F. C. W. STELTER.

GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 27, 1914.

**1,126,906.** Patented Feb. 2, 1915.

FIG. 1.

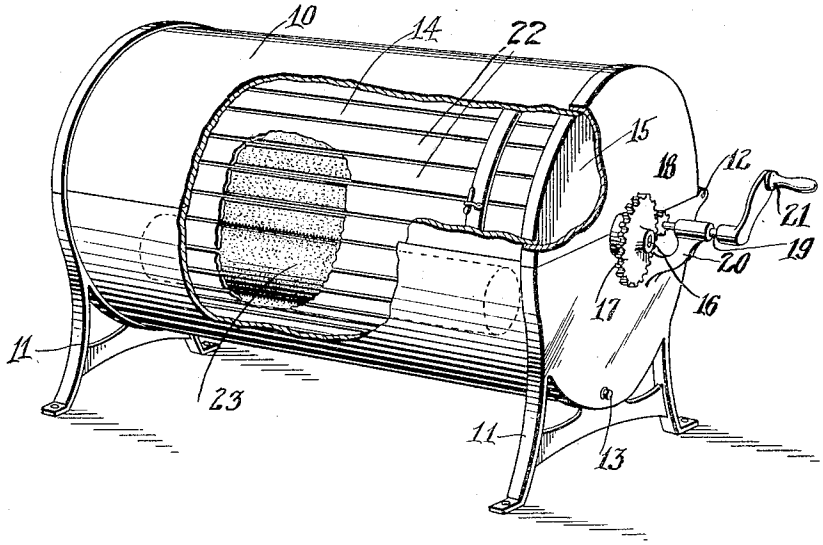



FIG. 2.

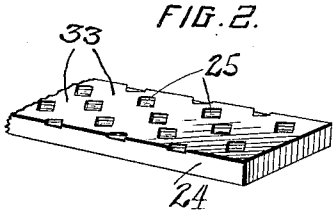



FIG. 3.

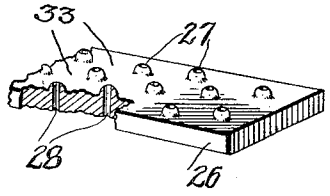



FIG. 4.

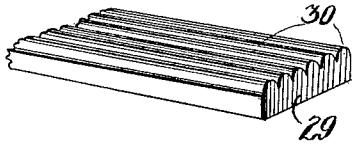
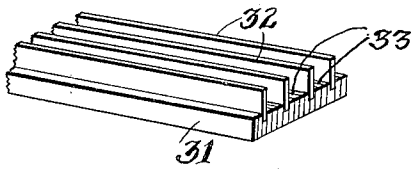



FIG. 5.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS C. W. STELTER, OF LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO VOLVOX MACHINE CO., INC., OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

## GLOVE-CLEANING MACHINE.

1,126,906. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 2, 1915.

Application filed January 27, 1914. Serial No. 814,752.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANCIS C. W. STELTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Astoria Station, Long Island City, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Glove-Cleaning Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to dry cleaning machines and more particularly to improvements in the construction of the glove cleaning machine described in my Patent No. 1,063,841, issued June 3, 1913.

The improvement has particular reference to the brushing or rubbing members in combination with the essentials of the glove cleaning machine.

The objects and novel features of the invention will be apparent from the following description taken in connection with the drawing, in which,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the cleaning machine, parts being broken away to disclose the construction of the same, and Figs. 2 to 5 are perspective views of parts of staves of which the inner cylinder or receptacle may be constructed.

Referring to the drawing, 10 designates a cylindrical tank or receptacle suitable as a container for the cleaning liquid such as benzin. The bottom half of the tank 10 is provided with legs 11 for supporting the same and has the top half hinged thereto at 12. An outlet 13 is provided so that the used cleaning liquid may be drawn off when desired.

A container 14 for the articles to be cleaned is mounted on the interior of the tank 10 and comprises a cylindrical receptacle of smaller dimensions than the tank 10. The inner cylinder 14 has a head 15 at each end provided with a stub shaft 16 by means of which it is rotatably mounted in the ends of the outer tank 10. A suitable gear 17 is mounted on the shaft 16 and is in mesh with a pinion 18 mounted on a shaft 19, carried by a bracket 20 on the end of the tank 10. Power may be applied to the shaft 19 by any suitable means, for example, by a crank 21, to rotate or oscillate the inner receptacle 14.

