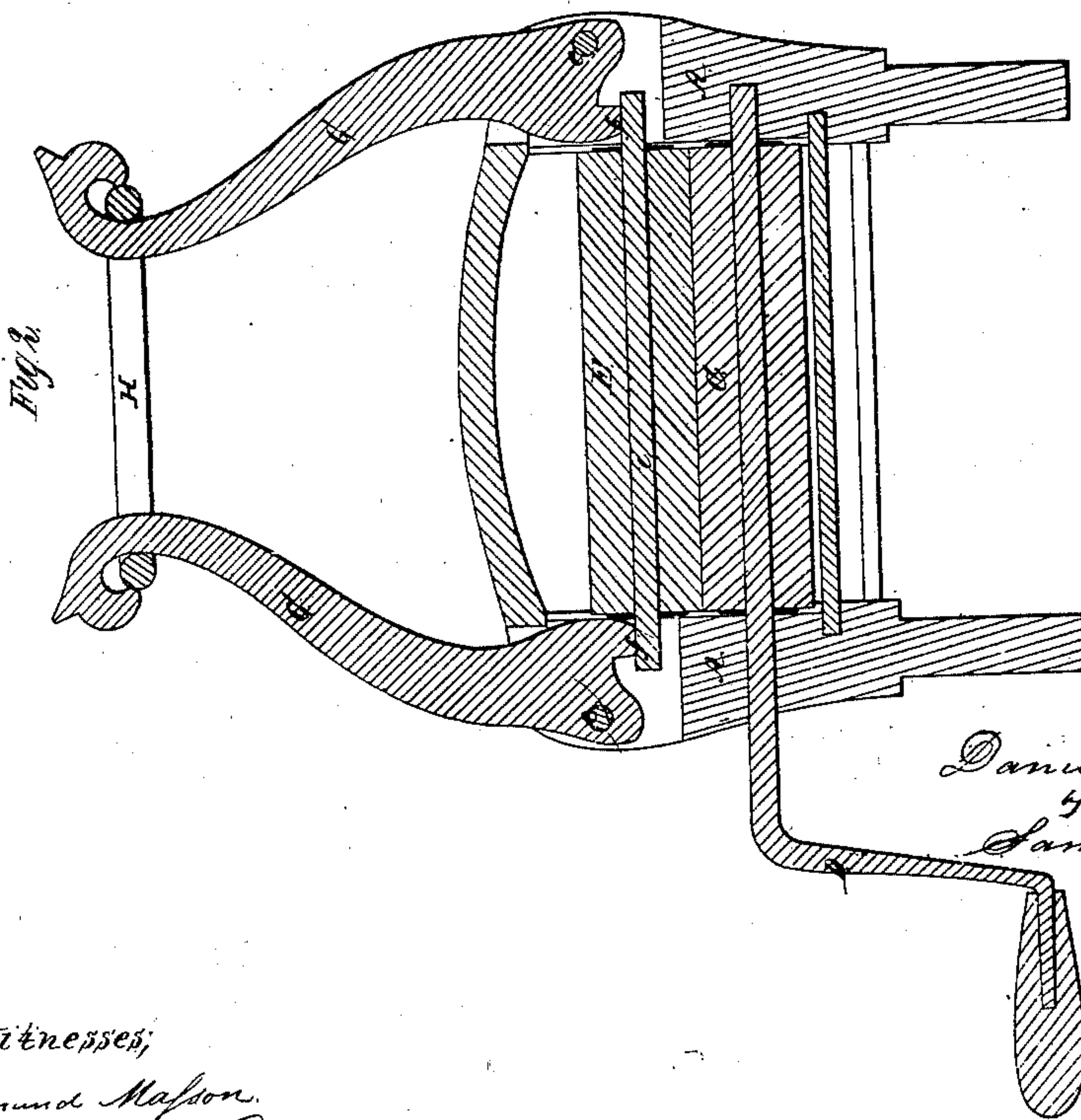
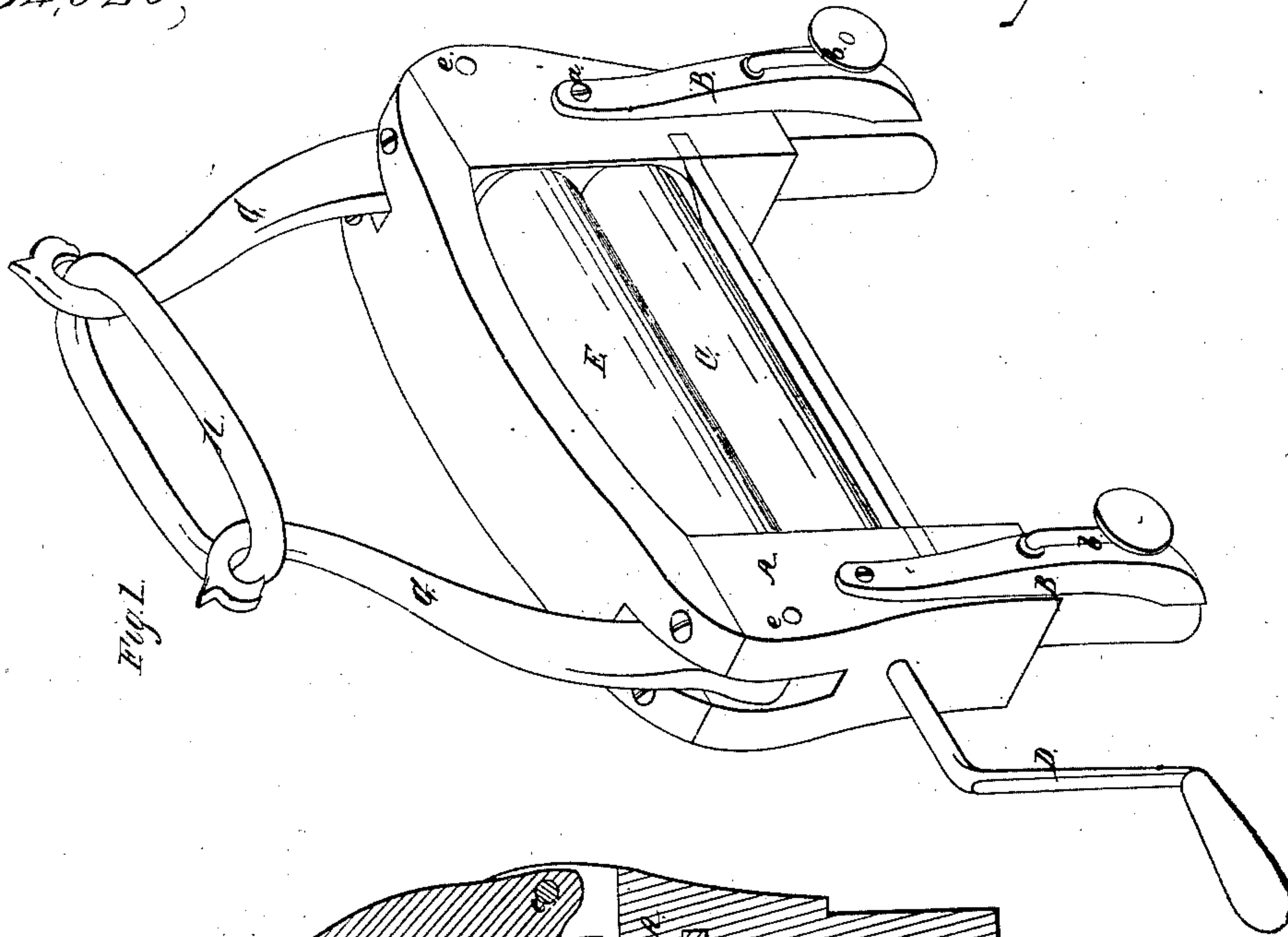


