2 Sheets.
Sheet. 1.

C. C. Converse.

Mangle.

No. 35,301. Patented May 20, 1862.

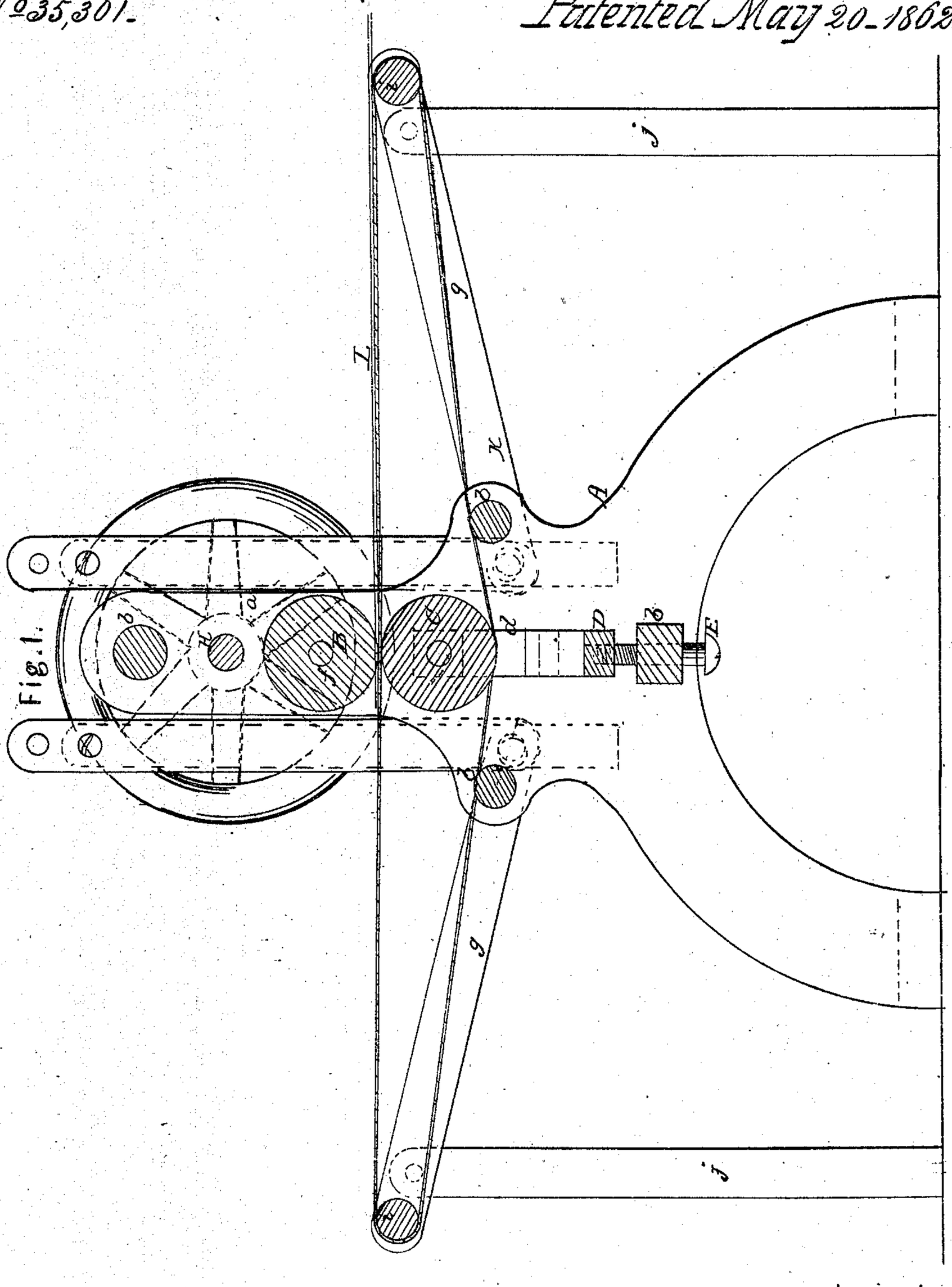

Fig. 1.

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2 Sheets.
Sheet 2.

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Mangle.

No. 35,301. Patented May 20, 1862.

Fig. 2.

