

(Model.)

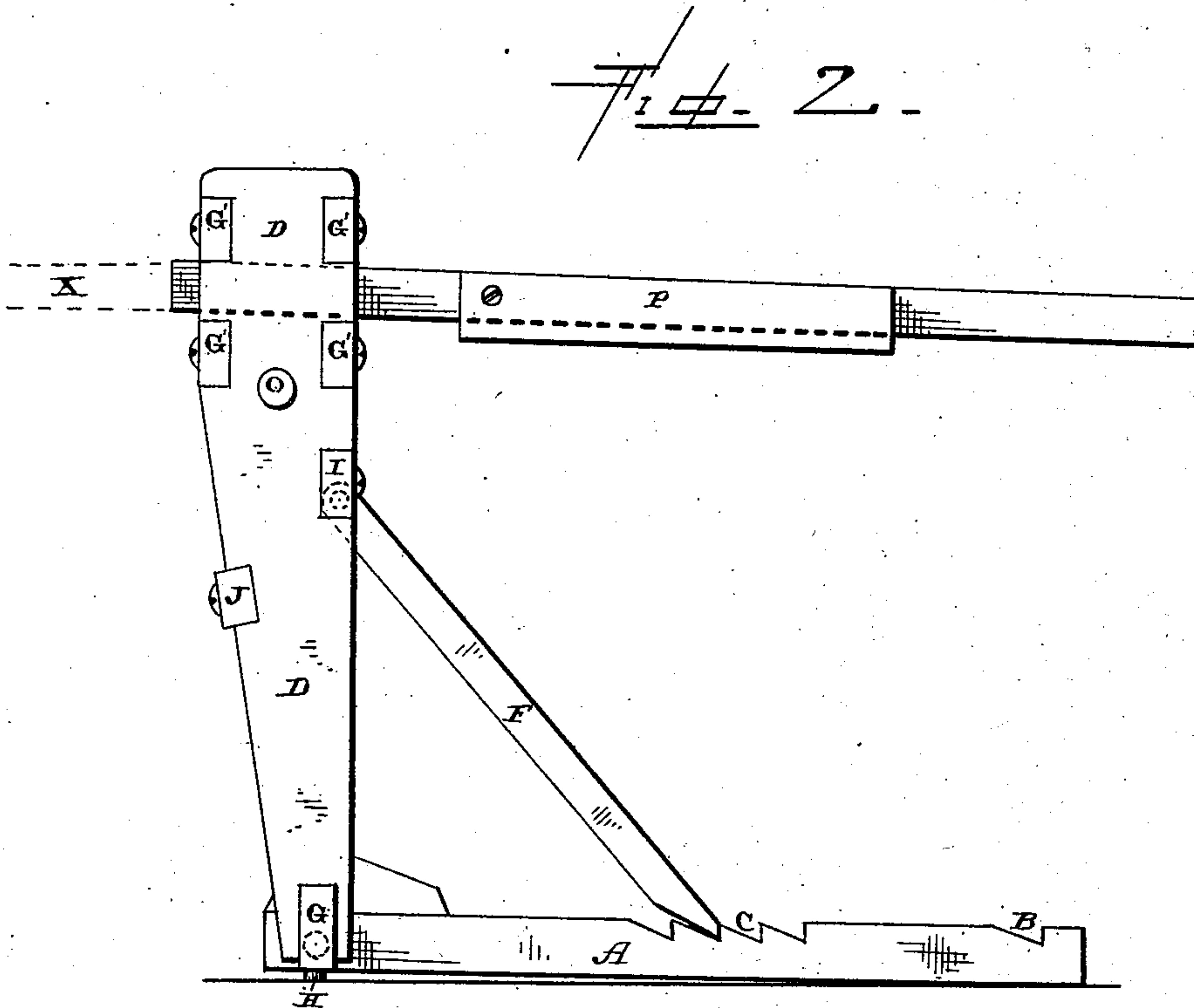
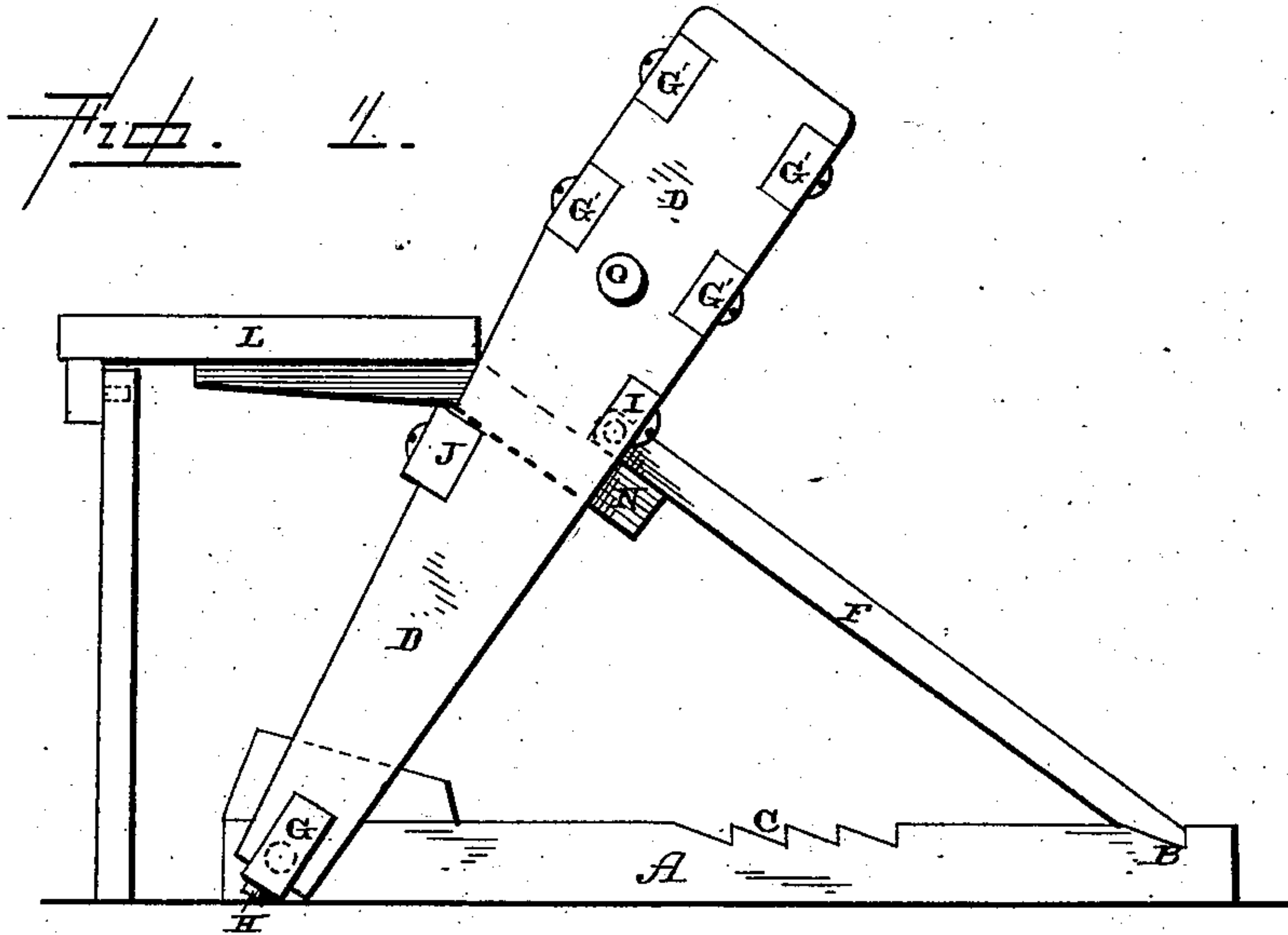
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J. E. ROTH.

