No. 863,679. PATENTED AUG. 20, 1907.

A. W. WALKER.

WRINGER CLAMP.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 10, 1902.

Fig. 1

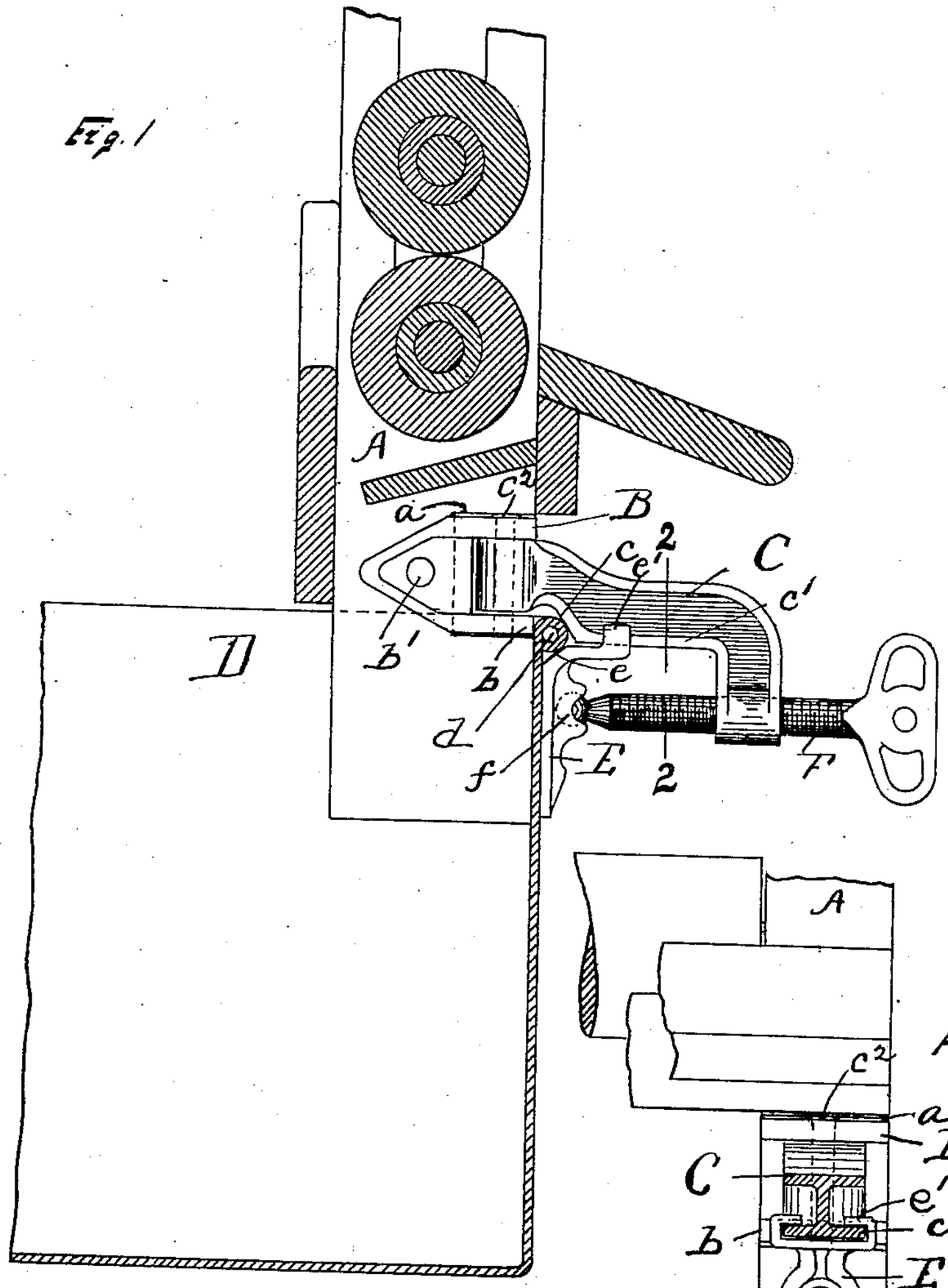


Fig. 2




Witnesses
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADDISON W. WALKER, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

## WRINGER-CLAMP.

No. 863,679. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 20, 1907.

Application filed July 10, 1902. Serial No. 115,002.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ADDISON W. WALKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Wringer-Clamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to wringer clamps and consists in certain improvements in the construction thereof as will be hereinafter fully described and pointed out in the claims. The clamp is peculiarly adapted to metal tubs having a reinforcing edge, but is also adapted to be used with wood or fiber tubs.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings as follows:—

Figure 1, shows a side elevation of a fragment of a wringer in place on a sheet metal tub. Fig. 2, a section on the line 2—2 in Fig. 1.

A marks the side of the frame of the wringer. The clamp hanger B is secured in the notch, *a*, in the frame by means of the pin *b'*. The tub D is of sheet metal and has the reinforcing rim *d*. The pressure bar E of the clamp engages the side of the tub and is actuated by the screw F, the screw being secured to the pressure bar, by the ball and socket joint *f*. The clamp in its general outline is that in ordinary use.

The invention has reference particularly to the improvement on the clamp shown in the patent to T. H. Bedell, No. 695435 March 18th, 1902. Sheet metal tubs are almost invariably provided with a reinforcing rim *d*, which is much stronger than other parts of the tub. It is desirable therefore, that the clamp should engage this rim positively. To accomplish this purpose, I have provided the arm C, which swings on the pin $c^2$ in the hanger in the usual manner, with the bevel notch *c*. As the wringer is placed on the sheet metal tub, this bevel notch engages the rim and the bevel takes up any little differences in size of the rim that may occur, making a positive and snug fit in each case. The pressure bar E passes under the rim and locks it in the notch *c*. In order to enhance this effect, I have provided the pressure bar E, with the bevel shoulder *e;* the bevel shoulder *e*, passing under the rim *d*. The shoulder *b* formed by the end of the lower lip of the clamp hanger B opposes the beveled shoulder of the notch *c*. The end of the pressure bar is provided with the hooks *e'*, which pass around the rib *c'*, of the arm C. These hooks riding on the rib *c'*, take the downward thrust due to the action of the bevel shoulder *e* on the rim *d* and prevent downward movement on pressure bar E. It will be readily seen that as the clamp E, is forced to its position against the side of the tub, the rim *d*, is forced up into the notch *c*, and against the edge of the arm *b* of the hanger B.

What I claim as new is:—

1. In a wringer clamp, the combination of the clamp arm having a bevel notch at the inner end thereof to receive the rim of the tub, a pressure bar carried by the arm and arranged to pass under and in contact with the rim of the tub to lock the rim in the notch, and means acting from the arm for exerting pressure upon the pressure bar.

2. In a clothes wringer clamp, the combination of an outwardly extending arm having a bevel recess at its inner end adapted to receive the rim of the tub; a pressure bar having a bevel shoulder adapted to engage the lower edge of the rim and force it into the recess; and means for preventing the downward movement of the pressure bar incident to the action of the bevel shoulder on the rim.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ADDISON W. WALKER.

Witnesses:
G. E. YARD,
C. D. HIGBY.