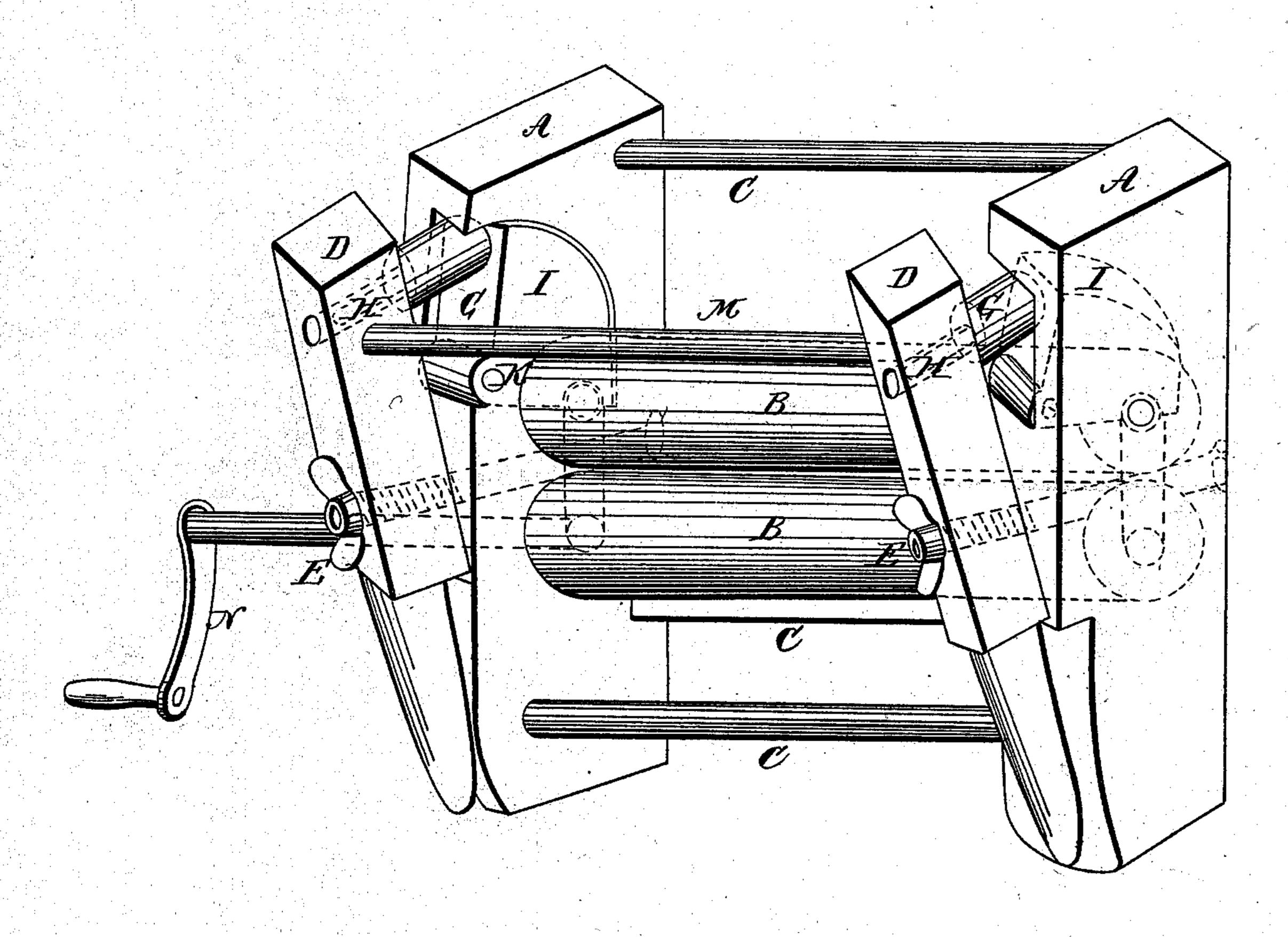
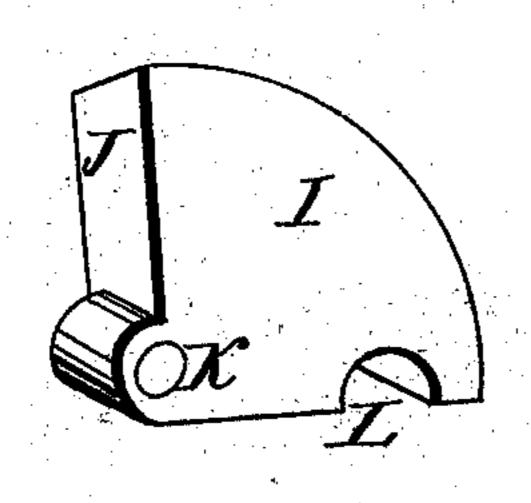
L'EBANCIOS Wringer. Patented_May 20, 1862.

