J. Lee.

Clothes Wringer

No. 52,423. Patented Feb. 6, 1866.

Fig. 3.

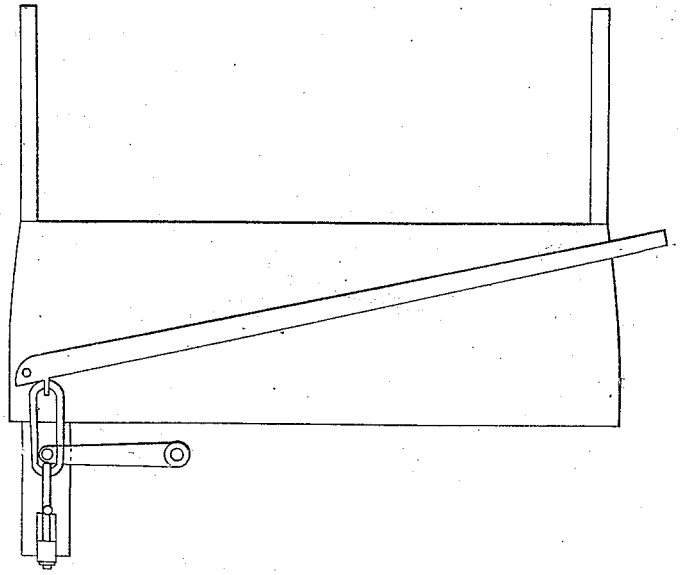


Fig. 1.

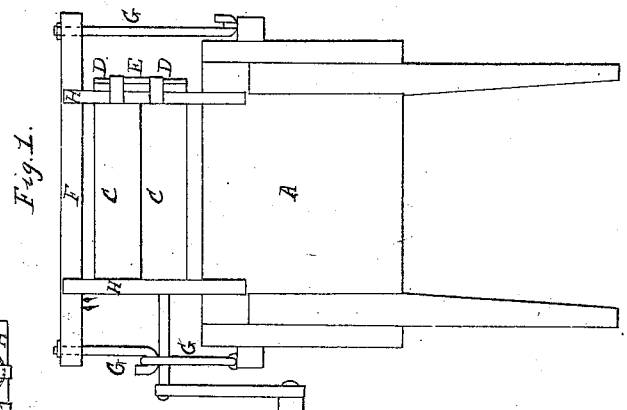
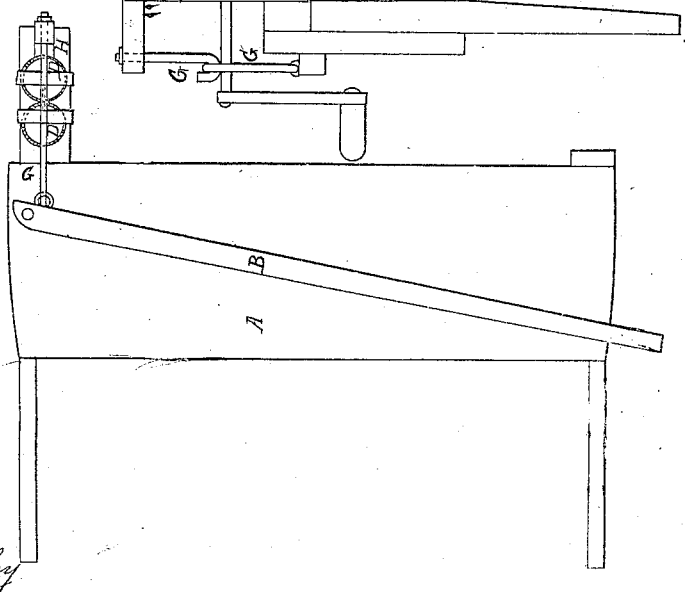


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
C. S. Richey
S. A. L. Richey

Inventor.
Joel Lee.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOEL LEE, OF GALESBURG, ILLINOIS.

CLOTHES-WRINGER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 52,423, dated February 6, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOEL LEE, of Galesburg, in the county of Knox and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Machine for Wringing Clothes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an end view, and Fig. 2 is a side view.

A represents a washing-machine; B B, the levers; C C, the wringing-rolls, to be made or covered with vulcanized rubber or other elastic gums impervious to water; D D, the crown-wheels; E, the pinion; F, the follower; G G, hooks and links; H H, guides and bearings which serve to support the wringing-roll and guide the follower. The follower serves to press the upper roll on the lower roll. The levers serve to press the follower and upper roll toward the lower roll by their own weight or by the addition of other weights. The hooks and links are used to connect the levers to the follower.

The link may be dispensed with by using a hook similar to the one at the other end of the follower by bending it sufficient to pass the crank-shaft of the lower roll and still give a perpendicular pressure.

The nuts to the hooks on top of the follower are to counteract any wear that may take place in the bearings.

The crown-wheels have cogs parallel with the axis. The pinion is made of sufficient length to permit the upper roll and crown-wheel to move up the desired distance and still be in mesh.

This wringing-machine may be attached either to a washing-machine or a bench, thereby securing a fulcrum and giving room for the levers.

This mode of construction has several advantages: It is self-adjusting to small or large garments. When a thick substance is rolled in the upper roll rises and the crown-wheel slides upon the pinion. Corresponding cogs of each crown-wheel mesh into the same cogs on the pinion, thereby forcing the upper roll along at the same speed as the other, whether the rolls are together or some distance apart. The weighted levers rise and fall at every inequality in the article being wrung, and still give the same pressure, which makes it much easier for the operator than it would be if springs were used.

I do not claim spur-wheels as used by Selden A. Bailey, S. Cook, and B. M. Cook in their reissue of April 11, 1865; but

What I do claim is—

The arrangement of levers B B, hooks and link G G, follower F, guides and bearings H H with the pinion E, the crown-wheels D D, and rubber rolls C C.

JOEL LEE.

Witnesses:

C. S. RICHEY,

S. A. L. RICHEY.