

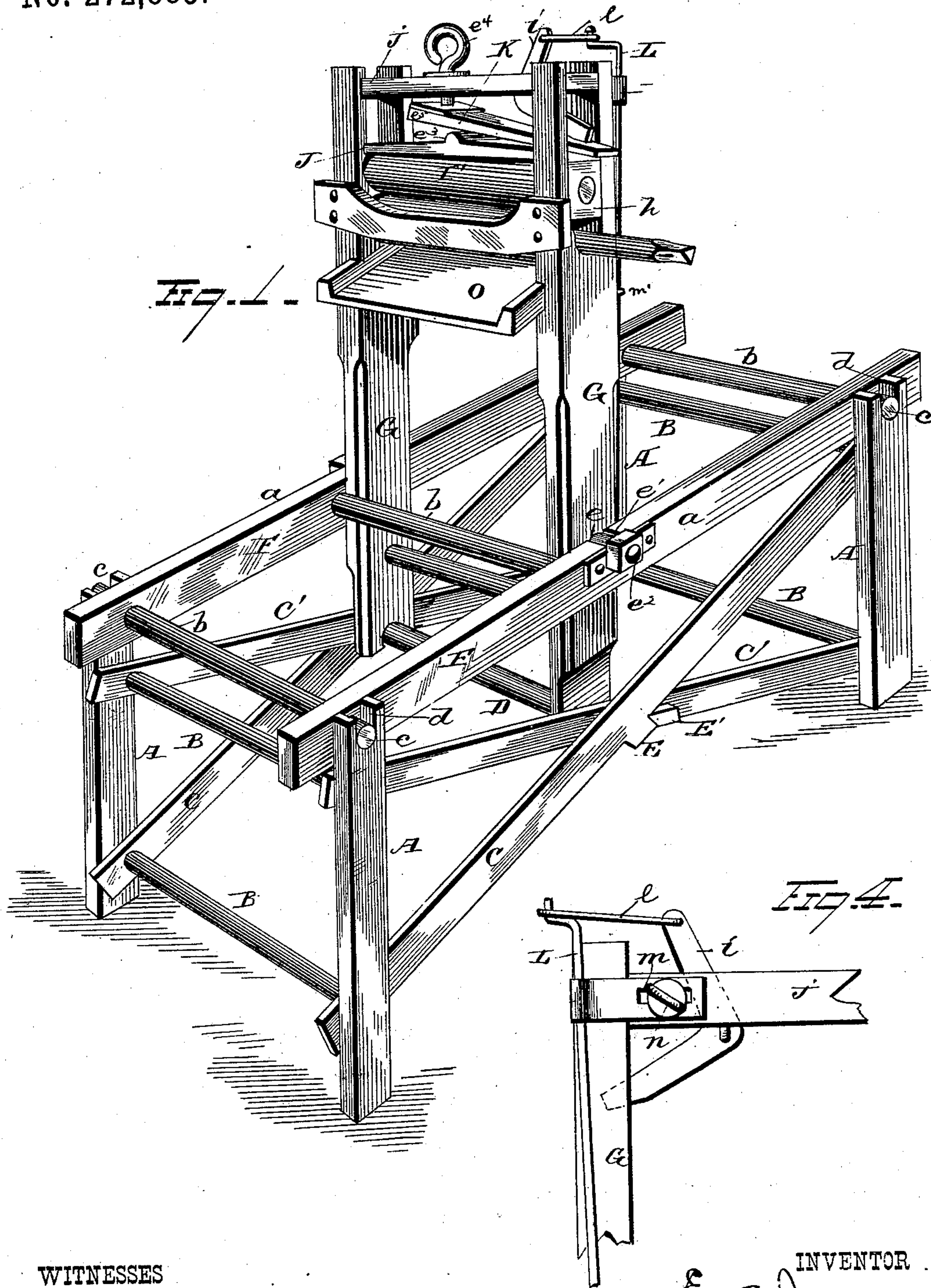
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. A. JONES.
BENCH CLOTHES WRINGER.

No. 272,885.

Patented Feb. 27, 1883.



