

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. B. GOUNDRY & W. S. McLEOD.

WASH BENCH.

No. 316,891.

Patented Apr. 28, 1885.

Fig. 1.

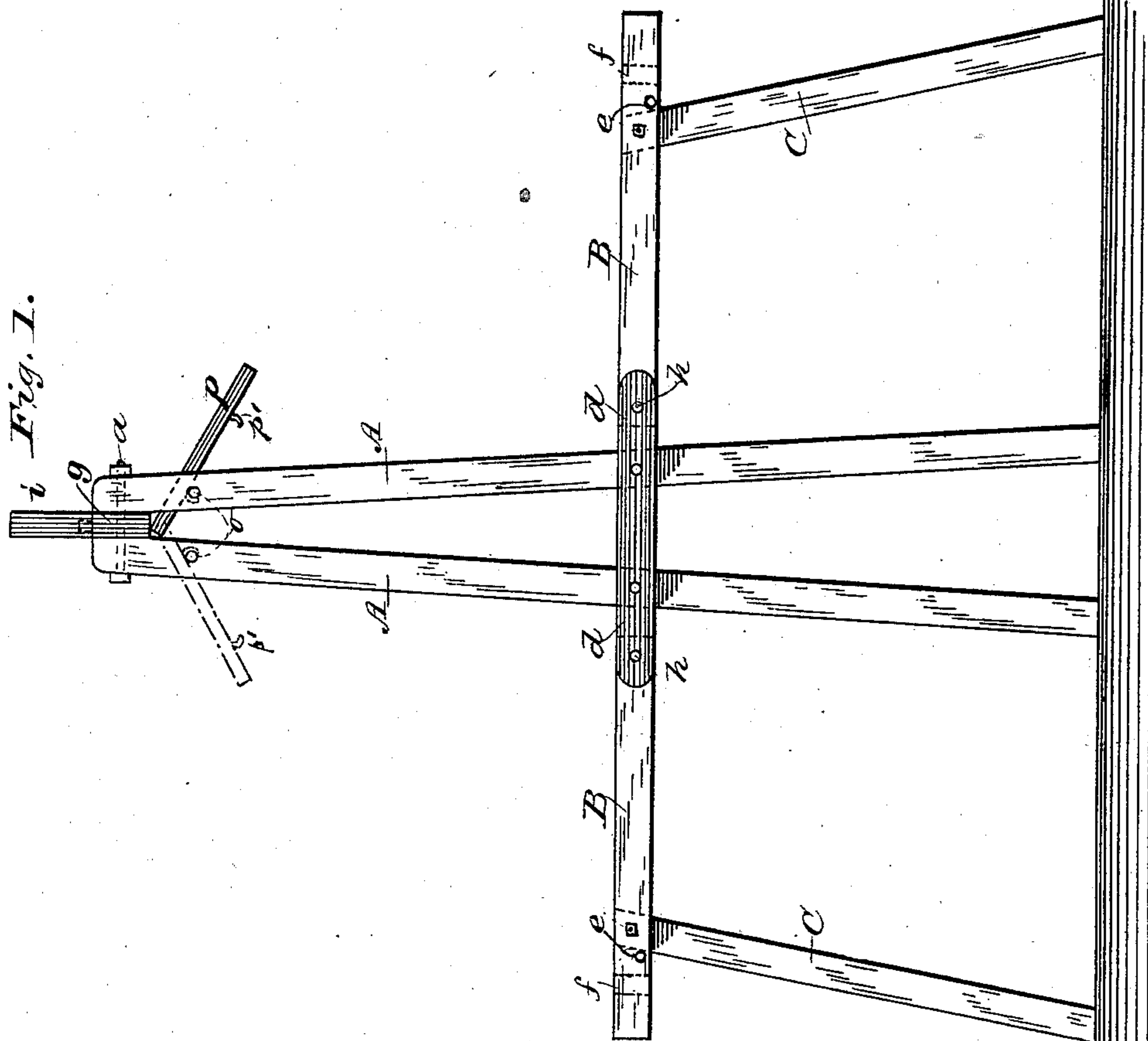
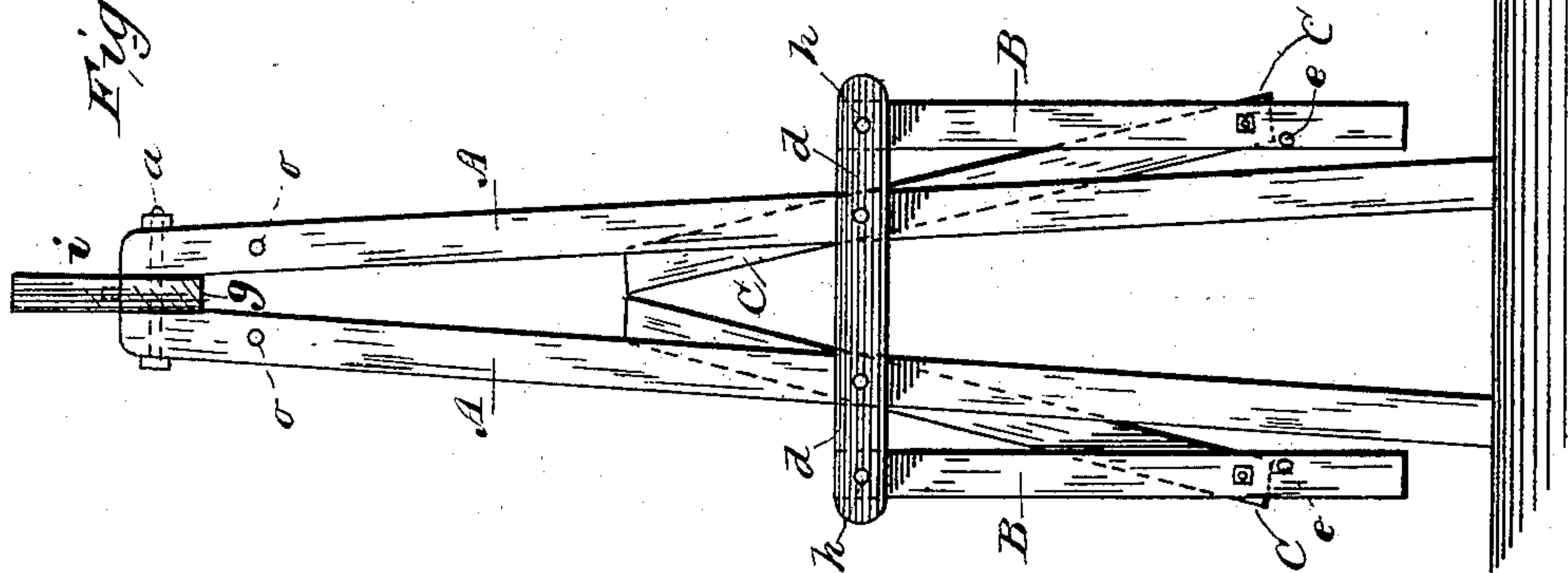