COMBINED IRONING BOARD AND WASH BENCH.

No. 380,268.

Patented Mar. 27, 1888.



WITNESSES,
L. J. Gardner,
Edm. P. Ellis,

INVENTOR.
J. E. Roth,
per J. W. Lehmann, atty.

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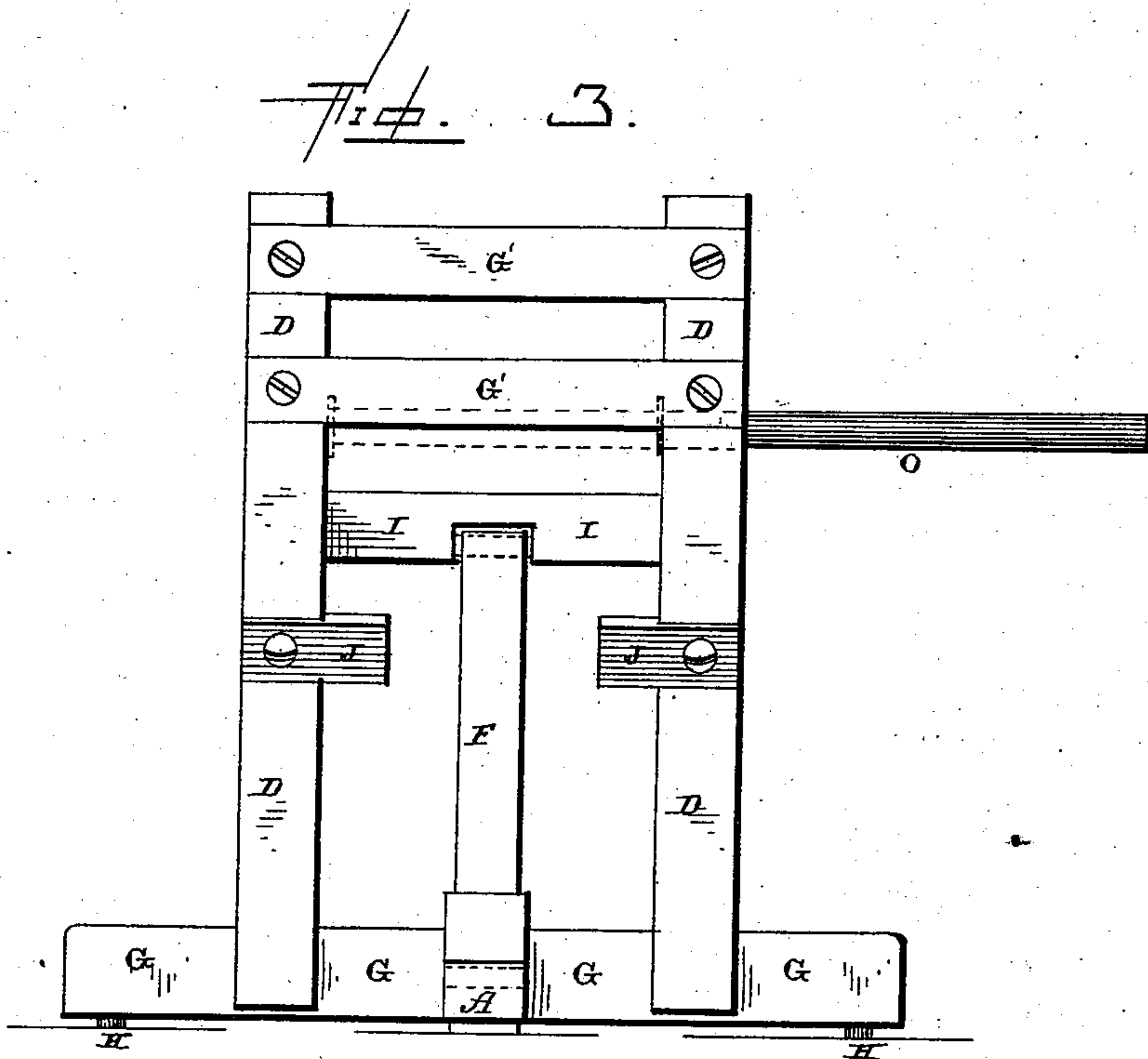
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. ROTH, OF COAL CITY, INDIANA.

