

(No Model.)

G. H. JANTZ.  
CLOTHES WRINGER.

No. 432,624.

Patented July 22, 1890.

FIG. 1.

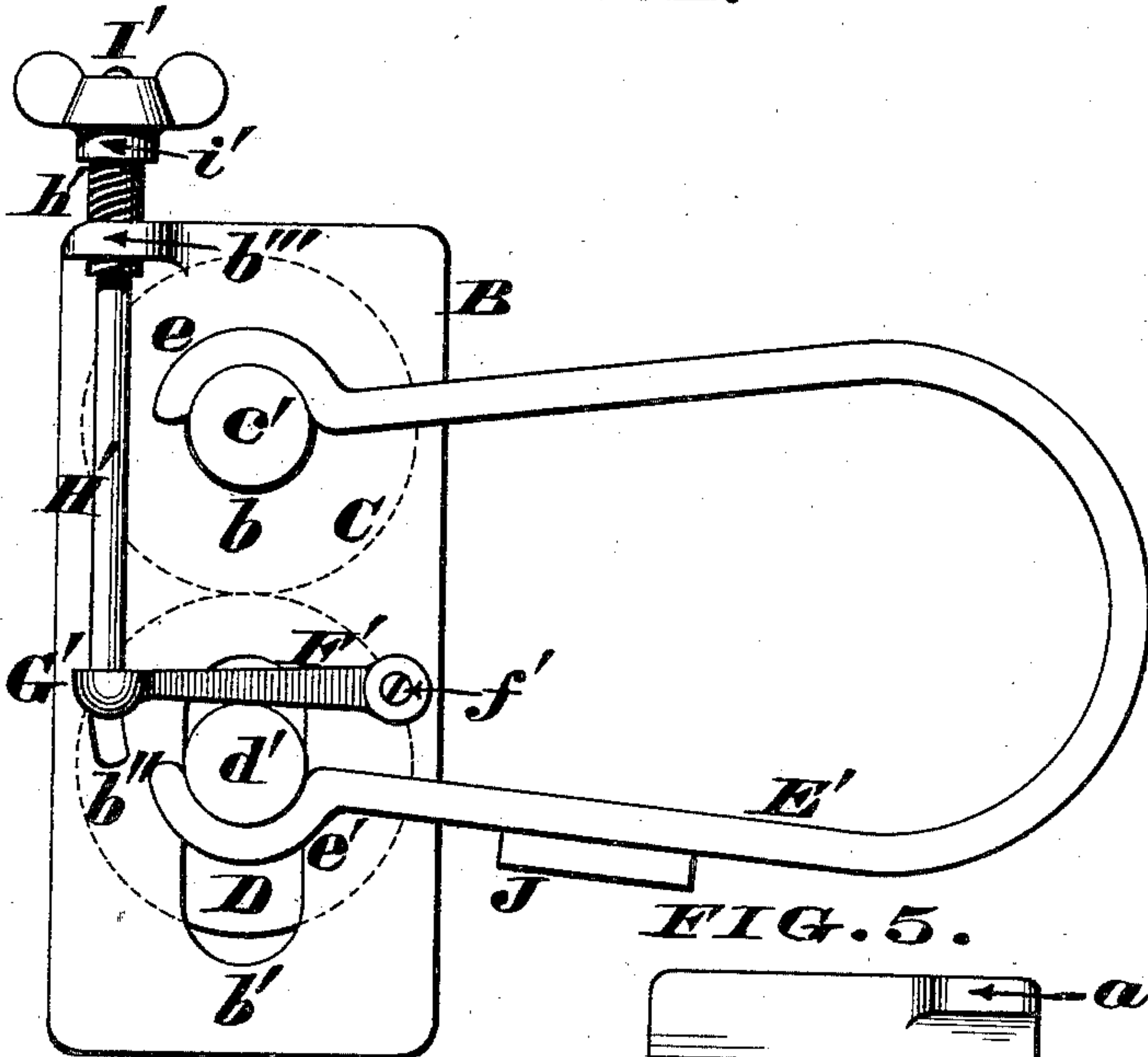


FIG. 3.

