

J. H. Mallory

Washing Machine,

N^o 39,489.

Patented Aug. 11, 1863.

Fig: 1.

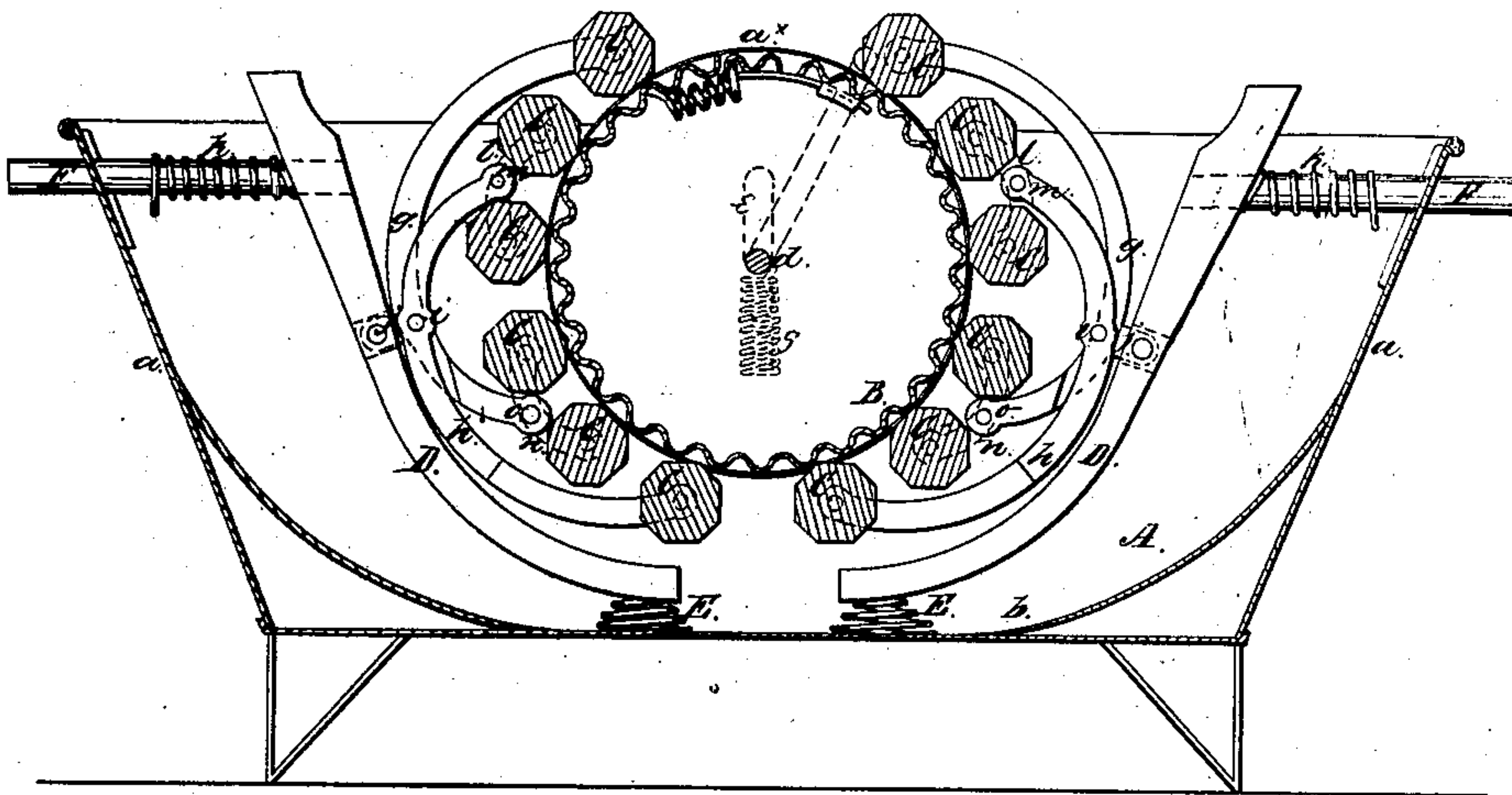
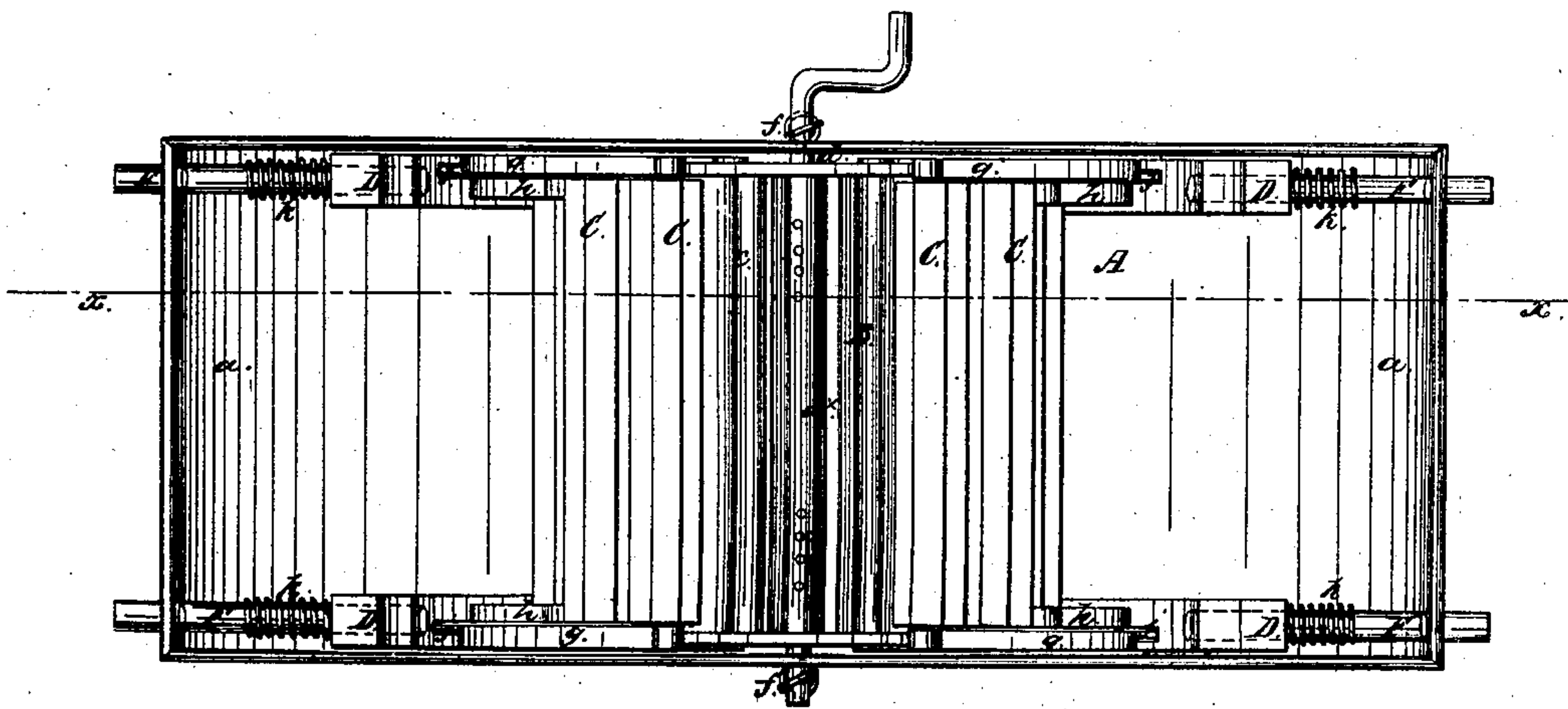


