

(No Model.)

L. C. PARKER.
CLOTHES WRINGER.

No. 398,793.

Patented Feb. 26, 1889.

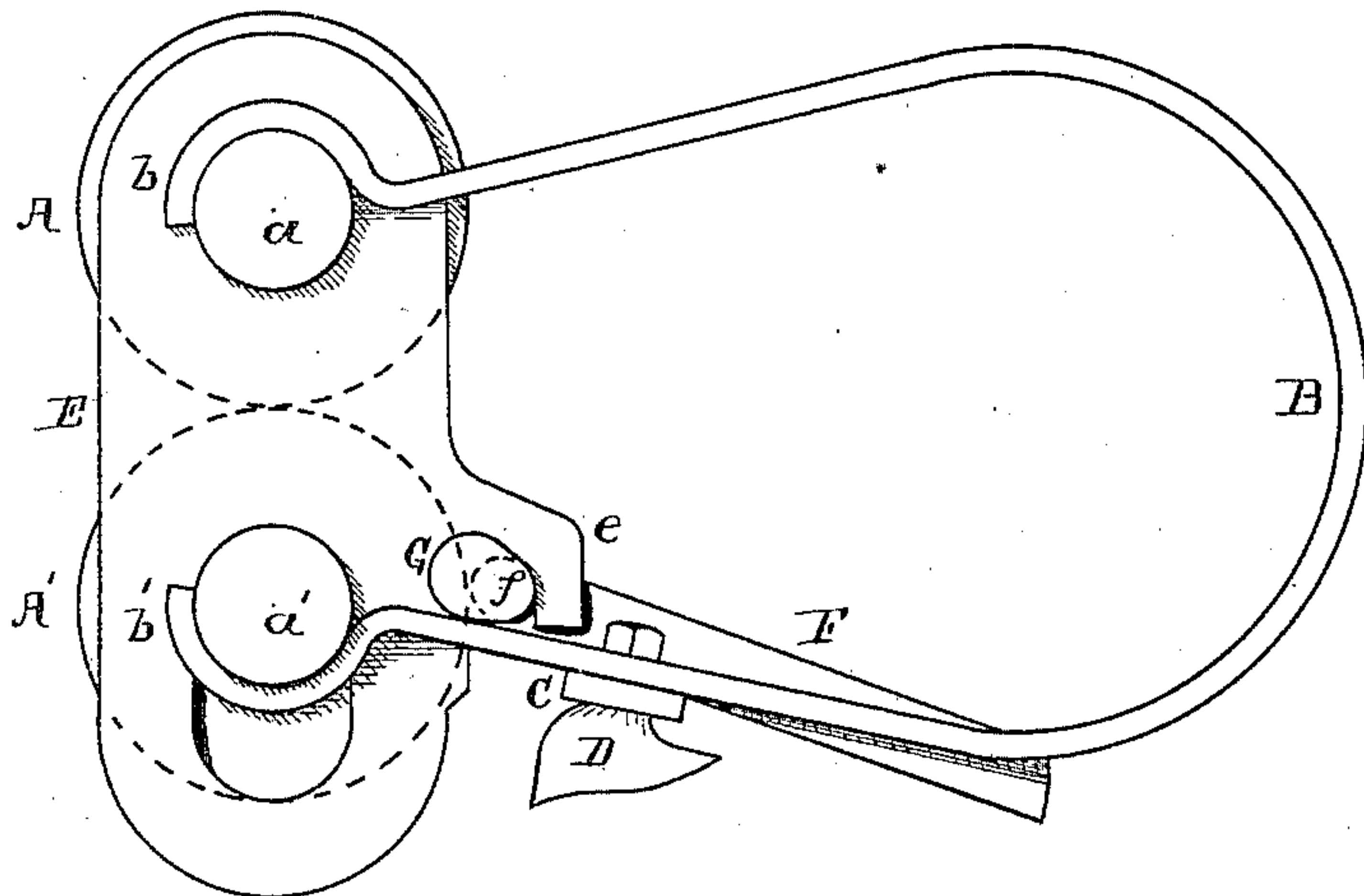


Fig. 1.

