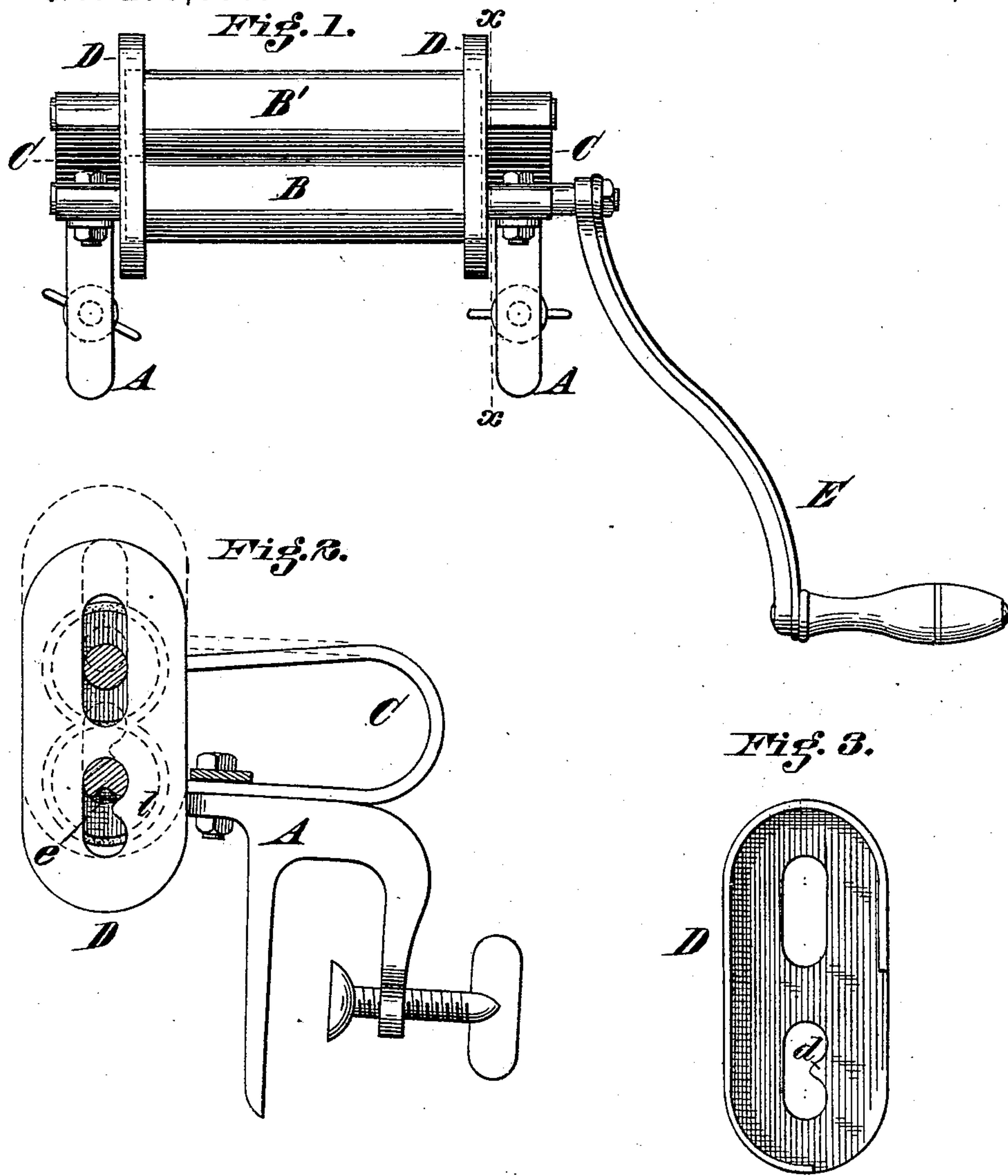


(No Model.)

H. C. HOPKINS.  
CLOTHES WRINGER.

No. 270,800.

Patented Jan. 16, 1883.



Attest  
J. H. Charles Smith

Inventor  
Henry C. Hopkins,  
by Wood & Boyd  
his Attorneys &c.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY C. HOPKINS, OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

## CLOTHES-WRINGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 270,800, dated January 16, 1883.

Application filed November 14, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY C. HOPKINS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Wringers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in wringers, and particularly to that class in which the pressure on the rolls is applied by means of the U-shaped spring journal-arms.

The object of my invention is to provide simple and convenient means for relieving the spring-pressure on the rolls, all of which will be fully explained in the description of the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the wringer to which my improvement is applied; Fig. 2, a sectional elevation on line *xx*, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a plan of my gage-plate.

A represents the usual clamp bed-plate of the wringer; B B', the rolls, which are supported in journals attached to the ends of the U-shaped spring-hangers C.

D represents gage-plates, which are slotted, as shown, and through which slots pass the axial shafts of the rolls B B'.

*d* represents a lug or projection made at one edge of the lower slot of the plates D.

*e* represents a groove or notch cut in shaft *b* of the crank-roll B.

The operation is as follows: Plates D rest loosely on the shafts of rollers B B', which are normally in the position shown by the full lines in Fig. 2, with the pressure on the rolls.

When it is desired to release the pressure, plates D are raised by hand, and held while crank E is turned backward, when lug *d* will engage with the notch *e* of shaft *b*, and will lift plates D upward, when spring-arms C will

spread the rolls B B', and the several parts will occupy the position as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2, releasing the pressure from the rolls. A reverse motion of the crank E will draw plates D down, and the weight of the plates D will hold the lug *d* below the lines of notch *e*, and the crank E can be turned without danger of engagement of the lug *d* with the notch *e*. Rolls B B', when held continuously under pressure, become flattened.

The means herein shown for releasing pressure are designed to be employed to relieve the spring-pressure when the rolls are not in use, or during the operation of wringing should the rolls become clogged and it be desirable to release the pressure and to turn the rolls backward.

I claim—

The combination, in a clothes-wringer, of the spring-hanger C with the vertically-movable gage-plates D, each provided with an upper and lower longitudinal slot, and having a lug, *d*, projecting laterally into one of its said slots, and a pair of wringer-rolls having their journals respectively extending through the upper and lower slots of the gage-plate, and mounted in bearings on the ends of the spring-hanger, the journals of one of these rolls being provided with notches, in which the lugs of the gage-plate engage when the latter is lifted and the crank reversed, whereby the gage-plate and the other roll can be raised, and the tension on the rolls thereby released, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

H. C. HOPKINS.

Witnesses:

JNO. E. JONES,

ADOLPH GLUCHOWSKY.