

J. Harrison & G. W. Harris.

Clothes Wringer.

No 66,836.

Patented Jul. 16. 1867.

Fig. 1.

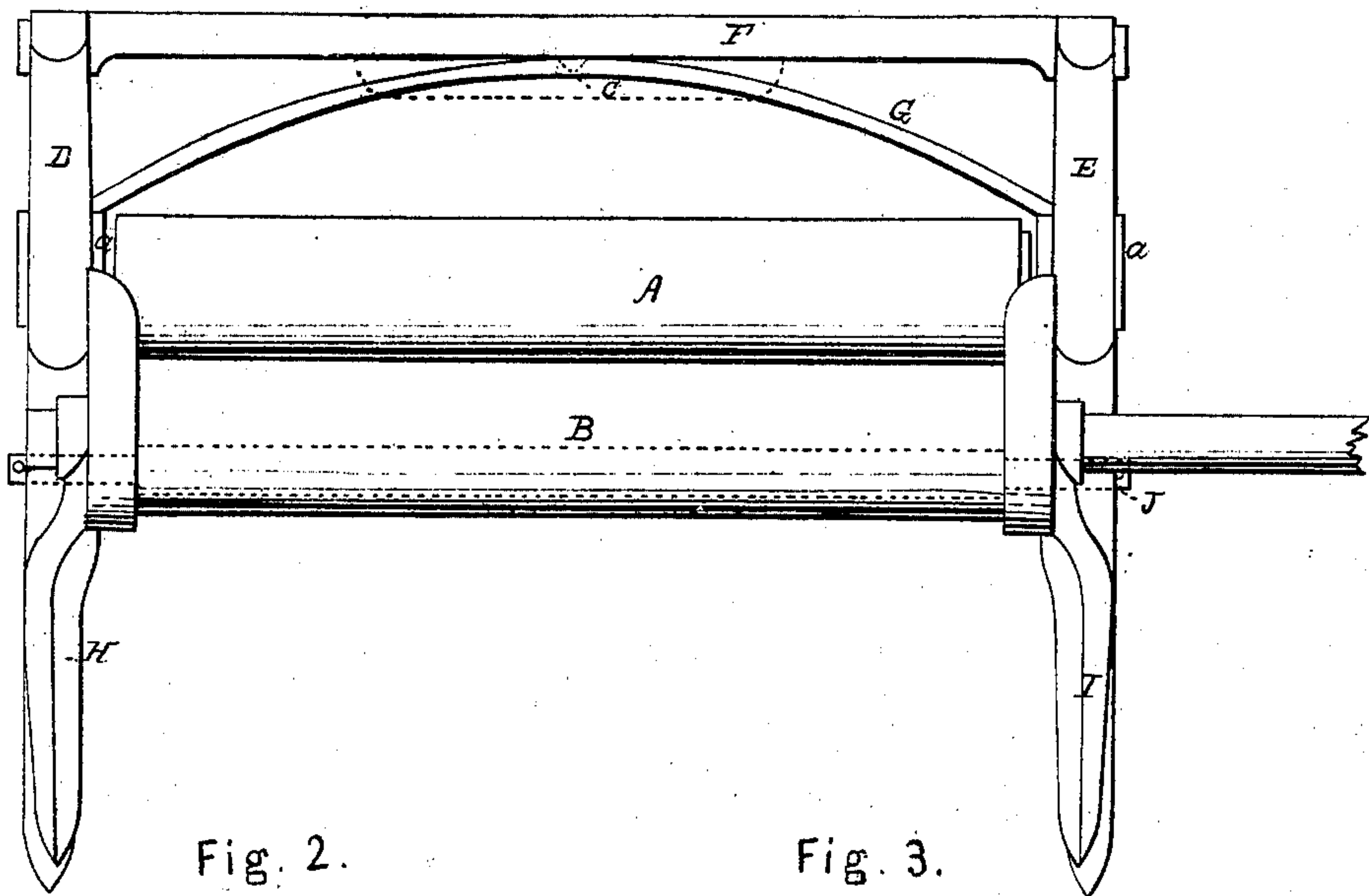


Fig. 2.

