

A. S. LENNA.  
CLOTHES OR MOP WRINGER.  
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 14, 1902.

NO MODEL.

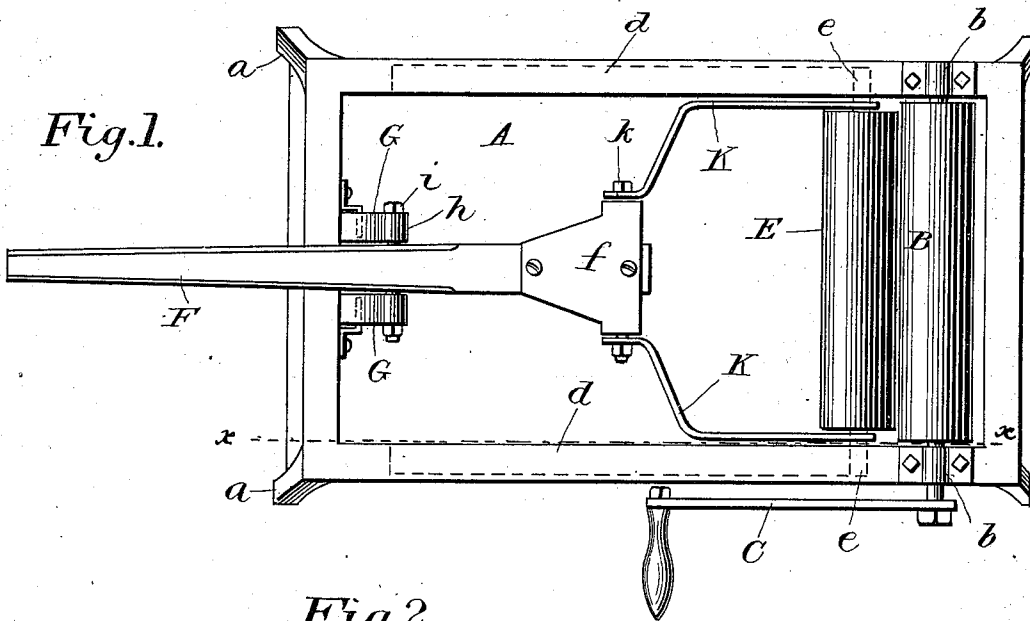


Fig. 1.

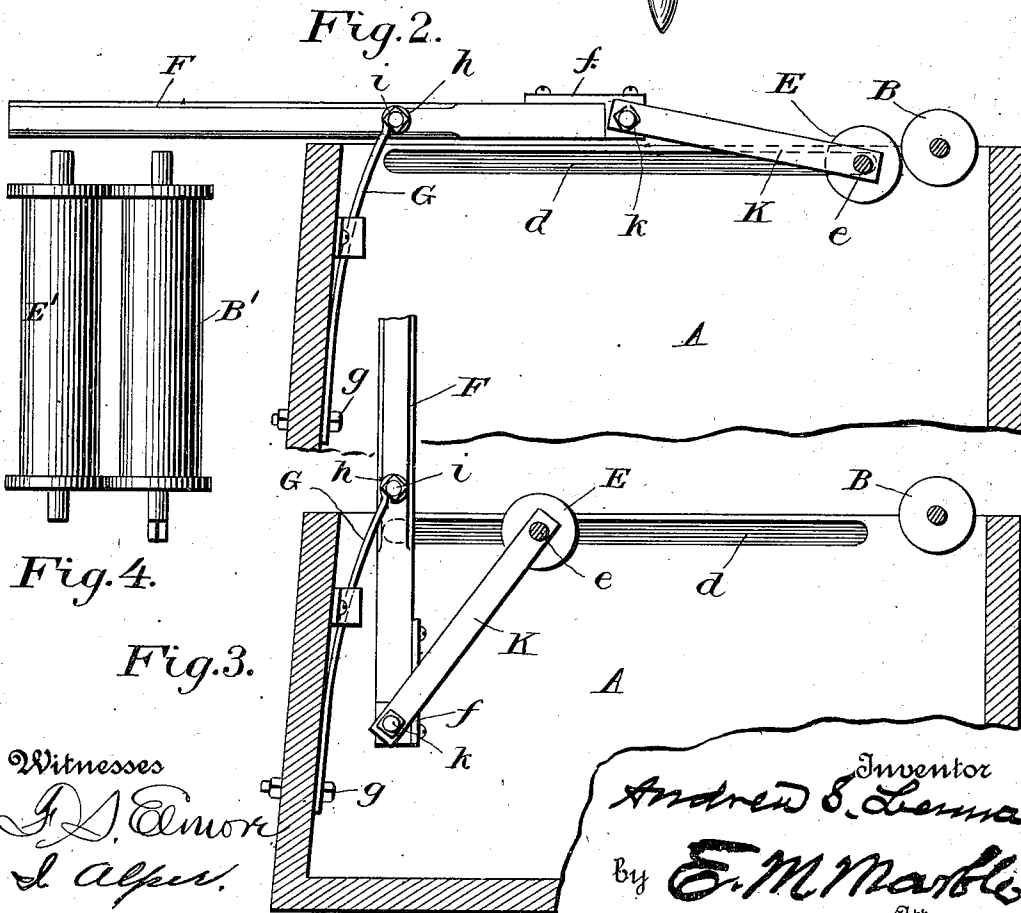


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW S. LENNA, OF CANTON, SOUTH DAKOTA.

