

(No Model.)

C. K. STINSON.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

No 287,782.

Patented Oct. 30, 1883.

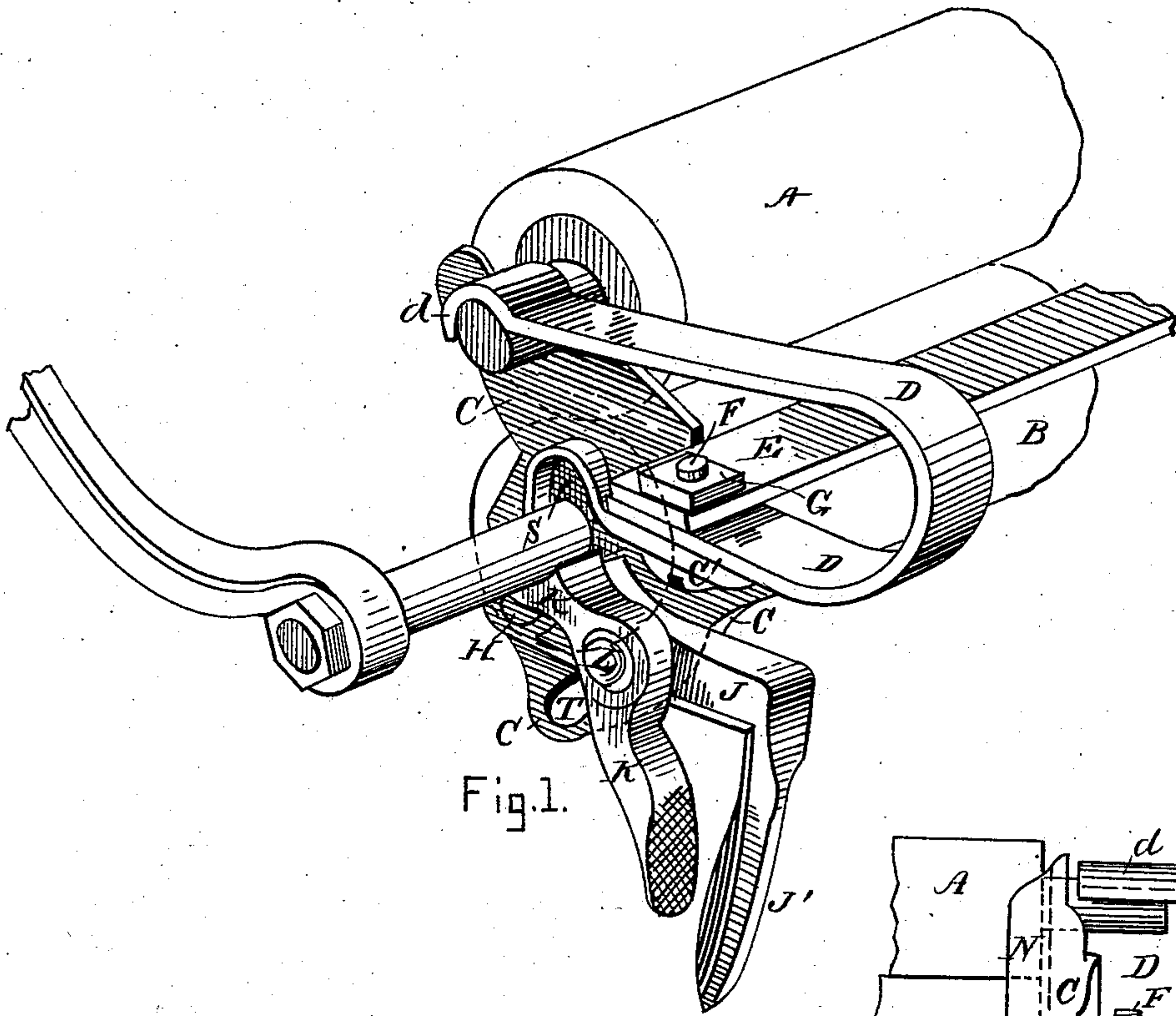


Fig. 1.

