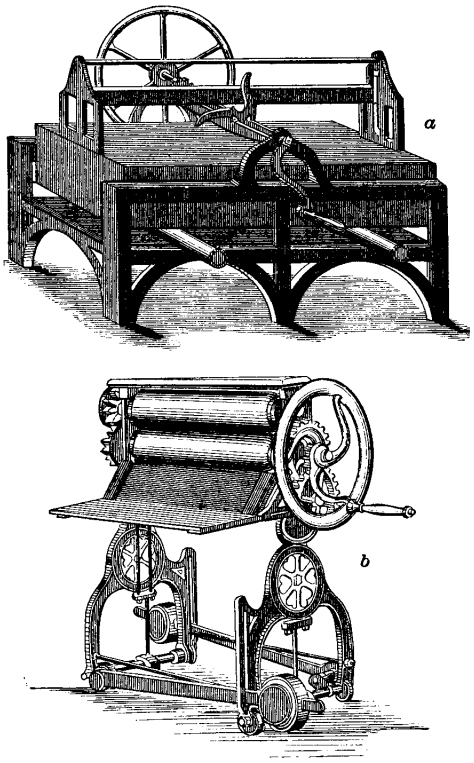
Man'gle. A machine in which damp clothes are smoothed by roller pressure. *a* represents the old-fashioned mangle, which had a box weighted with stones and reciprocating upon rollers which ran back and forth upon the clothes, spread upon a polished table beneath.

b is an improved form of mangle on the principle of the wringer. The clothes are passed between pressure-rollers driven by gearing.

In Fig. 3044, a series of rollers is disposed around a central drum, so that the garments are not subjected to undue pressure at but one or two points, as in the case of mangles having only two rollers.

On the frame axis of the large roller is an open wheel gearing into pinions on the axes of the smaller rollers; each of the latter has a rubber spring which

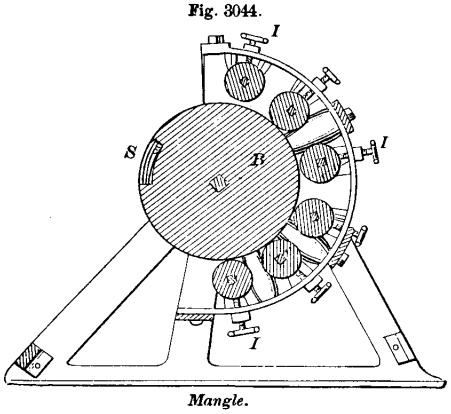
Fig. 3043.



Mangles.

presses it towards the large roller, and the pressure of the spring is regulated by a thumb-screw *I*. The large revolving roller has a clamp *S* for the edge of the clothes as they are fed between that roller and the series of rollers that abut upon it. This is to prevent the necessity of feeding the clothes at the

Fig. 3044.



Mangle.

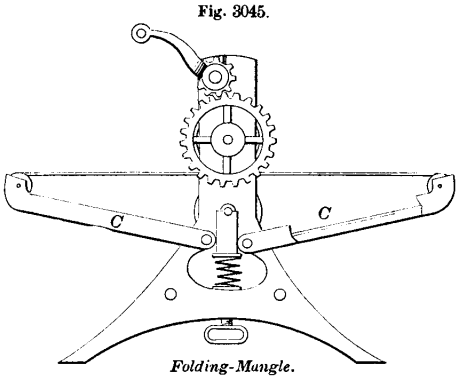
throat between the roller *B* and the first small roller.

The improved mangle for smoothing and stretching woven goods previous to starching and calendering, has a number of rollers fixed in a strong frame, and capable of being forced together by levers or screws. In some mangles, the bottom rollers have grooves diverging from the center, so as to spread the cloth outwardly towards each edge as it passes through, removing the creases. The cloth is fed to the mangle floating on the surface of water in a cistern.

Starch is applied in a somewhat similar machine, the cloth passing over a roller which dips into a starch trough, and the rollers arresting the superfluous portion as the cloth passes between them.

Fig. 3045 is a mangle in which the clothes spread upon an endless apron are passed between a pair of

Fig. 3045.



Folding-Mangle.

rollers, the upper one of which is driven and the lower one supported by springs to permit a yielding pressure. When not in use, the side pieces *C C* fold up against the standard for compact stowage.