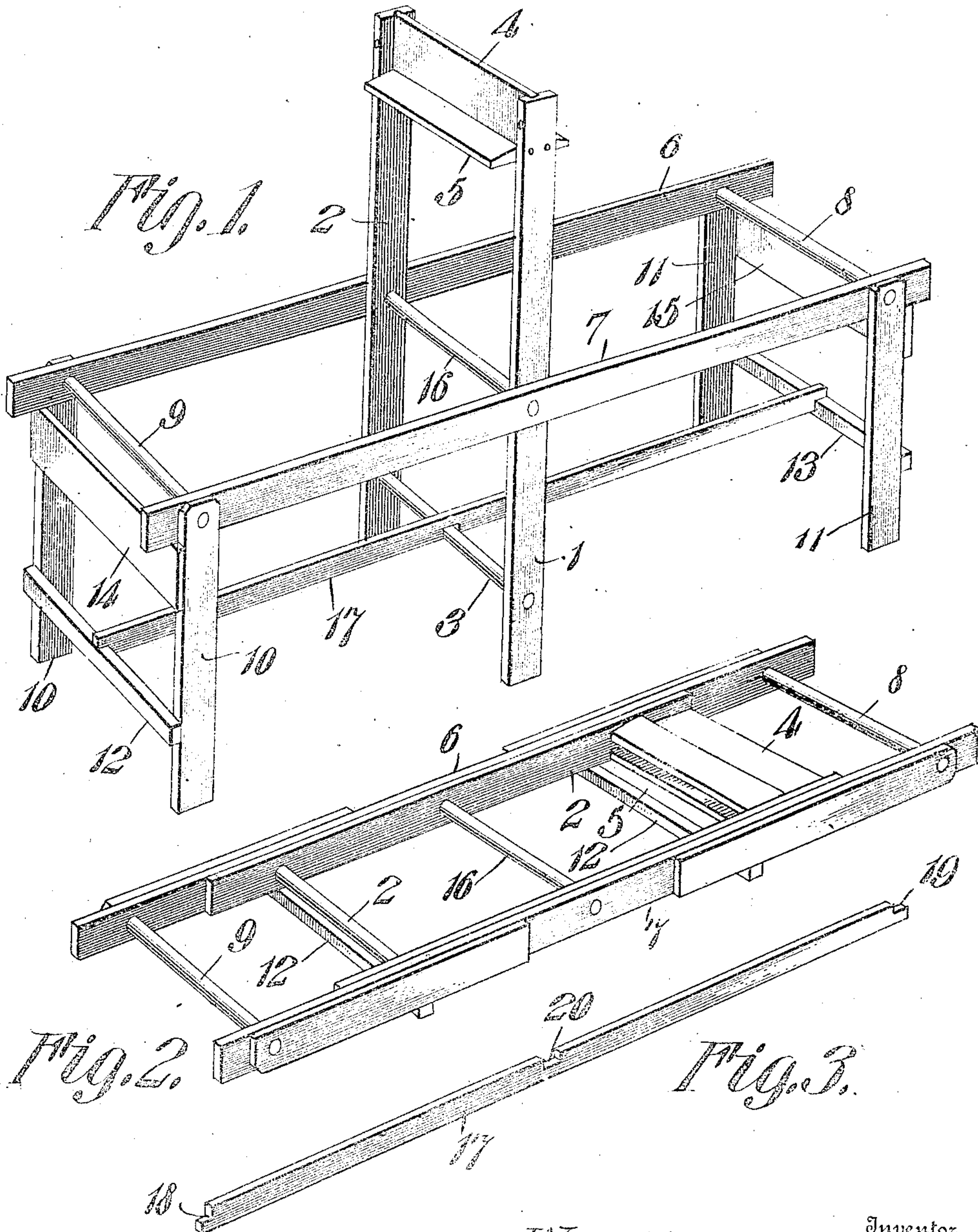


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W. J. HOLLY.  
WASHBENCH.  
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 2, 1908.

Patented Apr. 27, 1909.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARD J. HOLLY, OF PEWAMO, MICHIGAN.

