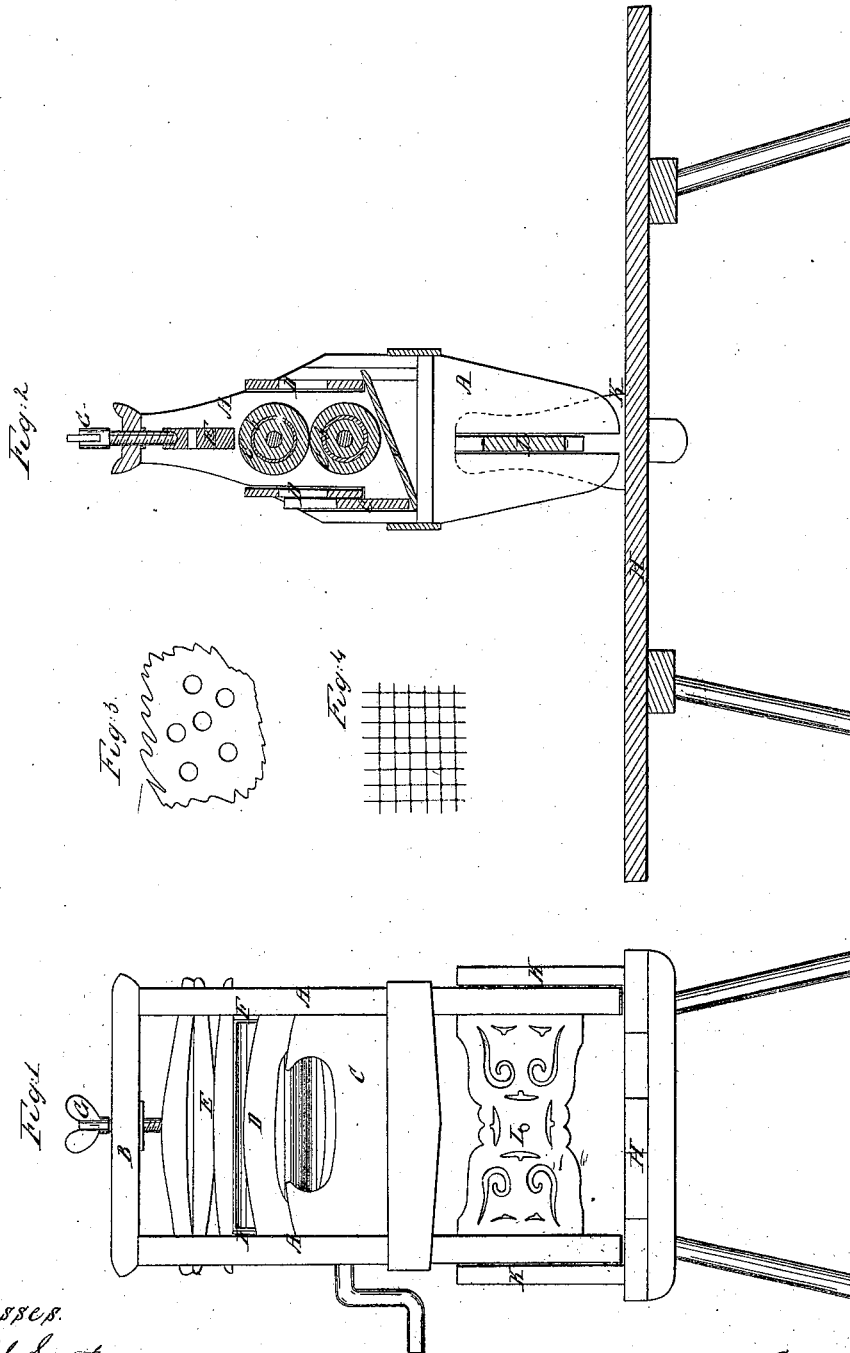


S. A. Bailey,

Wringer,

Nº 53,098.

