M. N. LOVELL.

CLOTHES-WRINGER.

No. 187,152. Patented Feb. 6, 1877.

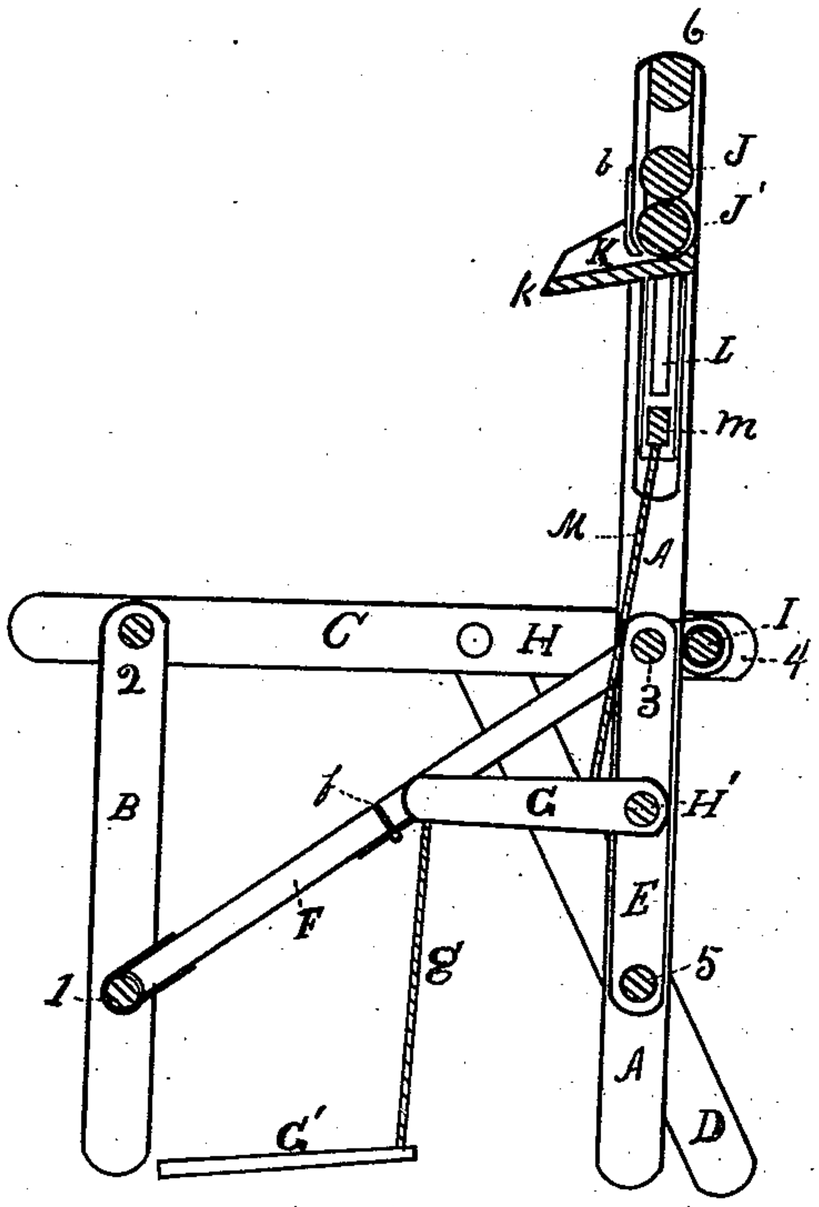

Fig. 1.

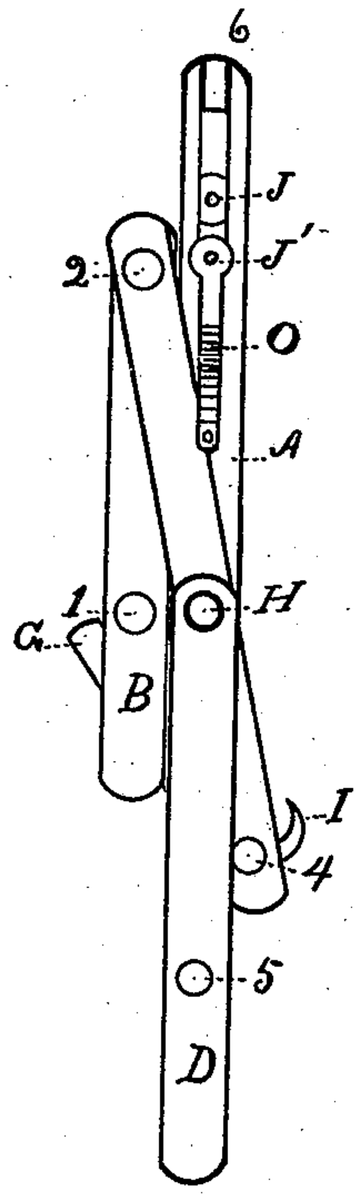

Fig. 2.

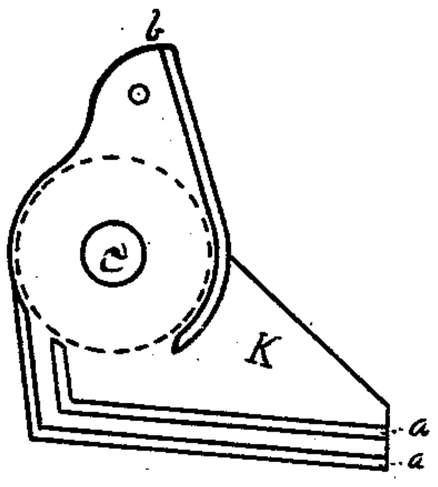

Fig. 4.

