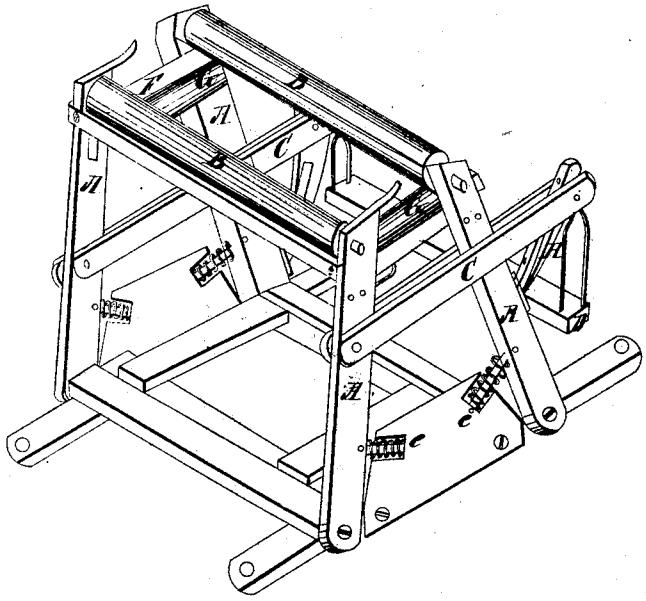
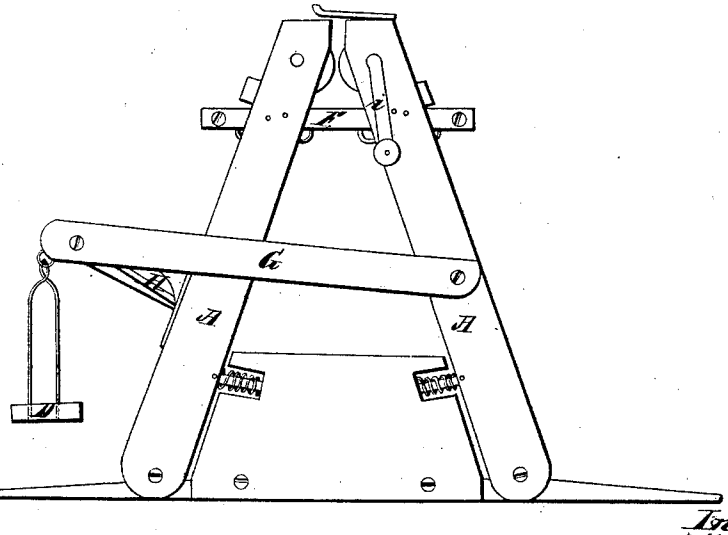
T. H. Peavey,

Mop Wringer.

No. 23,646. Patented Apr. 7, 1859.





Witnesses:
John Randall
Thomas J. Bavey

Inventor;
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

T. H. PEAVEY, OF MONTVILLE, MAINE, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, AND C. G. C. COLLINS, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

MACHINE FOR WRINGING CLOTHES.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 23,646, dated April 12, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, T. H. PEAVEY, of Montville, in the county of Woldo and in State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Wringing Clothes and Mops; 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, and the letters of reference marked thereon, which are designed to constitute a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in the employment and arrangement of certain devices, the peculiarities of which will be hereinafter fully set forth and described.

In order that others skilled in the art may make and use my invention, I will now describe its construction and operation.

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is an end view.

In the figures, A is the frame, the four upright pieces of which are pivoted at their bottoms to cross pieces.

(B B) are rollers extending from side to side and are parallel with each other and one of which is attached crank (*i*.)

(C C) are levers, each one being composed of two pieces, and are pivoted on each side through the uprights as shown fully in Fig. 1. On the opposite end of said levers is suspended a foot board (D) for the purpose of operating the machine with your feet, while the hands are left free to adjust the clothes in their proper position.

(H) is a support for the levers and also for the purpose of pressing the uprights together. This is done by these supports being pivoted at one end between the pieces which compose the levers, while at the other end they work free in a short slot in the uprights. Thus it will be observed that when pressure is applied to the foot board the levers will draw the opposite uprights, while the pieces or supports H will force the two on their side to meet them, and thus the two rollers will be brought into contact.

(E) is a broad piece placed between the uprights for the purpose of regulating or keeping them at a proper distance, and also for the purpose of attaching spiral springs, to force the uprights to their proper position.

(F) is a small frame (one at each end of the machine) and are so arranged that when the uprights are forced together they also are pressed toward the center. Said frames are likewise provided with rollers so that while the large rollers B B are wringing in one direction the small ones are doing the same in an opposite direction. This frame F is rendered operative by two pieces of wire the ends of each being bent in opposite directions or one up and the other downward. Staples are then driven in the uprights and holes bored through the under side of the frame in such a locality that when one end of the wire is inserted in the hole and the other in the staple the two wires will be in a horizontal position with the frame.

The operation of my machine is as follows: Any article of clothing or any thing which requires to be wrung being placed between rollers B B pressure is applied at the foot board D, which compresses the rollers. Motion is then imparted to the rollers by means of crank *i*. As they revolve the clothes are drawn down between them and pass also between the small rollers on frame (F) and come out entirely free from all water and ready to be dried.

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

I claim the arrangement of the rollers, C, and D, with the rollers A and B, when the same are constructed and operated in the manner and for the purpose herein described.

T. H. PEAVEY.

Witnesses:
JOSEPH FOGG,
THAD SHEPARD.