

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

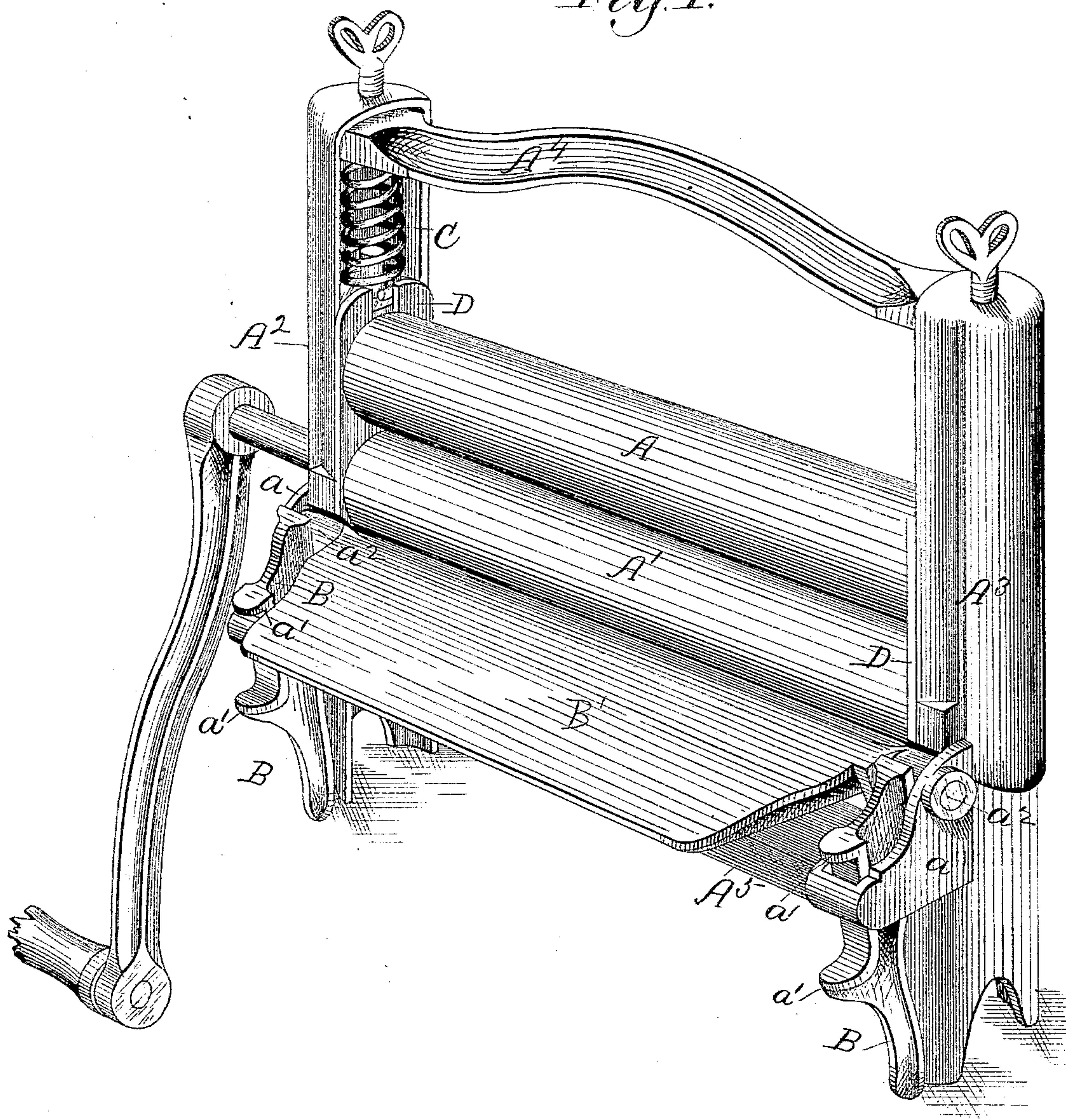
E. DUTHIL & F. ROSENSTEIN.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

No. 300,313.

