

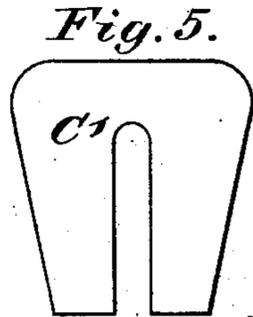
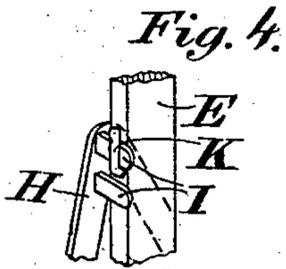
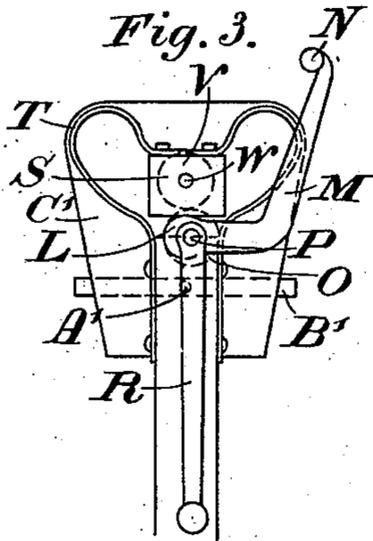
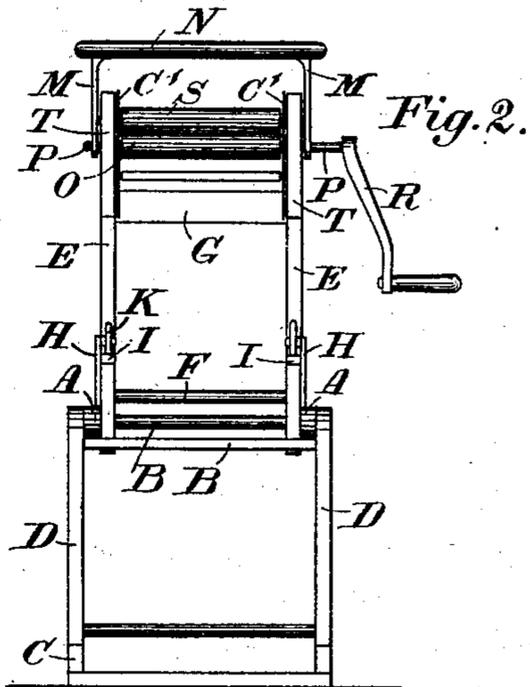
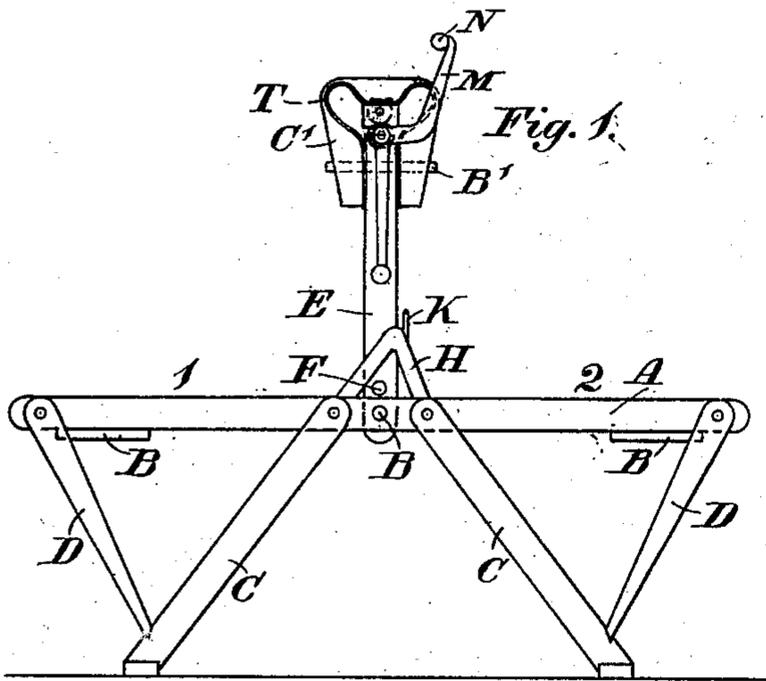
(No Model.)