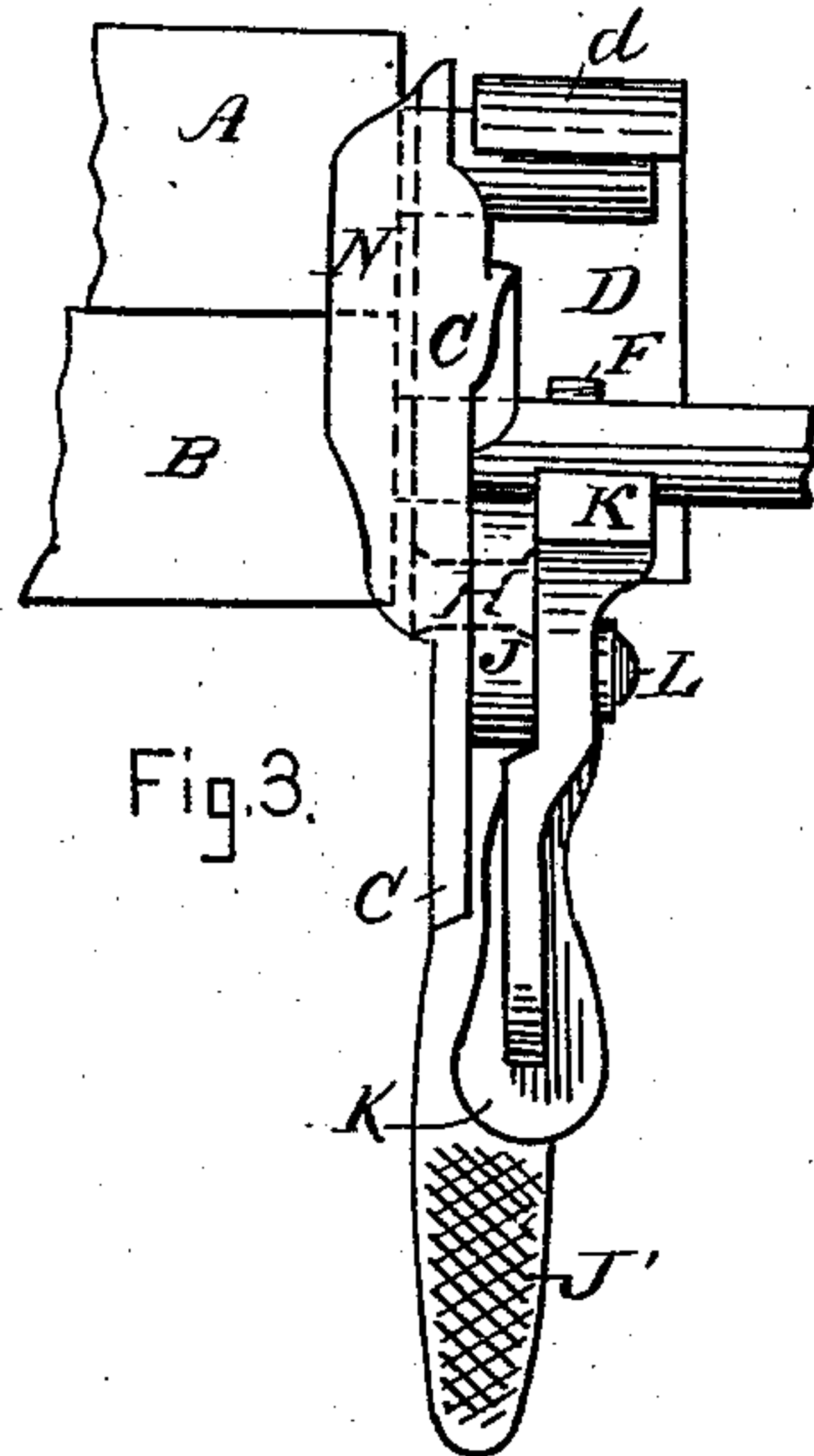


Fig. 3.

