(No Model.)

A. F. WHITE & M. M. FLYNN.

WRINGER.

No. 380,234. Patented Mar. 27, 1888.

Fig. 1.

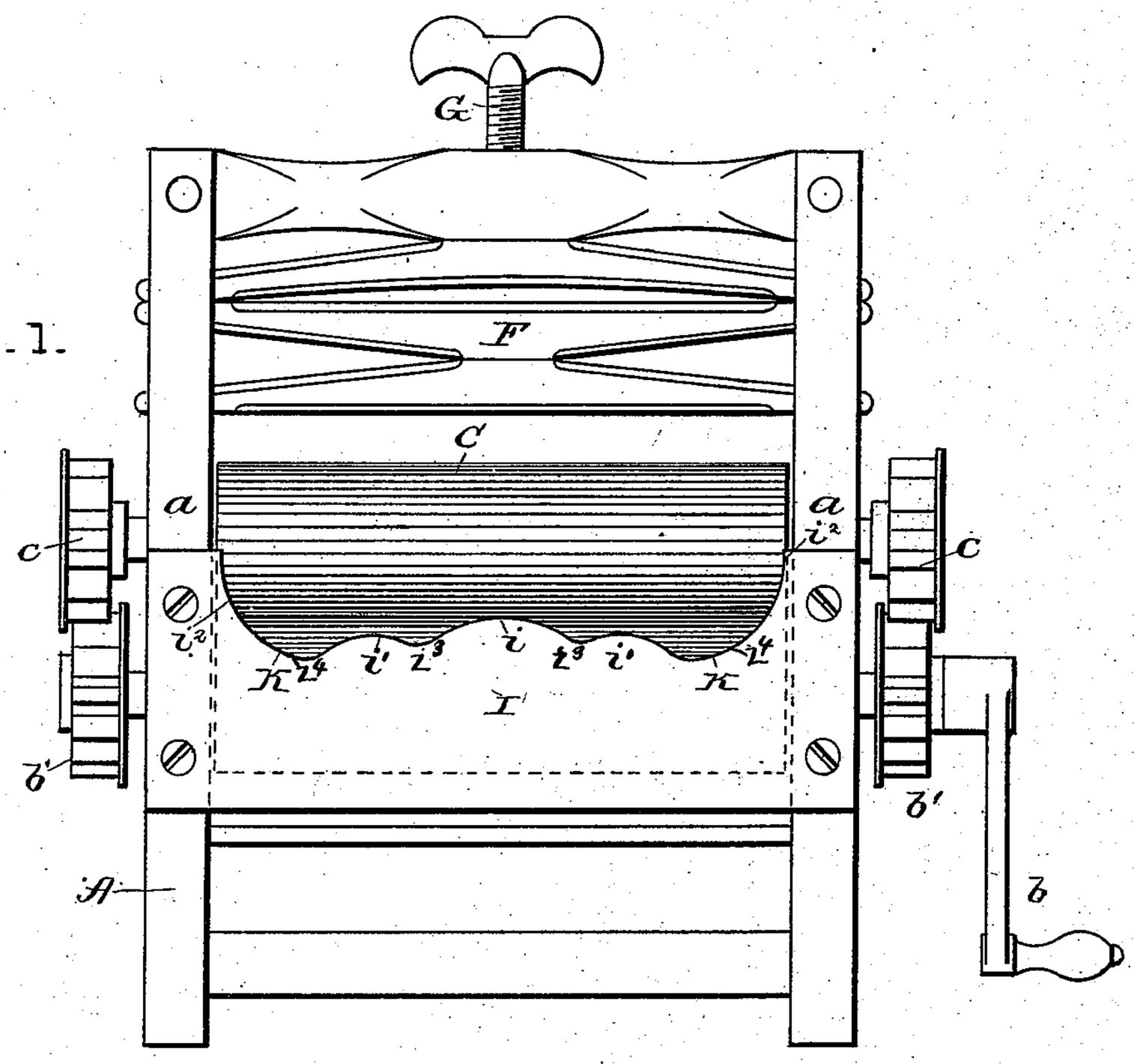
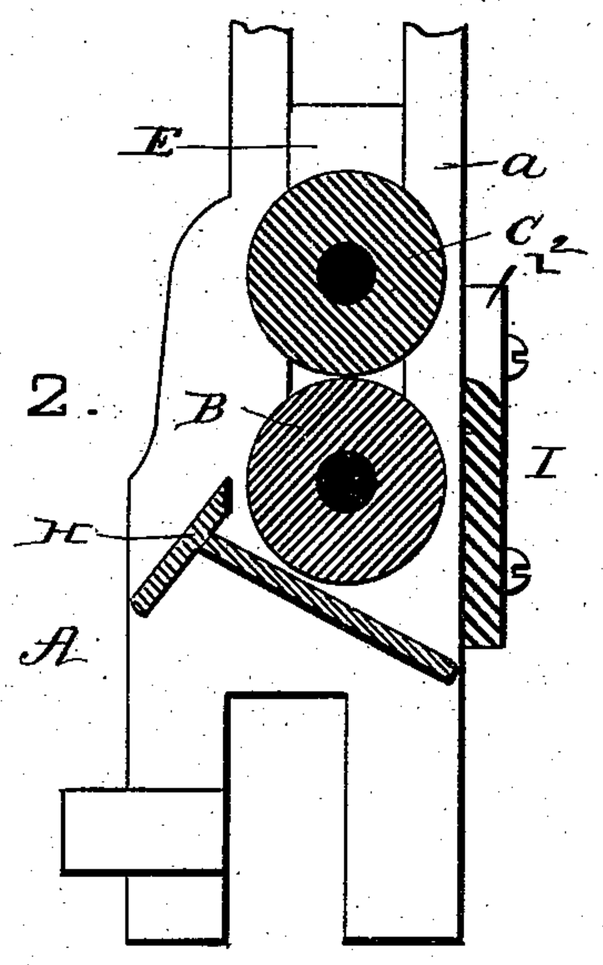