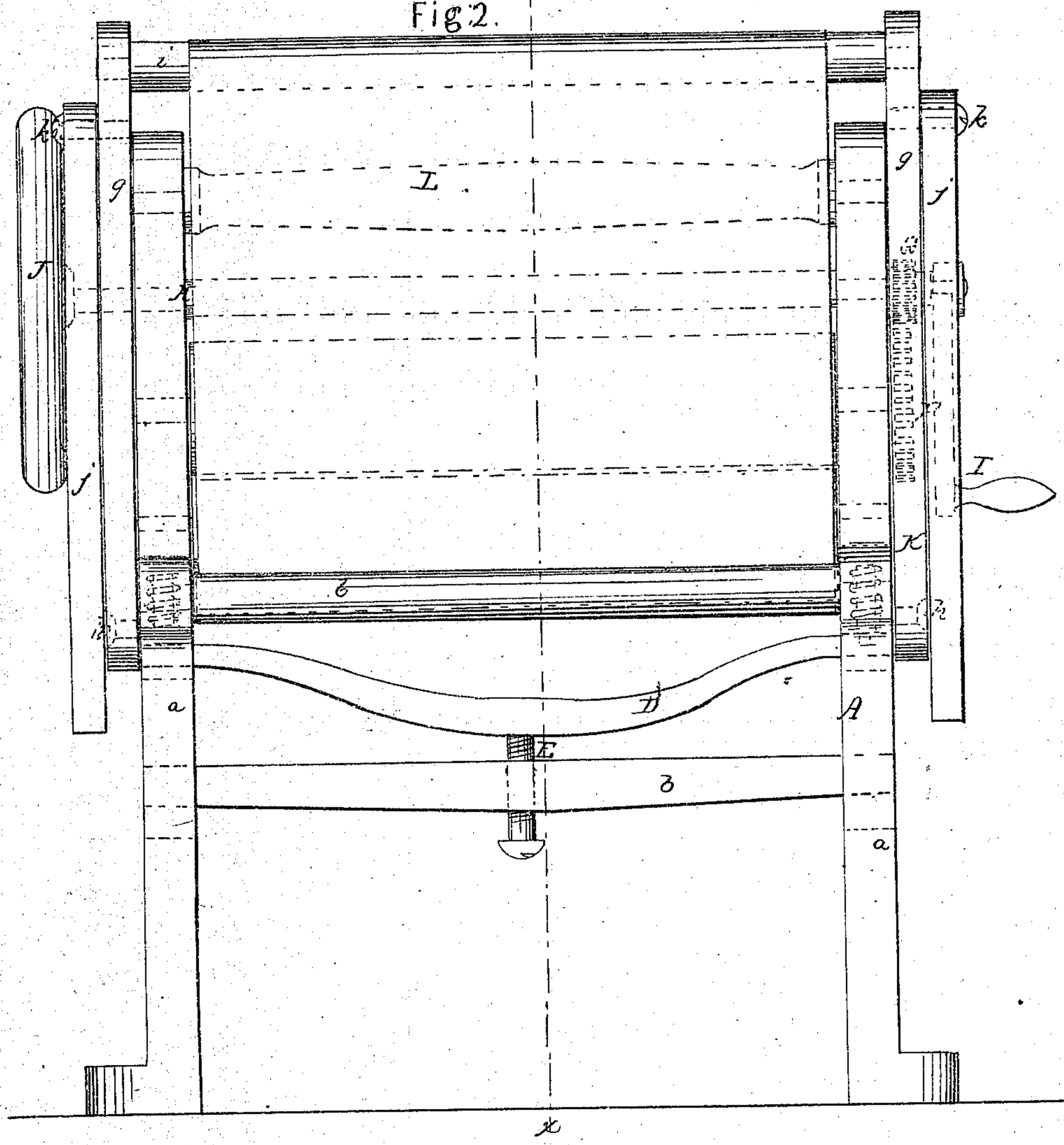
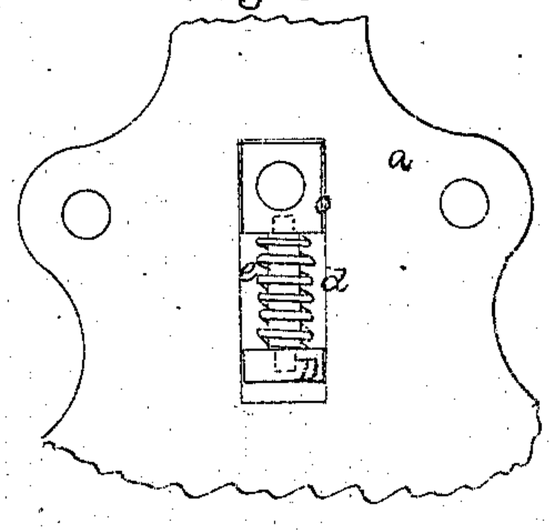


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES CROZAT CONVERSE, OF ELMIRA, NEW YORK.

