J. YOUNG.

CLOTHES-WRINGER.

No. 191,274. Patented May 29, 1877.

Fig. 1

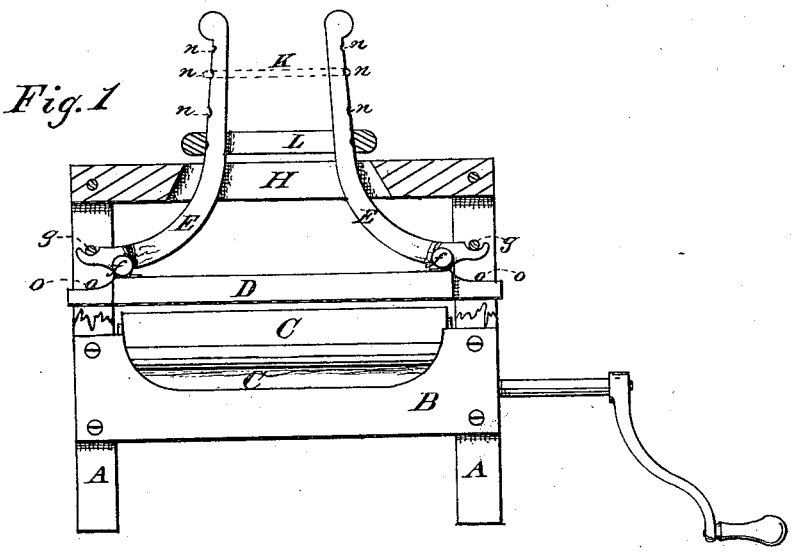


Fig. 2

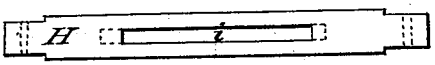


Fig. 3

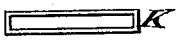
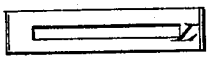


Fig. 4



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN YOUNG, OF AMSTERDAM, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTHES-WRINGERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **191,274**, dated May 29, 1877; application filed October 13, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN YOUNG, of Amsterdam, in the county of Montgomery and State of New York, have invented a Clothes-Wringer, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to dispense with the use of thumb-screws and springs, which apply pressure to the rubber rolls of clothes-wringers, by the use of two peculiarly-shaped levers, which bear on the cross-bar or follower resting upon the bearings. The outer ends of said levers engage with pins affixed in the upper portion of the frame, the levers being so constructed and arranged that their ends which receive the power extend upward above the slotted top bar—say four or five inches—in order that they may be pressed toward each other by means of links, weights, or with the hand, and thus govern the pressure required on the rolls.

Figure 1 is a front partially-sectional elevation of my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the slotted top bar. Figs. 3 and 4 are plan views of the link and weight, respectively.

A A, Fig. 1, represent the bifurcated standards; B, feed-board; C C, rubber rolls; D, follower, which rests upon the bearings, as will be understood. E E are the pressure-levers, bearing with their fulcrum-points *f f* on the follower D, as is shown in Fig. 1. A short distance from the point *f f* on each lever is formed a curved recess, which engages with the fixed pin or bolt *g g*, which passes through both portions of the bifurcated standard A, as shown in the drawing, Fig. 1.

The top cross-bar H is secured to the standards in the usual way; but I form a longitudinal slot, *i*, vertically through its center, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, which guides the levers E E as they are opened and closed, or as power or weight is applied or released.

The levers E E are so formed as to present inclined or wedge surfaces to the inside edges of the link K and weight L, as shown in Fig. 1. Notches *n n n* are formed in the outer edges of the levers, as shown in Fig. 1, into which the link K is allowed to drop, in order to hold the same in position at any required point. The notches *n n n* are not so wide as to engage or hinder the weight L from sliding down or up on the levers E E.

The link K may be used in lieu of the weight when it is desired to gage the rolls to a class of work.

The weight L should be used where there is much variation in the thickness of the material which passes between the rolls C C.

The link and weight may be both laid aside, and the hand may gripe the levers E E together, as will be readily observed, especially where thick or heavy articles are subjected to the pressure of the rolls.

It will be understood, when the levers are griped, either by the link, weight, or hand, at their upper ends, the points *f f* bear downward on the follower D, which, of course, tends to force the upper roller against its fellow.

It will be seen in the drawing, Fig. 1, that each end of the follower-bar D is recessed on its upper surface, as shown at *o o*, in order that sufficient room may be had between the ends of the levers E E and said bar D for admitting the elevation of the latter.

What I claim as new is—

The combination, in a wringer having notched levers, of the weight L, operating substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified.

JOHN YOUNG.

Witnesses:

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CHAS. P. WINEGAR.