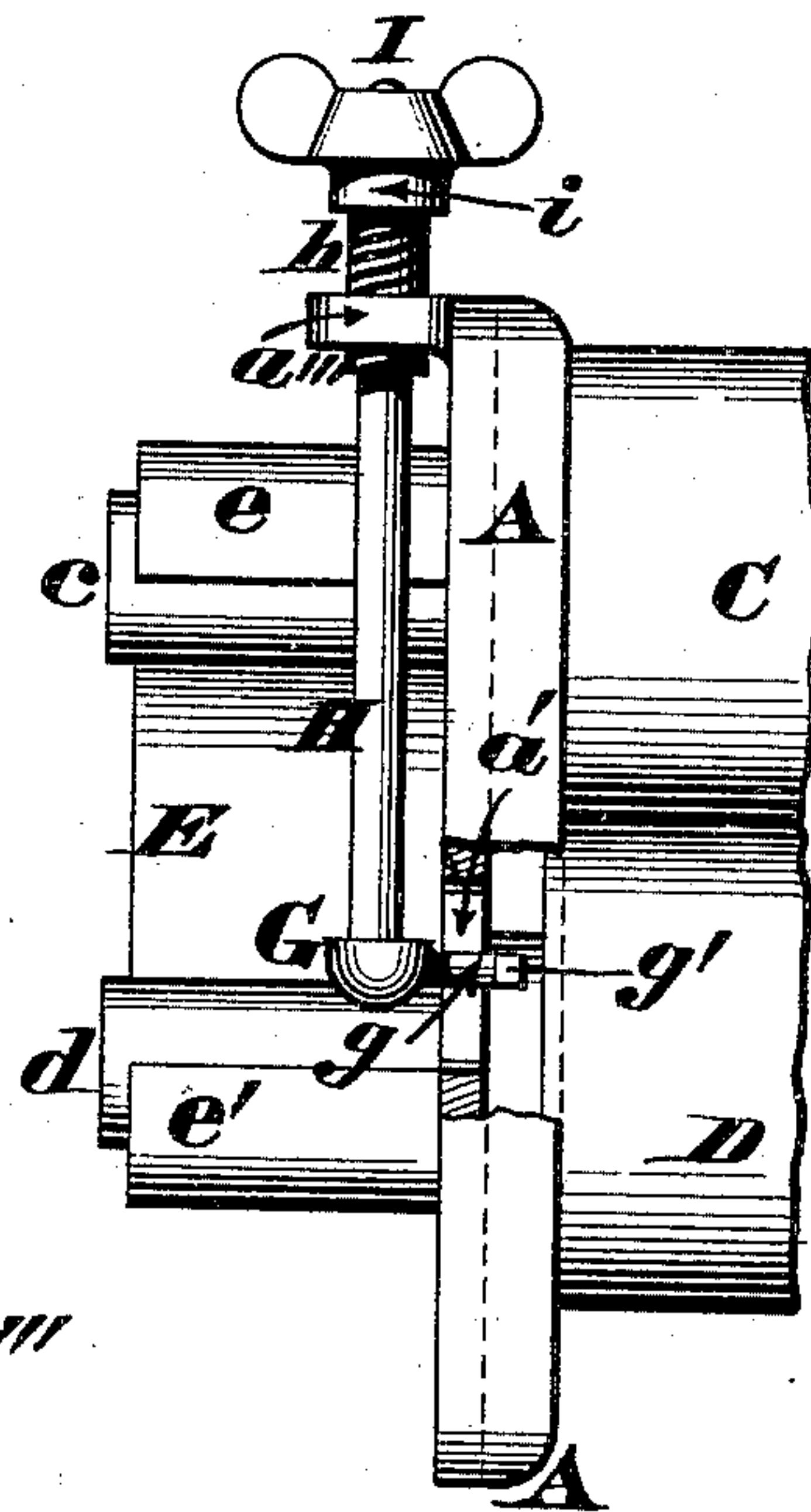


FIG. 5.

