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2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



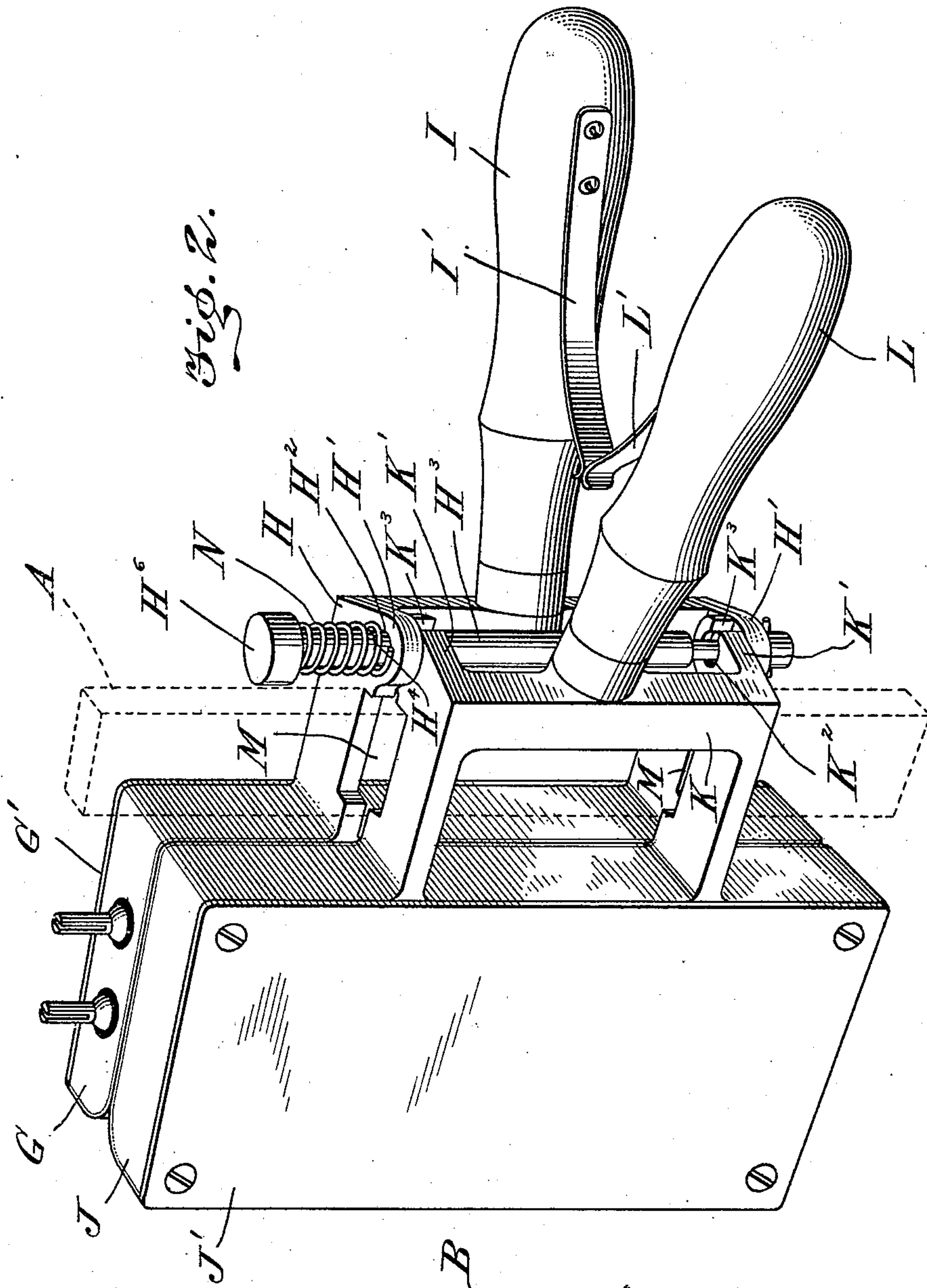
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY R. SCHWEINLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO FREDERICK A. MILLS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRESSING AND CREASING IRONS.

999,601.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 1, 1911.

Application filed September 21, 1908. Serial No. 454,028.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY R. SCHWEINLER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pressing and Creasing Irons, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in irons for the pressing and creasing of garments, such as trousers, while on the person of the wearer. These irons are constructed in pairs, detachably connected together, with their faces opposing each other, and slidably and detachably connected to a standard.

The object of my invention is to provide improved means for detachably connecting the irons to each other, in conjunction with improved means for forcing the faces of the irons together.

Reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the irons mounted on the standard; Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the pressing and creasing irons containing my improvements; Fig. 3 is a sectional view of one of the irons, taken through the longitudinal center of the pivot bolt which unites the two irons; Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

In the drawings, A indicates an upright standard or support, rectangular in cross-section, on which is slidably mounted a pair of pressing irons B, these irons being shown in Fig. 1 in the operation of pressing the fold of a pair of trousers C, which fold is held in proper position by suitable clamps D. The person whose trousers are being creased places his foot in the stirrup E, and may grasp the knob at the other end of the support indicated at F.

Referring to the remaining figures of the drawings, G is one of a pair of pressing and creasing irons, having bracket-frame H, which is shown as cast integral therewith, to which is attached the handle I. The iron G is a hollow casing, to the outside of which is attached the cover-plate G'. Its mate J is formed in the same manner, having the cover-plate J', bracket-frame K and handle L. The bracket-frames have a recess M

to receive the standard-support A. The bracket-frame H is formed with the lugs H' having circular apertures H², through which traverses the pivot-bolt H³. The bracket-frame K is formed with lugs K', having the circular apertures K² which are provided with the open slots K³. The bolt H³ serves as the pivot on which the irons turn in opening and closing, and also serves to hold together the bracket lugs H', K'. The bolt H³ is of a diameter to move freely in the apertures H² and K² and has limited longitudinal movement against the action of the spring N, the extent of the movement being limited by the shoulder H⁴ contacting with the adjacent lug H'. The bolt H³ has a reduced diameter at the points indicated by H⁵ in length slightly greater than the thickness of the lugs K', said reduced diameter at the points mentioned being slightly less than the width of the open slots K³. The spring N, exerting its pressure against the bolt-head H⁶ and the adjacent lug H', tends to normally force the bolt outwardly to the position shown in Fig. 3, in which position the lugs K' are pivotally locked to the bolt H³. When, however, hand pressure is applied to the bolt-head H⁶, the bolt H³ is forced inwardly, against the action of the spring N, and the reduced portions H⁵ are brought to coincide with the open slots K³, when the lugs K' may be readily detached from the pivot-bolt H³, and the irons may then be used separately as smoothing irons in the usual way.

The handles I and L are provided with leaf springs I', L', as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, which springs, acting against each other, press the faces of the irons together. These springs I have found to be the most suitable and satisfactory means for pressing the irons together when detachably connected to each other.

The irons may be heated in any convenient manner, but they have been constructed with a special view to heating them by an electric heating element, located in one or both of the irons, which no doubt will be found the most advantageous and economical.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. In a creasing and pressing device, the combination with a pair of irons having opposing faces between which may be inserted a garment or fabric to be creased, of holding

lugs on one iron having apertures therein and holding lugs on the other iron having apertures, and open-faced slots communicating therewith, a pivot pin adapted to be
5 moved longitudinally within said apertures and having reduced portions smaller in diameter than said slots and adapted to be registered therewith, and means for normally holding said reduced portions out of
10 register with said slots.

2. In a creasing and pressing device, the combination with a pair of irons having opposing faces between which may be inserted a garment or fabric to be creased, of holding
15 ing lugs on one iron having apertures therein and holding lugs on the other iron having apertures and open-faced slots communicating therewith, a pivot pin adapted to be moved longitudinally within said apertures
20 and having reduced portions smaller in diameter than said slots and adapted to be registered therewith, means for normally holding said reduced portions out of register with said slots and means for yieldingly
25 holding the faces of said irons together when pivotally connected.

3. In a creasing and pressing device, the combination with a pair of irons having opposing faces between which may be inserted
30 a garment or fabric to be creased, of holding

lugs on one iron having apertures therein and holding lugs on the other iron having apertures and open-faced slots communicating therewith, a pivot pin adapted to be
35 moved longitudinally within said apertures and having reduced portions smaller in diameter than said slots and adapted to be registered therewith, and a spring for normally holding said reduced portions out of
40 register with said slots.

4. In a creasing and pressing device, the combination with a pair of irons having opposing faces between which may be inserted a garment or fabric to be creased, of holding
45 ing lugs on one iron having apertures therein and holding lugs on the other iron having apertures and open-faced slots communicating therewith, a pivot pin adapted to be moved longitudinally within said apertures
50 and having reduced portions smaller in diameter than said slots and adapted to be registered therewith, a spring for normally holding said reduced portions out of register with said slots and means for yieldingly
55 holding the faces of said irons together when pivotally connected.

HENRY R. SCHWEINLER.

Witnesses:

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LAURA E. SMITH.