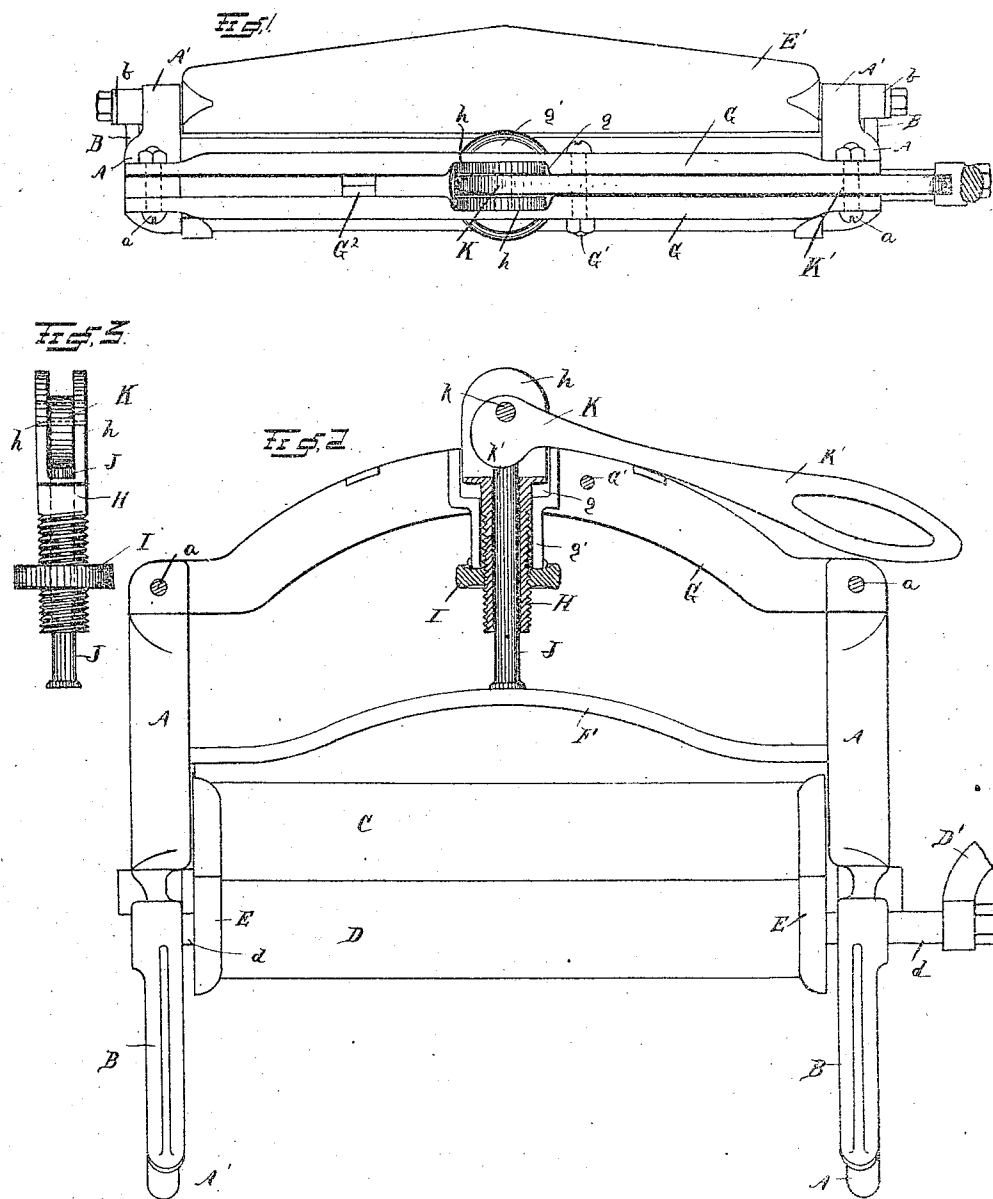


(No Model.)

A. W. WALKER,
CLOTHES WRINGER.

No. 547,569.

Patented Oct. 8, 1895.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADDISON W. WALKER, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

CLOTHES-WRINGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 547,569, dated October 8, 1895.

Application filed December 19, 1894. Serial No. 532,346. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADDISON W. WALKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, 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 invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to clothes-wringers; and it consists in certain improvements in the construction thereof, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claim.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, as follows:

Figure 1 shows a top view of the wringer, Fig. 2 shows a side elevation, one of the top cross-pieces being removed and the cam mechanism being in section to better show construction. Fig. 3 is a detail elevation of the cam mechanism, looking from the left of Figs. 1 and 2.