WITNESSES

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Herman Moran

INVENTOR

E. A. Jones
By H. A. Simpson
ATTORNEY

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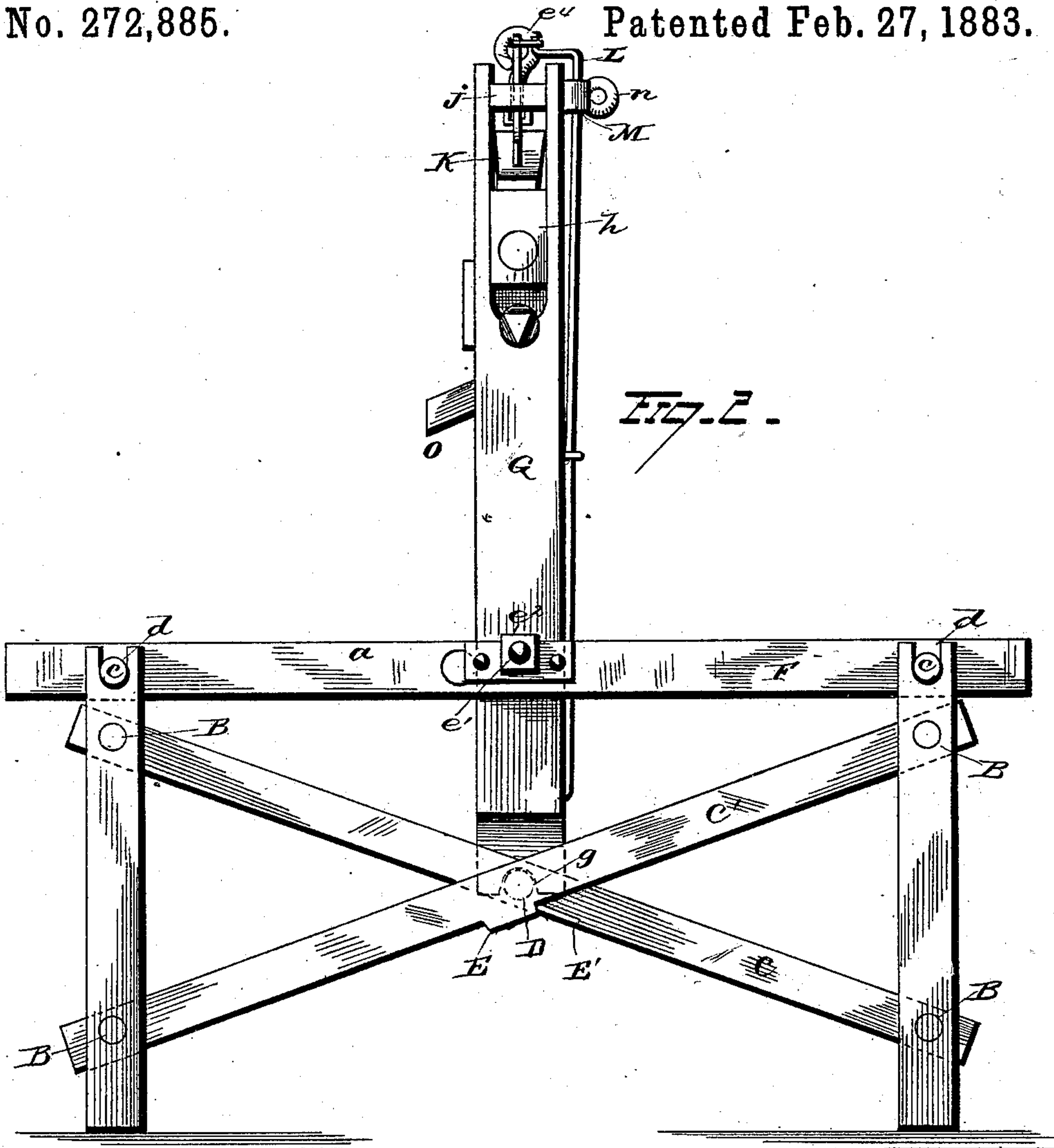
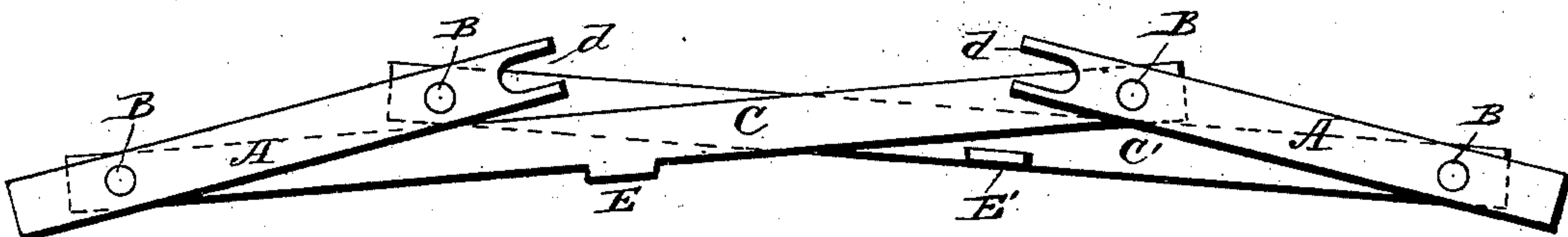


