No. 695,435. Patented Mar. 18, 1902.

T. H. BEDELL.

WRINGER CLAMP.

(Application filed Sept. 28, 1901.)

(No Model.)

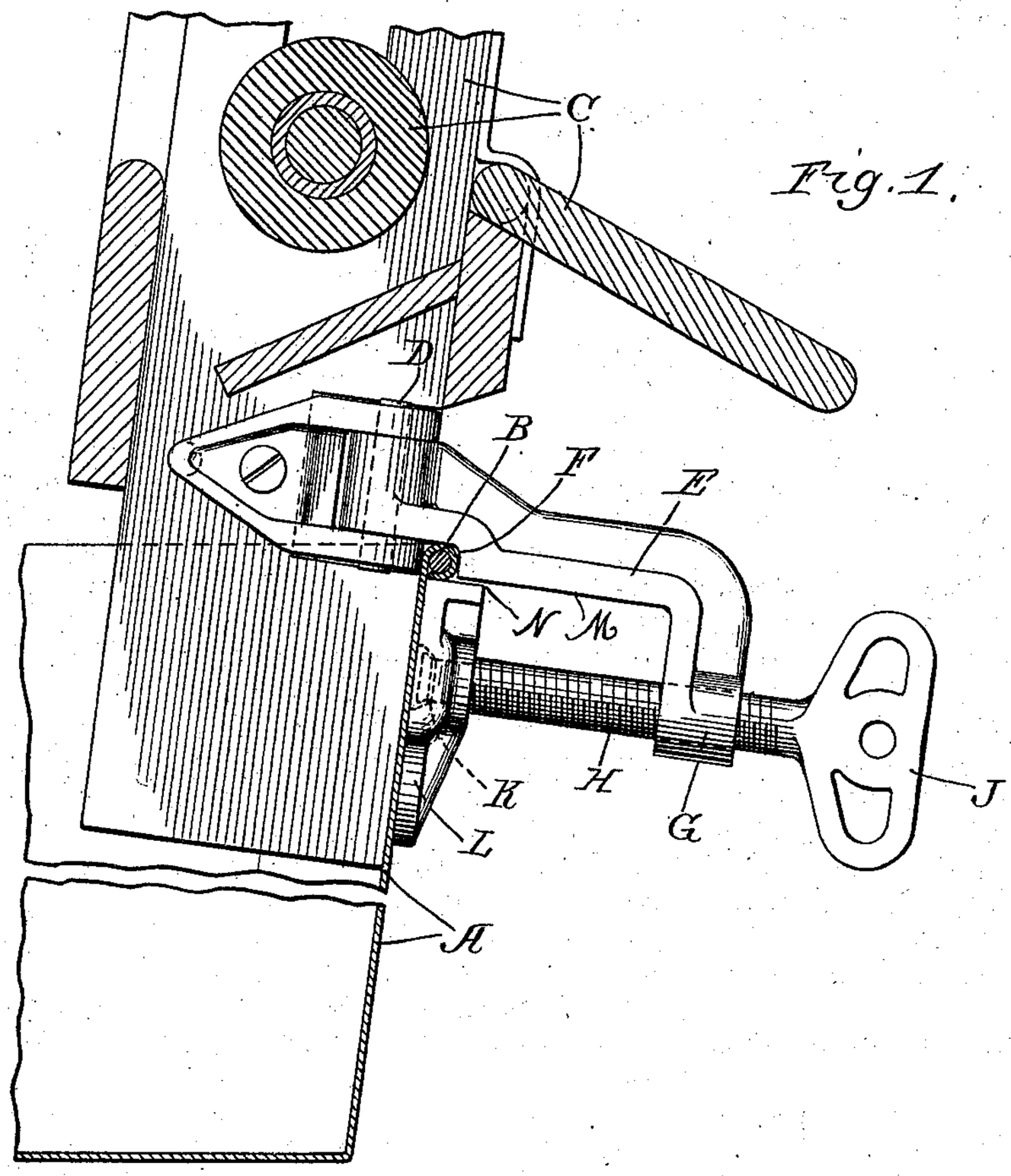


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

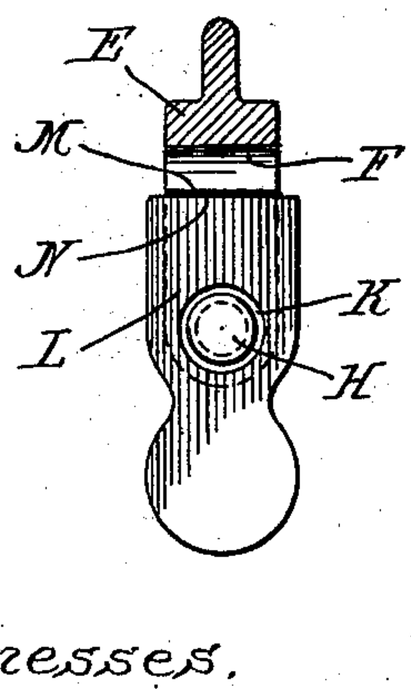


Fig. 3

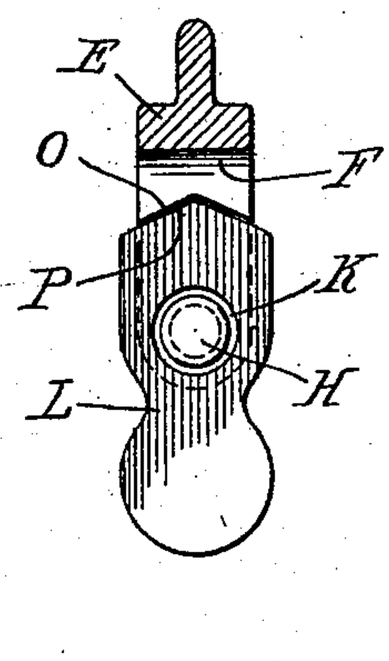
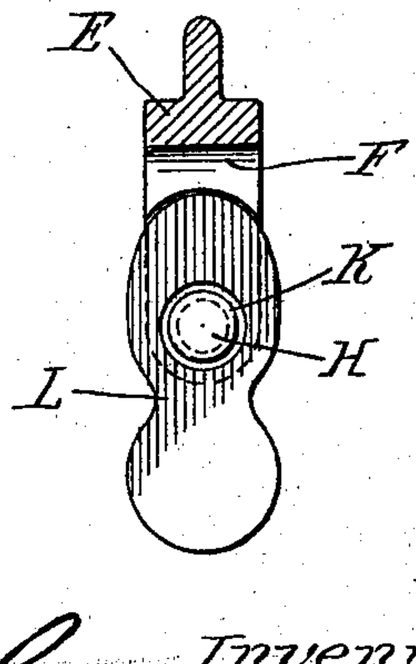


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
Edward T. Wray
Howard L. Corbett

Inventor.
Thomas H. Bedell
by Parker & Carter
Attorney's.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS H. BEDELL, OF MARION, INDIANA.

WRINGER-CLAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 695,435, dated March 18, 1902.

Application filed September 28, 1901. Serial No. 76,826. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS H. BEDELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Marion, in the county of Grant and State of Indiana, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Wringer-Clamps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to clamps for attaching wringers to tubs, particularly where the wringers are intended to be used in connection with wooden, fiber, or metallic tubs.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side view of the clamp in position on a metal tub. Fig. 2 is a section through the pressure-bar, showing the clamp. Fig. 3 is a similar view of a modification. Fig. 4 is a similar view of a modification.

Like parts are indicated by the same letter in all the figures.

A is the sheet-metal tub, having a metal rim B.

C C are the lower parts of the wringer, to which the clamp is attached in any desired manner. It is preferably pivoted, so as to swing on the vertical pivot D.