Fig: 2.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. H. MALLORY, OF SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

IMPROVED WASHING-MACHINE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 39,489, dated August 11, 1863.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. H. MALLORY, of South Bend, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana, have invented a new and Improved Clothes-Washing Machine; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

Figure 1 is a side sectional view of my invention taken in the line *x x*, Fig. 2, and Fig. 2 a plan or top view of the same.

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

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of clothes-washing machines in which a rotary fluted cylinder is employed in connection with pressure-rollers.

The object of the invention is to obtain a machine of the kind specified which will cause the clothes to be operated upon with a more equal and uniform pressure than hitherto, the pressure at the same time extending nearly or quite around the entire circumference of the fluted cylinder.

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

A represents a suds-receptacle of quadrilateral form, and having inclined ends *a a*, and a rounded bottom, *b*, as shown clearly in Fig. 1.

B is a cylinder, the periphery *c* of which is fluted longitudinally or parallelly with its shaft *d*, said shaft passing through vertical oblong slots *e* in the sides of the receptacle A, and having springs *f* attached to it.

C represents polygonal pressure-rollers, the axes of which are connected to curved or segment bars *g h* at opposite sides of the cylinder B. These segment-bars *g h* are connected together in pairs by pins *i*, and one bar, *g*, of each pair has a short arm, *j*, and these arms are pivoted in curved bars D, which are placed in the suds-receptacle A, two at each side of the cylinder B. The lower ends of the bars D rest upon spiral springs E, and their upper parts are fitted loosely on horizontal pins F, attached to the upper parts of the ends *a* of the suds-receptacle, said pins having spiral springs *k* upon them, against which the bars D bear. (See more particularly Fig. 1.) The polygonal rollers C are connected to the curved or segment bars *g h*, as follows: The two upper rollers are connected directly to the upper ends of the bars *g*, while the two

rollers C, at opposite sides of the cylinder B, immediately below the two upper rollers, are connected to the ends of curved bars *l*, which are connected at their centers by pivots *m* to the upper ends of the bars *h*, as shown clearly in Fig. 1. The two rollers at opposite sides of the cylinder B, immediately below those previously described, are connected to curved bars *n*, which are precisely like the bars *l*, and are attached by pivots *o* to the lower ends of the bars *g*. The lowermost rollers C are connected directly to the lower ends of the bars *h*. By this arrangement it will be seen that a uniform pressure of the rollers C is obtained all around the cylinder B, and the rollers are allowed to yield or give in such a manner as to act efficiently upon the clothes, which are placed on the cylinder B, and secured thereto by a clamp, *a'*. The bars D, in consequence of being arranged with springs, as shown, allow the rollers to yield or give so as to conform to the thickness of the layer of cloth between them, and the cylinder B is allowed to give or yield to a certain extent in a vertical direction, owing to the slots *e* and springs *f*. The whole arrangement is extremely simple and efficient, and is well adapted for washing either fine or coarse clothes.

I would remark that only one half of the rollers C may be used if desired, those at one side of the cylinder B being removed. In certain cases this way may be desirable. The suds-receptacle A is supplied at all times with a requisite quantity of suds. The polygonal form of the rollers C renders their action far more efficient than they otherwise would be, as they operate with an intermittent pressure.

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

The cylinder B, having its periphery fluted longitudinally, in combination with the polygonal rollers C, attached to curved or segment bars *g h l*, and the latter connected together and to the yielding bars D, said parts being placed at one or both sides of the cylinder B, and all arranged as and for the purpose specified.

J. H. MALLORY.

Witnesses:

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