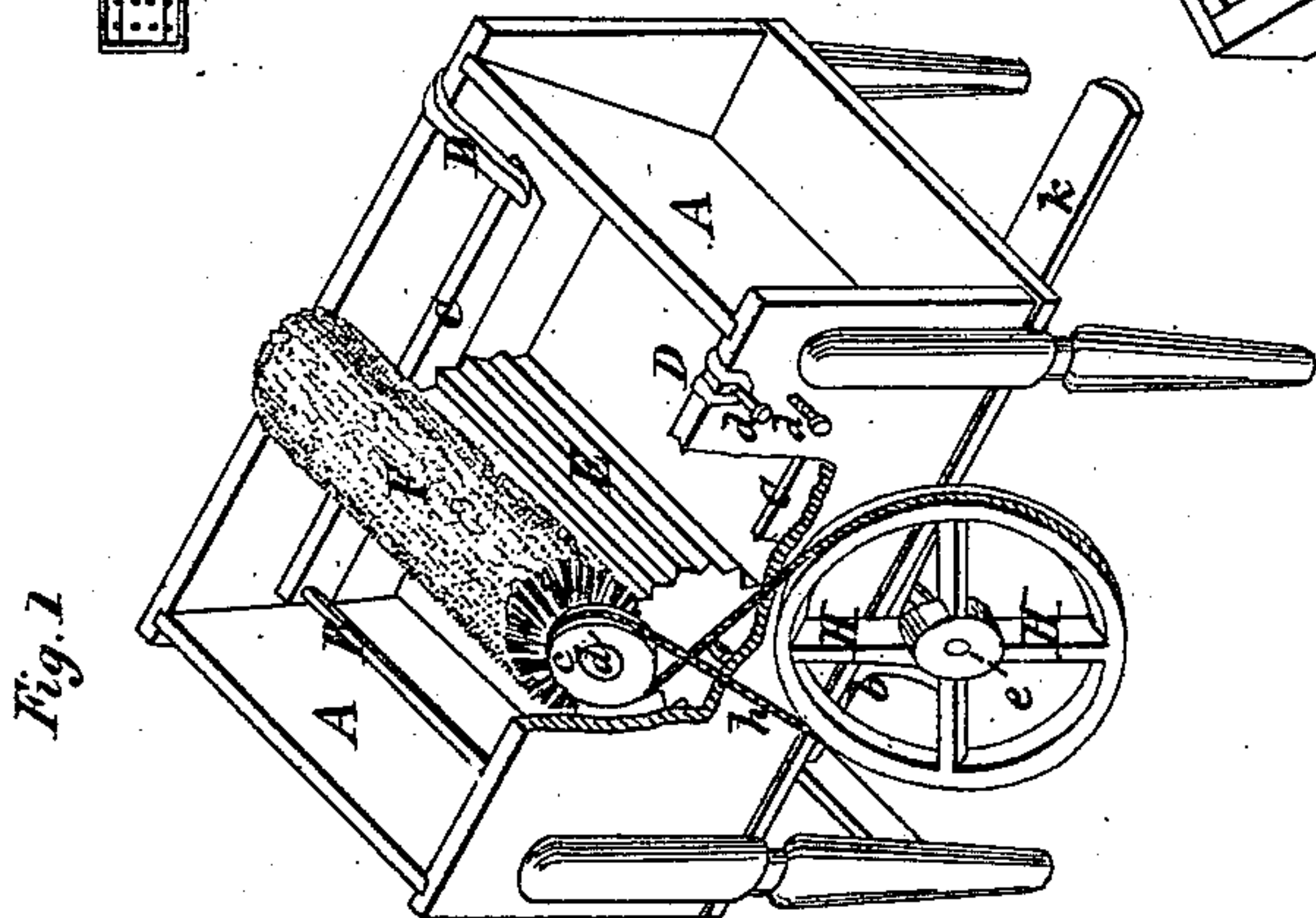
