

E. BRUEGEL.
WRINGER ROLL.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 11, 1909.

949,564.

Patented Feb. 15, 1910.

Fig. 1.

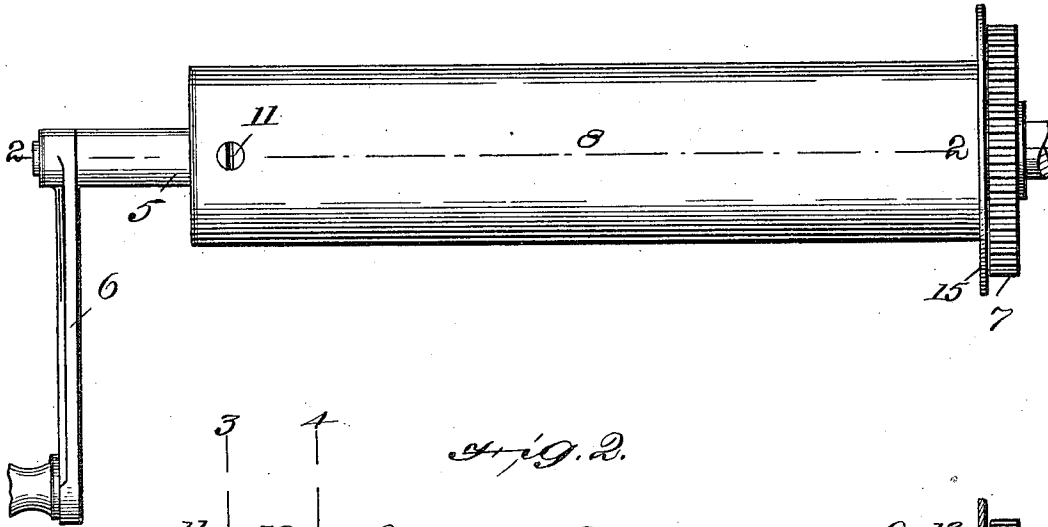


Fig. 2.

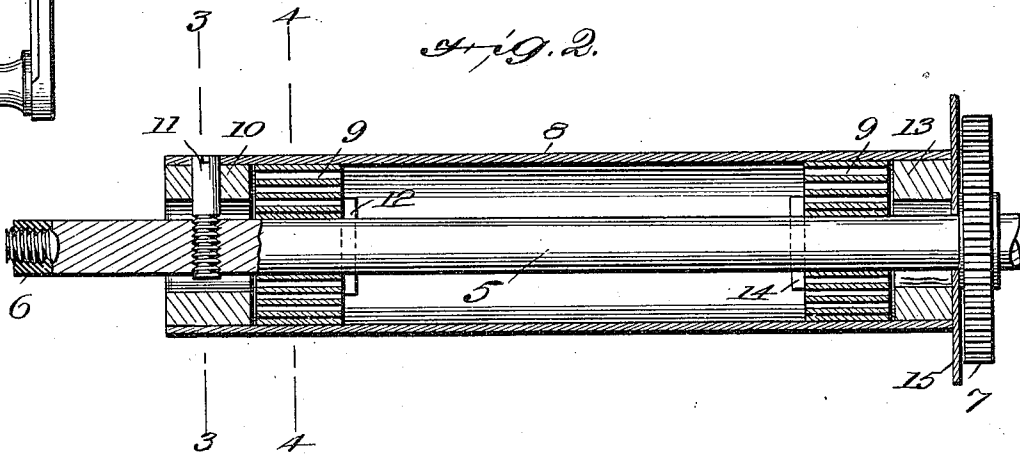


Fig. 3.

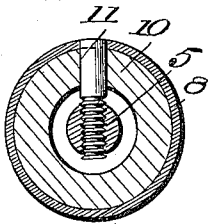
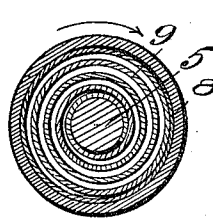


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNST BRUEGEL, OF WESTFIELD, WISCONSIN.

WRINGER-ROLL.

949,564.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNST BRUEGEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Westfield, in the county of Sauk and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wringer-Rolls, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates more particularly to the crank roll of clothes wringers, and its object is to provide a roll which is constructed entirely of metal, and also to provide a roll of this kind having sufficient elasticity for its successful operation.

With these objects in view, the invention consists in a novel combination of parts to be hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the drawing hereto annexed, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the roll. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

In the drawing, 5 denotes the shaft of the roll, one end of which is fitted with a crank handle 6 for operating the same, and the other end is fitted with a pinion 7 whereby it is geared to the other roll (not shown). On the shaft is mounted a cylindrical tube 8, said tube having its inner wall spaced from the shaft, and containing a pair of spiral springs 9, which are coiled around the shaft, and located adjacent to the ends of the tube. The springs are not made fast to the shaft, nor to the tube, but are held tightly compressed therebetween, in frictional engagement therewith, by their expansive force.

In that end of the tube adjacent to the crank handle, is mounted a ring 10, which fits snugly in the tube, and through which ring the shaft passes loosely. A pin 11 passes through registering apertures in the tube and ring, and is screwed into the shaft, whereby said parts are securely fastened to-

gether to prevent relative movement of the tube and shaft. The tube will therefore rotate with the shaft when the latter is operated. The spring at this end of the tube is located between the ring and a pin 12 passing through the shaft, whereby longitudinal movement of the spring upon the shaft and in the tube is prevented. The other spring is held against longitudinal movement by a ring 13 rigidly secured in the tube, and a pin 14 passing through the shaft, the spring being located between said ring and pin. This end of the tube carries a disk 15 which serves as a guard for the pinion 7 to prevent the clothes from being caught in the teeth of the gearing.

The parts herein described are all made of metal, and the roll is therefore strong and durable, and as its structure is simple, it can be easily and cheaply manufactured.

Ordinary wringer rolls provided with a rubber facing wear out rapidly, the water causing the rubber to rot and crack, making it necessary to supply a new roll. This objectional feature is entirely obviated by the roll constructed as herein described, and the springs give the roll the necessary elasticity.

I claim:

A wringer roll comprising a shaft, a cylindrical tube through which the shaft passes, spiral springs coiled around the shaft, and compressed between the same and the inner wall of the tube, rings mounted in the tube on one side of the springs, one of said rings and the tube having registering apertures, a pin passing through said apertures and into the shaft, and pins passing through the shaft on the other sides of the springs.

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

ERNST BRUEGEL.

Witnesses:

A. LEICHER,
F. SCHALTHAUSER.