Sept. 5, 1933. E. V. GODFREY 1,925,800

WRINGER

Filed July 31, 1931

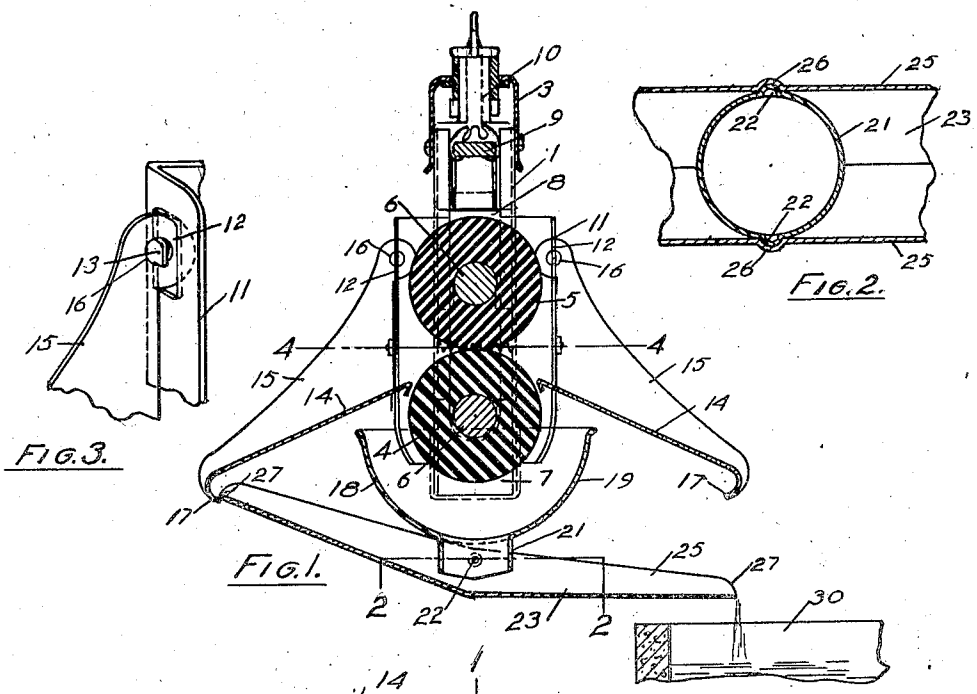

FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

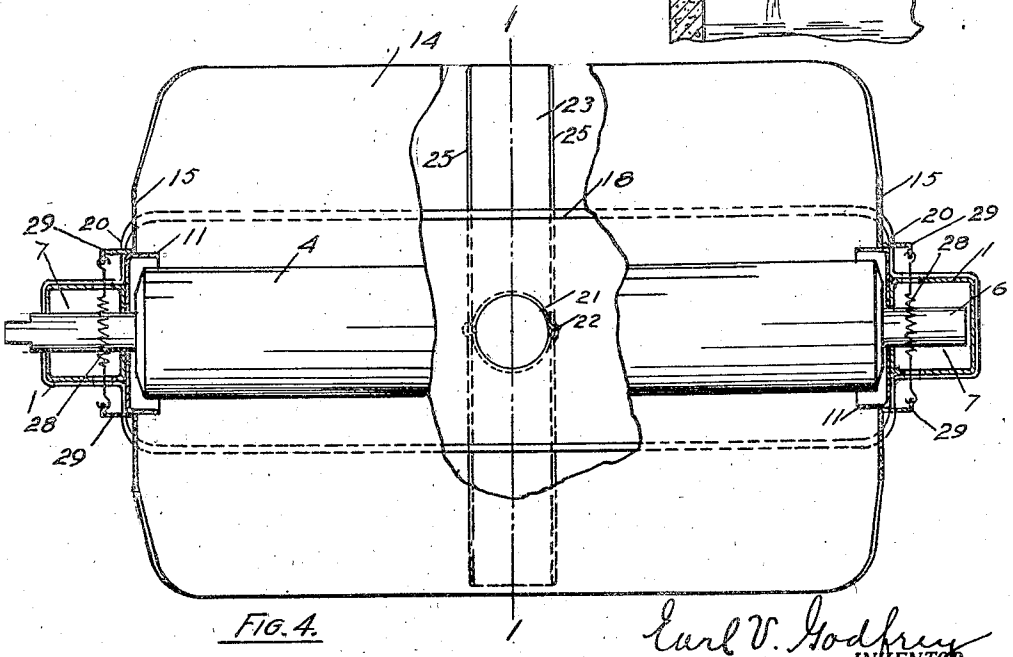

FIG. 4.

Earl V. Godfrey
INVENTOR.

BY [illegible]
ATTORNEYS.