C. GENTESSE.

WRINGER AND MANGLE FOR CLOTHES.

No. 281,358.

Patented July 17, 1883.



Witnesses

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CAMILLE GENTESSE, OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA.

WRINGER AND MANGLE FOR CLOTHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 281,358, dated July 17, 1883.

Application filed October 31, 1882. (No model.) Patented in Canada May 30, 1882, No. 14,869, and extended October 13 and 14, 1882, Nos. 15,624 and 15,625.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CAMILLE GENTESSE, of the city and District of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wringers, &c., for Clothes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention has reference to an improved construction of wringers used in compressing the water out of clothes after they have been washed, and is to a certain extent applicable to other machines in which a pair of rollers are used for getting up clothes, although intended more particularly for wringers.

In the drawings hereunto annexed, similar letters of reference indicate like parts, and Figure 1 is a side elevation of my folding frame with a wringer attached thereon. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the wringer. Figs. 4 and 5 are details.

Letters A are two longitudinals.

B are cross-stays holding the longitudinals the proper distance apart.

C are legs pivoted to each of the longitudinals, and D are pawls similarly pivoted to A, the ends of these pawls being engaged with notches cut in the legs, as shown, thus forming braces for the support of the frame. On the center cross-stay, B, which is round, are pivoted two arms, E, secured apart by the cross-stays F and G, the latter being preferably of rectangular cross-section.

H are knees, one of which is secured on each of the longitudinals A. They are provided with projections I, to receive between them a catch, K, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, so that by turning this catch to the horizontal the arms E are free from the knees, and by turning it to the vertical it securely attaches the arms to the knees. When the arms are detached they can be turned down to lie close beside the longitudinals A, so that the whole may occupy but small space.

The upper ends of the arms E are provided with semicircular recesses to receive within them and form bearings for the eccentrics L,

forming the ends of the levers M, which levers are attached and made to move together by a cross-bar, N. In these eccentrics the journals of the axis of the lower roller, O, are carried by forming a circular opening in the eccentrics for the axis P to pass through.

R is a crank-handle attached on said axis for revolving the roller by, so that by turning the lever M upward and downward the eccentrics cause the lower roller to rise and bear upon the upper roller, S, or to descend and leave a space between them. By this a larger variation of thicknesses of bodies can be operated upon by the rollers with equal force, and bodies of varying thicknesses may be operated upon with equal force by operating the levers M, as the thickness increases or diminishes by the closing of the rollers together or opening them apart.

T are approximately heart-shaped springs, one of which is secured on each of the arms E, as shown. (See Figs. 1, 2, and 3.) To these are secured bearings V, carrying the axis W of the upper roller. This spring T is found far superior in practice to any of the bow, spiral, or rubber springs at present in use.

Between the arms E is pivoted, at A', a board, B', which may be turned on its pivots A', to be inclined in either direction, so that if a tub with wet clothes to be wrung be placed on the side 1 of the frame the board B' may be inclined toward said tub, so that the wringings falling from the roller O are caught upon the board B', and by it conveyed over a sufficient distance to fall into said tub, a second tub or receptacle to receive the wrung clothes being placed at 2. This arrangement is found to be very convenient for the processes of rinsing and bluing.

C' are guards formed of sheet metal, which will not rust, one of which is placed at each end of the rollers, on their axes, for protecting the journals, &c., from wet.

What I claim, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. The combination of a clothes-wringer with a frame-work consisting of arms or sup-

ports E, knees H, catches K, longitudinals A, legs C, and pawls D, all arranged substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

5 2. The combination of a clothes-wringer with arms E, having a drip-board, B', pivoted to the said arms or supports, and said arms or supports E being pivoted to the longitudinals A, and provided with catches K, and with the

longitudinals A, provided with knees H, the whole constructed and arranged substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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