Patented June 10, 1884.

*Fig. 1.*



Witnesses:  
Chas. C. Gaylord.  
U. S. Jones

Inventors:  
Edward Duthil  
Fritz Rosenstein.  
By L. B. Coupland & Co  
attys.



(No Model.)

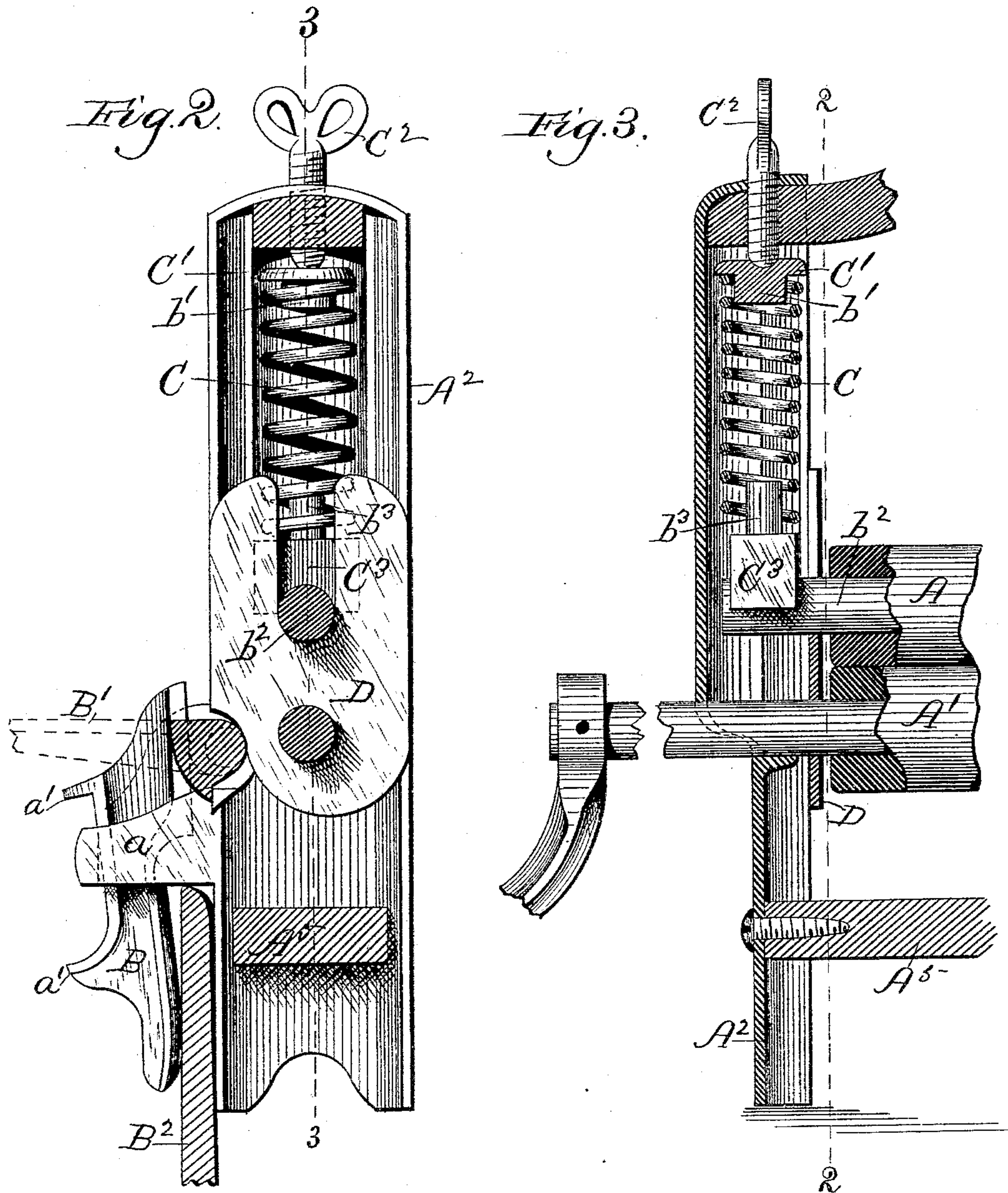
3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

E. DUTHIL & F. ROSENSTEIN.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

No. 300,313.