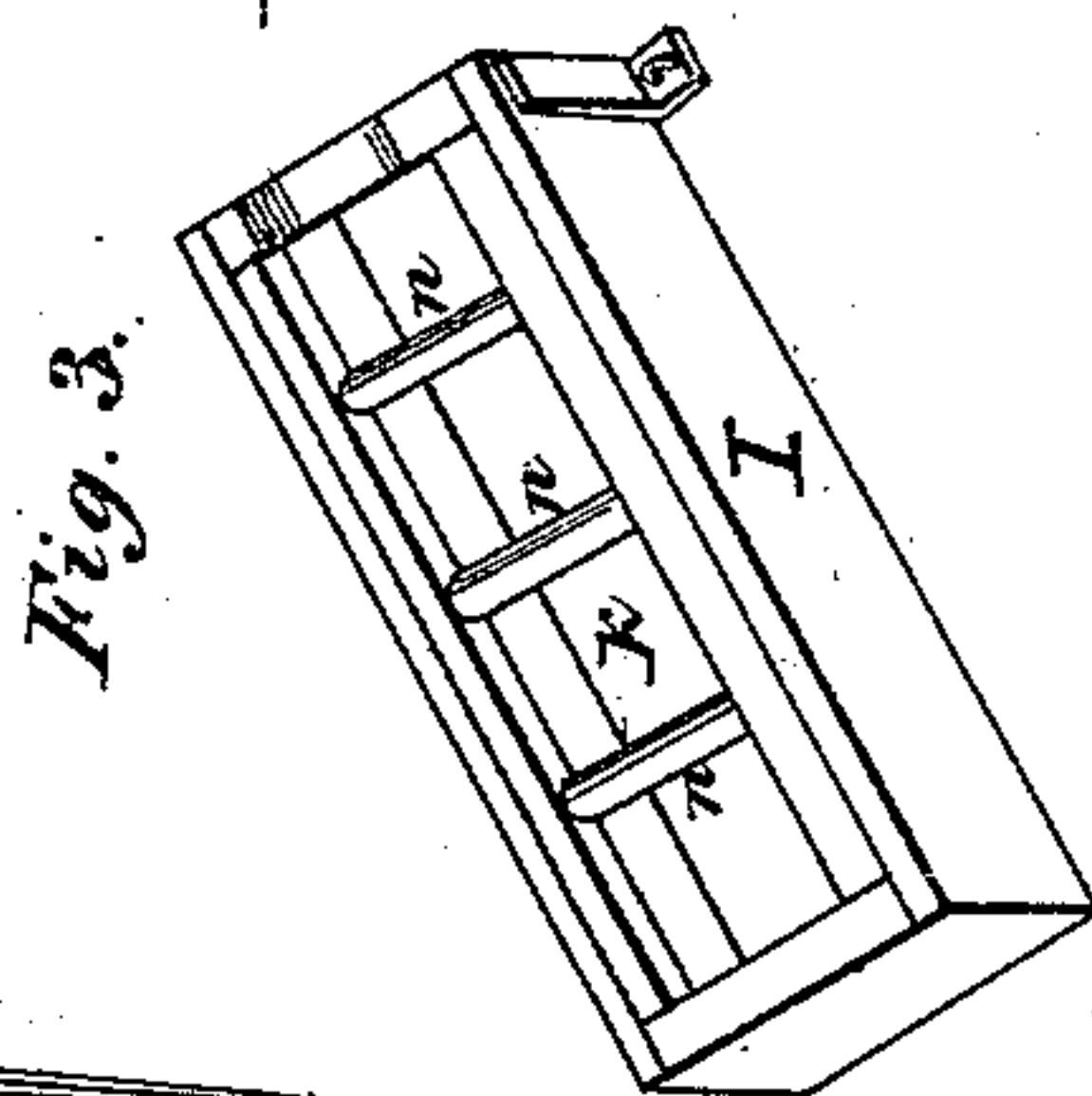