COMBINED IRONING-BOARD AND WASH-BENCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 380,268, dated March 27, 1888.

Application filed October 24, 1887. Serial No. 253,237. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. ROTH, of Coal City, in the county of Owen and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in a Combined Ironing-Board and Wash-Bench; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains
10 to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in a combined ironing-board and wash-bench; and it consists in the combination of a suitable
15 notched ground-sill, a suitable frame-work pivoted thereto and which is adapted to be inclined at different angles, and a pivoted brace by which the pivoted frame is held in position
20 to receive either the ironing-board or the wash-bench, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to provide a frame-work which when placed at one incli-
25 nation receives a wash-bench, and when turned at another will receive an ironing-board, and thus adapt the frame-work to be used for entirely different purposes.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a machine
30 embodying my invention, showing it used as a wash-bench. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the frame adapted to receive an ironing-board. Fig. 3 is a front view of the frame-work alone.

A represents a sill which rests directly upon
35 either the ground or floor, and which will be of any suitable length, and is provided with the notches B C in its top. Journaled upon one end of this sill A is the vertical frame-
40 work D, which can be adjusted to different angles, and which will be supported at any desired angle by means of the brace F, which is pivoted thereto; and which has its lower
45 end to catch in the notches B C, according to the use to which the frame-work is to be applied. The frame-work D consists of two up-
50 rights, which are united together at their lower ends by means of the bar G, which is of sufficient length to prevent the frame from upset-
ting while in use, and which has extending from its lower edge a projection, H, near each

end, so as to catch upon the ground or floor, and thus prevent any rocking or tilting motion. The uprights are also connected near
their upper ends by the cross-pieces G' and by
55 the cross-bar I, to which the brace is pivoted. Also extending inwardly from one edge of the uprights D are two short projections, J, which are placed on a lower level than the cross-bar
60 I, and which serve as supports for the wash-bench L.

When the frame-work is to be used in connection with the wash-bench L, the bent arms
N, secured to the under side of the board, are
65 passed over the short projections J and made to catch under the lower edge of the cross-bar I. Hinged legs or supports secured to the under side of the wash-bench L extend down-
70 ward, and by resting upon the ground support the outer edge of the bench while it is in use. The frame while being used in connection with the wash-bench is placed at the angle shown and the lower end of the brace is
75 made to catch in the notch B in the top of the sill A.

When the frame-work is to be used in connection with an ironing-board, P, the frame is
80 raised into a vertical position and the lower end of the brace is made to catch in one of the notches, C. The ironing-board then has its end inserted between the four cross-bars G', where it is securely held. In order to form a
85 support for the clothes as fast as they are washed or wrung out, the endwise-sliding rod O is used, and which, when not in use, can be forced inward through the support in which
90 it is held until its inner end strikes against the support upon the opposite side. When the rod is to be used, it is drawn out through the side of the frame to its full extent, as shown in Fig. 3.

When a sewing-table attachment is to be applied to the frame, it is raised into a vertical position, and then the sewing-table X, as
95 shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, has its end inserted between the bars G' from the same side to which the washing-bench is applied. Of course when the sewing-table is applied neither the wash-bench nor ironing-board can be used.

Having thus described my invention, I
100 claim—

The combination of the sill provided with

notches in its top, the pivoted frame-work D, provided with the cross-bars G' I and projections J, and the pivoted brace, the frame D being adapted to be adjusted into one position to receive the wash-bench and into another position to receive an ironing-board, substantially as shown and described.

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

JOHN E. ROTH.

Witnesses:

SIMON P. HOCHSTETLER,
JAMES E. CONLEY.