The inner receptacle is built up of staves 22 of wood or other suitable material and slightly spaced apart so that the benzin from the tank 10 may splash through the spaces into the receptacle 14 and onto the articles therein. The staves 22 are secured together in the form of a cylinder by means of the heads 15 at the ends and by suitable metal bands. A door may be provided for the inner receptacle so that access may be had to the interior of the same.

Loosely mounted in the inner receptacle 14 and rolling freely in contact with the bottom thereof is a cylindrical roller 23 which may be smooth or may have rubbing or brushing means on its surface such as the bristles illustrated. Instead of the roller, freely movable balls may be used.

The inner surfaces of the brushing and rubbing staves 22 may be smooth or may be provided with bristles, as indicated in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 2 is illustrated a part of a stave 24 in which the brushing and rubbing surface has diamond-shaped depressions cut into the wood and extending diagonally across the staves. The corners of the depressions will have a brushing and rubbing action when the gloves or other articles are moved across them. The openings 25 may extend all the way through the stave if preferred. The diamond-shaped figures may be in the form of prominences or projections cut on the surface of the stave and provided with rounded edges if preferred.

Fig. 3 shows a part of a stave 26, the surface of which has the staggered conical prominences 27 formed integrally on the inner surface thereof. The edges of the conical projections 27 are rounded. Holes 28 extend through the cones 27 and the staves 26. The perforation of the staves allows the benzin or cleaning liquid to circulate more freely.

Fig. 4 illustrates a part of a stave 29 which has rubbing or brushing corrugations 30 on its surface, the corrugations being integral with the stave.

Fig. 5 illustrates a part of a stave 31 with grooves in which thin, slightly flexible strips 32 are secured. The strips 32 may be made integral with the stave 31.

It is to be understood that the brushing and rubbing means or raised patterns of the staves may be considered as relatively rigid and may be employed on the surface of the loose roller 23. Furthermore, the machine may be utilized without the roller and as a rinsing machine.

It will be noticed that the staves shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 5 have substantially flat parts or spaces 33 located between the projections or depressions on the surfaces thereof.

I do not wish to be limited to the particular embodiments which have been shown and described as it is obvious that various changes may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a dry cleaning machine, the combination of a tank adapted to contain a cleaning liquid, a receptacle member rotatably supported in said tank, and a member rolling freely on the bottom of said receptacle member, one of said members having relatively rigid rubbing and brushing means on its surface which contacts with the other member.

2. In a glove cleaning machine, the combination of a tank adapted to contain a cleaning liquid, and a receptacle rotatably supported in said tank and provided with openings in its wall for the circulation therethrough of said cleaning liquid, said receptacle having relatively rigid rubbing means on its interior surface.

3. In a glove cleaning machine, the combination of a tank adapted to contain a cleaning liquid, and a receptacle rotatably supported in said tank, said receptacle being built up of staves, certain staves having rubbing edges thereon.

4. In a glove cleaning machine, the combination of a tank adapted to contain a cleaning liquid, and a circular receptacle rotatably mounted in the tank, said receptacle being built up of a plurality of perforated staves having rubbing edges thereon.

5. In a glove cleaning machine, the combination of a tank adapted to contain a cleaning liquid, a cylindrical receptacle member rotatably mounted in the tank, a circular member rolling freely on the bottom of said receptacle member, one of said members having relatively rigid rubbing prominences on its surface which contacts with the other member.

6. In a glove cleaning machine, the combination of a tank adapted to contain a cleaning liquid, a cylindrical receptacle member rotatably mounted in the tank, and a cylindrical member rolling freely on the bottom of said receptacle, said receptacle being built up of perforated staves having rubbing prominences thereon.

7. In a glove cleaning machine of the class described, the combination of a tank, adapted to contain a cleaning fluid, a substantially cylindrical receptacle rotatably supported in said tank, said receptacle comprising a plurality of staves spaced apart to provide openings in said receptacle whereby said cleaning liquid may circulate into and out of said receptacle, each of said staves having relatively rigid means on its inner surface capable of rubbing the article to be cleaned, and a member rolling freely on the bottom of said receptacle and coöperating with said rigid means to clean the article.

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

FRANCIS C. W. STELTER.

Witnesses:

LENA STELIER,

JOSEPH F. SMITH.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."