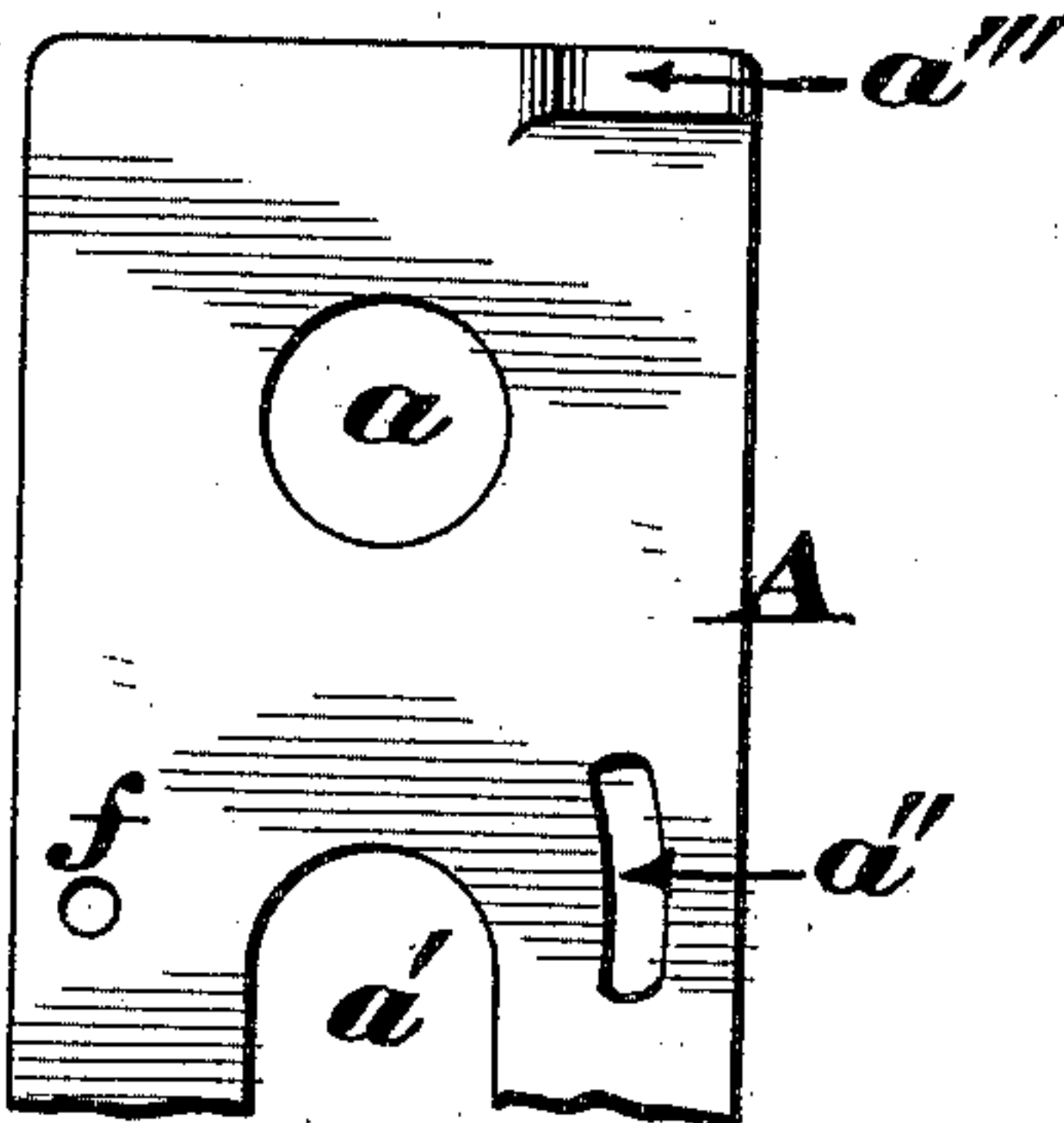


FIG. 2.

