

R. P. Wilson,

Wringer,

No 35,726.

Patented June 24, 1862

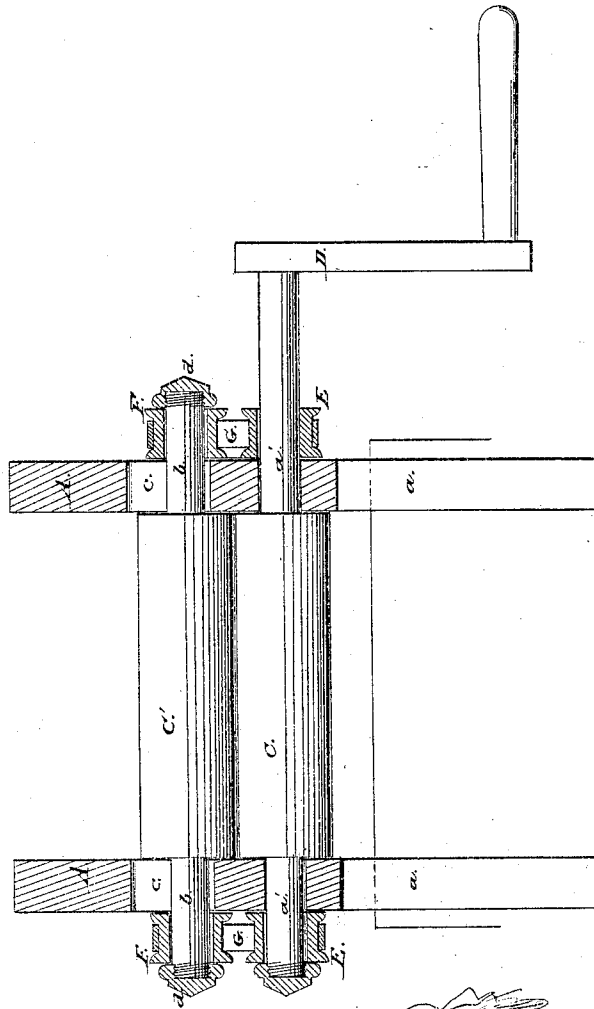


Fig. 2.

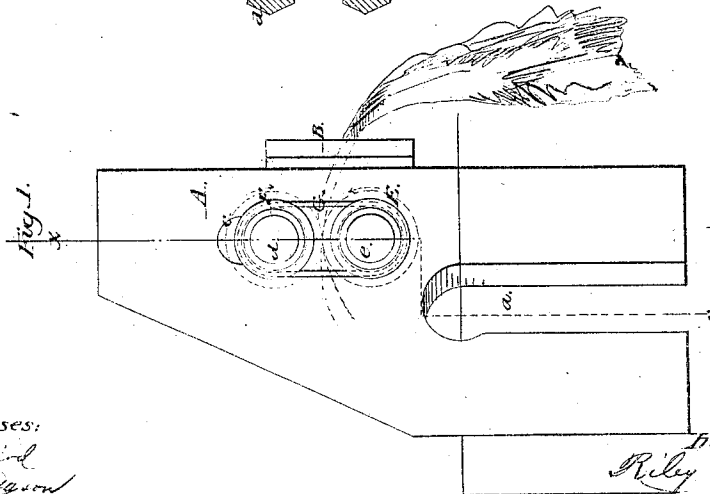


Fig. 1.

Witnesses:  
James Baird  
Edw. H. Tully

Inventor:  
Riley P. Wilson

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

R. P. WILSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## IMPROVED CLOTHES-WRINGER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 35,726, dated June 24, 1862.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, R. P. WILSON, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Clothes-Wringing Machine; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my invention; Fig. 2 a vertical section of the same, taken in the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the two figures.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of clothes-wringing machines in which pressure-rollers are employed to effect the result.

The invention consists in a novel application of springs to the rollers for the purpose of obtaining the necessary pressure, the springs being endless india-rubber belts fitted on loose pulleys placed on the journals of the rollers, as hereinafter fully shown and described, whereby the desired pressure is obtained and the rollers allowed to rotate with the least possible degree of friction, the belts when stretched or distended to a certain extent being permitted to move under the action of the rollers or otherwise.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A A represent two uprights, the lower parts of which have each a slot, *a*, made in them in an oblique direction in their transverse section, to admit of the uprights being fitted on the edge of a wash-tub. These uprights are connected at their front edges by a cross-tie, B, which serves as a guide or rest for the clothes as they pass through the machine.

C C' represent two rollers, which may be covered with india-rubber or other suitable elastic material, or ordinary wooden or metal rollers may be employed. The lower roller, C, has its journals *a' a'* passing through the uprights A A, and to one of these journals a crank, D, is attached. On both the journals *a' a'* loose pulleys E E are placed, one pulley being on each journal and allowed to turn freely thereon.

The upper roller, C', has its journals *b b* passing through vertical slots *c c* in the uprights

A A. These slots are sufficiently high or long to admit of the roller C' having a requisite degree of vertical play, and on each journal *b b* of said roller there is placed a loose pulley, F. These pulleys F are prevented from slipping off the journals *b* by means of knobs *d* fitted on the ends thereof, as shown clearly in Fig. 2, and the pulley E on one of the journals *a'* of the lower roller, C, is also prevented from slipping off its journal by a knob, *e*. The other pulley E of the roller C is retained on its journal *a'* by the crank D.

G G are two endless india-rubber belts, which are fitted on the pulleys E E F F. These belts serve as springs and have a tendency to keep the rollers C C' in contact, the roller C' being pressed down upon C with requisite force or power.

The operation is as follows: The uprights A A are fitted on the edge of the wash-tub and the operator turns the crank D, and thereby gives motion to the rollers C C' in the direction indicated by the arrows 1. The clothes pass between the rollers C C', and the pressure to which they are subjected in passing between said rollers, owing to the springs or belts G G, causes the moisture to be expressed from them. The springs or belts G G and pulleys E E F F may remain stationary and the journals *a' a' b b* turn within the pulleys E E F F, or the latter may turn, the pulleys E turning with the journals *a' a'* of roller C, and the pulleys F F turning on the journals *b b* in a reverse direction to them. By this arrangement the rollers C C' are allowed to rotate with much less friction than they would were the pulleys attached permanently to the journals of the rollers, so as to rotate within the belts, and the latter by my arrangement are not subjected to as much wear as they would be if the pulleys rotated within them.

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

The combination of the rollers C C', pulleys E E F F, and endless india-rubber belts G G, arranged and applied to an upright framing, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

R. P. WILSON.

Witnesses:

JAMES LAIRD,  
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