Patented June 10, 1884.



Witnesses:  
Chas. C. Gaylord.  
C. S. Jones

Inventors:  
Edward Duthil  
Fritz Rosenstein  
By G. B. Coupland & Co  
attys.

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

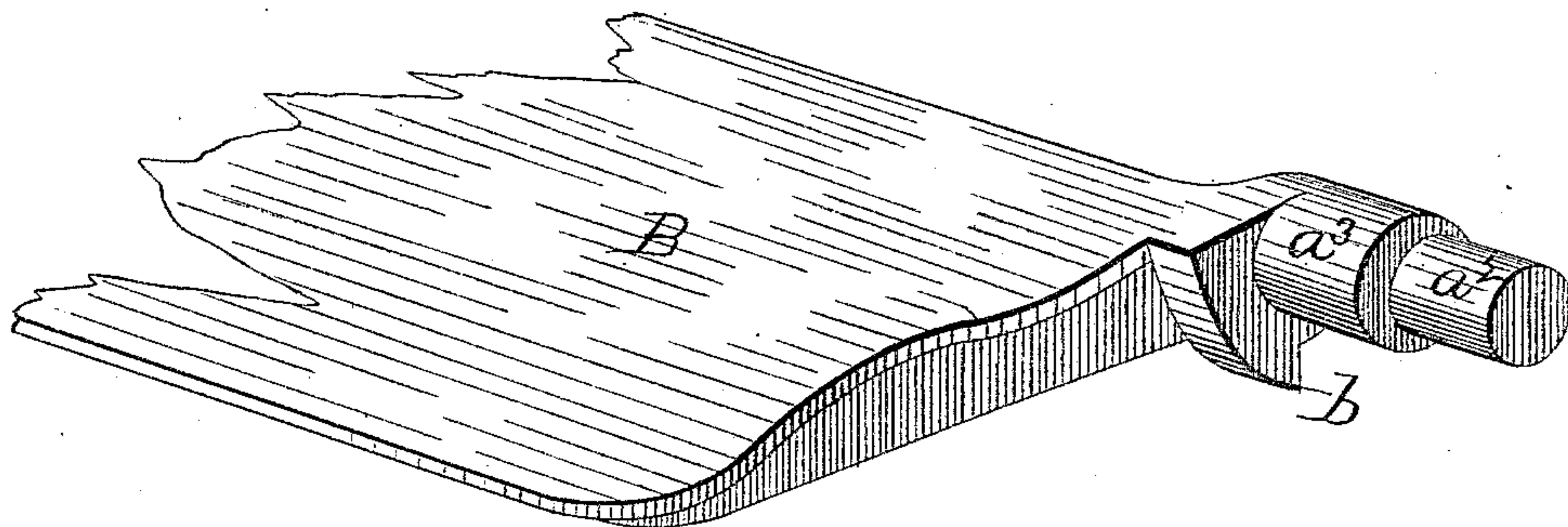
E. DUTHIL & F. ROSENSTEIN.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

