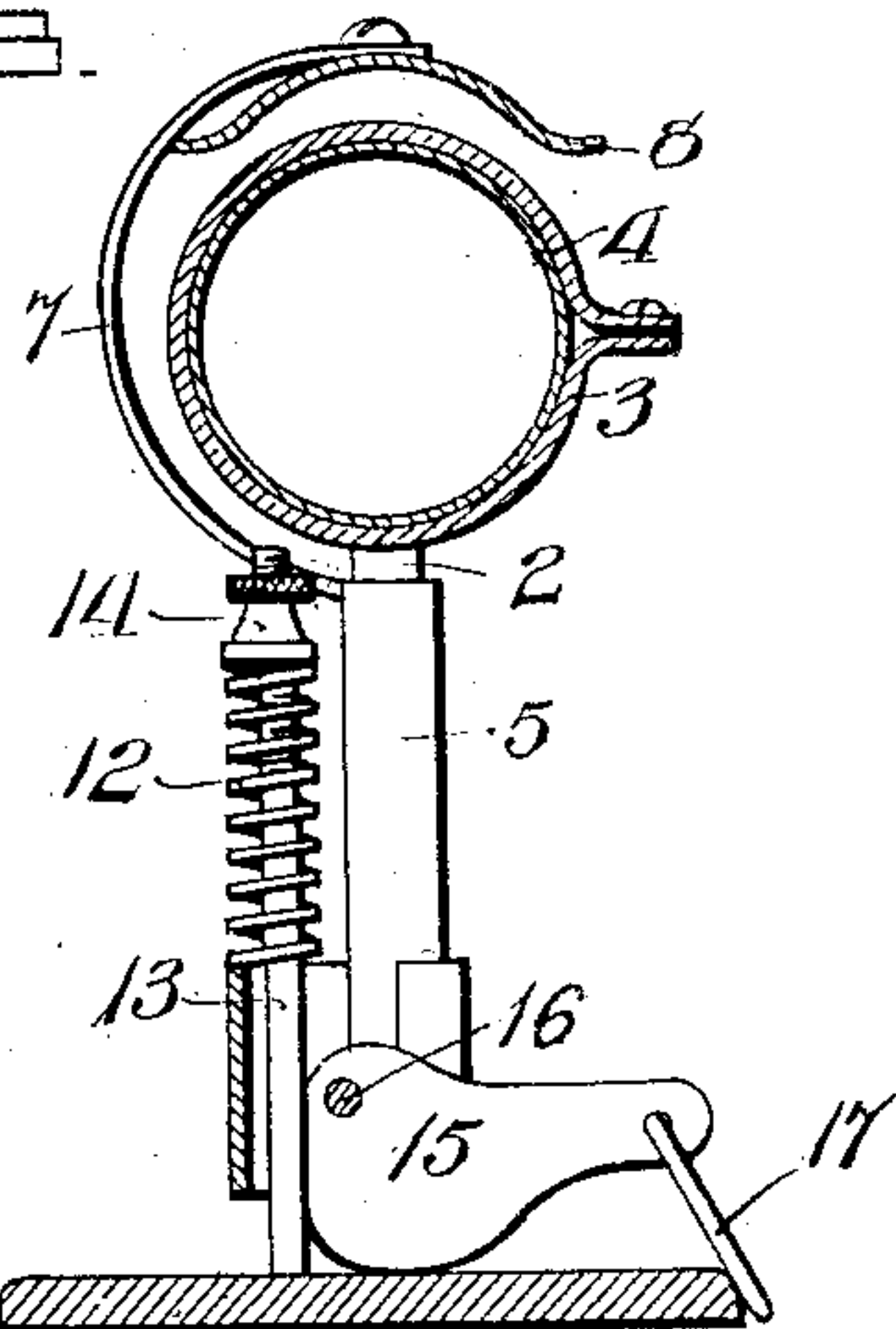
