F. A. Gleason,

Wringer,

No. 68,732, Patented Sept. 10, 1867.

Fig. 2.

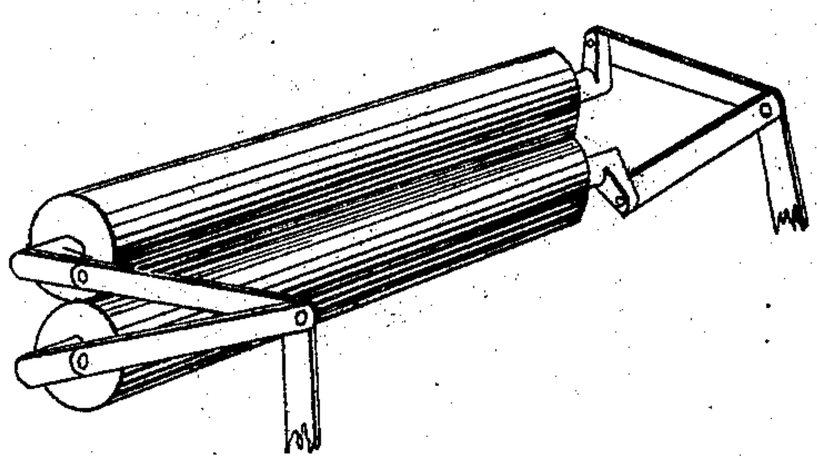


Fig 3.

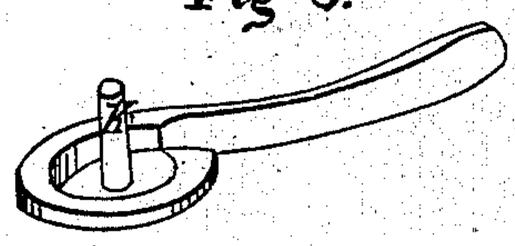
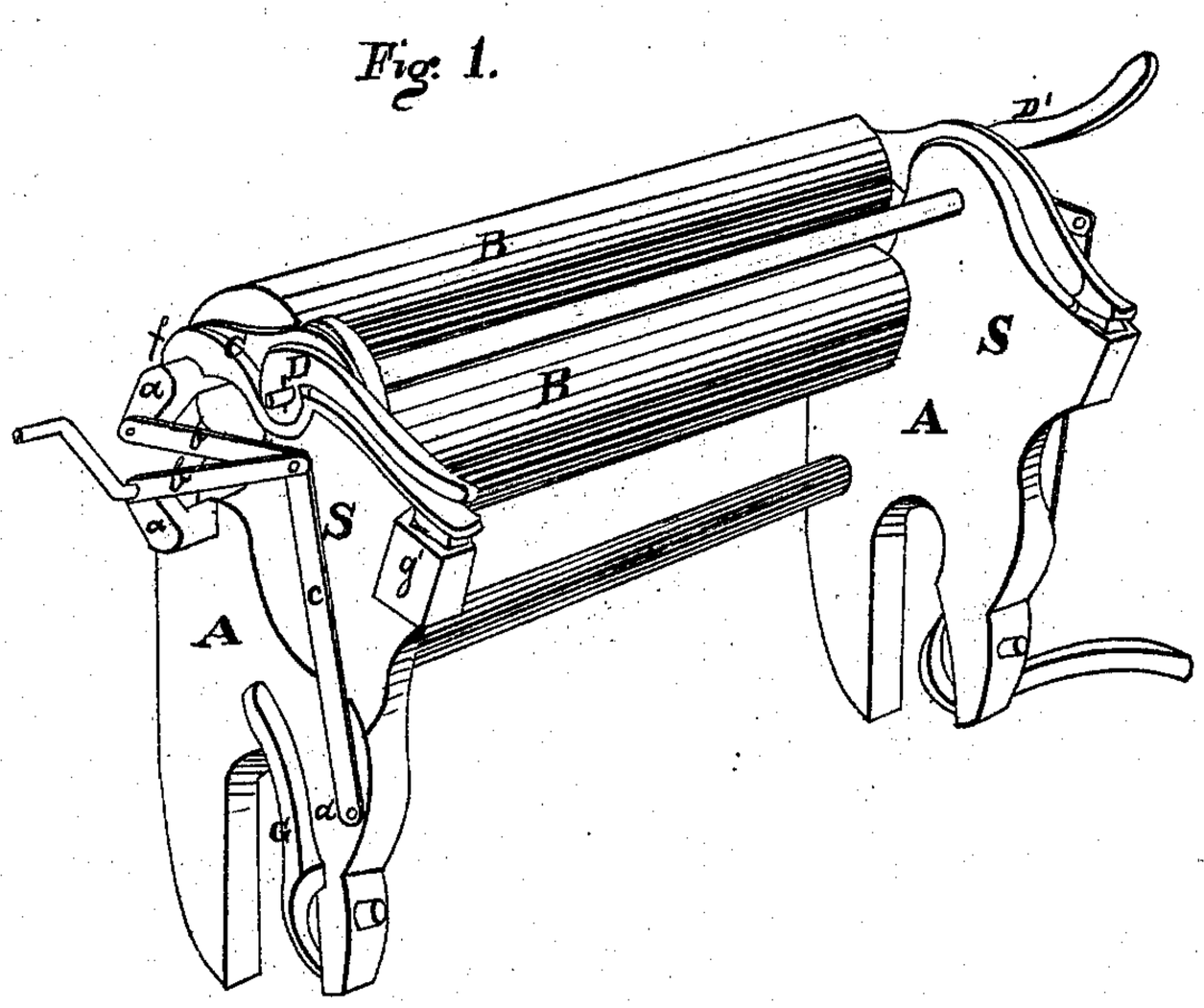