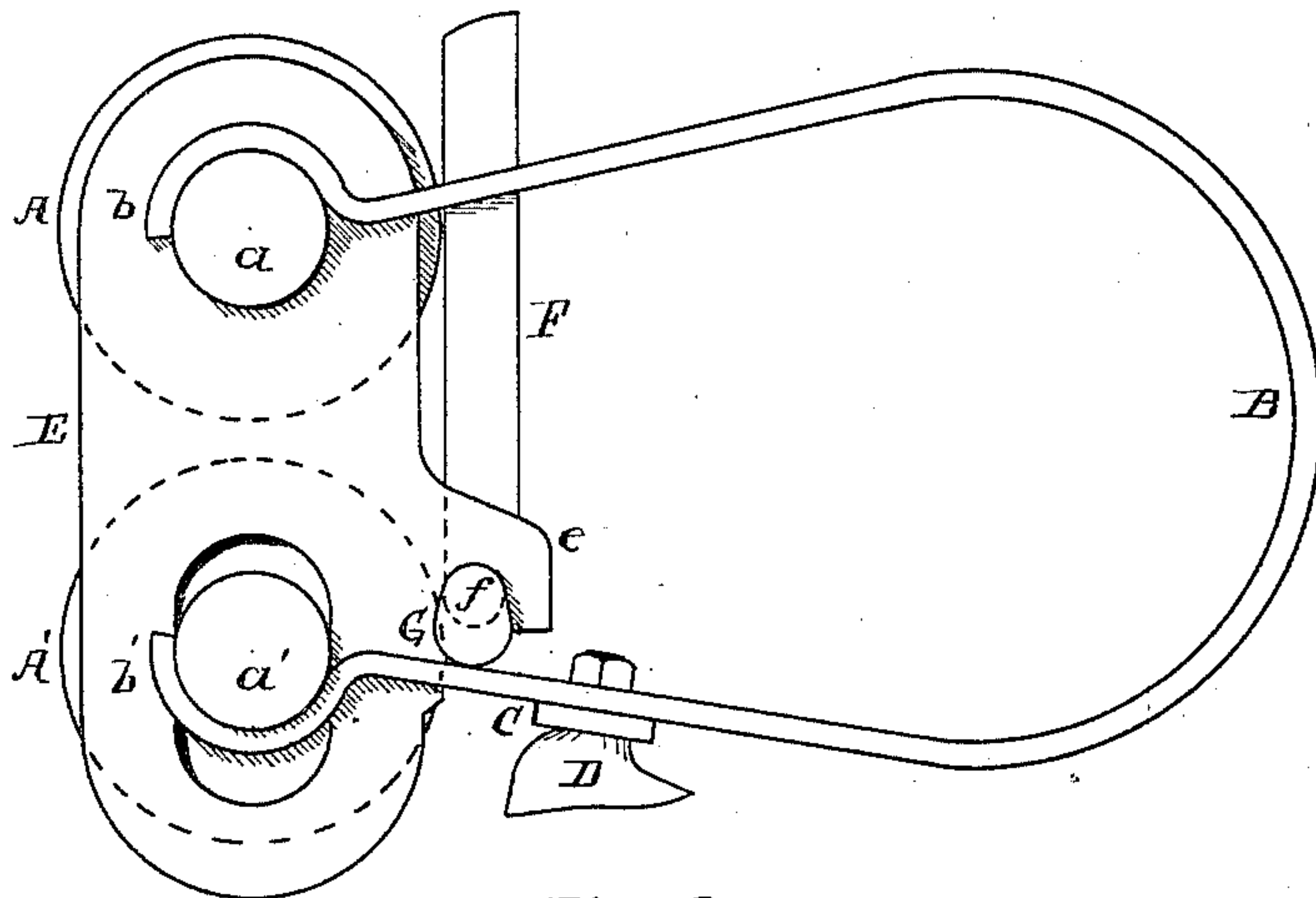


Fig. 2.

