

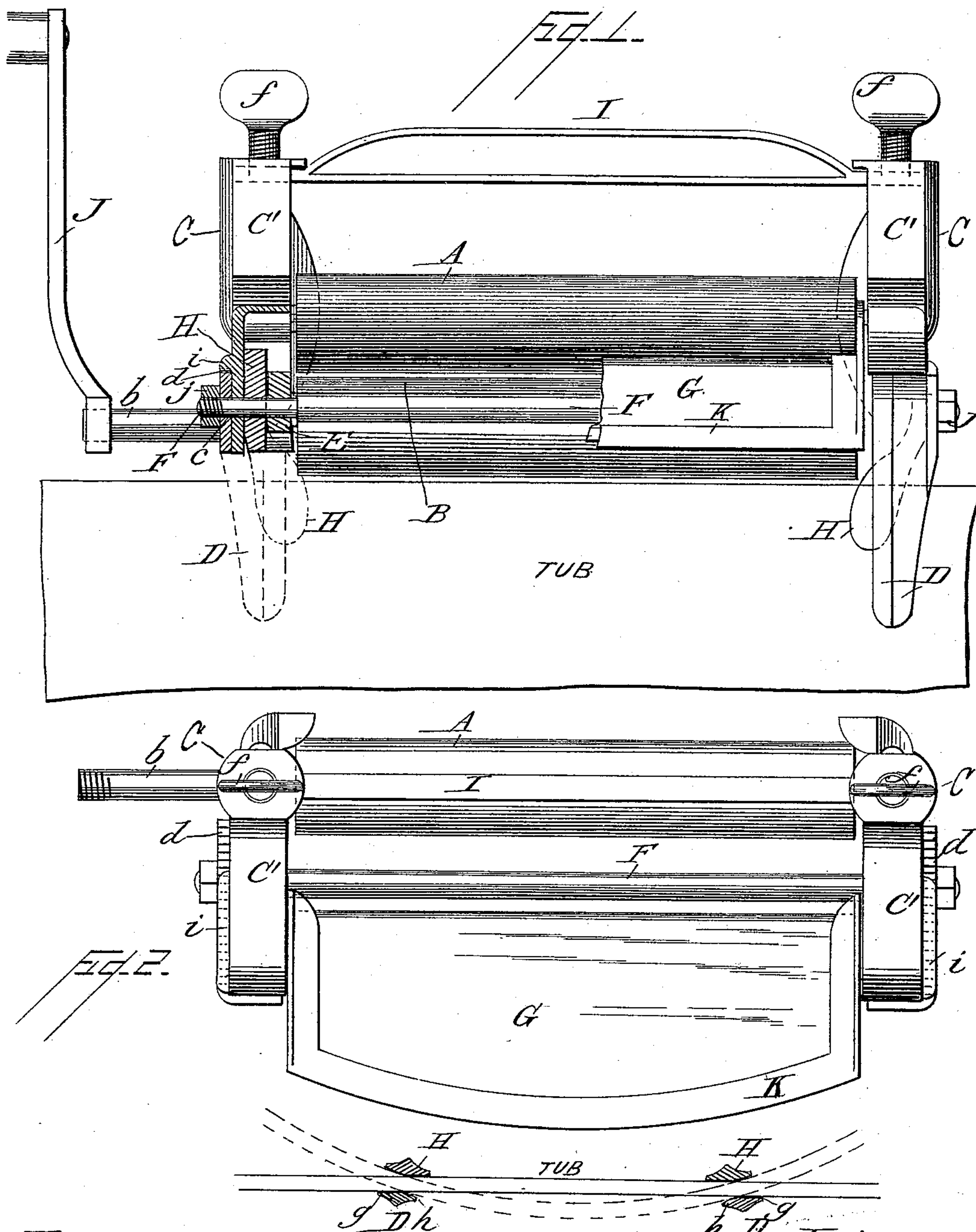
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. P. MASON.
CLOTHES WRINGER.

No. 450,029.