Fig. 2.



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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. B. GOUNDRY & W. S. McLEOD.

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Fig. 3.

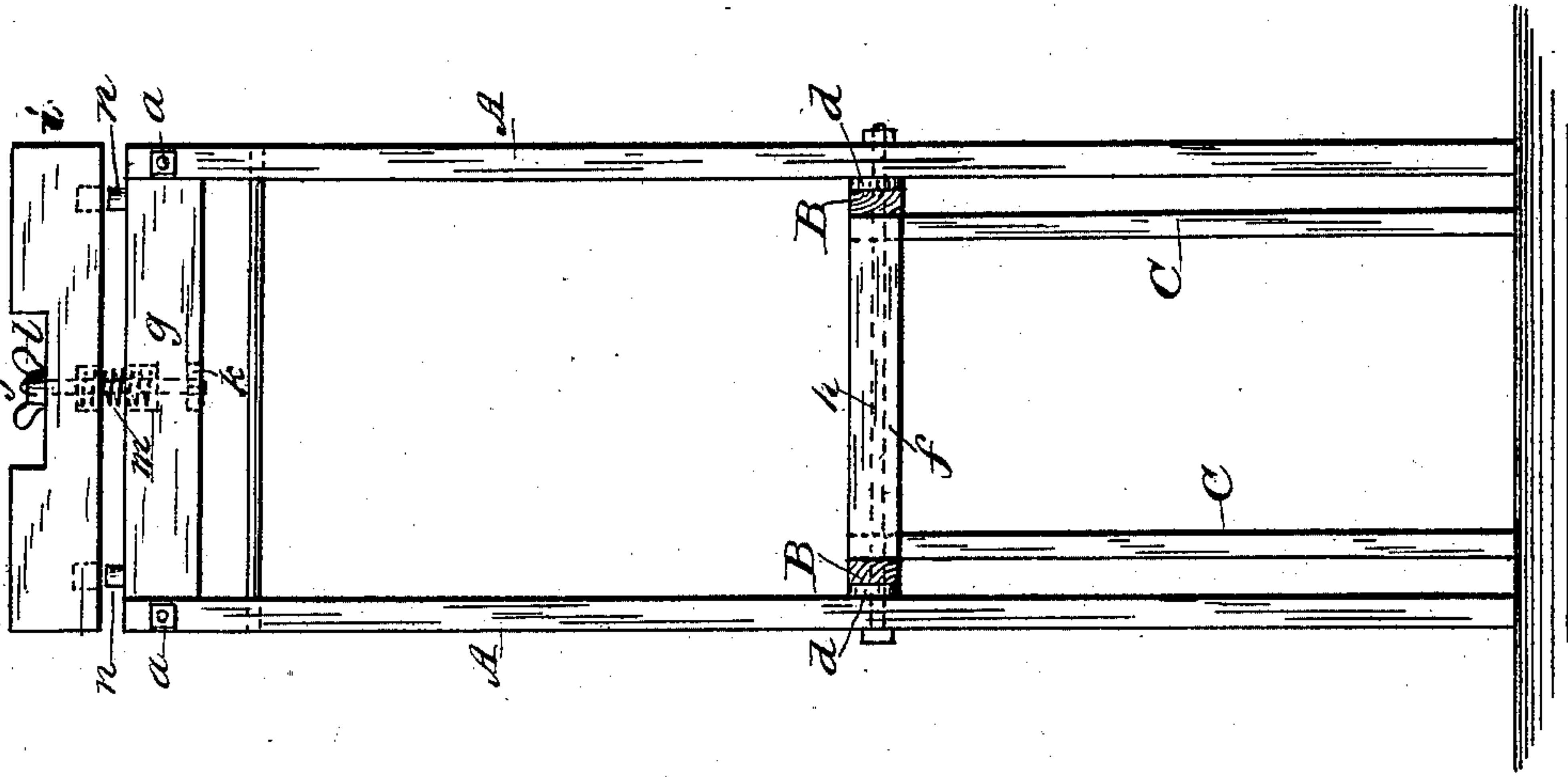


Fig. 4.