Patented Mar. 13, 1866.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SELDEN A. BAILEY, OF WATERFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVED CLOTHES-WRINGER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 53,098, dated March 13, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SELDEN A. BAILEY, of Waterford, of the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Clothes-Wringers; and I 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, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in constructing rollers for clothes-wringing machines with alternate layers of vulcanized india-rubber and perforated cloth, to give hardness, firmness, and durability to the same.

My invention also includes and comprehends a new and useful bench for wringing-machines, so constructed that it may form a valuable article of trade and manufacture.

I construct my wringer in the form represented on Figures 1 and 2. It has two upright standards, A, slotted at the bottom to fit on a tub, sink, or the cross-slat of the bench hereinafter described. These standards are also slotted from a point near their centers upward to a point near their tops, to form a proper space for the movable blocks, springs, and gudgeons hereinafter mentioned. Their tops are connected by a cross-slat, B, and they are also connected by cross-bars at a convenient point below the bearing of the lower roller, as shown in the drawings.

Letters C and D represent sliding boards or panels set in grooves on the upright standards, so adjusted as to be easily removable when I desire to reach the interior of the wringer or the rollers.

a is an oscillating board, which serves to turn the suds and water either to the right hand or the left, as I may desire. It is hung and worked on pivots that pass through the upright standards A.

E represents grasshopper-springs, with an additional elliptic spring placed on the top thereof.

F represents removable or sliding blocks set in the upper slot of the standards A, the lower ends of which rest against the gudgeons of the upper roller, and their upper ends rest against the bottoms of the ends of the said grasshopper-springs.

G is a screw that passes through the cross-bar B and into the elliptic spring above mentioned.

My bench is usually constructed in the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2, where it is marked H. I prefer to use slats across the top of my bench instead of making it solid, as it is thereby rendered lighter in weight and cheaper in construction. I have sometimes, however, deemed it best to construct said top of tight boards, so as to give it additional strength. At a point about the middle of this bench I attach two upright standards. (Marked K.) I make slots in these upright standards, in which I insert the cross-slat L. The object of this last-mentioned device is to form a rest and support for the wringer, thus: The lower slots, A, fit closely on the cross-slat L, and also set firmly against the insides of the standards K, thereby giving great firmness and stability to the connection therewith. I sometimes substitute for this cross-slat short projections inward from the standards K, and I may attach my wringer to projections outward therefrom, in either case placing small ribs on such projections to aid in holding the wringer firmly; but I prefer the method of construction herein first described and shown on the drawings.

I construct my rollers as follows, namely: I first roll out my rubber, before it is cured, into sheets of suitable thickness and cut the edges thereof to the desired length. I then wind it around the gudgeon or shaft of the roller until I have formed a tight cylinder thereon of the desired thickness for the first layer. I next take heavy canvas or other suitable cloth and pass it through heavy heated iron rollers. While passing through these heated rollers I place india-rubber on the same, which melts and saturates the cloth thoroughly, filling up all the interstices thereof, and forming a coating thereon. I then perforate said cloth with a punch that cuts out pieces of the size I may desire, varying in size from a half inch to an inch in diameter, more or less. I next wrap this perforated cloth around the india-rubber cylinder above mentioned and cut it off so that the ends thereof shall meet exactly through its entire length. I next use the same punch that perforated the cloth to cut out plugs of india-rubber. These plugs I place carefully in the apertures already made in the cloth, filling up every opening therein with india-rubber which

the punch has made. I next wind the cloth with the india-rubber sheets above mentioned and proceed to lay on alternately a wrapper of india-rubber and perforated cloth until the roller has reached the diameter I require. The letters *c* and *b* of the drawings represent these alternate layers of india-rubber and perforated cloth. Fig. 3 shows the cloth after being perforated.

I sometimes substitute for perforated cloth strong netting or threads interlaced, as shown by Fig. 4.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. Rollers for wringing-machines constructed of alternate layers of india-rubber and perforated cloth, substantially as herein specified.

2. In combination with a wringing-machine, the bench H, constructed substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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Witnesses:

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