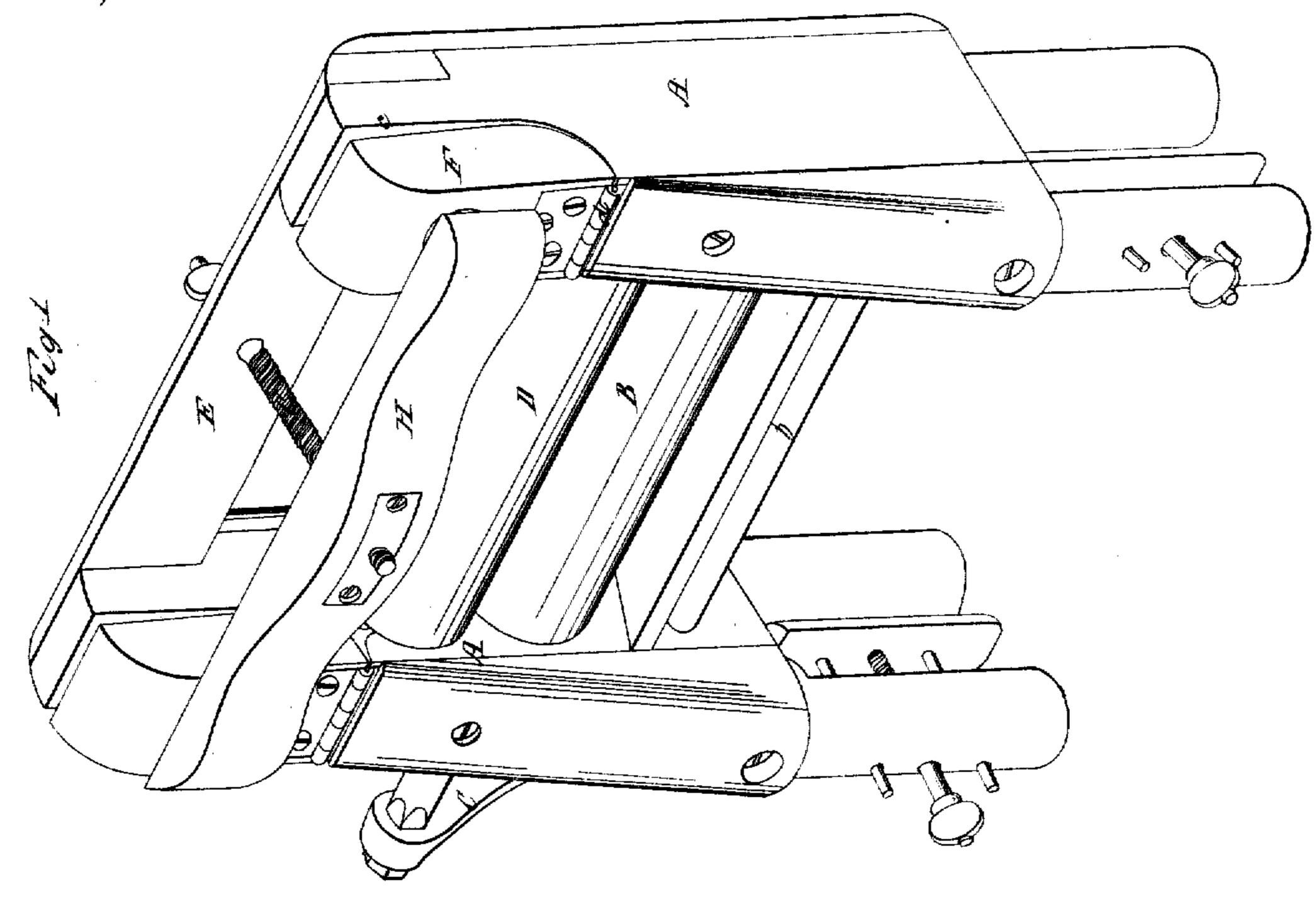
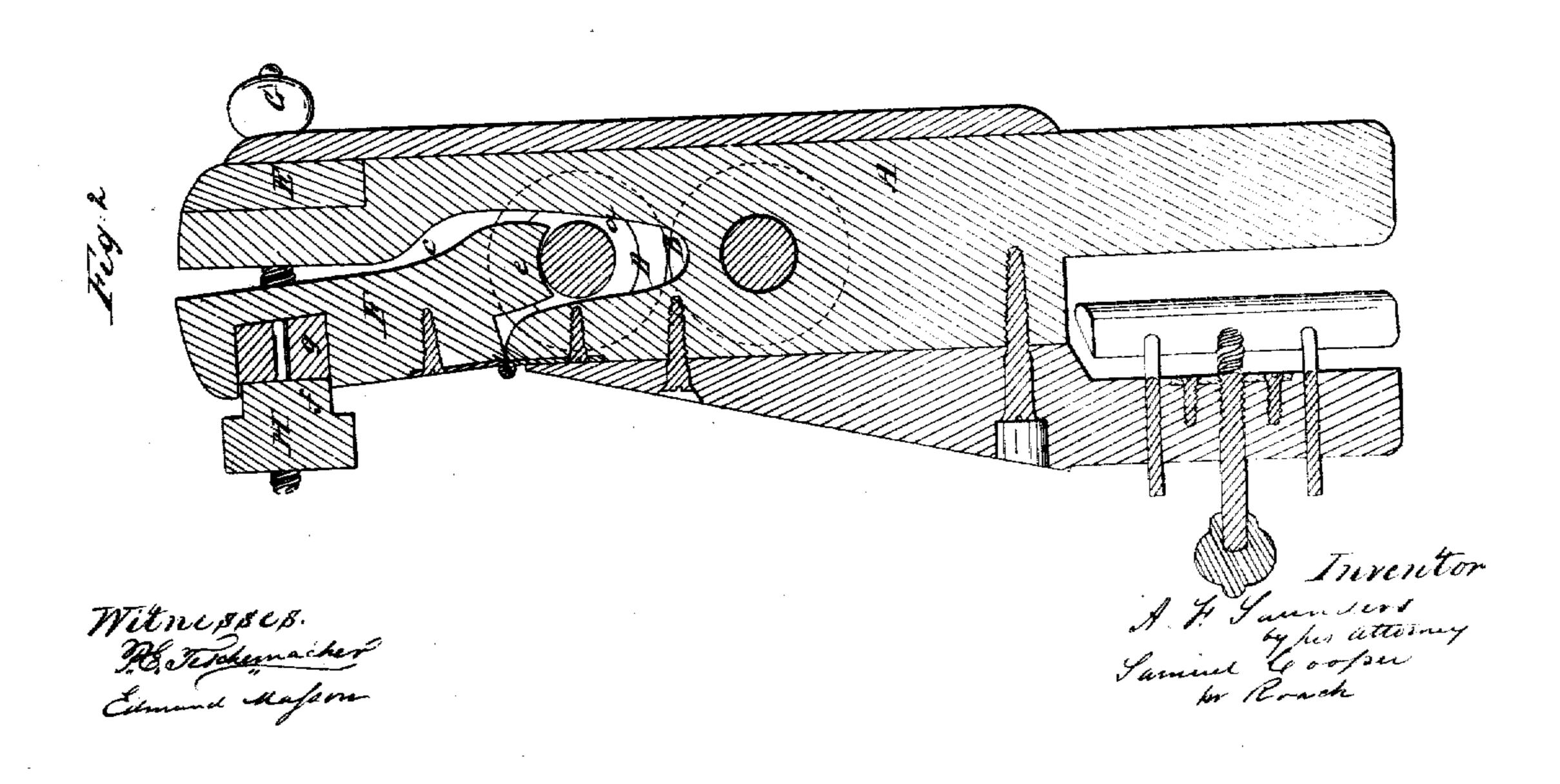
A.F. Sallings