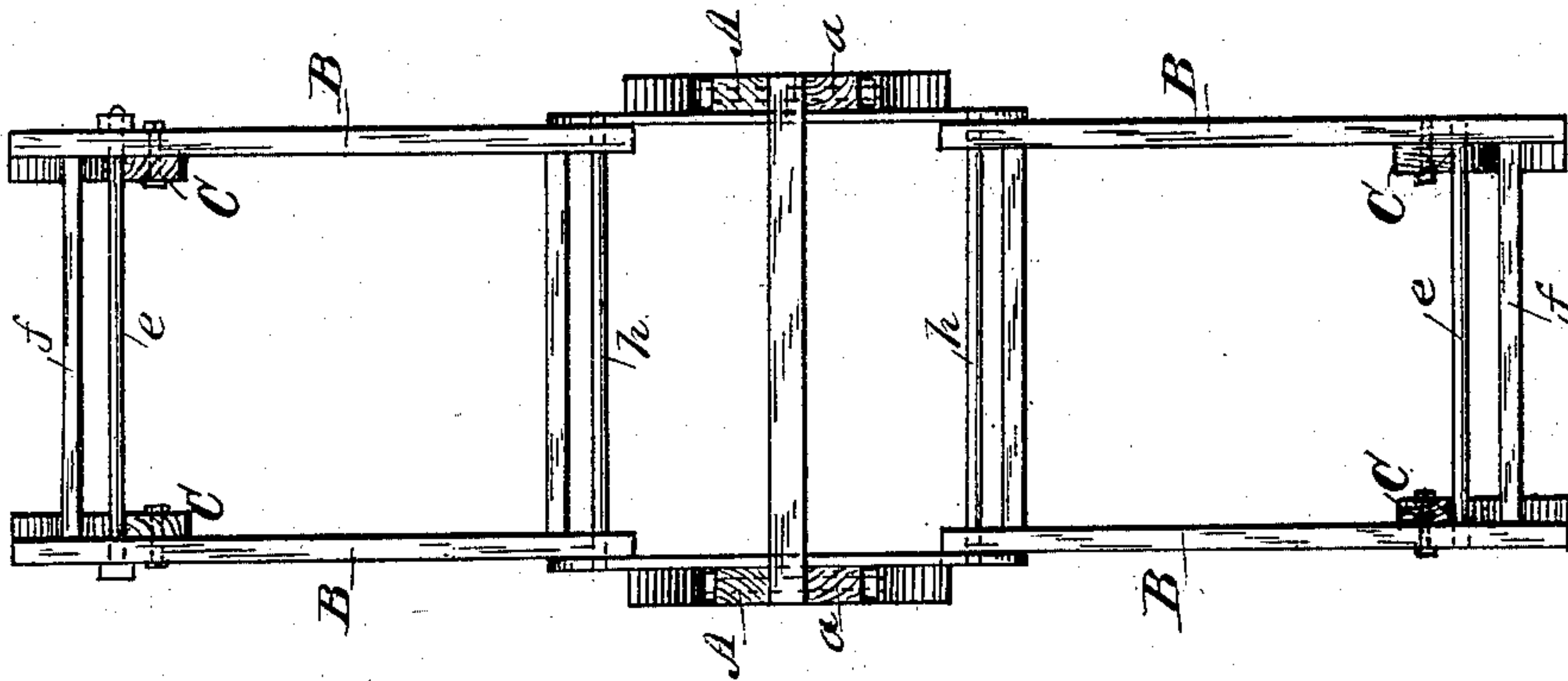
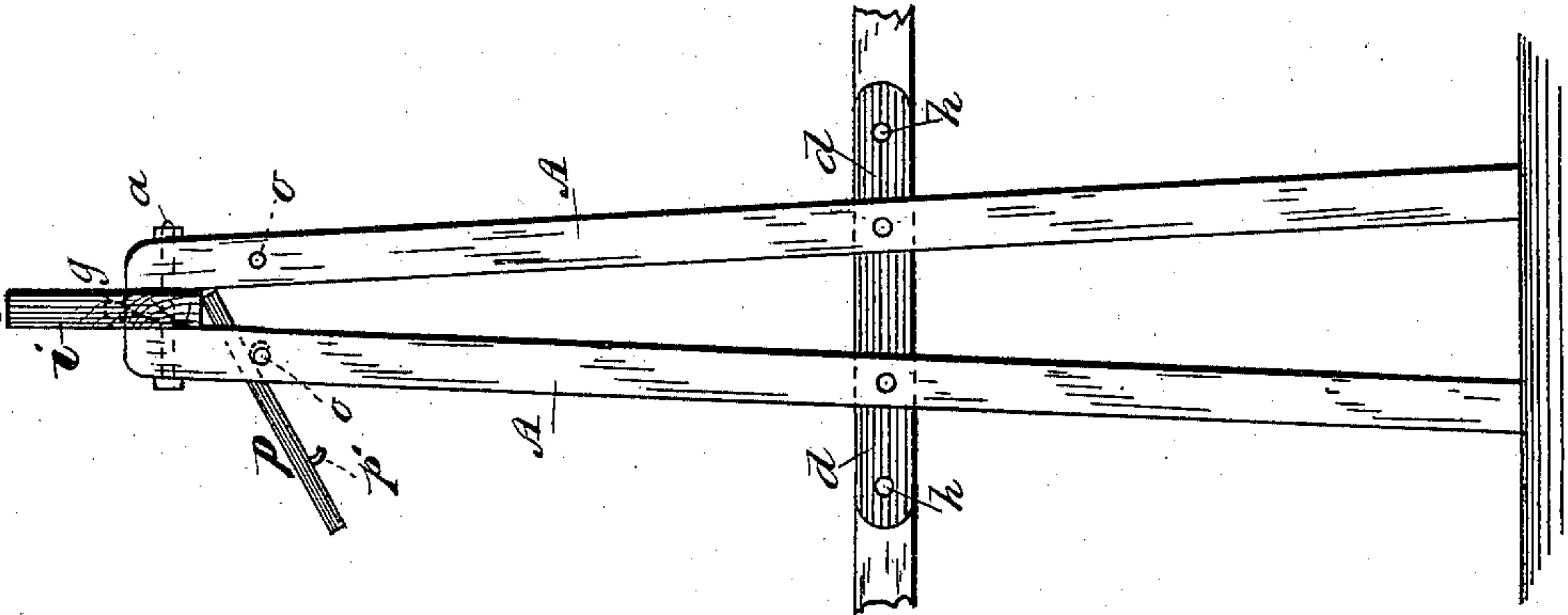


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. GOUNDRY AND WILLIAM S. McLEOD, OF VAN BUREN, WAYNE COUNTY, ASSIGNORS OF ONE-THIRD TO EDGAR B. DRURY, OF YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN.