Fig. 1.



Wilnesses.

Ephraim Dorrow

Alonzo Green

Inventor.

Franklin A Gleason

United States Patent Office.

FRANKLIN A. GLEASON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 68,732, *dated September* 10, 1867; *antedated August* 31, 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 I, FRANKLIN A. GLEASON, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and valuable improvement in the construction of Clothes-Wringers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view.

Figures 2 and 3 are detached parts thereof.

Actual experience having proved that the durability and efficiency of clothes-wringers demand something more than the friction of the rolls to insure the rotary motion of the one not having the crank, (usually the upper one,) cog-wheels have been applied, which, while they secure the object intended, viz, the simultaneous rotation of both rolls, prove very objectionable in other respects, as, first, they are very laborious in their action; and, second, they are thrown out of gear if the rolls are moved sufficiently apart to wring bed-quilts, blankets, &c.

To remedy previous objections without producing others is the design of my invention, the nature of which consists in the application of cranks to both rolls, and so joining them by couplings or connecting-bars as to insure simultaneous rotary action and yet admit free lateral motion. The adjustment of pressure and mode of fastening to the tub are also improved.

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

The side pieces A A, fig. 1, constituting the frame, and the rolls B B, are similar to others in common use, and therefore do not need special description. On the ends of the roll-shafts I fix small cranks *a a* of about the same radius as the rolls. To the wrists of these I attach the connecting-bars *b b*, which are of equal length, and extending backward unite at and are joined to the top of the perpendicular bar *c*, which extends downwards, and is joined by screw or rivet to the frame at *d*. C is a lever, the end *f* of which forms a bearing for the upper roll, the opposite end resting upon a rubber spring in the socket *g*. D is a cam by which, when the handle is lifted, as at D′, the lever C is forced downward, thus applying pressure upon the roll at the pleasure of the operator. G represents a cam for fastening to the tub. Its form is represented at fig. 3, and is simply a wedge, circular in form, and kept in position by the pin *k* upon which it turns. The advantage of this form is that it will not work loose when in use. The opposite end of the wringer is constructed in the same manner, as above described, the cranks being set at right angles to those upon this end, as seen, fig. 2, so that when those at one end are passing the centre the others are in direct action.

Cams in great variety of form and application being in common use, I do not claim them simply as such, but only the particular style and combination described.

In order that the motion of the small cranks and couplings may be free and easy in every position, the motion of the upper roll to and from the lower one (occasioned by different thickness of clothing) should describe an arc of a circle, whose centre should be at a point intermediate between the extremes of motion of the upper end of the perpendicular bar *c*, or about the points designated by the letters *s s*, and whose radius would be the lever C.

To facilitate and thereby lessen the cost of manufacture I make the bar H to answer the double purpose of joining the sides of the frame, and forming the fulcrum of the lever C with its cam D; but to place this bar H in the position indicated by the letters *s s* would prevent clothing passing through; I therefore place it about horizontal with the centre of the upper roll, and closer to it, so as to describe a smaller circle, which answers essentially the same purpose.

What I claim as new, and for which I desire Letters Patent, is—

The particular construction and operation of the cranks *a a* and their couplings *b b*, as connected with the perpendicular bar *c*, and in combination therewith the lever C and its cam D, all substantially as herein specified.

FRANKLIN A. GLEASON.

Witnesses:

CHAS. E. LOEW,

ALONZO GREEN.