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR A. JONES, OF THREE RIVERS, MICHIGAN.

BENCH CLOTHES-WRINGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 272,885, dated February 27, 1883.

Application filed November 25, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR A. JONES, of Three Rivers, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bench Clothes-Wringers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in bench clothes-wringers; and it consists in certain features of construction and combinations of parts, as will hereinafter be described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a view of the bench folded up, and Fig. 4 is a detached view of the device for adjusting the torsion-spring.

A represents the legs, connected together on the same end by the transverse braces, and to the legs on the opposite end by the diagonal braces C and C', the two inside diagonal braces, C', being secured together by the transverse brace D. These diagonal braces C and C' are loosely connected at one end to the upper transverse braces connecting two legs, and at the opposite end of the stand to the lower transverse brace connecting the other two legs, and are adapted to turn on their loose pivotal bearings on the transverse braces B, so as to allow the legs or standards A to be folded down on the said diagonal braces and rest in nearly the same plane therewith.

E is a stop secured to the under side of the diagonal brace C, which is adapted to abut against the stop E', secured to the side of the diagonal brace C', and prevent the upper ends of the lugs A from being separated too far. These stops E E' form the limit of outward movement of the legs A, and hold them in proper position and prevent them from sliding and slipping while the tub-support F is being placed or removed from position. This tub-support F is a rectangular frame composed of the two side pieces, a, secured together by the two end braces, b, and the middle brace, b', the said braces b being provided with projecting ends c, adapted to fit in the U-shaped slots d, formed in the upper ends of

the lugs A. When the projecting ends c are placed in the slots d of the legs the parts of the stand are securely held in position and prevented from slipping, while the tub-support can be removed therefrom at any time after the removal of the wringer-standard by simply grasping the projecting ends of the side pieces, a, and lifting the projecting ends c of the braces b out of the slots d. The wringer-standards G are secured together in any suitable manner, and are provided at their lower ends with U-shaped slots g, adapted to fit over the brace D, which supports the weight thereof, while the projecting arms e, adapted to fit in the slots e' in the top of the side pieces, a, of the frame F, prevent the standards from inclining either forward or backward from their original position. These arms e are provided with the thumb-nuts e², which latter are adapted to be screwed up against the metallic-lined sides of the pieces a and prevent the standards from being withdrawn or wobbling from side to side.