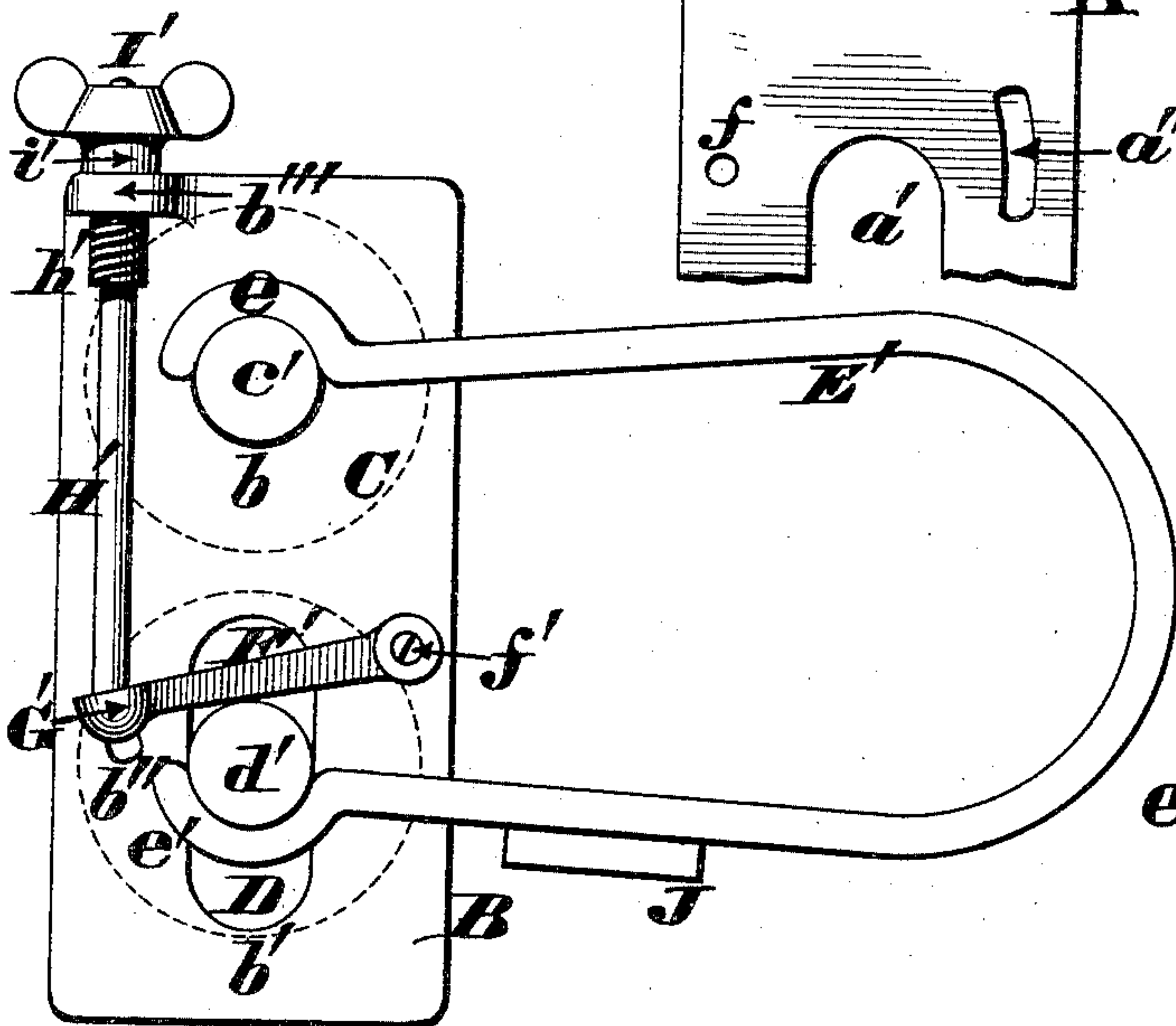
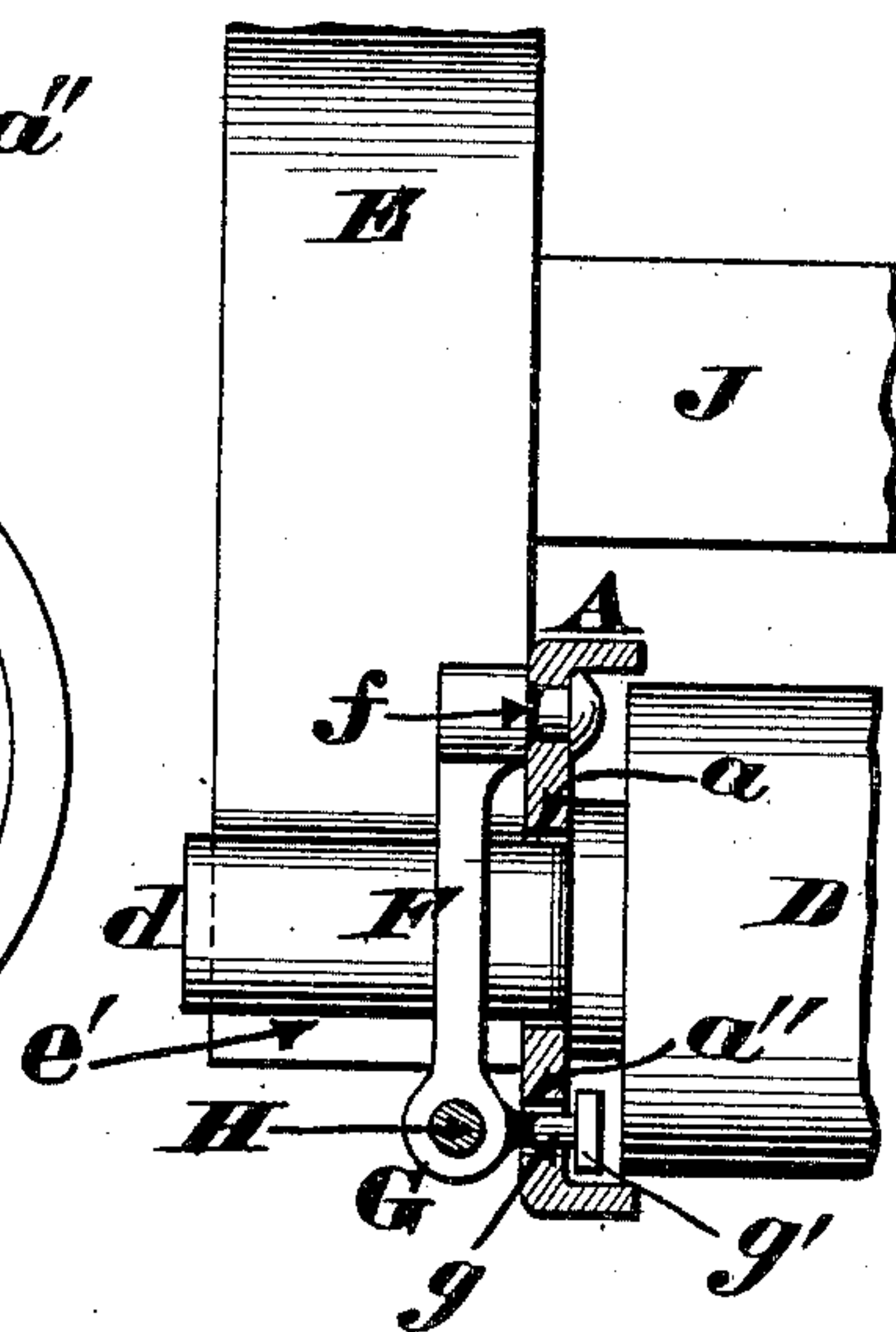