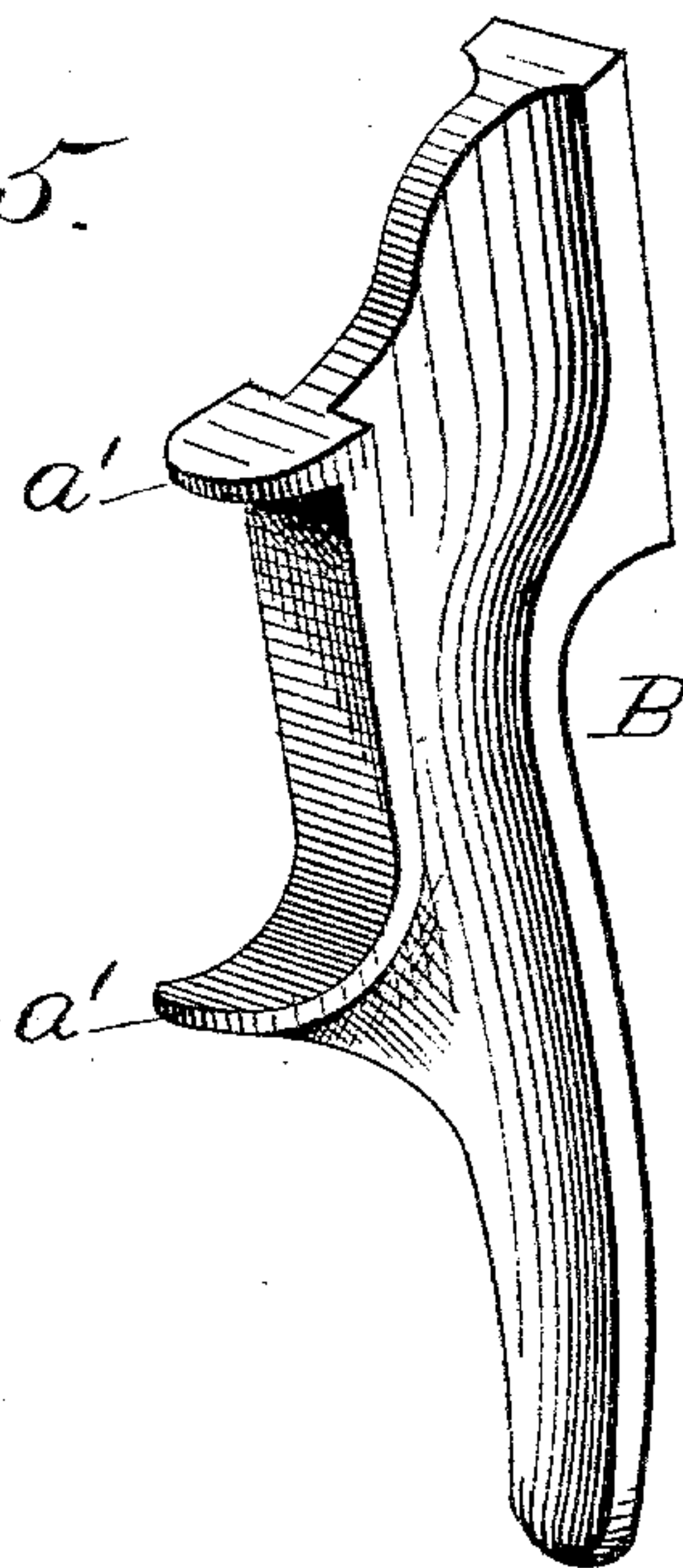
No. 300,313.

Patented June 10, 1884.

*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Witnesses:*  
*Chas. C. Gaylord*  
*C. S. Jones*

*Inventors:*  
*Edward Duthil*  
*Fritz Rosenstein*  
*By L. B. Coupland & Co*  
*attys.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD DUTHIL AND FRITZ ROSENSTEIN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## CLOTHES-WRINGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 300,313, dated June 10, 1884.

Application filed September 13, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, EDWARD DUTHIL and FRITZ ROSENSTEIN, of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Wringers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, that will enable others to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

The nature and object of this invention is to provide a means for securing the wringer to the wash-tub by an eccentric clamping device instead of the thumb-screws usually employed for this purpose, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth in detail.

