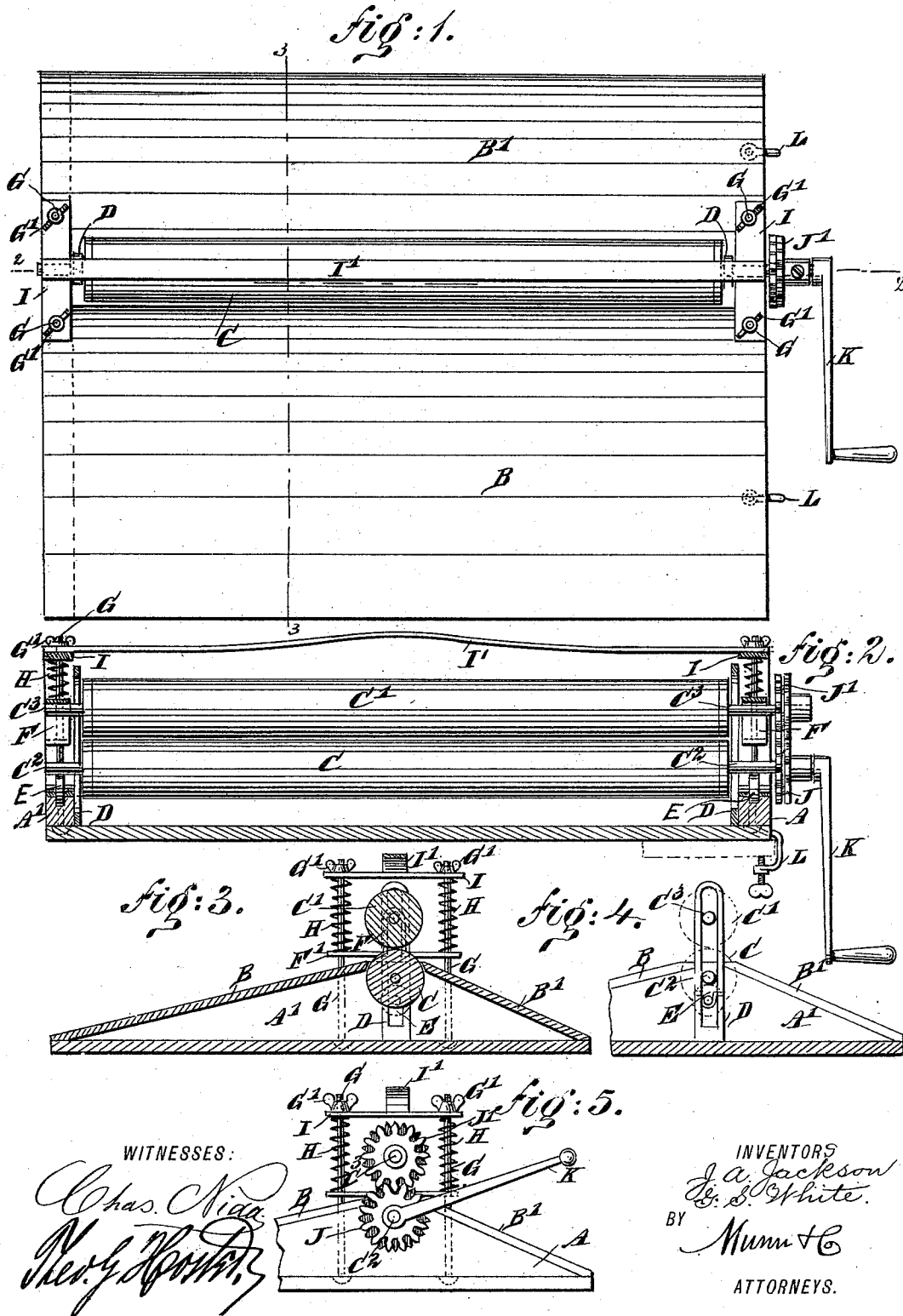


(No Model.)

J. A. JACKSON & G. S. WHITE.
MANGLE.

No. 570,404.

Patented Oct. 27, 1896.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. JACKSON AND GEORGE S. WHITE, OF TORONTO, CANADA.

MANGLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 570,404, dated October 27, 1896.

Application filed October 22, 1895. Serial No. 566,482. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN A. JACKSON and GEORGE S. WHITE, of Parkdale, Toronto, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of
5 Canada, have invented a new and Improved Mangle, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved mangle which is simple
10 and durable in construction, very effective in operation, arranged for convenient manipulation without requiring much power to be exercised on the part of the operator, and adapted to be readily set on a table for use
15 or hung up or stored away when not in use.

