(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. S. COMBS.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

No. 537,524. Patented Apr. 16, 1895.

Fig. 1.

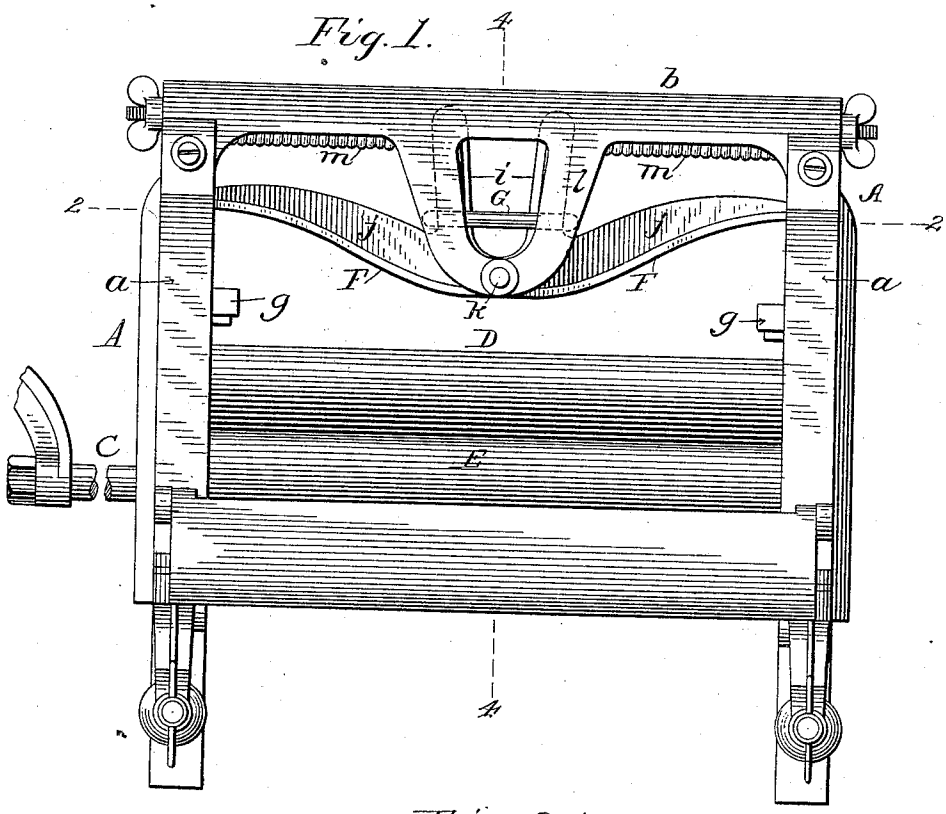
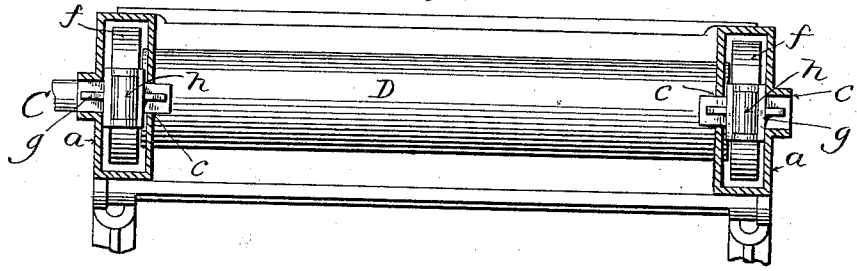


Fig. 2.



Attest,
C. C. Burdine
C. B. Bull.

Inventor.
Edgar S. Combs,
by Dodger & Sons,
Att'ys.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

E. S. COMBS.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

No. 537,524. Patented Apr. 16, 1895.

Fig. 3.

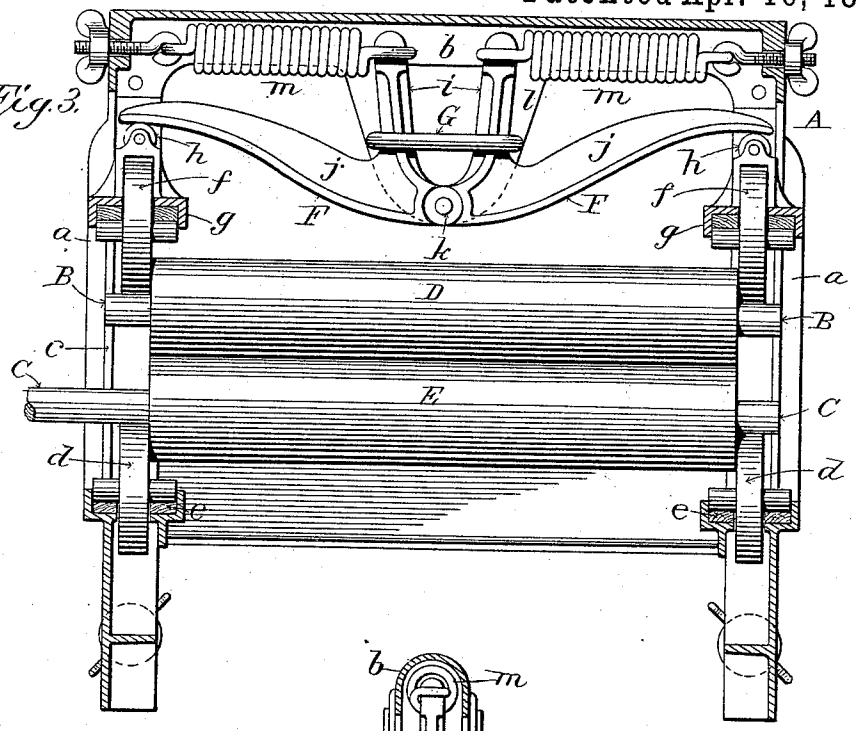
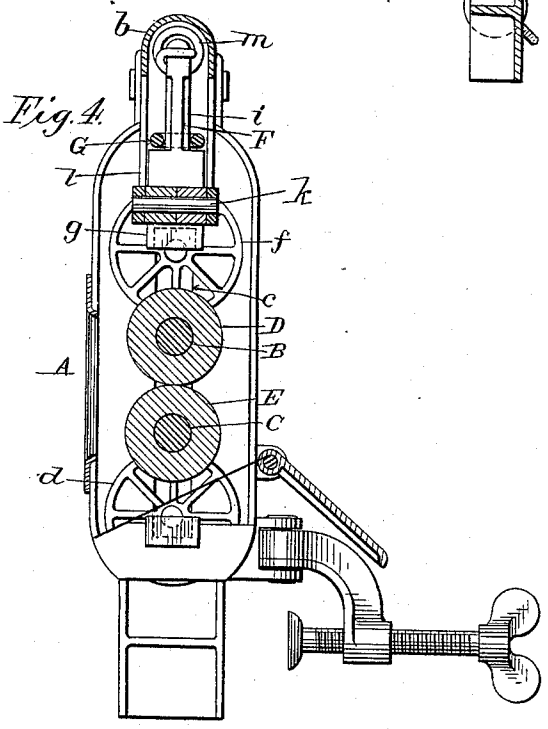


