E. A. CORBIN & H. ALBRECHT.

Clothes-Wringers.

No. 148,417. Patented March 10, 1874.

Fig. 2.

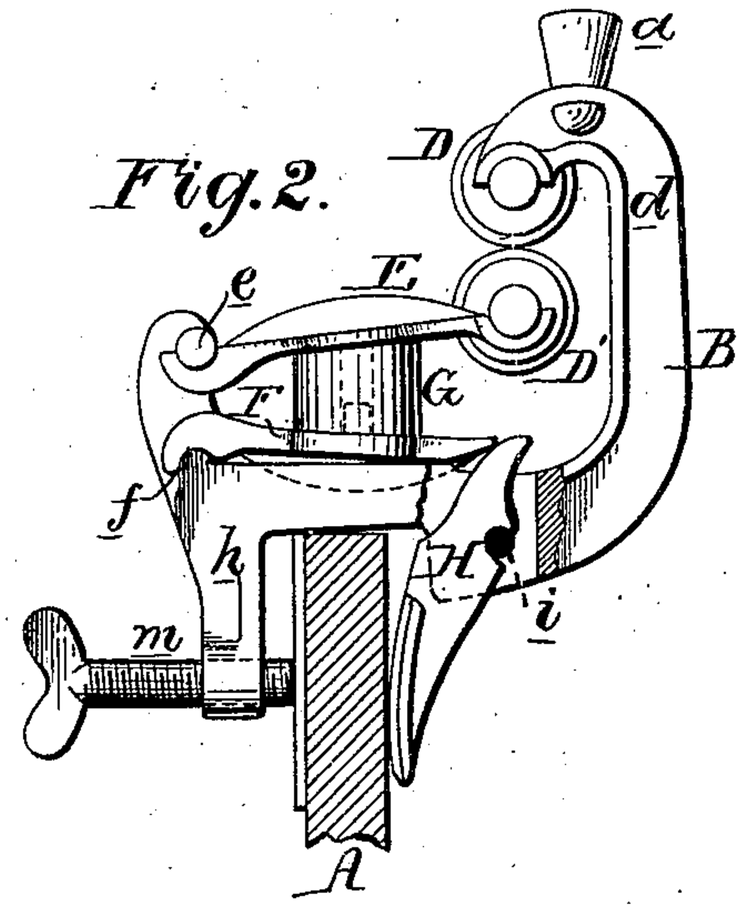


Fig. 1.

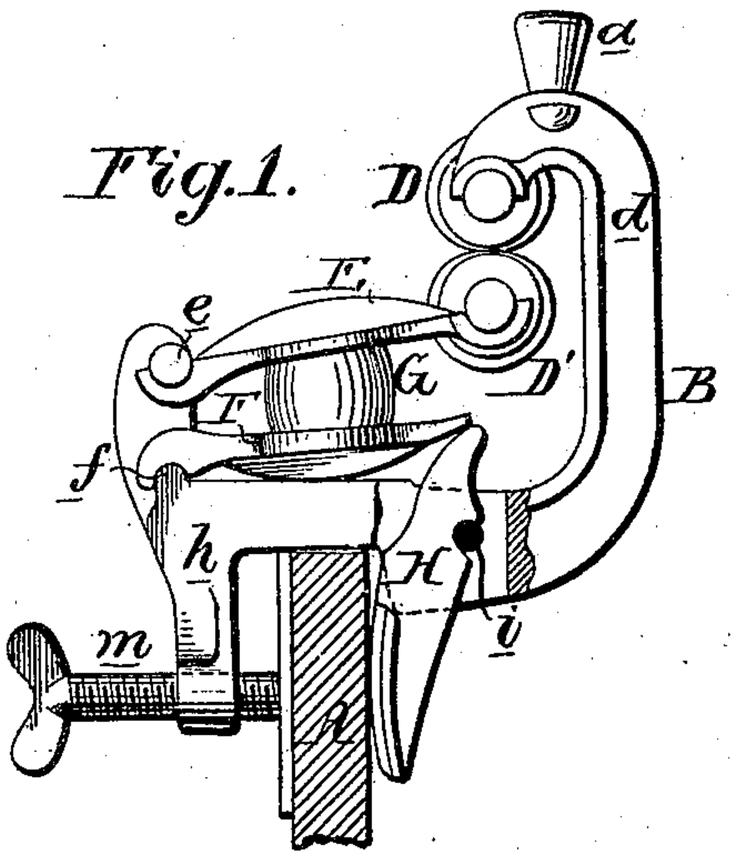
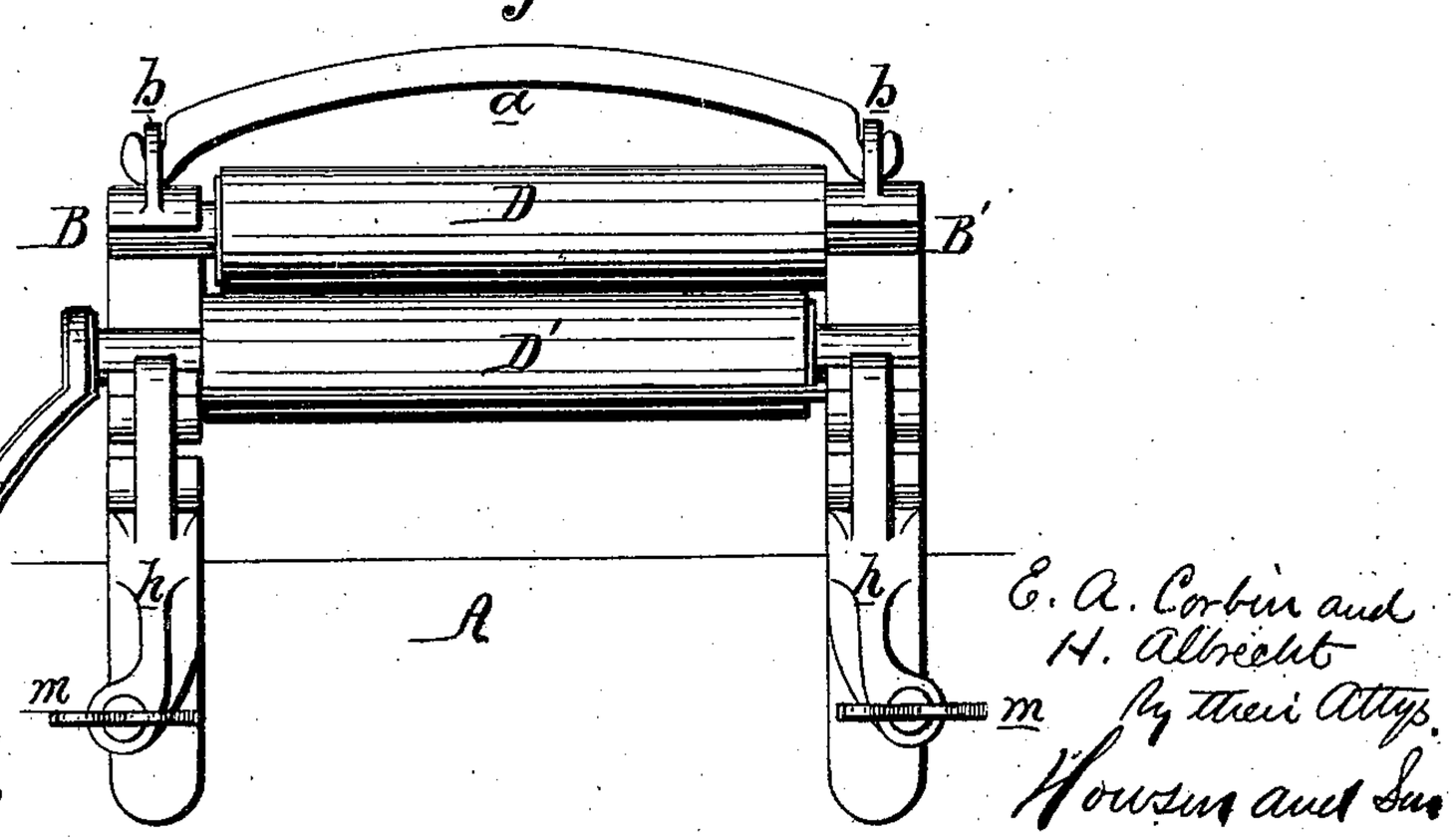