Patented Apr. 7, 1891.



Attest:

F. H. Schott
Chas. E. Parker.

W. P. Mason
Per John C. Parker, atty.

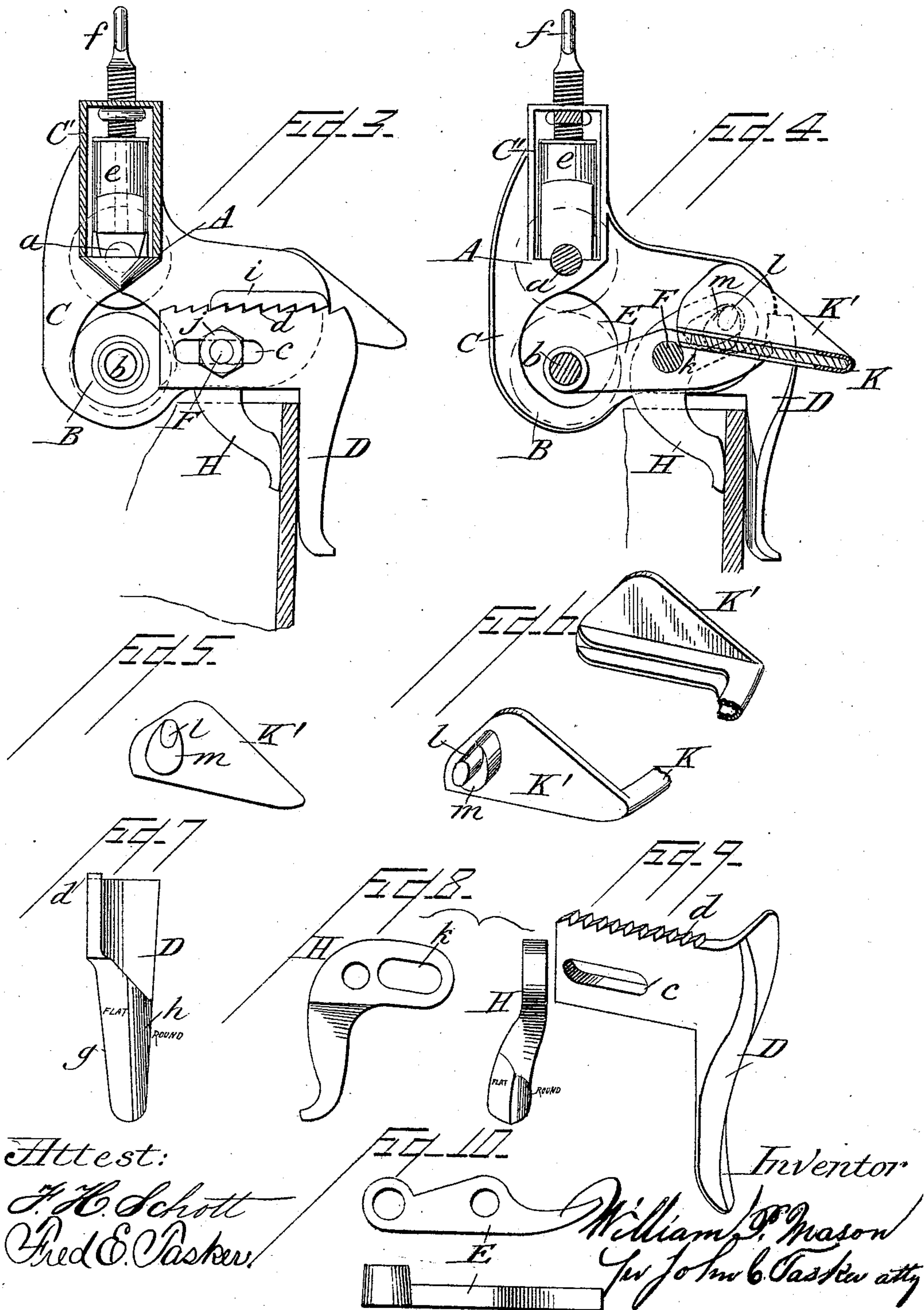
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. P. MASON.
CLOTHES WRINGER.