The clamp proper consists of an arm, a pressure-bar, and a compression-piece. The arm E is cut away at F to form a recess of about the size of the rim of a metal tub. It is downwardly turned at its outer end at G to receive the screw compression-piece H, having the handle J. To the inner end of the screw-piece H is loosely attached at K the pressure-bar L. The pressure-bar is preferably made so as not to turn over on its supporting-point K. This is effected, as indicated in Fig. 2, by the relation of the flat lower surface M of the arm E to the flat upper surface N of the pressure-bar L. This can be accomplished, however, in other ways—as, for example, by shaping the parts as shown in Fig. 3, where the under surface of the arm E is recessed, as indicated at O, while the upper surface of the pressure-bar L is shaped to fit such recess, as indicated at P. In Fig. 4 a still further modification is made, the lower part of the arm E being made on the arc of a circle concentric with the arc of the upper end of the pressure-bar L. The shape, form, and proportion of these several parts or some of them might be altered without departing from the spirit of my invention. My object has been to show a form of the device which would illustrate and suggest my entire invention.

The use and operation of the invention are as follows: In clamping a wringer to a metal tub where, of course, the side of the tub is formed of thin sheet metal, while the upper part is reinforced by a strong and relatively heavy rim, it is necessary to clamp the sheet-metal of the tub by a firm and somewhat-extended grip. It is also desirable to have a relatively firm grip on the rim. If the pressure-bar is made to engage both rim and sheet-metal side of the tub, it is evident that great accuracy in the formation of the parts is necessary; otherwise the pressure-bar will engage the rim at one end and at the other end engage the sheet metal of the tub, while the intermediate sheet metal of the tub will not be properly clamped. This is almost certain to lead to serious injury to the tub. By my invention I have sought to secure a firm and widely-extended and certain grip upon the sheet metal of the tub clear up to the rim and to secure a relatively firm grip on the rim itself, though not in such a way as to interfere with the grip upon the sheet-metal side. The pressure-bar of my invention is adapted to adjust itself to the sheet metal below the rim and to grip the same throughout the entire length of the pressure-bar. There is a certain amount of play or lost motion in the parts, which causes the upper end of the pressure-bar to pass down under the rim which lies in the recess above it. The rim as ordinarily made will be of a slightly-larger diameter than the vertical distance across this recess, and thus the rim will bear on the top of the pressure-bar and against the walls of the recess. As the parts settle down together after the pressure-bar has thus been forced in under the rim they are found to come together, so as to give such a grip to the rim as to prevent it from having any appreciable motion with reference to the sheet-metal of the tub below it. The pressure-bar is preferably made of a continuous outline, as indicated in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, so as to get a wide and long grip on the sheet metal.

It is obvious that this clamp is entirely applicable to wooden or fiber tubs, for in such

cases there is no projecting metal rim and the pressure is applied wholly to and through the pressure-bar.

Thus it will be seen that I have provided means in a wringer-clamp whereby the rim and the sheet metal beneath it in metal tubs are separately clamped.

I claim—

1. In a clamp for wringers, the combination of an outwardly-projecting arm with a lower bearing-face, a recess at the inner end of the arm and above such bearing-face and adapted to receive the metal rim, with a movable pressure-bar adapted to clamp the sheet metal of the tub beneath the rim positively and to close the recess in which the rim lies from below and to engage the lower bearing-face of the arm beyond the recess.

2. In a clamp for wringers, the combination of an outwardly-projecting arm with a lower bearing-face, a recess at the inner end of the arm and above such bearing-face and adapted to receive the metal rim, with a movable pressure-bar adapted to clamp the sheet metal of the tub beneath the rim positively and to close the recess in which the rim lies from below and to engage the lower bearing-face of the arm beyond the recess, the lower bearing-face of the arm and the upper face of the pressure-bar being shaped so as to engage each other and prevent rotation of the pressure-bar.

3. In a clamp for wringers, the combination of an outwardly-projecting arm with a lower bearing-face, a recess at the inner end of the arm and above such bearing-face and adapted to receive the metal rim, with a movable pressure-bar adapted to clamp the sheet metal of the tub beneath the rim positively and to close the recess in which the rim lies from below and to engage the lower bearing-face of the arm beyond the recess, the outer edges of the lower bearing-face of the arm being lower than the inner surface of such face and the movable pressure-bar having a face corresponding thereto.

4. In a clamp for wringers, the combination of an arm having a recess to receive the metal rim of the tub, with a pressure-bar having an extended face to engage the sheet metal of the tub beneath the rim and an upper face to pass under the recess and close the same.

THOMAS H. BEDELL.

Witnesses:
R. G. EASTMAN,
W. D. HODSON.