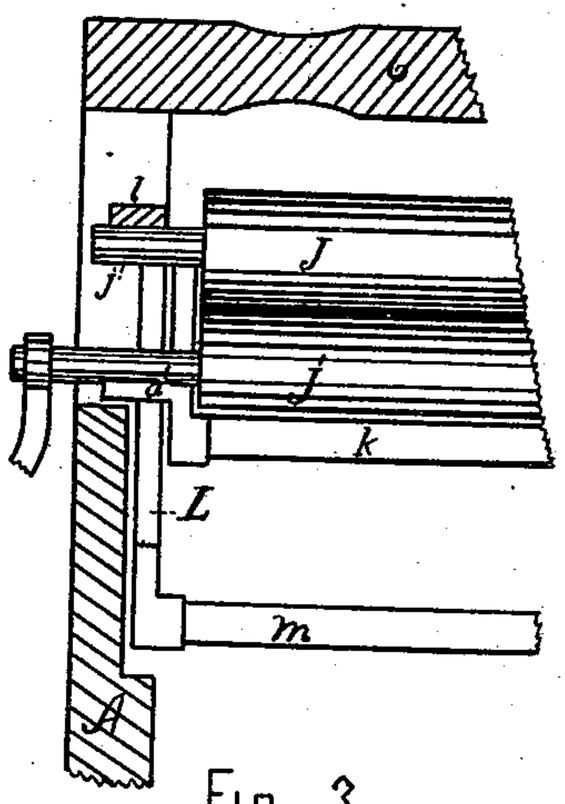

Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MELVIN N. LOVELL, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO F. F. ADAMS & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTHES-WRINGERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **187,152**, dated February 6, 1877; application filed November 27, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MELVIN N. LOVELL, of Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Clothes-Wringer; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction and arrangement of a clothes-wringer and its frame-work, which can be folded up in small compass for shipment, and when not in use, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention relates to make and use the same, I will describe the same as constructed and operated, referring to the annexed drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The drawing represents the invention as follows: Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of the whole machine. Fig. 2 shows the whole machine folded for shipment or storing, and is an elevated view. Fig. 3 is a fragmental view, and shows the frame in section and the rollers in elevation. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views of parts of the machine.

A A are the uprights or standards, to which the rollers and other parts of the expressing device are attached. These posts A A are bound together by cross-bars or rungs 3, 5, and 6. C C are bars, forming the top of the bench on which the tub sets. These are bound together by the rungs 2 and 4. One end of this frame, forming the top of the bench, is sustained by legs B, which are pivoted on rung 2, and bound together at the bottom by rung 1. The other end is sustained in part by a brace, D, which is attached to the pieces C by bolts H, and to the standards A by the rung 5. It is further sustained by hooks I on rung 4, which hook over rung 3. The whole device, when thus set up, is strengthened by the brace F, which passes from rung 1 to rung 3, and is jointed at *f*. The parts of my device so far described are jointed or pivoted as follows: The brace F on rungs 1 and 3, legs B at rung 2, brace D at H and on rung 5, the hooks I on rung 4. This being the case, if the hooks I are unhooked from rung 3, and brace F is doubled at *f*, the machine will fold to the position shown in Fig. 2. So, when the frame is folded, all that is necessary to set it up is to hook the hooks I over rung 3 and straighten brace F. This makes the device and its operation very simple.

The upper part of the standards is provided with slots *j*, in which the journals of the expressing-rollers play. At each end of the rollers J′ is a casting of the form shown in Fig. 4, which is provided with a journal-hole, *c*, through which the axis of the lower roller passes. The dotted line shows the position of the rollers. This iron is also provided with a half journal-box, (seen at *d*, Fig. 3,) which gives a metallic bearing to the journal of roller J′ in the slot *j*. The irons K are also provided with lugs *a a*, to form grooves for the insertion of the drip-board *k*, and also a lug, *b*, which forms a guard at the end of the roller, so clothing cannot get in between the plate K and the roller J′.

L is an iron stirrup, which rests in a groove back of the plate K. This stirrup-iron has a slot, through which the ends of the journals of roller J pass, and it is provided with a half-box, *l*, which fits on top of the journals of roller J. The lower end of the stirrup-iron is provided with a mortise for the reception of a yoke-bar, *m*, to which is connected the tension-lever G by the cord M. The cord M is made of wire-rope or common cording. This lever G is then connected by another cord to a foot-lever, G′. The lever G is fulcrumed on a pivot-bolt, H′, which passes through pieces E E, which extend from rung 3 to rung 5. This lever G, however, could be fulcrumed on the rung 5, but would not probably be as strong, for now, as shown, the weight is sustained by both rung 3 and rung 5. The tension-lever G, being in the middle of the machine, in place of at one side, there is less tendency to tip the machine by the pressure exerted there.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination of the uprights A A′,

bars C C, legs B B, and braces D D and F, connected together by the rungs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and the hooks I, as and for the purpose specified.

2. The rollers J J′, plate K, having boxes *d*, stirrups L, and yoke-bar *m*, in combination with the folding bench, constructed as herein shown and described.

In testimony whereof I, the said MELVIN N. LOVELL, have hereunto set my hand.

MELVIN N. LOVELL.

Witnesses:
JNO. K. HALLOCK,
R. H. ARBUCKLE.