

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON WHITNEY, OF BALDWINVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

## IMPROVED CLOTHES-WRINGER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 33,861, dated December 3, 1861.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WASHINGTON WHITNEY, of Baldwinsville, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Clothes-Wringing Machine, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of my improved machine; Fig. 2, a partial end view of the same enlarged, with one of the springs removed.

My invention consists in an improved manner of hanging one of the rolls of a clothes-wringing machine and of applying thereto the power of the springs which press the rolls together.

That others skilled in the art may understand and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the manner in which I have carried it out.

In the said drawings, A A' are two end frames of metal, the legs *a b* of which form clamps by which the machine is secured to the edge of a tub when in use. A thumb-screw *I* in each leg *b* serves to draw the leg *a* against the inner edge of the tub. Small projections 5 and 6, cast on the edge of the leg *a*, help to give it a better hold on the surface of the wood with which it comes in contact.

The shaft of the lower roll B has its bearings at *c* in the two end frames, and the shaft *d* of the upper roll C has its bearings in two stout arms D, the other ends of which are pivoted at *e* to the end frames A A'. The pivot on which these arms D are hung is a coupling rod or brace E, which couples the two end frames together. The rod is turned down, forming a shoulder at each end, just inside of the arms D, and passes through the two end frames, and has a pin 7 driven through each of its ends. A crank F and handle *f* are attached to the end of the shaft *d*, which is prolonged to a convenient length. (The draw-

ings show the shaft *d* shorter than I generally make it.)

To the outer end of the arm D is attached a disk *g*, with a hole through its center, through which plays a rod *h*, the lower end of which is hinged at *8* to a short arm *i*, projecting from the end frame A.

A cylindrical india-rubber spring G is slipped over the rod *h* and rests on the disk *g*. A washer 9 is placed over the spring, and a thumb-screw *l*, which screws onto the end of the rod *h*, serves to compress the spring and regulate the pressure of the rolls B and C. There is a similar arrangement of rod and spring at the other end of the machine.

The rolls B and C are covered with vulcanized india-rubber in a manner common to many of these machines.

As the articles to be squeezed are passed between the rolls B and C the latter roll rises against the resistance of the springs G, the arms D vibrating on their pivots *e*. As the arms D move, it is necessary that the rods *h* should also vibrate on their pivots 8, to permit the springs G to follow the motions of the arms D.

The construction of this machine permits a considerable up-and-down motion to the roll C, without the necessity of a cumbersome frame-work above it to contain the springs which hold it down.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The within-described wringing-machine, having its rolls B and C drawn together by the spring G, which is pivoted at one end to the frame and is compressed by an attachment *g* to the upper, as set forth, for the purpose specified.

July 25, 1861.

WASHINGTON WHITNEY.

Witnesses:

D. G. DAY,

I. H. FARSHINK.