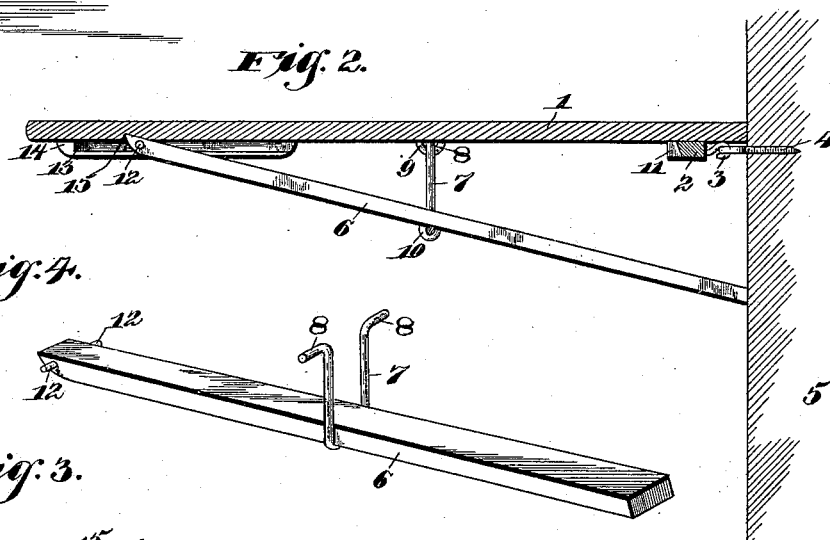
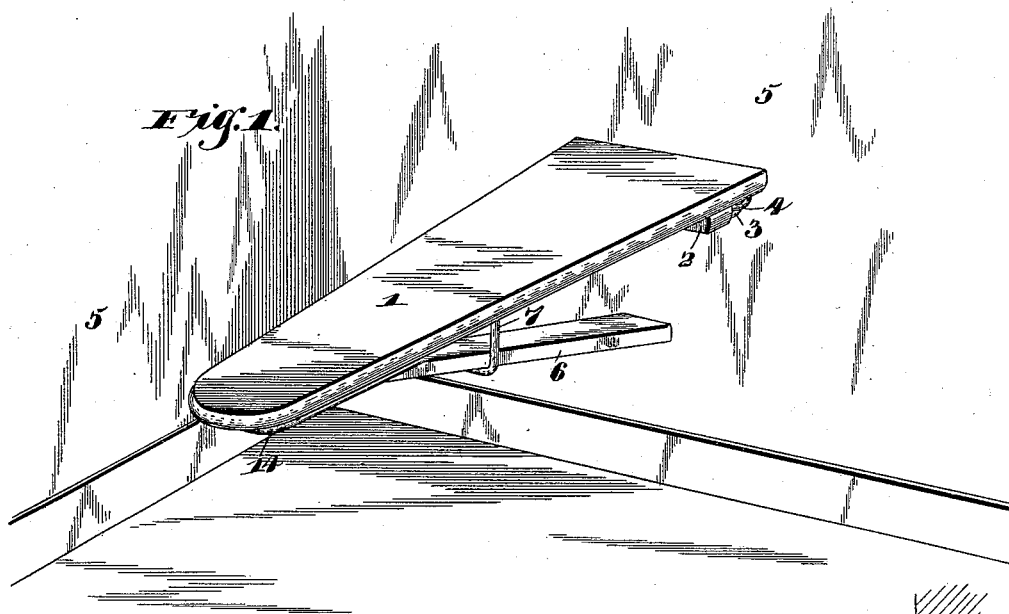


(No Model.)

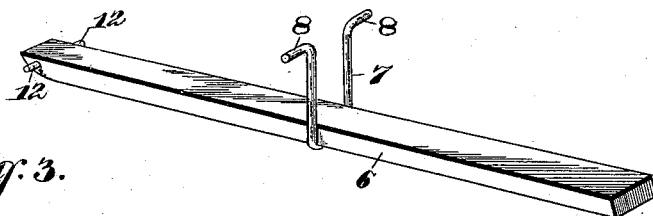
J. H. KINLEY & W. P. SHUEY.  
IRONING BOARD.

No. 523,355.

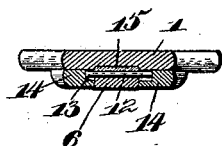
Patented July 24, 1894.



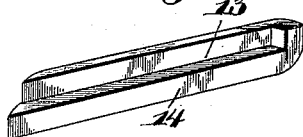
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 5.*



Witnesses

*W. F. Doyle.*  
*J. P. Moore*

By their Attorneys.

Inventors  
*Jacob H. Kinley and*  
*William P. Shuey.*

*C. A. Snow & Co*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB H. KINLEY AND WILLIAM P. SHUEY, OF HUMMELSTOWN,  
PENNSYLVANIA.