WASH-BENCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 316,891, dated April 28, 1885.

Application filed April 23, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN B. GOUNDRY, a citizen of the United States, and WILLIAM S. McLEOD, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at township of Van Buren, Wayne county, Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Wash-Benches, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to portable wash-benches which are adapted to be folded into small compass when not in use, and to be extended so as to afford means for supporting one or more wash-tubs and a clothes-wringer.

The present invention consists in various improvements in the construction of the device, designed to augment its simplicity, convenience, and efficiency, as will be hereinafter fully described, and then set forth in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation showing the wash-benches extended and the entire device in position for use. Fig. 2 is a similar elevation showing the device as folded for transportation or when not in use. Fig. 3 is an end view. Fig. 4 is a top view of the device extended, and Fig. 5 is a side view showing the drip-board in a reversed position from that shown in Fig. 1.

A A represent a pair of rigid legs at one side of the structure, there being a similar pair at the other side. These legs rest upon the floor and converge slightly toward the upper end, where they are connected by a bolt, *a*. Riveted or bolted to each pair of legs at about the height of an ordinary wash-bench is a horizontal iron strap, *d*, the ends of which project beyond the legs on each side, and are connected and braced by rods *h h*, Fig. 4. Upon these rods are pivoted the arms B B, which compose the wash-bench proper. A pair of these arms is pivoted to each of the rods *h*, their outer ends being connected by rods *e e*, so that a rectangular pivoted frame is provided on each side of the supporting-legs, as shown in Fig. 4, each frame being of sufficient size to support a wash-tub. A leg or standard, C, is pivoted to each of the arms B near its outer end, so that when the arms B are in a horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 1, the standards will rest upon the floor. These standards are pivoted just inside the rod *e*, as shown in Fig. 4, so that when the

standards are in the position indicated in Fig. 1 they will strike the rods *e*, and the latter thus serve as stops to limit the movement of the standards and prevent the same from springing out too far.

The structure is folded when not in use by turning the standards C inward and allowing the arms B to drop to a vertical position, and then turning the standards up inside the legs A until they meet, as shown in Fig. 2, the positions of the legs and of the short straps *d* remaining unchanged. The arms B are preferably connected by wooden strips *f f*, Fig. 4, which complete the bench-frame and lie flush with the edges of the arms, affording a better support for the base of the tub.

Between the arms A A, at the upper ends thereof, is secured by the bolts *a* a block, *g*, Figs. 2 and 3. Upon this block is mounted a reversible wringer-stand, *i*, secured by a central bolt, *j*, having a nut, *k*, countersunk in the bottom of the block *g*. The stand *i* is clamped to the block by a thumb-nut, *l*, working on the bolt within a recess formed on the stand, Fig. 3, and to this stand the wringer, of any desired pattern, is secured. This bolt serves as a central pivot, and is encircled by a spiral spring, *m*, that enters seats in the contiguous faces of the block *g* and wringer-stand. Pins *n* on the former also enter holes in the wringer-stand. It is apparent that by raising the wringer-stand it can be turned around so as to cause the water from the wringer to be conveyed into either tub. For this purpose a reversible drip-board, *p*, is arranged beneath the block *g*, it being fitted to slide on supporting-rods *o*, and combined with hooks *p'* or other fastening devices, for holding it in an inclined position at either side of the wringer-stand, said hooks *p'*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 5, engaging with the cross-rods *o*.

We are aware that mangles and other laundry devices have been provided with hinged or folding tables or benches, and that a wash-bench has been provided with a wringer-support that can be rotated to discharge the waste water into tubs located on either side of said wringer.

What we claim is—

1. The combination, with the supports or standards A and the block *g*, having pins *n*, of

the pivoted wringer-stand having bottom holes and the central spring-encircled bolt or pivot-pin, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the standards A,
5 having cross-rods o, and the reversible wringer-support i, of the reversible drip-board p, having hooks p', substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN B. GOUNDRY.

10

WILLIAM S. MCLEOD.

Witnesses:

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