*D. B. Clement,*

Wringer,

N<sup>o</sup> 34,920,

*Patented Apr. 8 1862.*



Inventor;  
Daniel B. Clement  
by his attorney  
Samuel Cooper  
per. Roach

Witnesses;  
Edmund Masson.  
A. C. Eschenmacher



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL B. CLEMENT, OF MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO C. B. BOYCE & CO., OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## CLOTHES-WRINGER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 34,920, dated April 8, 1862.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DANIEL B. CLEMENT, of Milton, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Wringing Machines, 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 perspective view of the machine; Fig. 2, a longitudinal vertical section through the middle of the same.

The object of my present invention is to simplify the construction of a clothes wringing machine so that the cost of its manufacture may be reduced; and also, to so apply the spring which presses the rolls together that the pressure may be equalized at both ends of the roll which rises and falls when clothes are passed between the rolls. That is, that if an article is passed between the rolls, which is thicker at one side, or toward one end of the rolls, than at the other, and one end of the roll is raised higher than the other, that the spring may still press equally at both ends of the roll; and my invention consists in applying the power of a single spring to both ends of the roll, through levers pivoted to the frame of the machine and connected at their outer ends by the spring.

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 is the frame of the machine, which is to be secured to the tub by clamps B which are attached to the frame A by screws *a*, and are closed at their lower ends by screws operating in the frame and turned by hand levers *b*. The lower roll C has its bearings in the frame A and is revolved by the crank D. The upper roll E rests upon the lower roll, and has an axle *i* which fits in a vertical slot in each side of the frame A and is free to rise and fall. A pair of levers G made of malleable iron or other suitable material are pivoted one on each side of the frame A at *e*; each of these

levers being so pivoted to the frame that a shoulder *f* on the lever will bear on the axle *i* of the roll E. The upper ends of these levers are drawn toward each other by an india rubber or other suitable spring H. It will be seen that any pressure applied to the roll E to force it away from the roll C will be communicated through the levers G to the spring H, and that the resistance of this spring will be applied equally to both ends of the roll E, although one end of it may be raised higher than the other.

Instead of the shoulder *f* of the levers G bearing immediately on the journal *i* of the roll E I sometimes interpose a block or bearing over each end of the journal, which blocks may be varied in size to produce more or less pressure on the roll E, instead of changing the spring H for one of a different strength.

This wringing machine, constructed as above, will be found to operate better than any other with which I am acquainted. A piece of clothes or other article which is thicker on one side, or toward one end of the rolls than at the other, may be passed through, and be equally pressed throughout its whole cross section, which would not be the case if the upper roll rose parallel to the lower one or if an independent spring were applied at each end of the roll, as in this case the spring at the end of the roll which was raised the highest would be compressed the most, and would consequently apply the most pressure to the article being passed through the rolls, at the side at which the article was the thickest, scarcely pressing at all where the article was thin.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent as an improvement in clothes wringing machines, is—

Applying the power of a single spring H to both ends of the roll E through the levers G substantially as described.

DANL. B. CLEMENT.

Witnesses:

THOS. R. ROACH,  
P. E. TESCHEMACHER.