Fig. 2.



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ALDAMAR F. WHITE AND MICHAEL M. FLYNN, OF WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND.

WRINGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 380,234, dated March 27, 1888.

Application filed June 19, 1886. Serial No. 205,702. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALDAMAR F. WHITE and MICHAEL M. FLYNN, citizens of the United States, and residents at Woonsocket, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wringers; and we do 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The invention relates to improvements in clothes-wringers, its object being to prevent the clothes when passing through the rolls from being drawn into folds at any part, so as to wear the rolls unevenly.

A further object is to prevent the clothes from spreading or extending over the end of the lower rolls.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the drawings, and pointed out in the appended claims.

Before describing the details or construction we desire to say that we are well aware of the patent granted to C. L. Carter, August 27, 1867, numbered 68,043, in which a guide-board having a curved edge is secured to the wringer-frame.

We are also aware that it is old to arrange a roller having a curved surface in front of a pair of wringing-rolls, so as to guide the clothes in entering, and that it is also old to arrange a similar roll on arms which serve to impart pressure to the wringing-rolls; but we are not aware that any one has heretofore formed the edge of a guide-board in the manner hereinafter particularly pointed out in the claims and combined the same with a wringer-frame and its rolls.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a wringer with our improvements applied, and Fig. 2 is a vertical central sectional view of the lower portion of the machine.

Referring to the drawings by letter, A designates the wringer-frame, of usual construction, and B the lower roll, preferably of rubber, journaled at the bottom of the slots in the side rails, *a a*, of said frame.

b is the crank-handle on the shaft of the lower roll, and *b' b'* are gear-wheels on the said shaft, meshing with the similar gears, *c c*, on the shaft of the upper roll, C.

The upper roll can be set more or less close to the lower roll by means of the end bearing-blocks, E, and transverse sliding frame F, the ends of the lower rail of which bear on said blocks, and the adjusting-screw G, which passes through a tapped opening in the top rail of the main frame and bears on the upper rail of the frame F.

H is a guide-bar secured between the side rails, *a*, of the frame A in position to direct the clothes after leaving the rolls.

I is a guide-plate secured to the front of the wringer-frame, its ends being bolted to the side rails, *a*, as shown. The upper or guide edge, K, of said plate is curved, as follows: Its central part, *i*, is equal in height to the meeting line of the rolls, as seen in both figures. Thence the edge curves downward on each side equally, as shown at i^3, and thence upward again to the points *i'*, of equal height and equally distant from the point *i*, but not so high as the same point. From the points *i'* the edge curves equally downward and deeper than the curve i^3, and then upward to the point i^2, above the meeting line of the rolls and somewhat inside the ends of the rolls, so that clothes will be prevented from entering between the journals thereof. The clothes pass straight from the point *i* between the rolls, but on each side of the said point they must ascend. Outward from the points *i'* the edge again descends, so that the material may not be drawn into folds opposite the points *i'*. The edge again ascends, this time to the points i^2, higher than and inside of the ends of the lower rolls, so that the material cannot be drawn over and engage said ends.

It is evident that by spreading the clothes evenly as they pass between the rolls the wear on the same will be rendered even and equal and the wringing out of the material more effective.

Having described our invention, what we claim as new is—

1. The herein-described wringer, composed

of the frame A, having the side rails, *a a*, the rolls B C, rotating against each other, journaled in said side rails, the bearing-blocks E, frame F, adjusting-screw G, guide-bar H in rear of the rolls, and guide-plate I, having its upper edge curved upward in the middle, then curved downwardly equal on both sides therefrom, and then curved upward at both ends to points slightly to the inner sides of the ends of the rolls, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, with the wringer-frame and the rolls journaled therein, of the rigid guide-plate I, secured to the said frame and having the guide-edge formed with the central curved elevation, *i*, arranged on a plane with the meeting edges of the rolls, the downward curves i^3 i^3 at the base of the central upward curve, the upper curves, i' i', of less elevation than the central curve, and the upwardly-sweeping curves i^2 at opposite ends, terminating within the plane of the ends of the said rolls, whereby clothes may be spread evenly as they pass between the rolls and also keep free from the journals thereof, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ALDAMAR F. WHITE.
MICHAEL M. FLYNN.

Witnesses:
EDWIN ALDRICH,
GEO. W. SPAULDING.