The invention consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

20 Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improvement.
25 Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line 3 3 in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the guide for the roller-journals, and Fig. 5 is a broken end elevation of the im-
30 provement.

The improved mangle is provided with a suitably-constructed base, on which are set the side pieces A and A', having their tops beveled in opposite directions, as plainly indicated in Figs. 3, 4, and 5, the said side
35 pieces being connected with each other at their beveled top surfaces by inclined tables B and B', extending downwardly in opposite directions from near the top of a roller C, above which is arranged a second roller C', and between which passes the article to be pressed from either table B or B'.

The shafts C² and C³ of the rollers C and C' are guided in vertically-disposed slotted
45 guides D, secured to the inner faces of the sides A and A', as is plainly illustrated in the drawings, the shaft C² of the lowermost roller C being journaled on antifriction-rollers E, journaled in suitable bearings in the side
50 pieces A and A', (see Fig. 2,) it being understood that the contact between the shaft C² and the said antifriction-rollers E is at the

periphery of the latter, and consequently considerable pressure can be exerted on the roller C without requiring much power to turn the
55 said roller.

The uppermost roller C' has its shaft C³ engaged by saddles F, secured on plates F', fitted to slide vertically on rods G, held in the side pieces A and A', the said plates F' being pressed on by springs H, coiled on the
60 upper parts of the rods G and resting with their upper ends on plates I, secured in place by nuts G', screwing on the upper threaded ends of the rods G. By turning the nuts G' more or less tension can be given to the springs
65 H. The uppermost plates I are rigidly connected with each other by a cross-piece I', so as to steady the rods G to insure a uniform pressure of the springs H on the plates F', and consequently by the saddles F on the
70 shaft C³ and roller C'.

The shafts C² and C³ are connected with each other by gear-wheels J and J', respectively, and on the shaft C² is secured a crank-arm K,
75 adapted to be turned by the operator, so as to rotate the two rollers C and C' in unison. Clamps L are provided in the side piece A to secure the mangle to a table or other suitable support.

Now it will be seen that by the arrangement described the article to be pressed can be readily passed to either of the tables B or B' and readily pass between the rollers C and C', the rollers rotating in unison by the operator turning the crank-arm K. It will be seen that a very heavy pressure can be exerted on the uppermost roller C' by the springs
85 H without requiring the exercise of much power on the part of the operator, as the friction of the shaft C², journaled on the peripheral surface of the antifriction-rollers E, is reduced to a minimum. The teeth of the gear-wheels J and J' are of considerable length, so that thick articles can pass between the rollers
90 without moving the said gear-wheels out of mesh. A very quick action is had by attaching the crank-arm K directly to the end of one of the rollers.

Having thus fully described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—
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1. In a mangle, the combination with a supporting-frame, of slotted guides projecting

upwardly from the frame, rollers geared together and having their shafts projecting through the said guides, parallel rods projecting from the frame, two plates on each pair of rods, springs on the rods between the plates, saddles carried by the lower plates and through which the shaft of the upper roller loosely extends, and a cross-piece connecting the upper plates, substantially as described.

2. A mangle, comprising a base having oppositely-inclined tables, the upper edges of the tables being spaced apart to form a longitudinal opening, two rollers geared together and located one above the other, the lower roller being below and projecting into the longitudinal opening slotted guides for the shafts of said rollers, antifriction-rollers, on the peripheries of which is journaled the shaft of the lowermost roller, saddles through which the shaft of the uppermost roller loosely extends, each saddle being secured to and projecting upwardly from a plate, fixed rods on which is fitted to slide the said saddle-plate, springs coiled on said rods and pressing on said saddle-plate, and a top plate held on said rods and engaged by nuts screwing on

said rods, substantially as shown and described.

3. A mangle, comprising a base having oppositely-inclined tables, the upper edges of the tables being spaced apart to form a longitudinal opening, two rollers geared together and located one above the other, the lower roller being below and projecting into the longitudinal opening slotted guides for the shafts of said rollers, antifriction-rollers, on the peripheries of which is journaled the shaft of the lowermost roller, saddles through which the shaft of the uppermost roller loosely extends, each saddle being secured to and projecting upwardly from a plate, fixed rods on which is fitted to slide the said saddle-plate, springs coiled on said rods and pressing on said saddle-plate, a top plate held on said rods and engaged by nuts screwing on said rods, and a bar connecting the top plates with each other, as set forth.

JOHN A. JACKSON.
GEORGE S. WHITE.

Witnesses:

JOHN T. WHITE,
L. E. WHITE.