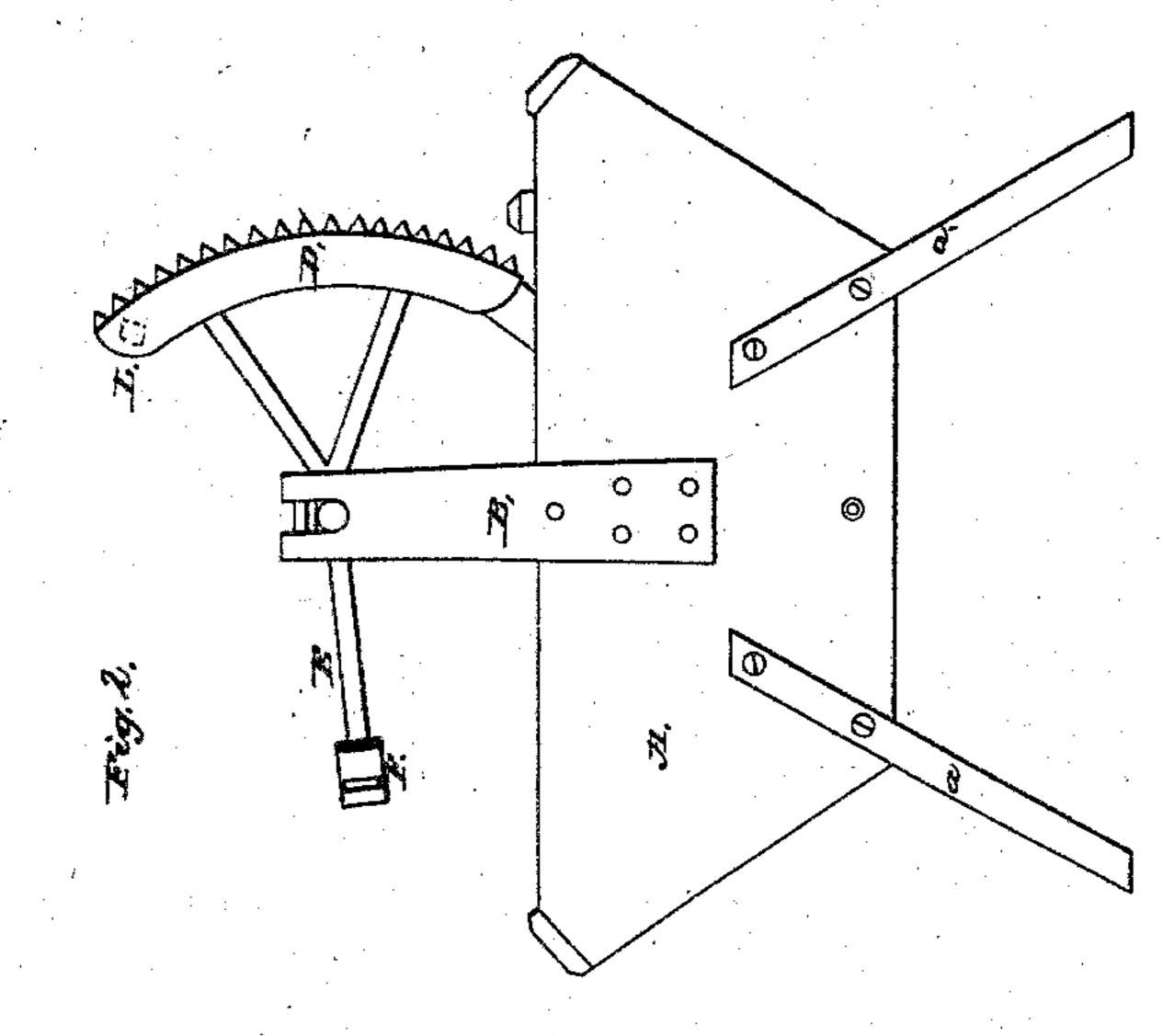
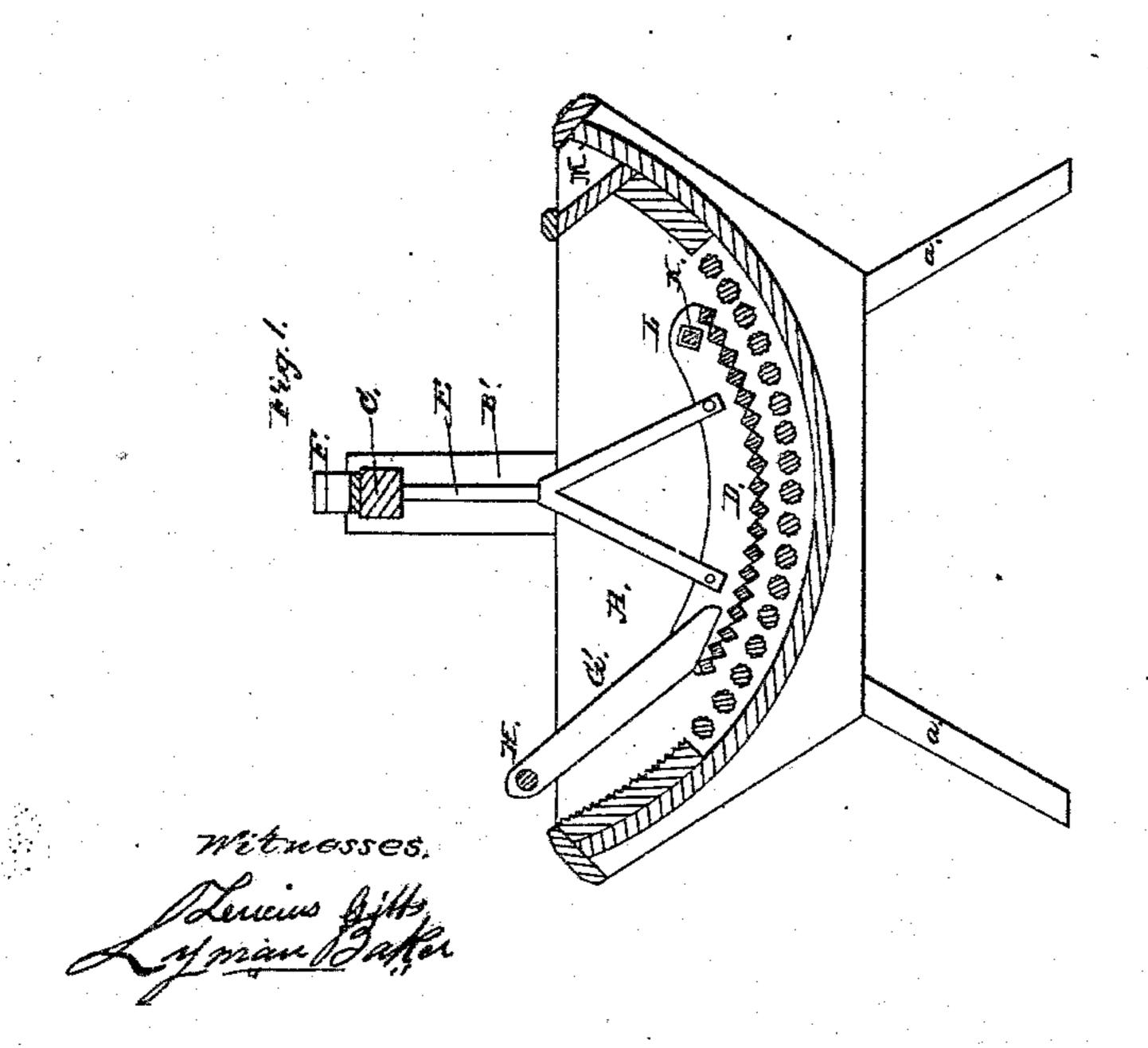