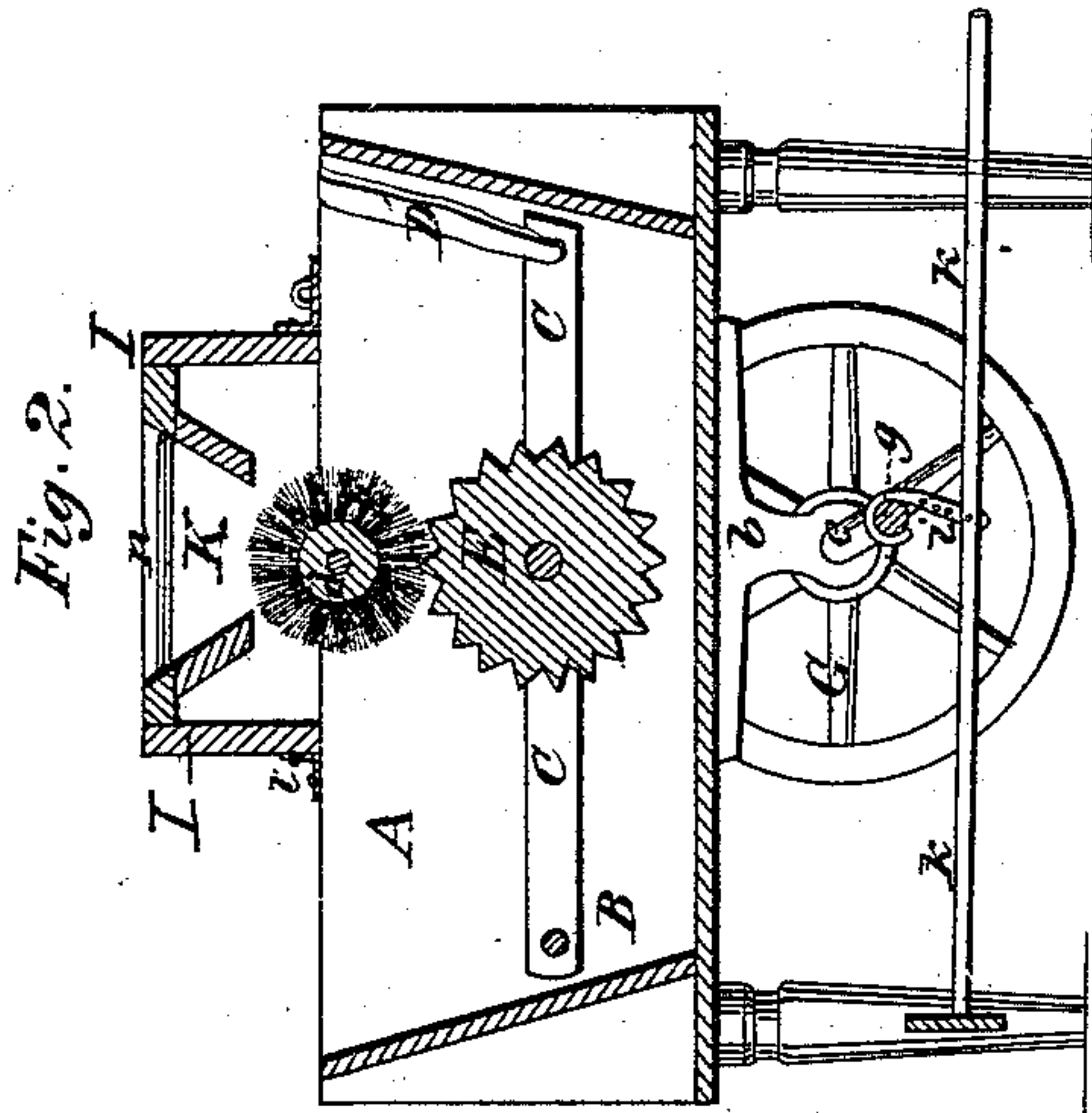


