

ALBERT H. GOSS.
Improvement in Clothes Wringers.
No. 125,129. Patented April 2, 1872.

Fig. 1.

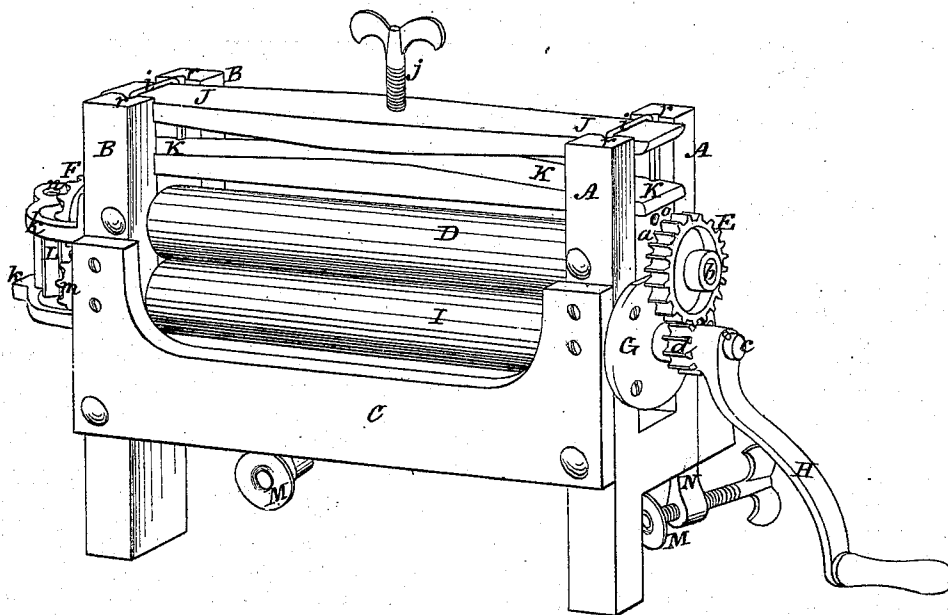


Fig. 2.

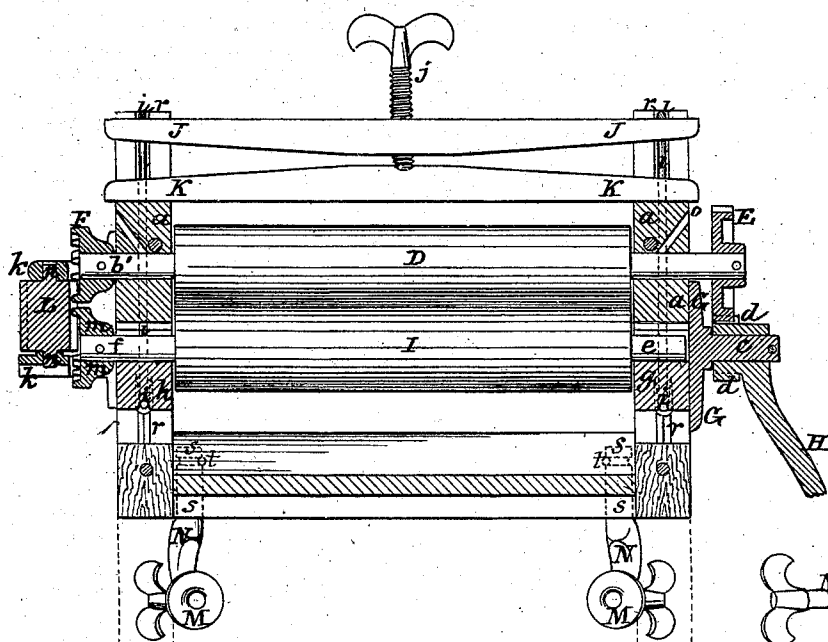
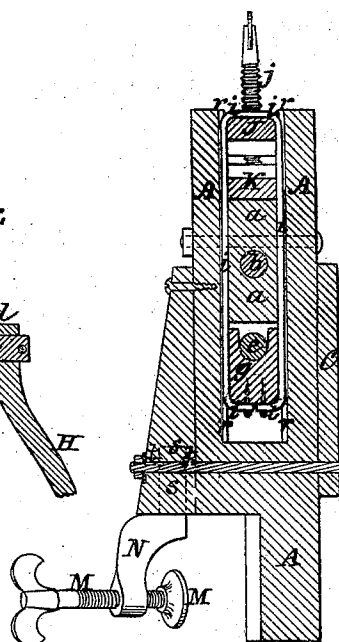


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
Edmund Masson
Edmund Masson

Inventor.
Albert H. Goss.
By Atty. A. B. Stoughton.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT H. GOSS, OF AUBURN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTHES-WRINGERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 125,129, dated April 2, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT H. GOSS, of Auburn, in the county of Cayuga and State of New York, 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 same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the wringer. Fig. 2 represents a vertical longitudinal section through the same, leaving the rolls in full. Fig. 3 represents a vertical transverse section through the wringer, taken through one of the end pieces thereof.