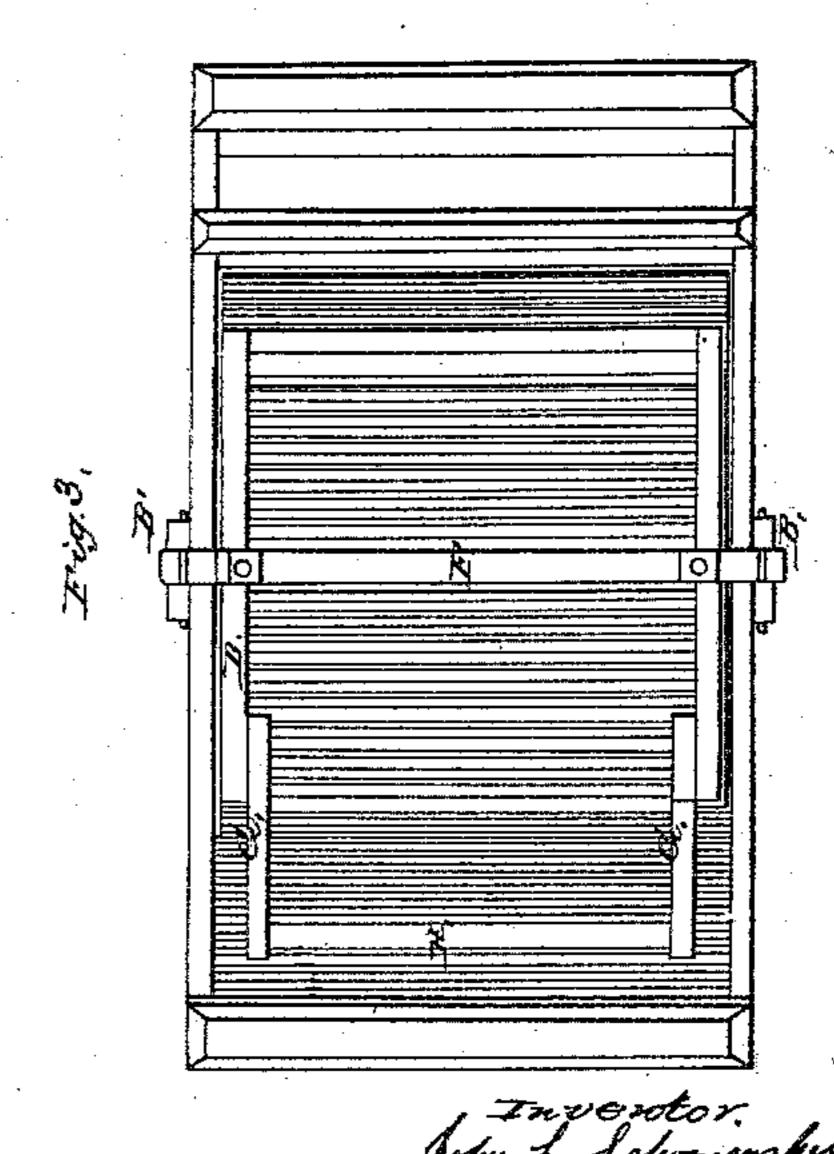
J. L. Schoonsmaker,