A A mark the sides of the frame, the lower ends of which are extended by the curved clamping-fingers A' A'. The upper roll C is carried in sliding boxes (not shown) movably mounted in the side pieces, and the lower roll D is journaled by its shaft d in the pivoted clamping-fingers B B and is operated from the crank D'. The clamping-fingers B B are pivoted on the curved fingers A' A' at b and are extended first forward and then downward, and the roll D is carried at the elbow of this finger, so that when a downward pressure is exerted on the roll D these fingers B B by reason of their bell-crank shape are operated upon to clamp the wringer to whatever is between the fingers B and A', ordinarily the tub. At the ends of the rolls are guards E E to keep the clothes from the journals. An apron E' serves to carry the clothes away from the wringer, and also to connect the lower ends of the side pieces A A, so as to stiffen the frame. A spring F, which rests upon the boxes (not shown) carrying the upper roll, allows an upward movement of the upper roll to accommodate the wringer to the varying thickness of the clothes passing through it. All these parts are common and their construction and operation well known.

It will be noted that the tension of the spring

F not only regulates the pressure of the rolls, but also exerts the pressure which effects the clamping action of the fingers, so that in adjusting the spring it must not only be adjusted to regulate the pressure of the rolls, but also to accommodate the clamping-fingers to different thicknesses of tub or strip to which the wringer is attached. It is to the mechanism for adjusting and regulating the tension of this spring that my invention particularly relates.

Two top cross-bars G are bolted to the sides of the wringer-frame by means of bolts a. They are each provided with a semicircular sleeve-lug g' and a guide-cavity g, so that when together they form a couplet sleeve and guide. In order that the union of the cross-pieces may be as rigid as possible, contact-lugs G² are placed on the inside of the cross-pieces and a bolt G' passed through the sides and the sides clamped together. A screw-threaded sleeve-bolt H is placed in the sleeve formed by the sleeve-lugs g'. At the upper end of this bolt are formed two ears h, between which is journaled the cam K by means of the pin k, passed through the cam and the ears. An internally-threaded nut I is screwed on the bolt H and operated against the lower ends of the lugs g' to draw down the sleeve-bolt H and the cam. A pressure-bolt J rests on the spring F and passes up through the sleeve-bolt H and is of such length as to be operated upon by the cam to tension the spring. The cam is operated by a cam-handle K', and the cam-surface is of such contour that its point of greatest eccentricity, as k', passes by the top of the pressure-bolt when the handle is fully depressed, so that the handle will remain in the depressed position when once so placed.

It will be readily seen that the cam always effects the same movement of the pressure-bolt, and after the tension is properly adjusted the cam only will ordinarily be used; but when it is desired to change the tension the cam is loosened and the nut I screwed up or down, as it is desired, respectively, to increase or diminish the tension, and, again, when the wringer is changed from a tub or strip to one of different thickness and it is desired to retain the same tension the nut I is operated in like manner. When the wringer is not in

use, the handle is thrown over to the left. This brings the shortest radius of the cam-face in line with the pressure-bolt, which allows the pressure-bolt to move up and relieve the spring. This construction is manifestly a strong one, as there is no tendency to spread or bend the cross-pieces when under severe strain. The principal advantage, however, of this construction lies in the fact that the cam and adjusting mechanism can be removed by unscrewing the nut I and replaced in a like manner, so that where there is any breakage or wear of these parts a new outfit comprising these parts can be supplied from the factory with the cam properly journaled and everything in such shape that any unskilled person could place and adjust them in the wringer. It also makes the work of assembling the parts cheaper and more convenient, as the cam mechanism is assembled separately and placed in the frame after its completion.

It is manifest that the cam and the adjusting mechanism can be used with other styles of wringers than that shown, and hence I do not wish to be limited to the precise style of wringer here shown.

What I claim as new is—

In a clothes wringer, the combination, with the wringer frame; the rolls; and their connections; of a screw threaded sleeve bolt placed in said frame; a cam carried by said bolt; a handle for operating said cam; a pressure bolt passing through said sleeve bolt for communicating the cam action to the roll connections; and an adjusting nut on said sleeve bolt for adjusting the position of said cam relatively to the roll connections.

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

ADDISON W. WALKER

Witnesses:

H. C. LORD,
J. P. SLOCUM.