IMPROVED MANGLE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **35,301**, dated May 20, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES CROZAT CONVERSE, of Elmira, in the county of Chemung and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Clothes-Mangle; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side sectional view of my invention, taken in the line *x x*, Fig. 2, and shown adjusted for use. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same in a folded state. Fig. 3 is a side view of the same in part.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

The object of this invention is to obtain a clothes-mangle which will be simple and efficient in its operation and capable of being folded up compactly when not required for use.

To this end the invention consists in the employment or use of two pressure-rollers and an endless apron, the latter being applied to an adjustable or extension frame and arranged in relation with the pressure rollers, as hereinafter fully shown and described.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A represents an upright framing, which is composed of two side pieces, *a a*, connected by cross-ties *b*. This framing may be of wood or cast-iron.

B represents a horizontal roller, which may be turned out of a suitable hard wood. The journals of this roller are fitted in the side pieces, *a a*, of the framing and in permanent or fixed bearings.

C is a roller of the same diameter and of the same material as B. The roller C is placed directly underneath B and in the same axial plane, and has its journals fitted in bearings *c*, which are placed in vertical slots *d* in the side pieces, *a a*, and rest on springs *e*, said springs bearing on the ends of a bar, D, which extend into the slots *d*. The bar D at its center rests on a screw, E, which passes through the center of the lower cross-tie, *b*, of the framing A. The springs *e* may be of metal and of spiral form, as shown in Fig. 3, or india-rubber springs may be used or volute metal springs. The springs *e* cause the lower roller, C, to press upward against the upper one, and this pressure may be graduated as desired by adjusting the screw E.

The shaft *f* of the upper roller projects through the side pieces, *a a*, of the framing, and on one end of said shaft a toothed wheel, F, is placed, into which a pinion, G, gears, said pinion being at one end of a shaft, H, in the framing. This shaft H is provided with a crank, I, adjoining the pinion G, and also provided with a fly-wheel, J, at the end opposite to that where the pinion G is attached. (See Fig. 2.)

K is a folding or extension frame which is attached to the framing A, and is composed of four side pieces, *g*, which are attached two at the front and two at the back side of the machine. The side pieces, *g*, are attached to the side pieces, *a*, of the framing A by means of pivots *h*, and the side pieces, *g*, are connected at their outer ends by rollers *i*. Each side piece, *g*, near its outer end has a support or prop, *j*, attached to it by a pivot, *k*.

L is an endless apron constructed of any suitable cloth or fabric. This apron passes around the rollers *i i* of the frame K and over and under the lower roller, C, as shown clearly in Fig. 1.

The operation is as follows: The frame K is adjusted out from the framing A and supported by the props *j*, as shown in Fig. 1. Motion is then given the rollers B C by turning the crank I of shaft H, and the clothes to be operated upon are placed on the apron L and moved back and forth between the two rollers B and C, the clothes being subjected to a requisite pressure by adjusting the screw E. In case very long pieces of clothes are to be operated upon, longer than the apron L, they may be allowed to wind upon the upper roller, B. When the machine is not in use, the side pieces, *g*, of the frame K may be folded up against the framing A, as shown in red in Fig. 1, thereby occupying but little space.

One of the principal reasons why clothes-mangles are not more generally used is that they have been large and cumbersome, requiring a considerable space not only to op-

erate them in, but also to store them away when not in use. This difficulty is fully obviated by my invention.

I do not claim, broadly, the employment or use of pressure-rollers for the purpose specified; but

I do claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The pressure-rollers B C and endless apron L, in combination with the folding or extension frame K, all arranged and applied to the framing A substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth

CHARLES CROZAT CONVERSE.

Witnesses:
ANNA CONVERSE,
LIDA LEWIS CONVERSE.