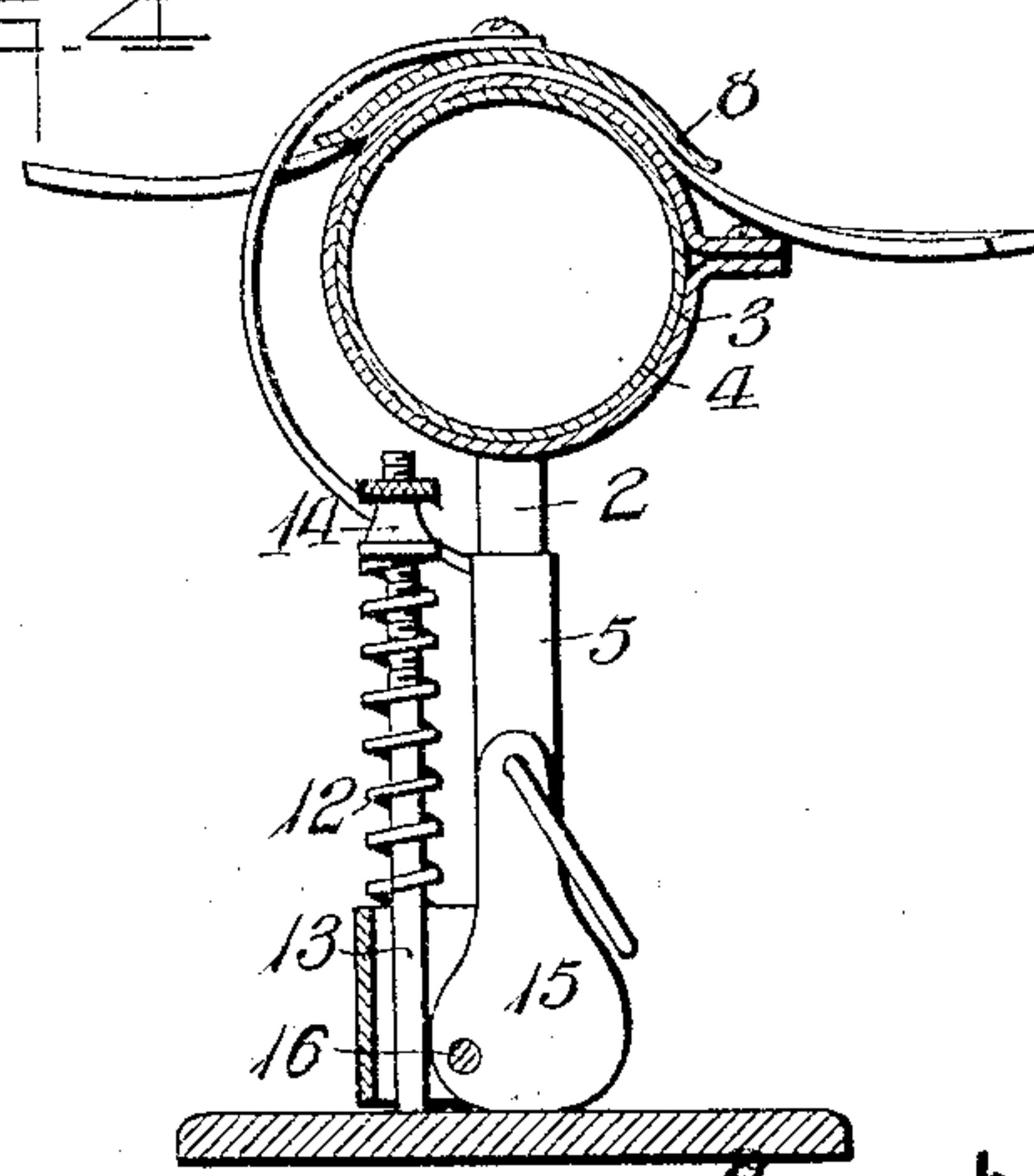