## CLOTHES OR MOP WRINGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 723,687, dated March 24, 1903.

Application filed August 14, 1902. Serial No. 119,608. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ANDREW S. LENNA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Canton, county of Lincoln, State of South Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes or Mop Wringers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a wringing apparatus, being specially intended for use as a mop-wringer, although it may be used as a clothes-wringer.

The object of the invention generally is to improve the construction of devices of this character whereby they may be more conveniently operated; and the invention consists of certain details of construction and combinations of parts, as will be more fully described hereinafter, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the wringer and vessel to which it is attached. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line  $xx$  of Fig. 1, showing the rollers in position to effect the wringing. Fig. 3 is a similar view, also on the line  $xx$  of Fig. 1, showing one roller withdrawn from the other. Fig. 4 shows a modified form of roller which may be substituted for those shown in the other views.

A indicates a vessel, which may be of any suitable material and will preferably be rectangular, although it may be of other forms, and it may be provided with legs  $a$ , as shown in Fig. 1, or they may be omitted, as in Fig. 3.

Near one end of the vessel bearings  $b b$  are secured to the upper edges of the sides of the vessel, in which a roller B is journaled, one of the journals preferably extending outwardly beyond its bearing and being provided with a crank-handle C, by means of which the roller may be revolved. On the inner surfaces of the sides of the vessel longitudinal grooves  $d$  are formed just below the upper edges of the sides, and these grooves form guideways in which the journals  $e$  of a roller E are supported to slide freely.

F is a lever pivoted intermediate its ends between two spring-metal bars G, said bars being secured at their lower ends, as indicated at  $g$ , to the inner face of the end of the vessel remote from the roller B. The upper

ends of the bars G extend slightly above the upper edge of the vessel and are bent to form eyes  $h$ , and a bolt  $i$  extends through these eyes and the lever F, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. The bars G are curved, so as to throw their upper ends inwardly away from the end of the vessel to which the bars are secured and toward the roller B.

K K indicate arms bent to suitable form and pivotally connected to the opposite sides, respectively, of the inner end  $f$  of the lever F, which is preferably broadened, as shown, by means of a bolt  $k$  or similar device. The other ends of the levers are perforated and fit loosely over the journals  $e$  of the roller E, so that the journals can turn freely in the perforations in the arms.

Such being the preferred construction, the operation will be as follows: The outer end of the lever F will be elevated, and this will result in bringing the lever, the arms K, and roller E to the position shown in Fig. 3, and the article to be wrung may then be placed between the rollers and against the roller B. The lever F will then be depressed and will result in moving the roller E toward the roller B, and when fully depressed, as shown in Fig. 2, the pivot  $k$  will be in a plane above that of the pivot  $i$  and be also above that of the guideways for the journals  $e$ , and as the edge of the vessel will prevent further downward movement of the outer end of the lever F the spring-bars G will lock the roller in its forward position, but they will yield sufficiently to permit an article of considerable thickness to be moved upwardly between the rollers, such movement being preferably effected by rotating the roller B by the crank C. The operator can thus use one hand to turn the crank and the other to hold the article being wrung. It is not essential that the crank C be employed, as the article could be pulled through between the rollers.

Sometimes for wringing out very bulky articles rollers with flanges on their ends may be employed, as indicated by B' and E' in Fig. 4.

The springs should be of a strength to exert considerable pressure on the roller E toward the roller B.

Without limiting myself to the precise details of construction illustrated and described, I claim—

1. In a wringing apparatus, the combination with a vessel of a roller journaled in fixed bearings on the vessel, a second roller the journals of which are supported to slide in guideways extending longitudinally of the vessel to and from the other roller, spring-bars secured to the vessel and extending above it, a lever pivoted between its ends to said bars in a plane above that of said guideways, and arms pivotally connected at one end to the inner end of the lever and at their other ends to the respective journals of the second roller, substantially as set forth.

2. In a wringing apparatus, the combination with a vessel, of a roller journaled in fixed bearings on the upper edge of the vessel near one end thereof, spring-bars secured at their

lower ends to the inner face of the opposite end of the vessel and extending above said vessel and curved inwardly toward the said roller, a second roller the journals of which are supported to slide in guideways extending longitudinally of the sides of the vessel, a lever pivoted between its ends to said bars in a plane above said guideways, and arms pivotally connected at one end to the inner end of the lever and at their other ends to the respective journals of the second roller, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I, ANDREW S. LENNA, have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 9th day of August, 1902.

ANDREW S. LENNA.

Witnesses:

H. N. COOPER,  
STEPHEN ORRE.