I Whitney,
Washing Machine.

N^o 6,496.

Patented Jan. 22, 1867.



Witnesses

Rev. A. C. Kean
J. B. Siddall

Inventor

Isaac Whitney

United States Patent Office.

ISAAC WHITNEY, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

Letters Patent No. 61,496, dated January 22, 1867.

IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, ISAAC WHITNEY, of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery, and State of Ohio, have made new and useful improvements in Washing Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved machine with the soaping device removed and part of one side cut out to show the interior.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same in line *x x*, fig. 1.

Figures 3 and 4 are detached views of portions of my machine hereinafter more fully described.

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

The nature of my invention consists in so combining a lower corrugated wooden roller, the bearings of which are in a frame provided with springs, with an upper brush-roller, that when motion is given to the same by means of the treadle the clothes will be drawn with great force between the two rollers, and in a peculiar device by means of which the clothes are automatically soaped.

In the drawings, A represents the box of my machine. A round bar, B, in the rear end of the box, passes through holes in the rear ends of the arms C, and is securely fastened in the sides of the box. The other ends of the arms C are supported by India-rubber springs D, which are held by pins *d* on the outside of the box, and may be tightened or slackened by being fastened on or slipped around an upper or lower pin, according to the horizontal pressure required. In the centre of the arms C are the bearings of the wooden roller E, the surface of which is corrugated, as shown in the drawings. Over the roller E is situated the circular brush or brush-roller F, which has its bearing in the sides of the box A, one end of the shaft *a* on which the brush-roller is fastened passing through the side and bearing a gear-wheel, *c*. Fastened to the under side of the box near the sides are two bearings *b*, which support a shaft, *a*, provided at one end with a fly-wheel, G, and at the other end with a gear-wheel, H, which is connected by a band, *h*, to the upper gear-wheel *c*. This shaft is provided at its centre with a sweep, *g*, connected by the rod *i* to the treadle *k*, as shown in the drawings. Over the brush-roller F, and resting on the sides of the box A, is a square cover, I, the top of which is in its centre provided with a longitudinal trough, K, with inclined sides, and open at the bottom, as shown in fig. 3. This cover is hinged at its rear end to the top of the sides, as shown at *l*, so that the cover can be turned back when desired. The trough K serves to hold the soap to the brush-roller F, so that the roller at the same time soaps and washes the clothes. When soft soap is employed, I place into the trough K a perforated trough, L, (see fig. 4,) made of tin or any other suitable material. The soft soap being poured into the trough L slowly drips on to the brush-roller through the perforations.

The operation of my machine is as follows: Motion is imparted to the brush-roller F by means of the treadle *k*, shaft *a*, and gear-wheels H *c*. The operator after having placed soap into the trough K or L, according to whether he uses hard or soft soap, places one end of the piece of clothing to be washed between the two rollers E and F, when it is instantly seized and drawn away from the operator. By holding the piece of cloth firmly and not allowing it to pass through between the rollers, any particular place in the same can be washed, the power which draws it away from the operator giving additional force to the direct pressure from the lower roller to the upper one. If any part of the clothing is thicker than another, equal pressure will still be exerted, as each arm C acts separately from the other, that is to say, the lower roller can assume a longitudinally inclined position, one end being depressed without necessitating the lowering of the other. As the clothes pass through between the rollers, the operator being enabled to use both hands, can take them from the rear part of the box A back to the front part, and pass them between the rollers as often as may be necessary. The brush roller F passing close to the lower end of the trough K touches the soap and forces it through the clothes. When enough soap has been used for one piece, the soap may either be taken out, or the cover I may be turned back on its hinges, the soap being held in place by small bars *n* placed at intervals across the trough K, and under which the soap or the trough L can easily be slid.

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

1. The hinged soaping-box I, with its bars *n n*, and removable trough L, adapted to contain either bar or soft soap, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the brush-roller F with the corrugated wooden roller E, substantially as described.
3. In combination with the brush-roller F, and corrugated wooden roller E, I claim the treadle k, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.
4. The arms C, operating independently of each other by means of the elastic bands D D, in combination with the corrugated roller E, in the manner and for the purposes described.
5. The combination of the corrugated wooden roller E, brush roller F, treadle k, gear-wheels H c, arms C, springs D, and soaping cover I, and troughs K and L, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

Witnesses:

ISAAC WHITNEY.

ALEX. A. C. KLAUCKE,
J. B. SIDDALL.