(No Model.)

C. STRIEWING.

STEAM MANGLE.

No. 535,265. Patented Mar. 5, 1895.

Fig. 1.

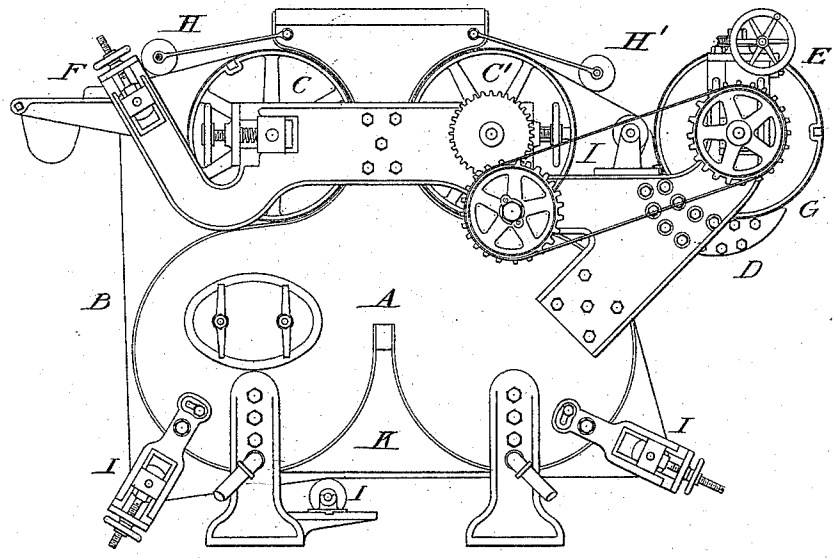
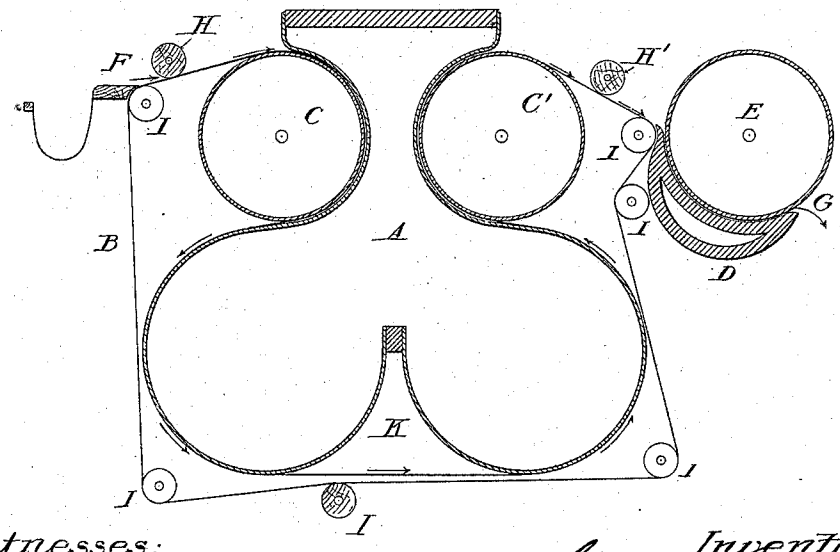


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
L. K. Ordeman
M. C. Evans

Inventor:
Conrad Striewing
By W. S. Boyd.
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CONRAD STRIEWING, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

STEAM-MANGLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 535,265, dated March 5, 1895.

Application filed May 21, 1894. Serial No. 512,030. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CONRAD STRIEWING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Steam-Mangle, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to mangles in which both sides of the cloth are ironed and polished, and it has for its object to provide such a device as will be simple and effective, and it consists in the improved construction of the same as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an end elevation showing the general design of the actuating parts. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross section showing the relation of the working parts.

The mangles are to be of length and size to suit the trade.

A is a steam chamber; B, an endless canvas.

C, C′ and E are rolls which may be padded in the usual manner.

D is a steam chamber.

H, H′, and I are idlers over or under which the endless canvas travels.

F is the feed table.

K is an open space between the lower part of steam chest A and the canvas B.

The steam chamber has a transverse concavity or depression across each side near the top and the bottom is provided with an inverted V-shaped depression. The portions of the chest between these depressions are substantially semi-cylindrical. This shape affords a large bearing surface for each of the rolls C and C′ and also forms the space K across which the articles must pass on the canvas B without coming in contact with the steam chest. As the articles pass across this space they come in contact with the air which permits the steam to escape or evaporate from the surface which has been in contact with the steam chest so that in the subsequent contact with the steam chest and with the roll C′ the articles will be more thoroughly dried and will require less contact with the steam chest D to give a polish than would have been required if the articles had not been exposed to the air in the evaporating space K.

The rolls C, C′ and E are operated in the usual method of operating similar machines. A belt at the end of roll C′ not shown in the drawings, sets that roll in motion and it carrying the canvas the roll C is revolved by the friction of the canvas, and roll E is connected with roll C′ by sprocket chain and wheels by which roll E is set in motion and revolved by the movement of roll C′. The fabric to be ironed is placed upon the canvas at the feed table F and by the operator started under the idler H being carried forward on and by the moving canvas, passes between the roll C and the steam chamber A to and across the evaporation space K where it again comes in contact with the steam chamber, passes under roll C′ and emerging at the top of said roll passes under the idler H to the roll E striking which it is carried under the roll E and between it and the finishing steam chamber D, and is taken or drops off at G ironed on both sides, the upper surface of the fabric having been in contact with steam chamber A and the lower surface in contact with steam chamber D.

The idler H is a wood roll, journaled in the ends of arms which are loosely pivoted to the top of the steam chest A. The weight of the roll is such as to afford sufficient pressure upon the canvas to hold in place the fabric to be ironed, and by the roll resting on the canvas and being easily raised by the operator effectually prevents injury to his fingers.

The roll E and steam chest D are located at a slight distance from the roll C′ so that when the article is passing from the roll C′ to the roll E after it has been ironed or polished on one side it is again exposed to the atmosphere and the steam is permitted to escape thus insuring a satisfactory result after the article has passed from the machine. The roll E is provided with any suitable mechanism for raising and lowering it relatively to the steam chest D so that the pressure on the fabric can be regulated according to the finish to be given to the under side of the fabric.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

In a steam mangle, the combination, with a steam chest, the base of which is expanded laterally and provided with a longitudinal re-

cess or cavity which forms an evaporating space, and the top is contracted and provided with a longitudinal substantially semi-cylindrical cavity or recess upon each side, a roller in each of the cavities at the top, an endless canvas between the rolls and the steam chest and around the base and across the evaporating space, whereby the articles being operated upon are exposed to the atmosphere in the evaporating space intermediate the passage between the two rolls and the steam chest, and a reversely arranged second steam chest and roll adjacent the first mentioned chest, whereby the articles are ironed upon both sides by being passed once through the machine, substantially as set forth.

CONRAD STRIEWING.

Witnesses:
DEWITT C. JONES,
O. H. MOSIER.