## IRONING-BOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 523,355, dated July 24, 1894.

Application filed April 7, 1894. Serial No. 506,754. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JACOB H. KINLEY and WILLIAM P. SHUEY, citizens of the United States, residing at Hummelstown, in the county of Dauphin and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Ironing-Board, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention is specifically related to those ironing boards which are constructed so as to be capable of swinging out of the way when not in use; and the primary object of the invention is to provide a board which may be more effectively supported, in a horizontal position, when being used, and one which will be capable of folding or swinging to a vertical position to the end that it may be placed out of the way.

In the drawings: Figure 1 represents a perspective view of our appliance in use. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a cross-section thereof. Fig. 4 is a perspective of the brace, showing its attached sling, whereby it is supported. Fig. 5 is a view of one of the guide-cleats for the brace.

The reference numeral 1 indicates the main portion of the device, or board proper, which is provided at its inner end, and on the under side thereof, with the transversely-extending cleat 2. This cleat is located but a short distance from the edge of the board and is provided with the two hooks 3, which are adapted to engage with the eyes 4, of the wall or other stationary and upright object 5. By this means the board 1 may swing out horizontally or be allowed to drop parallel with the wall 5.

6 indicates the brace, which is of a length nearly equal to that of the board 1, and pivoted thereto by means of the sling 7. This consists of a section of stout wire bent to embrace the under side of the brace, and extending upwardly to the under side of the board, where its ends are bent outwardly to form the trunnions 8. These trunnions are seated in the eyes 9, which are secured to the board 1, so that the sling will be allowed to swing thereon. The wire is pivotally secured to the brace by means of the eyes 10, thus

giving the brace a double movement on the sling 7, and enabling it to be moved with a reciprocating movement, as will be seen later on.

Formed in the cleat 2, at its forward edge and extending its entire vertical thickness, is the recess 11, in which the rear end of the brace 6 is adapted to lie when the brace is moved as far out as the sling 7 will allow. The forward end of the brace is provided with the transversely-extending studs 12, which are adapted to be arranged in the grooves 13, of the longitudinal cleats 14. These latter cleats are two in number, and located parallel with each other and longitudinal with the board 1, and have the grooves 13 formed therein, so that the studs 12 will be free to move longitudinally, with their brace, and yet incapable of moving vertically or transversely in relation to the cleats.

15 indicates a notch, which is formed in the under side of the board 1, and which has its outer shoulder formed abrupt, so as to positively engage the corresponding end of the brace 6, while the inner shoulder of the notch is formed slanting or inclined, so that the brace may easily slide thereinto.

In operation, the board is secured, by means of its hooks 3, to the eyes 4, so as to be capable of swinging vertically, and the brace 6 properly adjusted in its sling. Supposing that it were desired to extend the board, as in Fig. 1, all that would be necessary is to lift it on its mountings and draw brace 6 down at its inner end. This will cause it to swing on the sling 7 and draw its forward end rearwardly between the cleats 14 until the rear end of the brace engages the wall 5, and the forward end of the brace enters the recess or notch 15, whereupon the board 1, will be braced as against downward movement. It will be seen that the board cannot be moved upwardly, owing to the engagement of the rear end of the board and the wall 5. When it is desired to lower the board, the front end of brace 6 should be drawn down so as to disengage it from the notch 15, thus leaving the board free to swing downwardly, which operation will move the brace outwardly so that its rear end will lie in the recess 11 of

the cleat 2. Upon assuming this position the brace will lie within the plane of the cleats 2 and 14, and consequently be out of engagement with the wall.

- 5 It will be understood that the brace 6 has free movement in the cleats 14, and that they are of such a length, in relation to sling 7, that they extend to the limit of the movements of the forward end of the brace; and  
10 the grooves 13 are of sufficient vertical extent to permit the brace enough play therein to allow it to engage or disengage the notch 15.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

- 15 1. An ironing board adapted to be hinged to the wall or other stationary object and provided on its under side with a longitudinally-extending brace-bar having a swinging connection therewith at a point between its ends,  
20 and adapted to lie parallel with the bottom of the board when it is folded, and when the board is extended to have its rear end swung downwardly and inwardly to engage the wall and the front end of the bar being adapted  
25 to engage the bottom of the board, whereby

the board is supported, substantially as described.

2. An ironing board adapted to be hinged to the wall or other stationary object, a brace-bar extending longitudinally with the board 30 and hinged thereto at a point between its ends, and a guide formed on the under side of the board and adapted to retain the front end of the bar so that it may have longitudinal movement therein, a notch being formed 35 adjacent to the guide and into which the end of the bar is adapted to project when operating to support the board, the bar being arranged to lie parallel with the board and partially within the guide, when the board is 40 folded, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

JACOB H. KINLEY.  
WILLIAM P. SHUEY.

Witnesses:

JNO. B. NYE,  
CHRIST S. SANDERS.