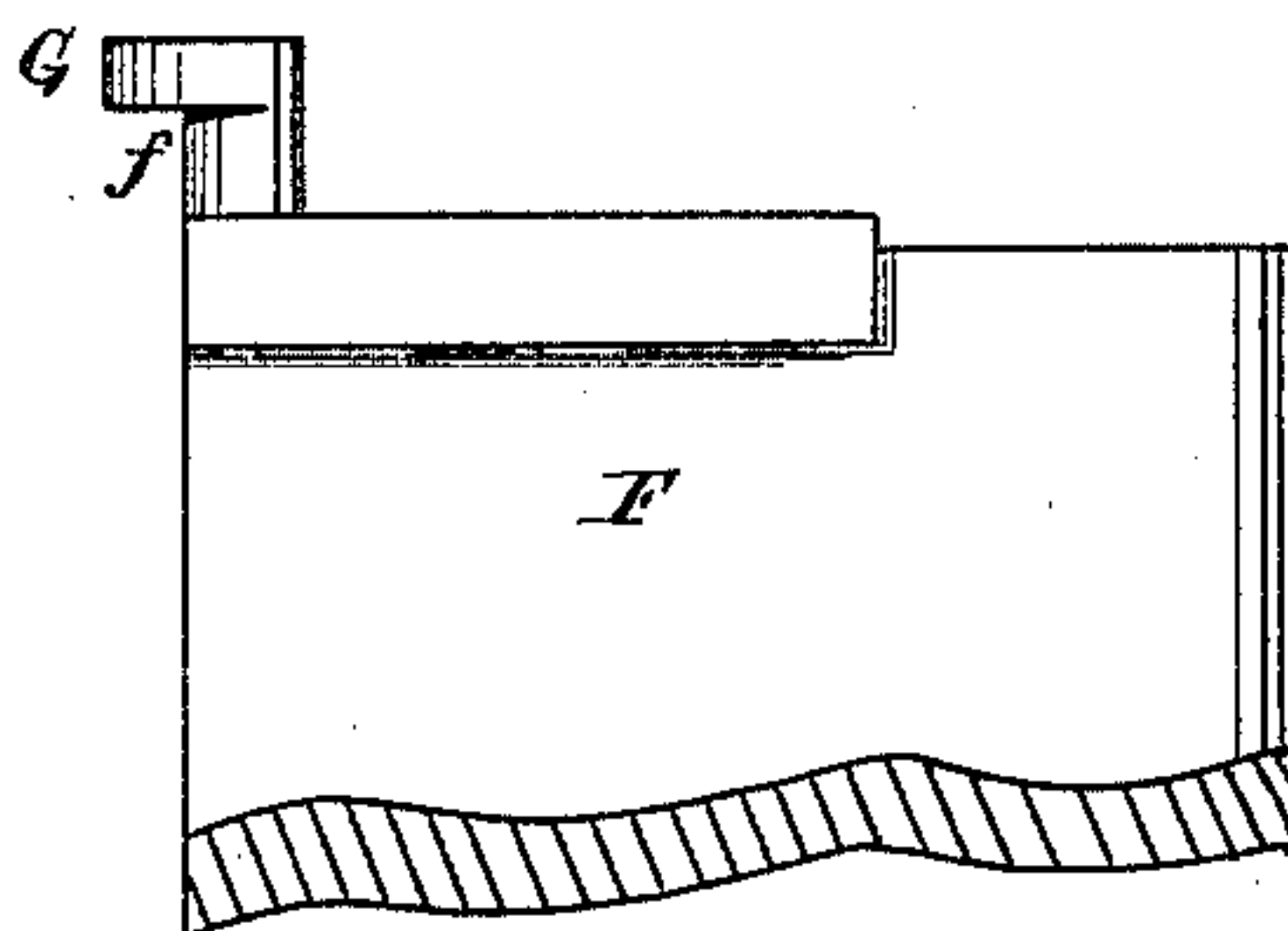


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:

J. H. Stuart,
Ida Memmer

Inventor:

Lewis C. Parker,

by C. P. Humphrey, Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS C. PARKER, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
ROBERT SIMPSON, JR., OF SAME PLACE.

CLOTHES-WRINGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 398,793, dated February 26, 1889.

Application filed June 9, 1888. Serial No. 276,577. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS C. PARKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Clothes-Wringers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has relation to improvements in that class of clothes-wringers known as the "U-spring."

The object of my invention is to provide devices for separating the rolls when not in use, and thereby prevent the permanent flattening of their contiguous surfaces incident to their being long pressed together in one position.

My invention consists of the devices illustrated in the accompanying drawings, as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is an end elevation of so much of a clothes-wringer as will serve to illustrate my invention, and in which the apron is turned down for use; Fig. 2, a similar elevation with the apron raised to separate the rolls; and Fig. 3, a plan of one end of the apron, pivot, and cam.

The rolls A A' are mounted on axles *a a'*, respectively, for which the curved ends *b b'* of the U-spring B constitute bearings, the tension of the spring serving to press them together. These springs are united with similar springs on the opposite ends of the rolls by a bar, C, to which the clamps by which the wringer is attached to the tub (parts of which, D, are shown) are bolted. Interposed at each end of the rolls, between them and the springs, are cheek-pieces E, having a circular hole for the axle of the upper roll, and

a slot for the axle of the lower roll, to permit the rolls to separate vertically.

From the edge of each cheek-piece E toward the bow of the springs B projects a lug, *e*, curved downward at its outer end, its lower edge being rounded inward to form a bearing for the pivots *f* of the apron F.

The apron F is of the usual form used in wringers of this class, and consists of a narrow board interposed between the springs B and sustained by pivots *f*, which pass under the lugs *e* and rest on the lower arm of the spring when the apron is down, as shown in Fig. 1. At the outer end of each pivot *f* is a small cam, G, with its greatest eccentricity opposite and in the line of the apron. Hence by swinging the apron up, as shown in Fig. 2, these cams encounter the lower arms of the springs B, and by means of the cheek-pieces E force them apart, thereby separating the rolls.

I claim—

In a wringer of the class specified, the combination, with cheek-pieces, each having a hole for the axle of one roll and a slot for the axle of the other, and a pivot-bearing adjacent to one arm of the spring, of an apron having end pivots resting in said bearings, each pivot bearing a cam arranged to engage one arm of the spring when the apron is swung upward for the purpose of separating the rolls, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the above I hereunto set my hand.

LEWIS C. PARKER.

In presence of—

C. P. HUMPHREY,
F. H. STUART.