The lower wringer-roll, I, is secured in the standards F in the ordinary manner, and the upper roll, I', is journaled in the vertically-movable bearings h, which latter are provided with flat upper surfaces, on which the ends of the vertically-movable cross-bar J rests. This cross-bar is provided centrally with the ridge or bead e³, which forms the fulcrum for the lever K. This lever K is loosely supported near one end upon the bead e³, and projects outward beyond the end of the rolls to allow sufficient leverage for the spring L to act thereon. The short end e⁵ of this lever K is provided on top with a metallic end piece, e⁵, against which the end of the thumb-screw e⁴ bears, while the opposite or long end of the said lever K can also be metallic lined to prevent the bell-crank i from wearing it away. This bell-crank lever i is pivoted to the cross-bar j at its elbow, and one arm of the same projects upward through a slot in the cross-bar j, while the other arm lies below the said cross-bar and is adapted to bear on the lever K. The upper or vertical arm of the bell-crank i is connected to the torsion-spring L through the intervention of the link l. This torsion-spring L consists of a rod of spring metal nearly the length of the standards G, and connected to one of said standards in such a manner that the full power ob-

tained by twisting the said wire is transmitted to the said lever K. The lower end of the rod or wire L is bent at right angles to the main stem thereof, and is inserted in a hole formed near the lower end of one standard G, while the main stem or body thereof is secured in a parallel position to the rear edge of the standard G by the metallic loops *m'*. The stem of the rod L is continued upward above the cross-bar J and standard G, and is held in position at this upper end by the adjustable metallic loop M. This loop is adapted to receive the rod L at one end, and is also provided with the oblong slot through which the thumb-screw *n* passes to secure it to the cross-bar *j*. By loosening the thumb-screw *n* and moving the adjustable loop horizontally over the edge of the standard G the rod L is moved outward from a vertical position, which increases the tension on the bell-crank *i*. The upper end of the rod L is also bent at right angles to the body thereof, and when not strained by connection with the bell-crank by the link *l* lies at an angle of about thirty-five or forty degrees from the top cross-bar.

When the parts are in position, as shown in Fig. 1, and the thumb-screw turned so as to depress the short end of the lever K, the tension of the rod L is increased, which consequently depresses the top wringer-roll.

O is an inclined water pan or trough adapted to receive and conduct the water pressed from the clothes into a suitable tub or receptacle placed on the tub-support F for that purpose.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the tub-supporting frame consisting of side frame-pieces connected by cross-bars, the end cross-bars of the frame projecting outwardly from the sides thereof, of four folding legs connected by diagonal braces, the upper ends of said legs being provided with open slots to receive the projecting ends of the cross-bars of the tub-supporting frame and retain it in place, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the tub-supporting frame consisting of side pieces united by cross-bars, the end cross-bars of the frame projecting outwardly from its sides, of four folding legs connected by diagonal braces, the upper ends of said legs being slotted to receive the

projecting ends of the cross-bars of the tub-supporting frame, and wringer-standards removably secured to or near the central portion of the tub-supporting frame, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the tub-supporting frame consisting of side pieces or bars united by cross-bars, and folding legs and diagonal braces pivoted at their outer ends to the folding legs, and a cross-bar attached to the two inner diagonal braces, of wringer-standards slotted at their lower ends to fit upon the cross-bar connecting the two inner diagonal braces, and means for securing the wringer-standards to the tub-supporting frame, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the folding legs connected together by cross-bars and diagonal braces, said legs being slotted at their upper ends, and a tub-supporting frame provided with cross-bars, the outer ends of which fit in the slots in the upper ends of the legs, of wringer-standards constructed to fit upon the cross-bar connecting the two inner diagonal braces, and provided at its sides with arms that rest in slots formed in the tub-supporting frame, and nuts for securing said arms against displacement, substantially as set forth.

5. In a bench clothes-wringer, the combination, with a vertically-movable cross-bar located over the rollers, a lever bearing on said cross-bar, and a thumb-screw bearing on one end of the lever, of a bell-crank pivoted to the top cross-bar of the wringer-frame and connected at one end to a torsional spring, and its opposite end arranged to bear on the long arm of said lever, substantially as set forth.

6. In a bench clothes-wringer, the combination, with the rod L, constructed as described, of the connecting-link *l*, bell-crank *i*, lever K, thumb-screw *e'*, and cross-bar J, substantially as set forth.

7. The combination, with the rod L, constructed and secured as described, of the adjusting-link M and thumb-screw *m*, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDGAR A. JONES.

Witnesses:

ALBERT C. TITUS,
W. J. WILLITS.