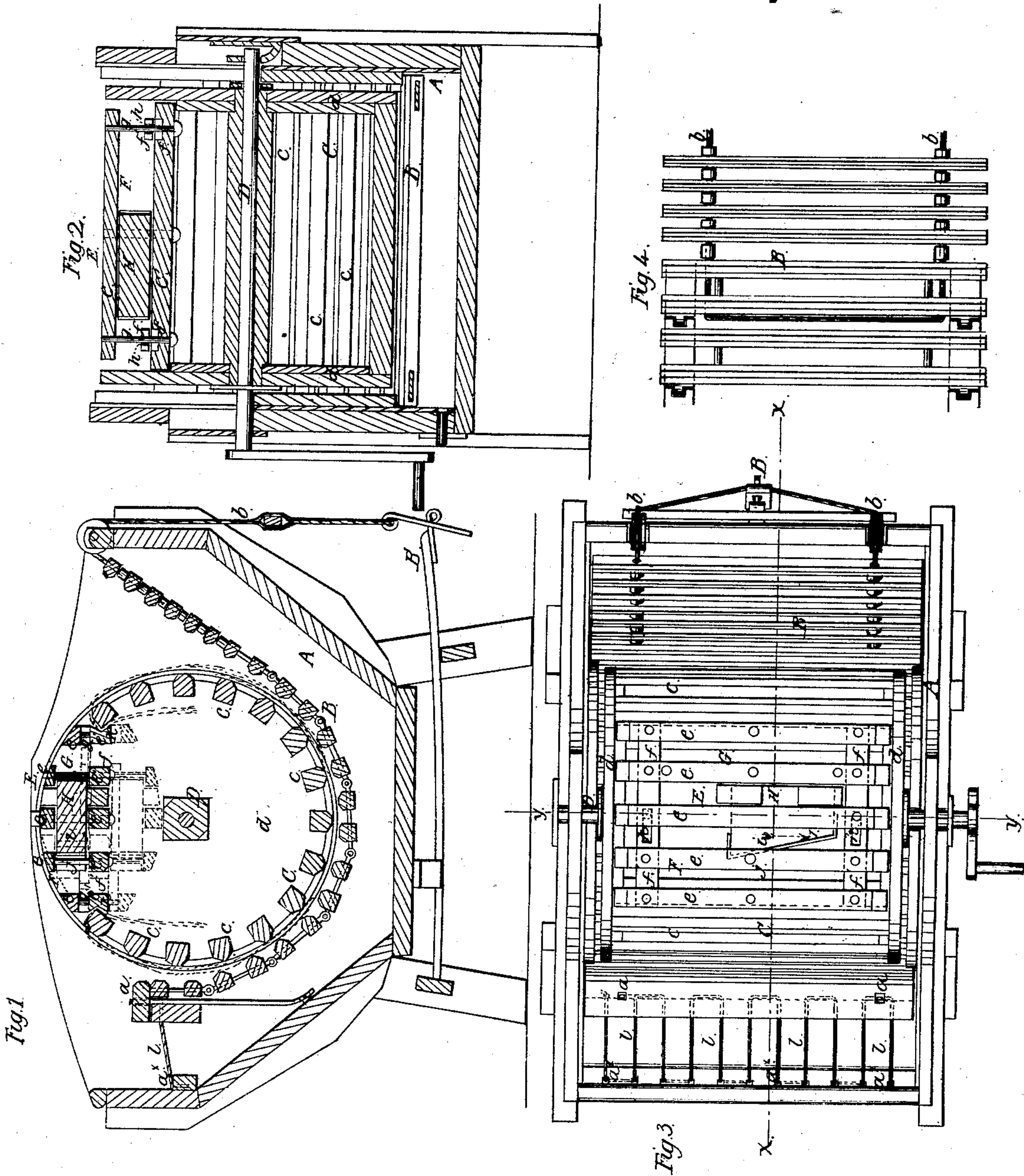


R. W. George,

Washing Machine.

N^o 34,886.

Patented Apr. 8, 1862.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT W. GEORGE, OF RICHMOND, MAINE.

IMPROVED WASHING-MACHINE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 34,886, dated April 8, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT W. GEORGE, of Richmond, in the county of Sagadahoc and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Clothes-Washing Machines; 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, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of my invention, taken in the line *x x*, Fig. 2; Fig. 2, a plan or top view of the same; Fig. 3, a transverse vertical section of the same, taken in the line *y y*, Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a detached view of a portion of the slatted apron pertaining to the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to an improvement on a clothes-washing machine for which Letters Patent were granted to me bearing date April 2, 1861.

The object of the within-described invention is to obtain a simple means for effectually cleansing or washing the portions of clothes which require to be operated upon much longer than other parts of the same piece—as, for instance, the collars and wristbands of shirts.