N 935,290.





Witnesses; M. A. Me. Contituy.

Inventor; 4. 7. Hancroft

United States Patent Office.

CHARLES E. BANCROFT, OF WATERBURY, VERMONT.

IMPROVED CLOTHES-WRINGER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 35,290, dated May 20, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. BANCROFT, of Waterbury, county of Washington, and State of Vermont, have invented new and useful Improvements in Machines for Wringing Clothes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in the shape and construction of circular blocks to give pressure to the cylinders.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A represents the side frame or uprights that support the cylinders B.

C are cross timbers or braces that support

and strengthen the uprights A.

D represents upright clamps or levers, which are held fast to the uprights A by a thumbscrew, E, passing through the center of clamps and bolted in the uprights A, and upon which the clamps operate as a fulcrum. At the top of these clamps D are two cylindrical indiarubber springs, G, which have their shafts H working in the clamps as the springs G are pressed against the circular blocks I. The blocks operate on the ends of the shaft of the upper cylinder, B, and force the cylinder down upon the clothes as they are passed between it and the lower cylinder, B. The block I, which is of circular shape, has a plain face, J, against which the spring G presses, and a rounding end through which a screw or bolt, K, passes, and serves as a pivot for the block to revolve on. The lower side of the block is straight, excepting the semicircular groove L, which serves as a box for the shaft of the cylinder B, and which holds the shaft steadily as the block presses upon it. The blocks I I fit in corresponding mortises or grooves cut in the sides of the uprights A. The clamps or levers D are held together and braced by a cross-piece, M.

The machine rests upon a tub between the lower ends of the uprights A and the clamps D, which are beveled and rounded so as to be set and fit easily on the side of a tub of any size, and as the lower ends of A and D are placed on a tub they are opened and widened by the sides of the tub, and the top ends of clamps D are accordingly closed and pressed inward, and press the spring G against the blocks I, giving pressure to the upper cylinder, B, and the pressure can at any time be regulated by the thumb-screw E. By slightly unscrewing the thumb-screws E the lower ends of clamps D and uprights A are widened, so as to fit the size and thickness of any tub.

N is the crank which is attached to the shaft of lower cylinder, B, and by which the

cylinders and machine are operated.

As the machine is thrust upon the tub it presses the tops of clamps D inward, and as the clothes are pressed between the cylinders. B the pressure becomes uniform, and on account of the regular motion of the blocks I with the upper cylinder, B, the blocks revolve and press against the springs G, and press the tops of clamps D outward and the bottom inward firmly against the tub, the clamps D working on their center screw, E, or fulcrum, thus alternately opening or tightening at top or bottom.

The advantage of these circular blocks I I is that they have a greater purchase and give a more regular and uniform pressure upon the cylinder than the ordinary devices in use on clothes-wringers.

What I claim as my invention, and desire

to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The shape and construction of the circular blocks I I, arranged and operating as herein described, and for the purposes set forth.

CHS. E. BANCROFT.

Witnesses:

I. FRANKLIN REIGART, LOUIS N. ROSENTHAL.