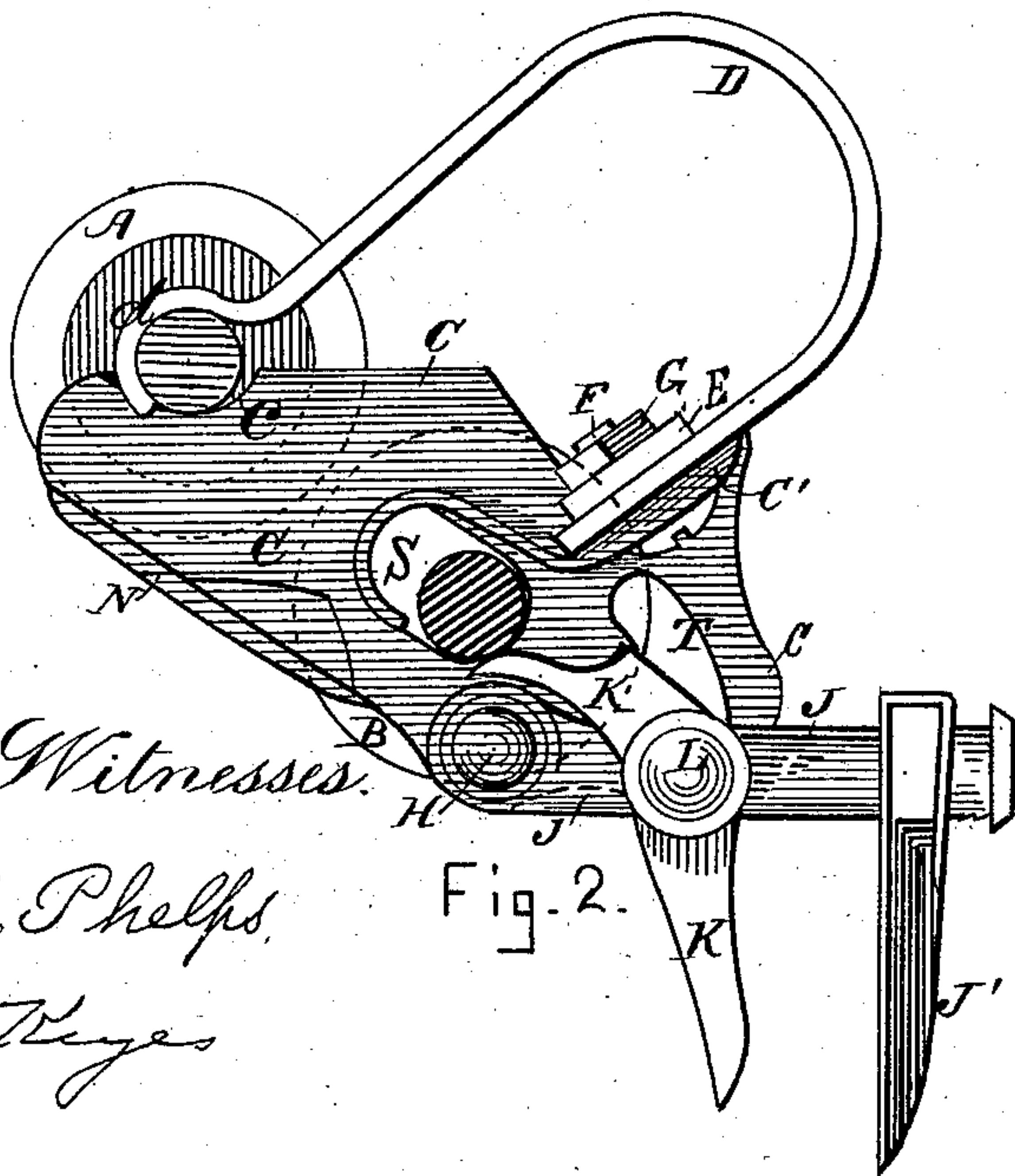


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CLOTHES-WRINGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 287,782, dated October 30, 1883.