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WRINGER

Earl V. Godfrey, Girard Township, Erie County, Pa., assignor to Lovell Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pa., a corporation of Pennsylvania

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4 Claims. (Cl. 68—32)

It is common in wringers to supply some means for catching the drip from the rolls and returning this drip to the receptacle from which the clothes are fed to the wringer. Wringers have been formed with troughs at the bottoms of the wringers and spouts secured to the troughs by means of which water collected in the trough might be returned by means of the spout to the receptacle. With such devices it has been common to swivel the spout on the bottom of the trough so that the spout could be turned to the front, or rear of the wringer as the use might demand. Such a construction is illustrated in my application, Serial Number 521,434, filed Mar. 10th, 1931. With the present structure a trough is provided at the bottom of the wringer and this trough has an opening from which the water collected is discharged. A tilting spout is mounted below this opening, the spout extending to the front and rear so that by tilting the water may be made to run toward the side from which the clothes are fed and this may be reversed at will. Such a structure makes the reversal very simple and convenient and the manner of assembling very simple. Features and details of the invention will appear from the specification and claims.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing as follows:—

Fig. 1 shows a vertical section on the line 1—1 in Fig. 4.

Fig. 2, a section on the line 2—2 in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3, a perspective view showing the pivotal connection between the drip board and the guard plate.

Fig. 4, a horizontal section on the line 4—4 in Fig. 1.

1 marks the side stiles of the wringer, 3 the top bar, 4 the lower roll, 5 the upper roll, 6 the roll shafts, 7 the lower roll bearing arranged in the side stile, 8 the upper bearing block slidingly mounted in the side stile, 9 a tension spring for the upper roll and 10 a release device. Guard plates 11 are secured to the side stiles. These parts are of common construction.

The side stiles have the inwardly extending flanges with perforations 12 into which extend lugs 13.

Drip boards 14 have the end walls, or flanges 15, the upper ends of these being provided with perforations 16. The side walls are sufficiently resilient to permit springing the ends of the side walls so as to permit their entrance into the openings 12 and the lugs 13 extend into the perforations as the side walls are released, thus making a pivotal connection beween the drip boards and the guard plates. The drip boards have the inturned outer edges 17.

A trough 18 has the side walls 19 and end walls 20. This is arranged directly under the rolls and extends around the ends of the frame. The trough may form the base of the wringer and is so illustrated being secured to the side stiles at the ends. The trough has an opening preferably at the center and a neck 21 surrounds this opening. The neck has projections 22 at each side struck up in the metal.

A tilting trough 23 has a bottom 24 and side walls 25. The side walls have detents 26 struck up in them corresponding to the projections 22. The two ends of the trough are preferably inclined with relation to each other so that when one end is tipped down the opposite end forms a definite stop against an out-flow of water.

I prefer to form the trough of a length with relation to the edge of the drip plate 15 so that the high end of the spout will engage the inturned edge 17 of the adjacent drip board and thus lock the spout in its adjusted position. The pivotal connection of the drip board permits of it swinging out to allow this engagement and the side walls are curved at 27 so that when the end of the spout engages the edge 17 it forces the drip board outwardly to permit of the engagement. A spring 28 extends from a flange 29 of one drip board to the opposite flange and yieldingly holds the drip boards in their lower position.

With the trough tilted and locked by the drip board, the inclination of the spout is such as to return the collected water to a receptacle 30 from which the clothes are fed to the wringer.

The side walls of the trough are sufficiently resilient to permit the assembly of the trough on the neck by merely springing the metal. This is readily accomplished by placing one projection 22 in one of the detents 26 with the trough turned to one side, or the other, and then by twisting the trough to its normal position the projection springs the side wall sufficiently to permit its movement to a position in which the projection enters the detent.

What I claim as new is:—

1. In a wringer, the combination of wringer rolls; frame supports for the rolls; a trough below the rolls, said trough having a restricted drain opening; and a two-way tilting spout below the opening.

2. In a wringer, the combination of wringer

rolls; frame supports for the rolls; a trough below the rolls, said trough having a restricted drain opening; and a two-way tilting spout below the opening, said spout extending to the front and rear with one end inclined to the other.

3. In a wringer, the combination of rolls; frame supports for the rolls; a trough below the rolls, said trough having a drain opening with a neck surrounding the opening; and a tilting spout pivotally connected on the neck, said spout having side walls and said neck and side walls having interlocking projections and detents forming a pivotal connection.

4. In a wringer, the combination of rolls; frame supports for the rolls; a trough below the rolls, said trough having a drain opening with a neck surrounding the opening; and a tilting spout pivotally connected on the neck, said spout having side walls and said neck and side walls having interlocking projections and detents forming a pivotal connection, said walls resiliently yielding to permit of the assembly of the connection.

EARL V. GODFREY.