FIG. 4.



Witnesses
Donald Stewart
E. V. Webster

Inventor
Jacob Bloch
By Howell & Howell
his Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB BLOCH, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ELECTRIC PRESSER FOR NECKTIES AND OTHER ARTICLES.

997,954.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 18, 1911.

Application filed October 17, 1910. Serial No. 587,537.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB BLOCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric Pressers for Neckties and other Articles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is a simple and efficient device adapted to be heated by connection with the socket of an incandescent electric lamp fixture, and is designed more particularly for pressing out such articles as neckties, ribbons, handkerchiefs and the like, though it is not restricted to such uses.

It has been my object to provide an attractive article of the character mentioned, which will be very serviceable on the bureau or dresser, especially in college rooms, and other private apartments, and which will afford a ready means for quickly pressing and smoothing out various minor articles of wearing apparel, such as neckties, ladies' ribbons and the like.

The invention will be hereinafter described with reference to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of the specification and will be pointed out in the appended claims.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a perspective view of the device; Fig. 2 is a horizontal section through the tubular incandescent electric lamp holder, showing the lamp in elevation; Fig. 3 is a vertical cross section of the apparatus showing the presser surfaces separated. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the presser surfaces closed together and gripping a necktie or ribbon, which is being pressed.

The device comprises coacting non-rotative convex and concave presser surfaces yieldingly forced together, in conjunction with an electric heating means, preferably an incandescent electric lamp inserted in a tube, which constitutes the convex presser surface. The article to be pressed is inserted between and pulled through the presser surfaces, which by the combined agencies of heat, pressure and friction, will smooth out the same effectually, as the article is pulled through.

In the drawings, 1 denotes a base plate which may be fastened upon a table or dresser, or which may be affixed upon a heavy base to give the required stability to the apparatus. Rising from the base plate

are standards 2 supporting clamp rings 3, which encircle and hold stationary a metallic tube or cylinder 4, the latter being preferably of nickel-plated steel or brass or other good heat conducting material. Movable arranged on the standards or posts 2 are sleeves or guides 5 which are rigidly connected by a bar 6. From the sleeves or guides 5, curved arms 7 extend around one side of the tube or cylinder and support the curved plate 8 which is shaped to conform to the cylinder and provides on its under side the concave presser surface opposing the convex presser surface, provided by the cylinder. The longitudinal edges of the plate 8 are curled or turned up to form rounded corners or edges, and present smooth surfaces to the necktie or other article which is being pulled through and between the presser surfaces. One end of the tube is open, while the other end is preferably closed by a cap 9, affixed therein.

For heating the tube, an incandescent electric lamp 10 is placed therein, the lamp being inserted through the open end of the tube. When the current is turned on, the tube becomes quickly heated, being usually too hot to bear the hand in less than a minute. It is desirable to hold the metallic socket 11 of the lamp out of contact with the tube to avoid transmission of heat to the socket. Preferably a cylindrical lamp bulb is provided, adapted to fit loosely within the tube, and of such length, that, by abutment against the cap 9, it holds the metallic socket 11 out of contact. The cap 9 is recessed or socketed at the center to receive the pointed extremity of the glass bulb. The socket 11 is, of course, connected by the usual electric light cord with a plug attachment for connection with the socket of an ordinary incandescent electric light fixture. The coacting convex and concave presser surfaces are yieldingly forced together by a suitable spring, for which purpose I preferably provide a coiled spring 12, encircling a post 13 rising from the base plate 1. The upper end of the post is screw-threaded, and provided with a tension adjusting nut 14. The spring presses upon the bar 6, forcing the latter down upon the base plate, and thereby holding the curved presser plate 8 tightly down on the cylinder 4. The bar 6 has a folded portion projecting therefrom and inclosing the post 13, and the spring 12 bears upon the said folded portion. In said

folded portion is a cam lever 15 which is pivotally attached to the bar 6 at 16; the lever being provided with a handle 17. By turning down the cam lever to the position shown in Fig. 3, the presser plate 8 is lifted against the resistance of the spring 12. The necktie, ribbon or other article to be pressed may then be inserted between the presser surfaces. By turning up the cam lever, the spring 12 forces the presser plate 8 down upon the cylinder, thus gripping the necktie or other article between the presser surfaces. The necktie or other article can then be pulled through and between the presser surfaces, more or less slowly and one or more times, as required, depending upon the condition and quality and thickness of the article, and by the combined agencies of pressure, heat and friction, the article will be effectually pressed out or smoothed.

The device is susceptible of modifications in details of construction and arrangement of parts, without departing from my invention, and hence I do not desire to restrict myself to the specific form shown and described.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A presser for neckties and other articles comprising a presser cylinder adapted to receive an electric light bulb, an elongated curved presser plate extending along the cylinder and having its margins curved reversely to the curvature of the cylinder, and

means for yieldingly forcing said cylinder and presser plate together.

2. A presser for neckties and other articles comprising a tubular container for an incandescent electric lamp, the exterior of said container constituting a convex presser surface, a curved plate overlying said container and providing a coacting concave presser surface, and means yieldingly forcing said presser surfaces together.

3. A presser for neckties and other articles, comprising a base plate having standards, and a fixed tube or cylinder on said standards, heating means in said tube, guides on said standards, a curved plate or sheath carried by said guides and overlying said tube to provide in conjunction therewith coacting presser surfaces, and means yieldingly forcing said presser surfaces together.

4. A presser for neckties and other articles comprising a base plate having standards rising therefrom, a tube or cylinder affixed on said standards, a curved plate or sheath overlying said tubular cylinder, guides movable on said plate having curved arms supporting said plate, means yieldingly forcing said plate on the tube, and means for applying heat in the tube.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

JACOB BLOCH.

Witnesses:

JOHN R. LEWIS,
FELIX ELSBACH.