FIG. 4.



Attest.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAV H. JANTZ, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## CLOTHES-WRINGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 432,624, dated July 22, 1890.

Application filed July 13, 1889. Serial No. 317,390. (No model.)

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GUSTAV H. JANTZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Wringers; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to prevent flat faces forming along the meeting surfaces of wringer-rolls when the machine is not in use, which result is accomplished by the following combination of devices. The journals of one roll are passed through circular openings in a pair of shields, and then bear within concaves at the ends of a pair of recurved springs, whose other ends have similar concave bearings for the journals of the companion roll. The journals of this latter roll traverse vertical or longitudinal slots of said shields, and serve as bearings for a pair of levers to act against, which levers are pivoted to the shields and are operated by screws that engage with threaded lugs projecting laterally from the shields. Owing to this construction the shields are supported wholly upon the journals that traverse the circular openings, and are free to be moved either up or down, as occasion requires. Consequently when said levers are properly operated the shields are elevated bodily, thereby lifting the upper roll and throwing it out of contact with the lower roll, although this arrangement may be exactly reversed in some cases, as hereinafter more fully described.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is an end elevation of a clothes-wringer embodying my improvements, the rolls being shown in contact with each other. Fig. 2 is a similar elevation, but showing the shield elevated and said rolls separated from each other. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of a portion of the opposite end of the wringer, the rolls being seen in contact with each other and a part of the shield broken away and sectioned through its curved slot. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section of said shield, taken in the plane of its lever. Fig. 5 is an elevation of a portion of a shield detached from the wringer.

A B represent, respectively, the two shields,

the shield A being provided with a circular hole *a*, vertical slot *a'*, curved slot *a''*, and lateral projection *a'''*, while the other shield B is furnished with a similar hole, vertical slot, curved slot, and lateral projection, as seen at *b b' b'' b'''*.

C is the upper roll, having customary journals *c c'*, which, after passing through the circular holes *a b* of the two shields, rest within the concave bearings *e e* at the upper free ends of springs *E E'*.

D is the lower roll, having customary journals *d d'*, that pass through the vertical slots *a' b'* of said shields, and then rest within the concave bearings *e' e'* at the lower free ends of said springs.