Similar letters of reference, where they occur in the separate figures, denote like parts of the wringer in the drawing.

My invention consists in gearing a pair of parallel rolls, one of which turns in fixed bearings and the other in movable bearings, so that said rolls may part to allow variable thicknesses of clothes to pass through between them, but not run out of gear with each other.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the same with reference to the drawing.

The end pieces of the frame are shown at A B, and the side pieces, by which they are held together, at C; the whole forming the frame for containing the operative parts of the wringer, as will be explained. In the slot or opening cut, or otherwise formed, in the end pieces A B are permanently fastened the bearing pieces or blocks *a a*, in which the journals *b b'* of the upper roll D are supported and turn, and through which bearings said journals project far enough to receive, the one, *b*, the cogged wheel E, and the other, *b'*, the crown-gear F. To the end piece A of the frame there is permanently attached a plate, G, upon which is cast or wrought a journal, *c*, on which journal a pinion, *d*, is placed and turns, said pinion gearing into and turning the cog-wheel E on the journal *b* of the upper roll D, and so turning said upper roll. The pinion *d* has cast upon it or attached to it a crank, H, by which hand-power is applied to operate the rolls. It is obvious, of course, that as the journals *b c*, on which the cogged wheel E and pinion *d* respectively turn, these two-gears cannot separate or get out of gear with each other. The

under roll I of the pair of wringing or squeezing rolls has its journals *e f* supported in yielding bearings *g h*, also placed in the slot or openings in the end pieces A B and underneath those *a a*. The bearing-pieces *g h* are suspended in the slots or openings in the end pieces by rods *i i*, which take over the ends respectively of the upper leaf J of an adjustable and yielding spring, arranged in the upper ends of said slots or openings in the end pieces A B; the under leaf or part K of which spring has its ends resting upon the stationary bearing-blocks *a a*, and a thumb-screw, *j*, passes through the upper leaf and bears against the under leaf of the spring, so that the power or strain with which the under roll I is held up to and against the upper roll D may be regulated by said set or thumb screw. On that side of the frame opposite to where the pinion *d* and cogged gear E are placed and worked there is arranged a bracketed frame, *k*, in which a long vertical pinion, L, is hung by its journals *n n*. The crown-wheel F, hereinabove described as placed on the journal *b'* of the upper roll D, gears into and turns this long pinion L, and the long pinion meshes with and turns a bevel-gear, *m*, fast on the journal *f* of the under roll I, and thus this under roll is turned. As the under roll leaves the upper one, to allow the clothes to pass through between them, the crown-gear *m* moves on the long pinion L, but still remains in gear with it and continues to be turned by it. The pinion *e* of the under roll I has no gearing upon it of any kind, and has no connection with any other part of the wringer than its bearing-block *g*, and is free to move with said bearing-block, which is controlled, however, by the spring J and stirrup or suspension-rods *i i*.

The power to rotate the under roll I is transmitted from the crank H through the pinion *d*, gear E, upper roll D, crown-gear F, long pinion L, and crown-gear *m*; and thus the under roll may yield at any and all times, but always remain in gear with the upper one and the driving-power.

The rolls are covered with rubber in the usual well-known way, and, not being dependent upon surface-friction for their rotation, the rubber is not twisted off from the rolls. Oil-holes *o o* may be provided for oiling the jour-

nals, and grooves *r r* may be made in the end pieces *A B* for the stirrup-rods *i i* to bed in. The screw-clamps for fastening the wringer to a tub or other place are shown at *M M*. They pass through arms *N N*, that are fastened to the frame by means of shanks *s s*, in dotted lines in Figs. 2 and 3, there being a groove around said shanks, into which pins or keys *t* are driven from the exterior, said pins also passing into or through the frame to prevent the shanks from being drawn out of the wood.

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

In combination with a pair of squeezing or wringing rollers, one of which turns in movable and the other in immovable bearings, the driving-gears *d E F L m*, so that one roll may move from and toward the other, as they adapt themselves to the varied thicknesses of clothes passing through between them, without running out of gear with each other, substantially as described and represented.

ALBERT H. GOSS.

Witnesses:

HORACE T. COOK,
JOHN D. VAN DUSEN.