The invention consists in having a rotary dasher provided with an expanding or adjustable door arranged in such a manner that it will serve as a clamp to hold the portion of the clothes previously cleansed within the dasher, while the uncleansed portion may project out therefrom and be subject to a further rubbing and friction between the wheel and a slatted apron or concave, as hereinafter fully shown and described.

The invention also consists in the employment or use of cords attached to the concave of the machine to serve as a support for the clothes during the second or last operation to which they are subjected.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A represents a suds-box, which may be supported at any suitable height, and B is a yielding slatted apron, one end of which is secured in the box A at *a a* and the opposite end attached by cords *b b* to a spring B' un-

derneath the box A, as shown in Fig. 1. This slatted apron B forms a concave underneath a dasher C, which is formed of slats *c*, having their ends inserted in circular heads *d d*, through which a shaft D passes centrally, having its bearings in the sides of the box A. This cylindrical slatted dasher C and the slatted concave or apron B forms the washing device.

The dasher C is provided with a door E, which is also formed of slats *e e'* and is composed of two parts F G. The door extends the whole length of the dasher and has a convex surface, which is formed by the slats *e*, and a flat surface, which is formed by the slats *e'*. (See Fig. 1.) The slats *e'* have parallel bars *f f'* attached to them and the slats *e* are secured to the outer ends of posts *g*, which are attached at their inner ends to the bars *f*. The bars *f* of the part F of the door are slotted longitudinally, as shown at *h h*, and the posts *g* at the end of the part G of the door pass through said slots *h h* and secure the two parts F G together and admit of said parts sliding toward and from each other.

H is a beveled block or slide, which is fitted in the part G of the door E and is allowed to slide longitudinally therein, the beveled slide *i* being at the outer side of the block and fitting in the part F between the outer and inner slats *e e'* of said part. This slide H, when moved in the direction of arrow 1, serves to expand or force apart the two parts F G of the door by acting against a post *j* in part F, as will be understood by referring to Fig. 2.

The outer surfaces or edges of the outermost slats *e'* of the parts F G of the door are each provided with a V-shaped groove *k*, (see Fig. 1,) and these grooves, when the door is applied to the dasher, fit on the corners of the adjoining slats *c c* of the dasher C. The door E is fitted in or to the dasher by shoving the slide H in the direction of arrow 1, as previously alluded to.

The door E may be fitted to the dasher with either its convex or flat side outermost. When adjusted in the latter position, the machine is adapted for washing and effects the same result as described in my Letters Patent formerly alluded to, the clothes being placed between the dasher and concave.

After the first washing has been gone through with and the clothes washed per-

fectly clean, with the exception of those parts which require a very great deal of rubbing and friction—such, for instance, as the collars and wristbands of shirts, socks, &c.—the clean portions of the clothes are placed within the dasher C and the uncleansed portions allowed to project out between the edges of the door and the dasher, the door E serving as a clamp to retain them in this position, as indicated in red in Fig. 1. The door E, when made to perform this office, has its convex surface (the slats *e*) placed outermost, said convex surface corresponding with the curvature of the other parts of the periphery of the dasher. The dasher, of course, is rotated during the latter operation. By this arrangement it will be seen that the parts of the clothes that were not thoroughly washed at the previous operation may be still further acted upon without subjecting the parts that were perfectly washed at the first operation to an unnecessary additional friction and rubbing, as the latter-named parts are within the dasher and free from its action and that of the concave.

To the end of the concave B, where the latter is secured at *a* to the box A, there are attached cords *l*, (see Figs. 1 and 2,) which serve as a rest or support for the clothes and from which they may be taken and adjusted in or to the dasher C and placed on the support as they are detached from the dasher. These cords are attached at their outer ends to the box A, as shown at *a*^x.

This invention, it will be seen, does not at

all interfere with the legitimate operation of the machine as originally designed, while it greatly enhances its value by obviating the necessity of all manual operation in the way of additional rubbing of those parts of the clothes which require to be acted upon more than others.

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

1. The employment or use, in connection with the dasher C, of a door E, so arranged as to serve as a clamp to secure the cleansed portion of the clothes in the dasher and admit of the uncleansed part to project therefrom, for the purpose of subjecting them to an additional rubbing operation, substantially as set forth.

2. The peculiar construction of the reversible door E, as shown and described, to wit: having one slide of convex form corresponding to the curvature of the dasher and the other side of flat form and composed of two longitudinal parts F G, with a slide H between them for the purpose of expanding said parts, so that they may form a clamp, for the purpose set forth.

3. The cords *l l*, attached to the concave B, as shown, when used in connection with the door E and dasher C, for the purpose specified.

ROBERT W. GEORGE.

Witnesses:

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