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

C. E. Burdine.

C. B. Bull.

INVENTOR:

Edgar S. Combs

by Dodger & Sons, Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR S. COMBS, OF ROCHESTER, ASSIGNOR TO BRADLEY-JEWELL WRINGER CO., OF SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK.

CLOTHES-WRINGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 537,524, dated April 16, 1895.

Application filed April 13, 1894. Serial No. 507,445. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR S. COMBS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Wringers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to wringers, and consists in various features hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a face view of my improved wringer; Fig. 2, a horizontal sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a vertical longitudinal sectional view; and Fig. 4, a vertical sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

A indicates the main frame of the wringer, comprising the upright bars or posts *a a* and the connecting top piece or cross-bar *b*. The uprights *a a* are hollow, and are slotted vertically as at *c* to receive the ends of the shafts or axles B C of the rolls D E.

Roll E has its shaft or axle C supported upon rollers *d*, Figs. 3 and 4, the stud axles of which rest upon wooden blocks *e* seated in the uprights, as shown in Fig. 3.

Resting upon the upper side of the ends of shaft B of roll D, is a second set of bearing rollers *f* which are carried in the housings *g*; the said housings projecting through the slots *c* in the uprights, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and being provided at their upper ends with a small wheel *h*.

F F indicate a pair of elbow levers, pivoted at the junction of their arms *i* and *j* upon a pin or bolt *k* carried by arms *l* which depend from the top bar *b*. The arms *j* of the levers bear, respectively, upon the housings *g* of the upper bearing-rollers *f*; while the arms *i* extend upward to receive, each, one end of a spring *m*,—the opposite ends of the springs being connected to the main frame at the sides of the machine.

It is obvious that the springs, acting through the levers, and the upper bearing-rollers and their housings, will keep the upper wringer-roll D down into contact with the companion roll E, with a firm but yielding pressure; also, that either end of the upper roll D may rise to adapt the wringer to varying thicknesses of clothes, without affecting the opposite end, or its pressure mechanism; the two pressure mechanisms being wholly independent of each other.

By employing two short and independent springs I am enabled to wring a thin article perfectly dry, as well as a heavy article, and do it easily.

It is very desirable to relieve the wringer rolls of pressure when not in use, and to secure this result the upright arms *i* of the levers are encircled by a metallic ring G. By placing a comparatively thick piece of cloth between the rolls, the upper roll will be raised, and the arms *i i* of the levers thrown toward each other. The ring is now moved upward, toward the upper ends of the arms *i i*, and is held there by hand until the cloth has passed from between the rolls. At this instant the springs tend to force the upper roll downward but the ring G prevents the levers from rocking,—the pressure of the springs causing the levers to bear against the ends of the ring with such force as to hold the ring in the position in which it was placed. The upper roll, however, being unsupported, will fall upon the lower roll, but will rest thereon only with the pressure due to its own weight. When ready for use, the ring G is slipped downward toward the pivot *k*, whereupon the spring pressure is restored to the rolls.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a wringer, the combination of the main frame A provided with cross bar *b*, arms *l l*, and pin or bolt *k*; rollers D and E mounted in the main frame below the cross bar; independent elbow levers F F pivoted upon the bolt *k* to urge the roller D toward the roller E; and the independent springs connected to the respective levers and the main frame.

2. In a wringer, the combination of the main frame A provided with a cross bar *b* at the top; rollers D and E mounted in said frame

below said cross bar; independent levers F F pivoted to the under side of the cross bar to urge the roller D toward the roller E; and independent springs connecting the respective levers with the main frame.

3. In a wringer, the combination with the main frame; the rolls D and E mounted therein; the elbow levers F F and their springs; and the ring G encircling the upper arms of the elbow levers.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

EDGAR S. COMBS.

Witnesses:
W. T. BRADLEY,
J. HARRINGTON.