Mingely Col,

N=35,631.

Patented June 17, 1862.





United States Patent Office.

A. F. SAUNDERS, OF CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVED CLOTHES-WRINGER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 35,631, dated June 17, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, A. F. SAUNDERS, of Chelsea, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain 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 vertical section through one of the posts or standards of the machine.

A A' are the standards of the machine, which are clamped to a tub or other vessel. The lower roll, B, to the shaft of which is attached the crank C, has its bearings in these two standards. The upper roll, D, rests on the lower one, and the ends of its shaft are free to rise and fall in vertical grooves a in the standards A A'. These standards are braced by a rod, b, and a brace, E, and are cut away at c at the upper end, and a block, F, of the form shown in Fig. 2, is hinged at d to the edge of the standard, forming a jaw. A projecting piece or tongue, e, of this block bears on the shaft of the roll D, and as this roll rises from the lower one by any article of clothes being passed between the rolls the jaw is forced open. This is resisted and pressure is applied to the roll D in the following simple and convenient manner:

A thumb-screw, G, passes through the brace E and screws into the middle of a wooden spring, H, each end of which bears against one of the jaw-pieces F near its top, so that as the

screw G is turned, more or less pressure of the spring may be applied to press the roll D toward the roll B. To prevent the ends of the spring H from slipping up or down, pins f on the ends of the spring fit in recesses in the jaw-pieces F, and small blocks of rubber g may be placed in these recesses beneath the pins to add to the effect of the spring H and to permit rather more motion to the jaw-pieces F. When it is desired to remove the upper roll, D, to clean the bearings and the machine, the screw G may be turned out from the spring H, when the jaws F can be thrown open and the roll be removed.

The above-described clothes-wringing machine is cheap and simple in its construction and works well in practice. The spring H permits a considerable vertical movement of the roll D, and one end of this roll may be forced up higher than the other by the article being passed through the machine without interfering with the action of the spring.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to

The above-described clothes-wringing machine, consisting, essentially, of the rolls B D, the standards A A', with their movable jaws F, the spring H, and regulating-screw G, arranged and operating substantially as described.

A. F. SAUNDERS.

Witnesses:
Thos. R. Roach,
Edmund Masson.