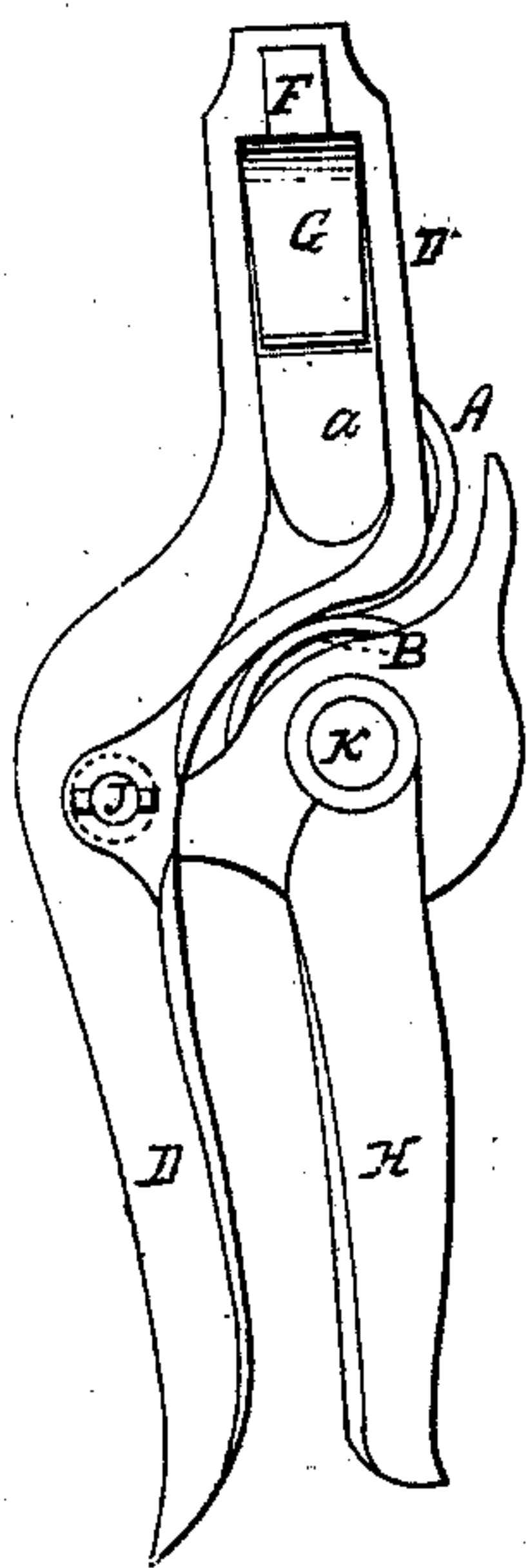
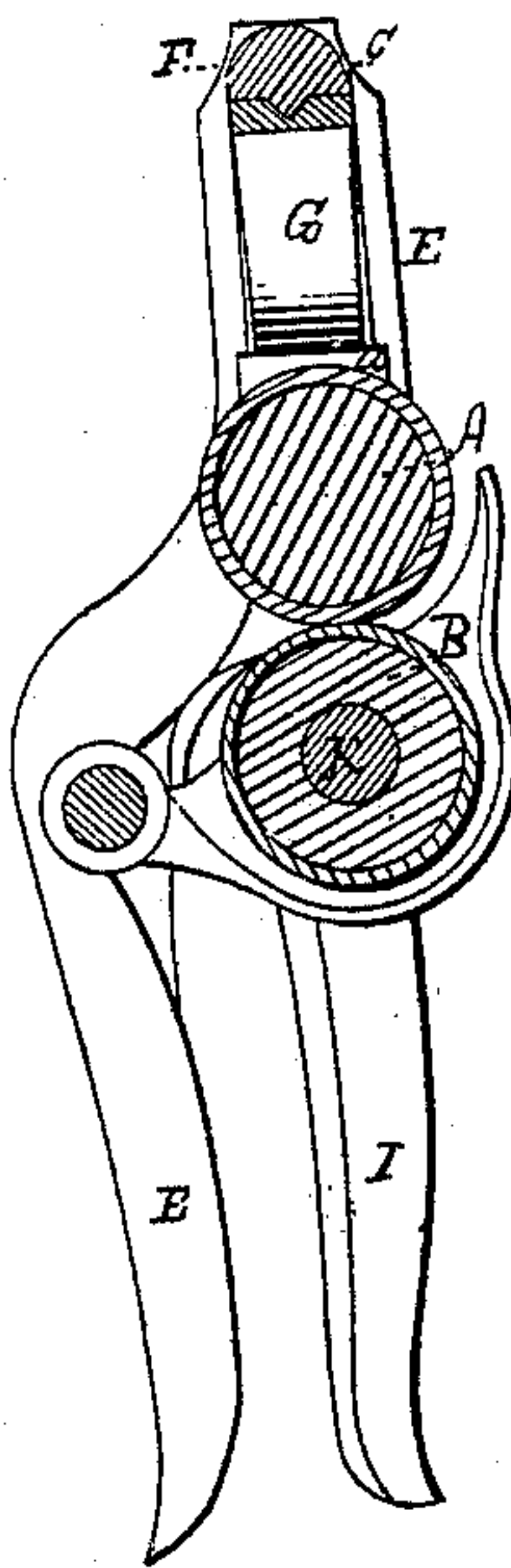


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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JOSHUA HARRISON, OF BROOKLYN, AND GEORGE W. HARRIS, OF NEW YORK, ASSIGNORS
TO THEMSELVES AND CHARLES H. HUDSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 66,836, dated July 16, 1867.