Fig. 3.



Witnesses,
Thos. McElgan
Harry Smith

E. A. Corbin and
H. Albrecht
by their Attys.
Howson and Sons

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELBERT A. CORBIN AND HERMANN ALBRECHT, OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
ASSIGNORS TO AMERICAN MACHINE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTHES-WRINGERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **148,417**, dated March 10, 1874; application filed November 7, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ELBERT A. CORBIN and HERMANN ALBRECHT, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Clothes-Wringers, of which the following is a specification:

The object of our invention is to so construct a clothes-wringer as to prevent the deterioration of the rollers and the springs through which pressure is imparted. This object we attain by so combining the said springs with levers H, forming part of the jaws by which the wringer is attached to the tub, as shown in the end view, Figure 1, of the accompanying drawing, that on removing the wringer from the tub both the springs will assume their normal condition.

B and B′ are the opposite frames of the wringer, and are connected together by a cross-bar, *a*, the opposite hooked ends of which are adapted to lugs *b b* on the tops of the opposite frames, as shown in the rear view, Fig. 3, this connecting-bar serving as a handle, by which the wringer can be carried about, and adjusted to the edge of the tub. The upper roller D has its bearings in projections *d* of the frame, and the lower roller D′ has its bearings in arms E, one of which is hooked to projections *e* on each frame. The springs G are confined between the said arms E and arms F, which have their fulcrums on rounded projections *f* of the frame, and against the under side of the said arms F, near the outer ends of the same, bear the short arms of levers H, hung to pins *i*, the long arms of these levers and the projections *h* of the frame, with their screws *m*, constituting the jaws by which each frame is secured to the edge of the tub.

In ordinary wringers, the springs through the medium of which pressure is imparted to the rollers are materially injured by the neglect to remove the pressure when the wringer is not in use—a duty which should always be performed, but is rarely carried out by those who use these machines. In order to remedy this evil we have so constructed the wringer that it is impossible to remove it from the tub without at the same time relieving both springs and rollers from pressure. Fig. 2, for instance, shows the wringer as it appears when adjusted to the edge of the tub, and before securing it tightly to the same. On tightening the screw *m*, the lever H must necessarily elevate the arm F, compress the spring G, raise the arm E, and consequently force the under against the upper roller. On the other hand, when the screw is loosened this pressure must be removed, and the spring G must recoil and assume its normal condition, and the deterioration of the spring, by being constantly maintained under pressure, as in ordinary wringers, is thus obviated.

We claim as our invention—

The combination, with the frame B, of the levers E and F, intervening spring G, and lever H, forming one of the jaws of the wringer, all as specified.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ELBERT A. CORBIN.
HERMANN ALBRECHT.

Witnesses:
WM. A. STEEL,
HARRY SMITH.