Mashing Machine,

Patented Aug. 12, 1862.







UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. SCHOONMAKER, OF GALUPVILLE, NEW YORK.

IMPROVED WASHING-MACHINE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 36,173, dated August 12, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. SCHOONMAKER, of Galupville, in the county of Schoharie and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the construction of Washing-Machines, by means of which the clothes are more thoroughly acted upon and with less labor than in other machines. peculiarity of construction in the following

specification will be clearly set forth.

The nature of my invention consists in applying to the convex rubber of a washingmachine a weight sufficient to prevent it from rising up and floating, a difficulty heretofore found in other machines, which had to be obviated by pressing down, besides moving from side to side at the same time. The weight is situated above the cross-bar, and is connected to the convex rubber by means of rods placed one on each side of the same, and sliding freely through holes in the cross-bar for that purpose. A counterbalance-weight is also placed at one end of the convex rubber, and is inclosed within a wooden cross-piece to preserve it from contact with the water. The handle for working the convex rubber is secured to the other end. The object in using the counter-balance is to keep that end down, thereby rubbing the clothes which gather at that end at every vibration more thoroughly than when the said convex rubber is light, and causing the machine to work easier by avoid. ing the necessity of exerting a great amount of pressure to keep it down, which is obviated by the weight applied, the only labor or force required being to swing said rubber by means of the handle from side to side. It rises up and down, according to the quantity of clothes in the tub, in the usual manner. At one end of the concave bottom of the tub a checkpiece is placed, against which the clothes which accumulate at each stroke are fulled by being rubbed between the counterbalance. weight and said check-piece. I have tested my improvement, and find it possesses the advantages specified.

Having thus set forth the nature of my improvement, and to enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe it, and certify that the accompanying drawings are a full and correct representation of the same, like letters corresponding with like parts.

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal section of a washing-machine. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan of the same.

A, Figs. 1, 2, and 3, represents the ordinary concave-bottom washing-tub, supported by legs a a a a. BB' are uprights or side pieces, one on each side of the same. C is a crossbar provided with a journal at each end, which works in a slot in each upright or sidepiece B B'.

D is the convex rubber, provided with the usual ribs on the face of same.

E E' are round rods which slide through

holes in the cross-bar C, and they have a forked piece on each lower end to connect to the sides of the convex rubber D.

F is a weight attached to the upper ends of the rods E E above the cross-bar C.

G G' are side pieces, secured one to each side of the convex rubber D, and H is the handle connected to them for working the same.

K is the cross-stay at the end opposite the handle H, inclosed in which is a weight, L, forming a counter-balance for the handle H.

M is the check-piece situated at one end of the tub A, and against which the clothes accumulate and are rubbed and fulled by the loaded end of the convex rubber D.

I claim—

The application of the weight F to the convex rubber D, in combination with the counterbalance-weight L, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN L. SCHOONMAKER.

Witnesses: Lucius Gibbs, LYMAN BAKER.