IMPROVED CLOTHES-WRINGER.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that we, JOSHUA HARRISON, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, and State of New York, and GEORGE W. HARRIS, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Wringers; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The object of our invention is to produce a cheap clothes-wringer, which shall be self-adjusting, and reliable and effective in its operation, and in which there shall be no liability of the rolls becoming crushed or flattened by being left screwed tightly together after having been used, which very often happens with the wringers now generally employed.

It consists of a frame composed of two end pieces, connected at or near the top by a bar or rod, and fitted with suitable boxes, in which the journals of the upper roll rest; the said end pieces being also connected, at or near the centre, by a rod, to which a pair of bent levers or bell-cranks are attached, the ends of the lower rolls resting in the elbow or angle of these cranks, and their lower ends serving, in conjunction with the lower ends of the frame, to grasp the tub, and thus firmly secure the clothes-wringer thereto. Also, in the combination with the upper and lower roll, and the top bar of the frame, of a long, bent, curved, or elliptic spring, which forces the rolls together, and also causes the lower ends of the end pieces and levers to grasp more firmly the tub or other article to which the wringer is attached, while at the same time the rolls are free to fall apart, and thus be relieved from all pressure when the wringer is removed from the tub. Also, in the combination with the said spring and upper bar of a teat or projection on one which fits into a recess or depression in the other, and thus secures the said spring in place. In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved wringer.

Figure 2 is an end elevation of the same.

Figure 3 is a vertical cross-section through the centre.

A is the upper roll, B the lower roll, D and E the end pieces of the frame, F the top bar, and G the long-curved or elliptic spring. The roll A is set in the boxes *a a*, which are fitted into slots or openings *b b* in the end pieces D and E. This roll is held down by the spring G, one end of which bears on each of the boxes *a a*, for that purpose; but when a garment or piece of cloth of more than the usual thickness passes between the rolls, the upper roll is forced upward and the spring bent back. The pressure of the spring, sustained by the bar F, reacts on the lower roll, which is hung in the bent levers H and I, at their angles or elbows. These cranks or bent levers are hung to the rod J, considerably out of the line of pressure, and the pressure downward is therefore transmitted to their lower ends, and causes them to grasp the tub more firmly. The lower roll is driven in the usual manner by a crank on the shaft K. The spring G is secured in place by a teat, *c*, on the bar F, and a corresponding depression in the spring G, into which depression the said teat fits. A flange or lip may be cast on the bar F, at each side, so as to furnish a seat or groove into which the said spring may fit, as shown in red lines in fig. 1. The boxes *a a* are closed at the outer ends, so that no oil or grease used to lubricate the journals can escape outward and soil the hands, or the clothes which are being put through the machine. The teat or projection *c* may be made on the spring, and a corresponding depression on the bar F, if preferred; but we consider the construction shown the best.

In the clothes-wringer constructed according to our invention there are no screws nor rivets, and nothing to be adjusted after the machine is put into the hands of the operator, as the spring G, acting on the rolls, and also on the devices for securing the machine to the tub, renders it entirely self-adjusting, which fits it above any machine heretofore made for use in private families, where ignorant or careless servants frequently injure and destroy the more elaborate and costly machines. The construction is extremely simple, and there are none of the parts which can become deranged by careless handling or by neglect; and in using it, it is only necessary to press it down on the side or end of the tub or other article to which it is to be attached, the spring G causing it to firmly grasp the said tub, and also holding the rollers snugly together. On removing it, the jaws immediately become relaxed and the rolls fall apart, by which it becomes impossible to injure them by leaving them

screwed tightly together after they have become heated by use, as very often happens with the machines now in use.

We claim as our invention—

1. The combination with the end pieces D and E and rolls A and B of the bar F and spring G, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, in a clothes-wringer, with the bar F and spring G, of a teat or projection, *c*, upon one which fits into a depression in the other, to hold said spring in its place, substantially as hereinabove specified.

Witnesses:

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