No. 450,029.

Patented Apr. 7, 1891.



Attest:

J. H. Schott
Fred E. Parker

Inventor

William P. Mason
per John E. Parker atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM P. MASON, OF MONTPELIER, VERMONT, ASSIGNOR TO THE COLBY WRINGER COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CLOTHES-WRINGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 450,029, dated April 7, 1891.

Application filed May 11, 1889. Serial No. 310,446. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM P. MASON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Montpelier, in the county of Washington and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Wringers; and I do hereby 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.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of machinery known as "clothes-wringers," the object of the invention being to provide a simple, cheap, effective, and durable wringer for domestic and laundry use; and it consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, substantially as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the annexed drawings, illustrating my invention, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved clothes-wringer with parts broken away. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is an end view in partial section. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional inner end view, the machine being in the same position as that shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an end view of the casting which carries the movable shelf or table. Fig. 6 is a perspective detail view of both ends of said casting. Fig. 7 is a detail view of one of the outer jaw-arms, showing the flat and round faces thereof. Fig. 8 is a detail view of one of the movable inner jaws. Fig. 9 is a detail view of one of the adjustable outer jaws. Fig. 10 is a plan and side view of one of the levers in which the lower roller is journaled. Fig. 11 is a sectional view showing how the jaws of the machine are adapted to grasp the sides of either a round or square tub with which the wringer is used.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout all the different figures of the drawings.

A denotes the upper and B the lower roller, arranged one over the other, said rollers being of suitable length and diameter.

The main frame of my improved wringer consists, essentially, of two vertical end castings C C, suitably shaped to permit the arrangement therewith of the several mechan-

ical parts of the invention. The upper roller A has its journals *a a* supported in bearings at the base of the elongated boxes or casings C' C', formed integral with the side pieces C C, within which boxes are the rubber springs *e e*, that rest upon the bearings of the roller-journals and are regulated by the set-screws *f f*, that pass through the tops of boxes C' C' and also through the ends of the connecting-bar I, (see Fig. 1,) which bar assists in keeping the sides C C of the main frame in proper place.

The roller B has a shaft *b*, which is journaled at each end in the levers E E, located adjacent to the sides C C and approximately in a horizontal position. One end of the shaft *b* is extended and provided with a crank-handle J, whereby the rollers are manipulated. The levers E E are fulcrumed upon a rod or shaft F; which passes through suitable openings or perforations therein, and also in the side castings C C, which serve to support the ends of the shaft or tie-rod F. (See Fig. 1.) The levers E E are shown in detail in Fig. 10.

The machine is clamped or secured to the tub or other receptacle with which it is used by means of suitable jaws. D D denote the outer jaws. They are connected to the side castings C C, so as to be normally rigid or stationary in relation thereto; but the connection is such as to make them capable of adjustment to suit the machine for tubs of various sizes. The construction of the jaws D is clearly shown in Figs. 7 and 9. By reference to Fig. 7 it will be seen that its inner face—that is to say, the face which comes next to the side of the tub—is made partly flat, as at *g*, and partly round, as at *h*, so that the jaw D may fit neatly to the sides of either a round or a square tub, and this adaptability of the surface of the outer jaw is clearly brought out by reference to the sectional view shown in Fig. 11. The jaws D have a flat portion at right angles to the leg portion. The upper edge of this flat part is serrated at *d*, and these serrations are adapted to engage corresponding serrations on a flange *i*, formed horizontally on the outside surface of each of the side castings. Furthermore, the flat por-

tions of the jaws are provided with horizontal slots *c*, through which project the ends of the tie-rod or shaft *F*. The ends of this tie-rod are provided with nuts *j*. It will thus be
 5 seen that when the jaws *D D* have been located in proper position with the serrated upper edges engaging the serrated flanges on the side castings and with the tie-rod *F* projecting its ends through the slots *c c*, and
 10 when the nuts *j j* have been firmly screwed against the flat portions of said jaws the said jaws will be tightly connected to the castings *C C*. Furthermore, it is obvious that by simply loosening the nuts *j j* these jaws can be
 15 easily adjusted by permitting the teeth on the sliding jaw to be disengaged from the corresponding teeth on the sides.