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a wringer embodying our improved features; Fig. 2, a vertical transverse section in the plane 2 2, Fig. 3; Fig. 3, a broken-away vertical longitudinal section in the plane 3 3, Fig. 2; and Figs. 4 and 5, detached details of construction.

Referring to the drawings, A A' represent the rollers; A<sup>2</sup> A<sup>3</sup>, the supporting ends; A<sup>4</sup>, the upper cross-bar, and A<sup>5</sup> the lower cross-bar connecting the end pieces.

The outer lower part of the end pieces, A<sup>2</sup> A<sup>3</sup>, are provided with the lateral projecting slotted lugs *a a*, which receive and support the loose clamping-jaws B B'. The outer edges of these jaws are provided with the lips *a' a'*, which serve the purpose of retaining the clamping-jaws in proper relation to the lugs. The upper ends of these clamping-jaws are the widest, running back so as to have a bearing on the projecting shaft ends *a<sup>2</sup> a<sup>2</sup>* of the adjustable apron B'. These ends have journal-bearings in the lugs *a a*, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The enlarged cam part *a<sup>3</sup>* of the shaft ends *a<sup>2</sup> a<sup>2</sup>* is adapted to be brought in contact with the upper end of the clamping-plate as the apron B' is turned down from a vertical to a horizontal position, which movement has the effect of forcing out the upper ends of the clamping-jaws, and at the same time throwing the lower ends inward against the object to be clamped between the jaws and the lower supporting end pieces of the wringer, as shown in Fig. 2 of the draw-

ings, B<sup>2</sup> representing the edge of the tub. When the apron is thrown up to a vertical position, the clamping-jaws hang loose in the lugs, and the wringer may be lifted from the tub. The ends of the apron are also provided with the shoulder-stop *b*, which is adapted to abut against the inner edges of the end pieces, A<sup>2</sup> A<sup>3</sup>, and prevent the apron from dropping below a certain angle. In this improvement the springs C C are placed above the rollers instead of below, as is ordinarily the case. This arrangement prevents any foreign matter getting into and destroying the efficiency of the springs, as is the case when the same are placed below the rollers. The upper ends of these springs are provided with the bearing-flanges C' C', which are provided on the under side with a short neck, *b'*, projecting down a little way on the inside of the spring, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings, which form of construction prevents these parts from becoming disengaged, and provides a proper bearing for the tightening-screws C<sup>2</sup> C<sup>2</sup>. The lower ends of the springs are retained in relation to the roller-shaft *b<sup>2</sup>* by means of the bearing-blocks C<sup>3</sup> C<sup>3</sup>, the under side of which are cut out on a curve, so as to conform to the contour of the shaft, the upper side of said blocks being provided with the short upward-projecting part *b<sup>2</sup>*, thus providing a shoulder-bearing for these parts.

The plates D D, placed on the inside of the end pieces, are perforated for the passage of the roller-shafts, and are for the purpose of preventing the oil used in lubricating the journals from reaching the clothing.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a wringing-machine, the combination of the fixed clamping-jaws having slotted lugs, and loose clamping-jaws having lips *a' a'*, for the purpose set forth.

2. In a wringing-machine, the combination of the fixed clamping-jaws having slotted lugs, loose and clamping jaws having lips *a' a'*, and means for forcing the lower ends of the jaws together, substantially as described.

3. In a wringing-machine, the combination of the fixed clamping-jaws having slotted lugs, loose clamping-jaws having lips  $a' a'$ , and an apron having cam ends interposed between  
5 the clamping-jaws, substantially as described.

4. In a wringing-machine, the combination of the fixed clamping-jaws having slotted lugs, loose clamping-jaws having lips  $a' a'$ , and an

adjustable apron having shoulder-cams  $b$ , substantially as described.

EDWARD DUTHIL.  
FRITZ ROSENSTEIN.

Witnesses:

EDWIN BLACKMAN,  
C. S. JONES.