Application filed May 16, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES K. STINSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Wringers; and I do hereby declare that the same are fully described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

10 The object of this invention is to produce a wringing or squeezing machine in which, without the employment of adjusting-screws, the pressure can be put upon the rollers to force them together, and upon the tub to secure the machine in position for use, and also
15 that both these pressures can be instantly and simultaneously relaxed when desired. To accomplish these objects, the machine itself, other than the clamping device, is made a lever, and
20 is turned or swung forward and back upon the pivots by which it is secured to its clamps. These movements so change the relation of the roller-bearings to each other and to the clamps as to give powerful pressures in the one position and wholly relax them in the other.

25 The peculiarities of the invention are indicated in the drawings, explained in the description, and specifically stated in the claims.

30 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing one end of the machine in its working position with the rolls under pressure. Fig. 2 is an end elevation with the pressure relaxed, showing also an adjustable clamp such as I prefer to use for set-tub
35 wringers. Fig. 3 is a front view, on a smaller scale, of the end of the machine.

40 The pressure-rollers A B are mounted in a frame composed, essentially, of two vertical end pieces, C, and two curved springs, D, rigidly connected lengthwise of the machine by a cross-bar, E. These seven parts are caused to move together as one on pivots H, which connect the end pieces, C, to the tub-clamps, and it is this movement forward and
45 back which applies and relaxes the pressure in the use of the machine.

Each of the end pieces, C, has a flattened projection, C', to which the lower end of the spring D is secured by the bolt F, which also
50 passes through the end of the cross-bar E, and

is held in place by a nut, G. The upper roller has its bearings in concavities *d*, formed for the purpose at the upper ends of the springs D. The upper part of each end piece, C, is also concaved, as at *c*, to bear against the projecting shaft or spindle of the upper roll, while the shafts of the lower roller pass through slots S in the end pieces, and have their principal bearings upon one of the pivoted clamp-bars.

60 The clamping device (connected to the machine, as above described, by pivots H) consists, essentially, at each end of the machine, of two clamp-bars, J J' and K, pivoted to each other at L. The bar J has a downwardly-projecting member, J', made either integral with it, as in Fig. 1, or adjustable on it, as in Fig. 2. The edge of the tub occupies the space between the lower portions of the two clamp-bars. This space may be varied in width, according to the thickness of the tubs, in machines having the clamp shown in Fig. 2, by adjusting the movable part J' upon the part J, bringing the movable part against the exterior of the tub, where it is held in place, when pressure is applied, by a cramping action, or by a fine ratchet beneath the part J, which part may have a terminal projection to retain the movable part. The pivot L, by which the members of the clamp are united, passes through a slot, T, in the end piece, C, or may
80 so pass to strengthen the union of the frame and clamps. Such slot is an arc described from the pivot H.

85 The upper end of the clamp-bar K is curved to form a bearing, upon which the shaft of the lower roller will gradually enter when the machine is tipped down from the position shown in Fig. 1 to the working position of Fig. 2. From these figures it will be obvious that such movement will lift the lower roll into forcible contact with the upper one, and by crowding back the upper end of the pivoted bar K will cause its lower end to press with much force against the edge of the tub, thus giving simultaneously the two pressures required. The sides of the slot S act also as lateral bearings for the lower shaft.

95 The clothes, entering the machine from the front, are kept from getting beyond the ends 100

of the rollers by clothes-guards N, formed integral with the end pieces, C, of the frame. (See Fig. 3.)

I claim as my invention—

- 5 The combination of rollers, springs, end frames, and cross-bar with a clamping device in two pivoted parts, to one member of which the end frames are united by horizontal pivots, while the other member forms a support for
10 one of the rollers, whereby both the roller-

pressure and the tub-pressure are alternately applied and released by turning the roller-carrier frame upon said horizontal pivots, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I hereto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES K. STINSON.

Witnesses:

A. H. SPENCER,

E. A. PHELPS.