In addition to the outer jaws *D D*, which I have just described, the machine has inner
 20 movable jaws *H H*, fulcrumed upon the rod or shaft *F*, between the sides *C C* and the levers *E E*. One of these movable jaws is delineated in Fig. 8. Its upper end is provided with a slot *k*, and the surface of its leg portion,
 25 which is adapted to come opposite to the tub, is provided with flat and round faces similar to the flat and round faces of the legs of the outer jaws *D D*; and, furthermore, by reference to Fig. 11 it will also be seen how the
 30 legs of the inner jaws are calculated to neatly fit and conform to the shape of the tub, with which the machine may be used.

Between the side castings *C C* is a flat shelf or board *G*. This shelf is provided with an
 35 encircling casting, which surrounds one longitudinal side and the ends thereof, said casting being grooved to receive the edges of the board, the part thereof which receives the longitudinal edge being simply a rim *K*, while
 40 the ends of the casting are a combination of grooved rim and a plate *K'*. The vertical plates *K'* are provided with horizontally-projecting journals or pins *l*, and on each of said journals or pins is a cam *m*. The journals *l l*
 45 enter the slots *k k* in the upper ends of the inner movable jaws *H H*, while the cams *m m* bear upon the tails or free ends of the levers *E E*, in whose opposite ends, as we have previously seen, the lower roller *B* is journaled.

From this description of the construction of the machinery only a brief explanation respecting its operation will be necessary in order to make the invention entirely clear. The shelf or table *G* is adapted to be grasped
 55 by the hand of the user of the wringer and moved upward and over toward the upper roller, and also to be moved back from such position into a horizontal or substantially horizontal position similar to what is indicated in Figs. 2 and 4. Upon turning the shelf

upward and over toward the upper roller the jaws will readily open or become loose, so as to enable them to be applied to or removed from a tub; but upon moving back the said shelf, so as to locate it in a horizontal or substantially horizontal position, the cams *m m* will be caused to act upon the free ends of the levers *E E* in such a manner as to press them downward—a movement which will result in forcing the lower roller upward into closer
 65 contact with the upper roller, and at the same time the journals *l l* in the slots *k k* of the movable inner jaws will operate to raise the slotted ends of these jaws, and in consequence to force their lower ends toward the fixed
 70 jaws *D D* and upon the side of the tub between said jaws. The board *G* also serves to receive the clothes as they pass from the rollers, and thus prevent them from falling.

The contour and attachments of the jaws and levers, &c., may be varied considerably without departing from my invention, and I therefore reserve the liberty to reconstruct and modify the mechanical elements of the invention without departing from the spirit of the
 85 same.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a clothes-wringer, the combination, 9c
 with the end castings, of the inner movable jaws and the outer jaws *D D*, having serrated edges *d*, adapted to engage correspondingly-serrated flanges on the end castings, substantially as described. 95

2. In a clothes-wringer, the combination, 100
 with the end castings *C C*, the movable inner jaws *H H*, the levers *E E*, the tie-rod *F*, and the board *G*, of the adjustable sliding jaws *D D*, serrated at *d* to engage correspondingly-serrated flanges on the end castings *C C*, said outer jaws having also slots *c c*, through which the ends of the tie-rod project, substantially as described. 110

3. In a clothes-wringer, the combination, 105
 with the main frame thereof, of the inner movable jaws, suitable actuating devices therefor, and the outer jaws connected adjustably to the end castings and so that the distance between the inner and outer jaws may be regulated to adapt the machine for attachment with tubs or receptacles of various sizes, substantially as described. 110

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

WILLIAM P. MASON.

Witnesses:

F. L. EATON,
 R. W. HYDE.