WASHBENCH.

No. 919,353.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 27, 1909.

Application filed June 2, 1908. Serial No. 436,246.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WARD J. HOLLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pewamo, in the county of Ionia and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Washbench, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in benches such as are used for supporting tubs and wringers and has for its object to provide a device simple in structure and comparatively inexpensive to manufacture.

Another object is to provide a structure that can be folded into a comparatively small compass for storing or when the device is not desired for use.

Another object is to provide a device that can when desired, be used as a light portable table such as used by paper hangers and the like, and also may be used as a lawn cot.

With these and other objects in view as will more fully hereinafter appear the present invention consists in certain novel details of construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and pointed out in the appended claim, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size and minor details of the device may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the device open and ready for use. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the parts folded. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the brace bar.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

In the construction illustrated the wringer standards 1 and 2 which may be formed of wood or other material are connected near their lower ends by a cross bar 3. At the upper ends of the standards is a wringer board 4 the ends of which fit within vertical grooves formed in the inner faces of the standards and below the wringer board is a pair of drip boards 5 having end pintles that extend through bearing openings formed in the standards so that the drip boards may be swung out to approximately horizontal position when in use, or folded down into parallel relation as shown in Fig. 2.

The main frame comprises a pair of par-

allel running bars 6 and 7 of much greater length than the standards 1 and 2 so that the latter may be folded down between them. The running bars are connected to each other by end bars 8 and 9 and a centrally disposed bar 16 which latter passes also through openings formed in the standards 1 and 2 so that the latter may be freely turned to the position shown in Fig. 1 or to the position shown in Fig. 2. The cross bars 8 and 9 extend beyond the outer faces of the running bars and to the outer ends of these cross bars are pivoted legs 10 and 11, the legs 10 being connected to each other by cross bars 12 and 14 which latter serves by engagement with the lower edges of running bars to prevent movement of the legs beyond the position shown in Fig. 1. The legs 11 are similarly connected by cross bars 13 and 15 and when folded the several bars 12, 13, 14 and 15 will engage against the lower edges of the running bars so that the entire frame may be folded flat.

The function of the lower brace bars 12 and 13 is to limit the folding or inward movement of the legs 10 and 11, since it will be readily seen by referring to Figs. 1 and 2, when the legs are folded as shown in the latter figure the opposed inner faces of the bars 12 and 13 will abut against the lower edges of the running bars 6 and 7. It will be observed that the space between the running bars is sufficient to allow the connected wringer standards to be folded therein.

From the foregoing it will be obvious that in order to fold the device as shown in Fig. 2, the standards 1 and 2 are first turned on the pivot bar 16 and brought parallel to the running bars 6 and 7. The legs 10 and 11 are then turned on their pivots 8 and 9 and brought parallel with the outer faces of the running bars, further folding or inward movement of the legs being prevented by the braces 12 and 13 which also serve to prevent further swinging movement of the standards by abutting against the edges of the latter when in folded position as shown by Fig. 2. It will be readily seen when folded, the device occupies but little room and can be stored conveniently. When open and ready for use as shown in Fig. 1, a brace 17 of a length sufficient to extend between the opposed outer edges of the legs 10 and 11, is provided at its opposed ends with sockets 18 and 19, adapted to rest on the upper and opposed inner faces of the lower braces 12 and

13. The brace is further provided with an intermediate socket 20 adapted to straddle the lower cross bar 3, connecting the wringer standards 1 and 2.

5 Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

A device of the character described embodying parallel running bars, having connecting bars adjacent their opposed ends, 10 legs mounted on the opposed ends of said connecting bars and provided with braces adjacent their lower ends, a wringer support pivotally connected to said running bars and

provided with a connecting bar adjacent the lower end thereof, a brace having seats at 15 the opposed ends adapted to engage said leg braces and intermediately provided with a seat adapted to engage said wringer support connecting bar.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 20 my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WARD J. HOLLY.

Witnesses:

GEORGE WAIGLE,  
JAMES T. COTTER.