Pivoted at *f* to the shield A is a short stiff lever *F*, having at its free end a socket or cup-shaped bearing *G*, provided with a lateral lug *g*, terminating with a cross-bar *g'*, which lug traverses the curved slot *a''* of said shield, as seen in Fig. 4. Lever *F* rests upon the journal *d*, against which it can be forced with any desired pressure by a push-rod *H*, whose lower end fits within the socket *G*. This rod *H* is a part of a screw *h*, having an unthreaded shank and turning device *I*, said parts *h i* constituting a thumb-screw that can readily be manipulated by any person. Screw *h* engages with a lateral projection *a'''* of the shield A. The pivoted lever, socket, screw-threaded push-rod, and thumb-screw are duplicated at the opposite end of the wringer, as seen at *F' f' G' H' h' i' I'*. Furthermore, the socket *G'* should have a lateral lug and terminal cross-bar, similar to the devices seen at *g* and *g'* in Figs. 3 and 4.

J is the horizontal bar or plate that unites the springs *E E'*, and thus holds the various parts of the wringer in their proper places, said bar being usually provided with screw-clamps that grasp the upper margin of the wash-tub.

When the wringer is in its normal position, as seen in Figs. 1 and 3, the push-rods *H H'* are run up about as far as the screws *h h'* will permit, and then the levers *F F'* simply rest upon the journals *d d'* without exerting any pressure against the roll D. Consequently the wringer can now be used in the customary manner, the vertical slots *a' b'* of the shields A B permitting sufficient up-and-down mo-



tion of said shields to compensate for the various thickness of clothes run through between the rolls; but when the wringer is no longer required the thumb-screws  $h h'$  are turned and the push-rods  $H H'$  forced down until the shanks  $i i'$  come in contact with the projections  $a''' b'''$ , and thereby stop the further action of said screws, thus preventing the springs  $E E'$  being sprung so far as to break. (See Fig. 2.) The power produced by these thumb-screws and pivoted levers is sufficient to overcome the tension of the springs, and they accordingly open and allow the shields  $A B$  to be raised until the upper roll  $C$  is fairly out of contact with the lower roll  $D$ , as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 2. When the shields are thus elevated bodily, the clearance between the rolls is sufficient to enable thick and bulky articles—such as blankets, quilts, &c.—to be readily started into the wringer, while at the same time the springs perform their duties as usual. The shields are maintained in this position as long as may be necessary, thereby rendering it impossible for flat faces to form along the rolls; but the latter can be readily brought into service by simply screwing the push-rods back to the position seen in Figs. 1 and 3, which act allows the shields to descend until both rolls are again in contact. In fitting up the wringer the lever  $F$  is first brought to such a position as to allow the bar  $g'$  to pass lengthwise through the slot  $a''$ , and then when said lever is swung down and properly pivoted to the shield  $A$  the bar is disposed transversely of the slot. Therefore there can be no material lateral play or vibration of the lever, which lever can be pivoted to the shield in

several ways. As seen in Figs. 1 and 2, the pivot  $f'$  is a screw; but as represented in Fig. 4 the pivot  $f$  is an integral lug of the lever, which lug is headed up after being passed through a hole in the shield. These adjusting devices may be applied to the inner sides of the shields instead of being on the outer sides of the same. Finally, with some wringers it may be preferred to locate the adjusting devices at the lower end of the shields and cause said devices to operate against the upper roll.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, in a clothes-wringer, of the shield  $A$ , having an opening  $a$  and slot  $a'$ , the shield  $B$ , having an opening  $b$  and slot  $b'$ , the roll  $C$ , having journals  $c c'$ , that protrude through said openings  $a b$ , a roll  $D$ , having journals  $d d'$ , that protrude through said slots  $a' b'$ , springs  $E E'$ , having concaves  $e e' e'$  at their ends, within which concaves said journals revolve, levers  $F F'$ , pivoted to said shields at  $f f'$  and bearing against the journals  $d d'$  of said roll  $D$ , and screws  $h h'$ , that operate said levers, said screws being engaged with threaded projections  $a''' b'''$  of said shields, all as herein described.

2. The combination, in a clothes-wringer, of the shield  $A$ , slotted at  $a''$ , the lever  $F$ , pivoted to said shield at  $f$  and having near its free end a stud  $g$  and cross-bar  $g'$ , which stud traverses said slot  $a''$ , for the purpose described.

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

GUSTAV H. JANTZ.

Witnesses:

JAMES H. LAYMAN,  
SAMUEL S. CARPENTER.