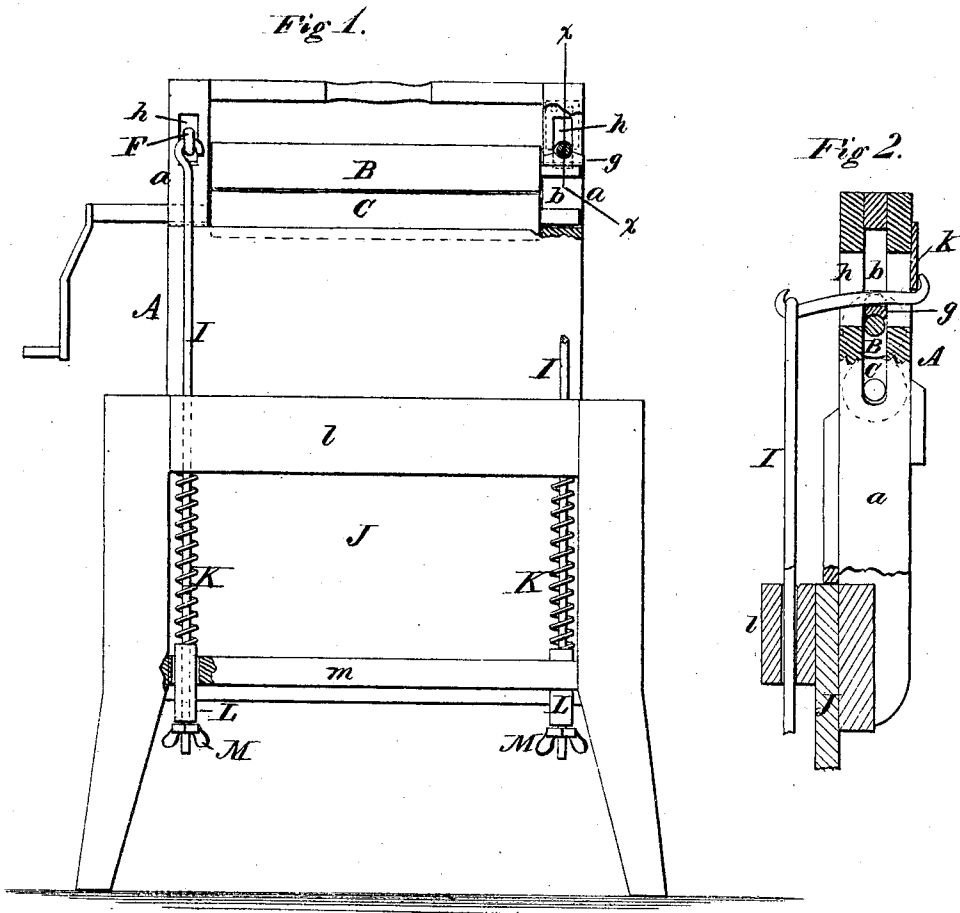


J. H. KOOSER.

Improvement in Clothes-Wringers.

No. 132,294.

Patented Oct. 15, 1872.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. KOOSER, OF PEKIN, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTHES-WRINGERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 132,294, dated October 15, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. KOOSER, of Pekin, in the county of Tazewell and State of Illinois, have invented certain Improvements in Clothes-Wringers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to a wringer more especially adapted for permanent attachment to washing-machines; and consists in a novel manner of constructing the same, as hereinafter described.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my wringer in position on a machine; and Fig. 2, a vertical cross-section of the same on the line *x x*.

In proceeding to construct my wringer I first make a frame, A, by taking two uprights or bars, *a*, and connecting them rigidly together by cross-pieces, as shown. Through the upper ends of the standards *a* I make vertical slots *b*, and across in the frame mount two rolls, B and C, with their journals in said slots, one journal of the lower roll being extended out and provided with a crank, as shown. The journals of the lower roll rest in the bottom of the slots, while the journals of the upper one are free, so that the roll can rise and fall. In the slots *b* I place metal boxes or slides *g*, having their lower ends hollowed to fit upon the journals of the top roll B. Through the standards *a*, at right angles to the journals of the rolls I make slots *h*, and in these slots mount levers F, which bear upon the boxes or slides *g*, and rest at one end under plates *k*, secured to the uprights *a* for the purpose, as shown in Fig. 2. Having thus constructed the body of my wringer I screw its frame A firmly to the end of the washing-machine J, which should be provided with two cleats, *l* and *m*, across its outer side at the upper and lower edges, as shown in both figures. When, however, the wringer is to be portable, so as to be attached to different objects at pleasure, I attach the cleats *l m* to its frame A. I then connect rods I to the free ends of the levers F, and pass said rods down

through the cleats *l* and *m*, as shown, making the holes through the upper cleat just large enough to admit the rods, but the holes through the lower cleat much larger. I then slip onto each rod a spiral spring, K, and a sleeve, L, and screw on below the sleeve a thumb-nut, M, to hold it in place, the rods being threaded, of course, to receive the nuts. The springs rest against the under side of the upper cleat and extend down nearly to the lower one, while the thimbles which support the springs pass through the lower cleat, and avoid the wearing and chafing which would occur if the springs passed through the cleat, but at the same time allow the springs to be compressed by turning up the thumb-nuts. The springs, arranged as shown, draw the rods downward, and through the levers apply the required downward pressure to the upper roll. This pressure may be increased or diminished, as required, by adjusting the thumb-screws. By passing the rods down through both cleats and using the thimbles, I am enabled to use a long and consequently elastic spring, and to hold the rods so that they cannot be bent or sprung outward so as to catch in the clothing of the operator. By using the slides or boxes *g*, a wide bearing is obtained, and the levers prevented from cutting into the journals, as they would do if they bore directly thereon.

By my method of construction I produce a very cheap, simple, and efficient wringer, which can be readily applied and easily adjusted.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, is—

The wringing-machine consisting of the frame A provided with the rolls B and C and levers F, and the rods I provided with the springs K and thumb-nuts M, all arranged substantially as described.

JOHN H. KOOSER.

Witnesses:

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