

S. Brackett,
Washing Machine,
N^o 66,555, *Patented July 9, 1867.*

Fig. 1.

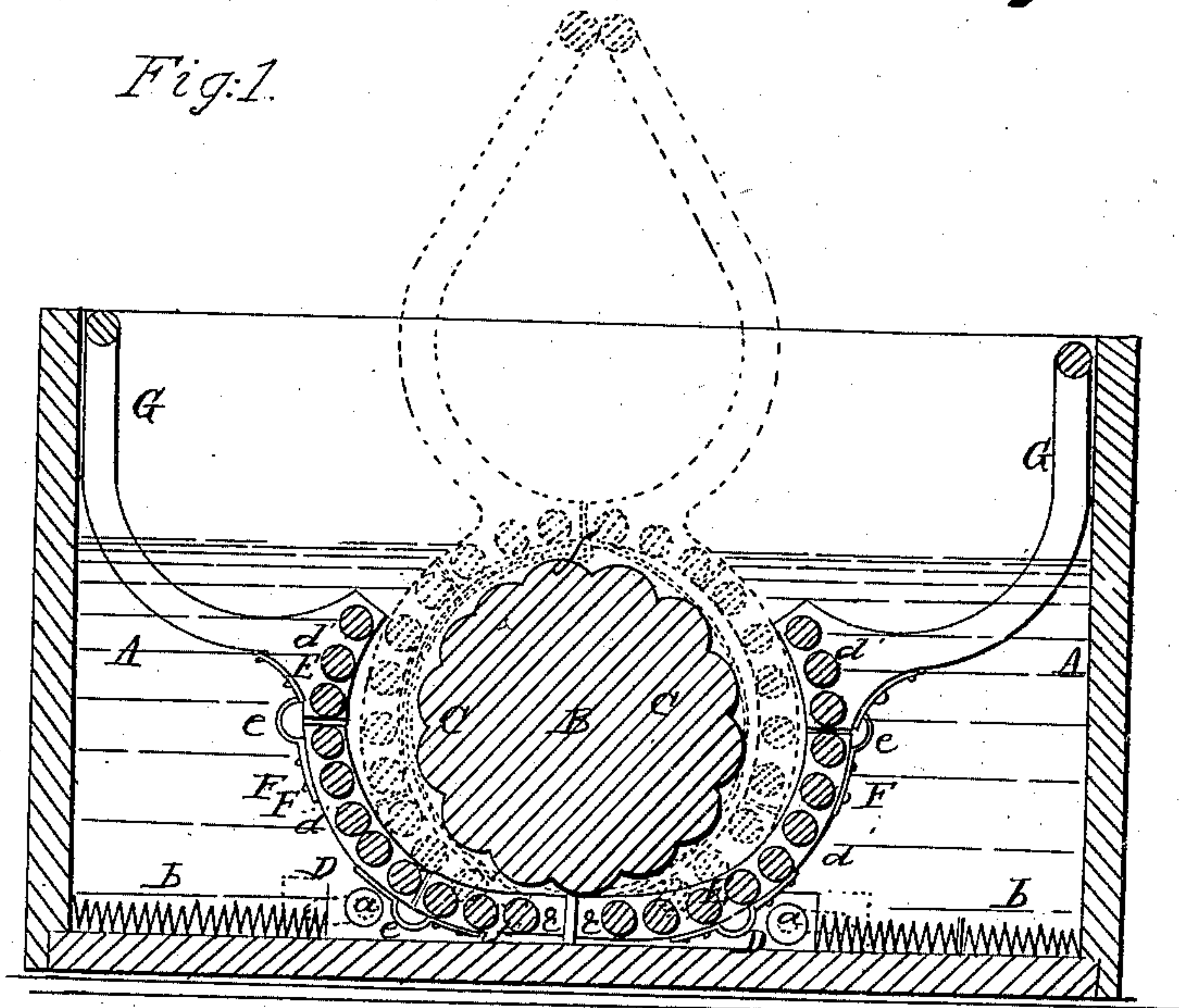
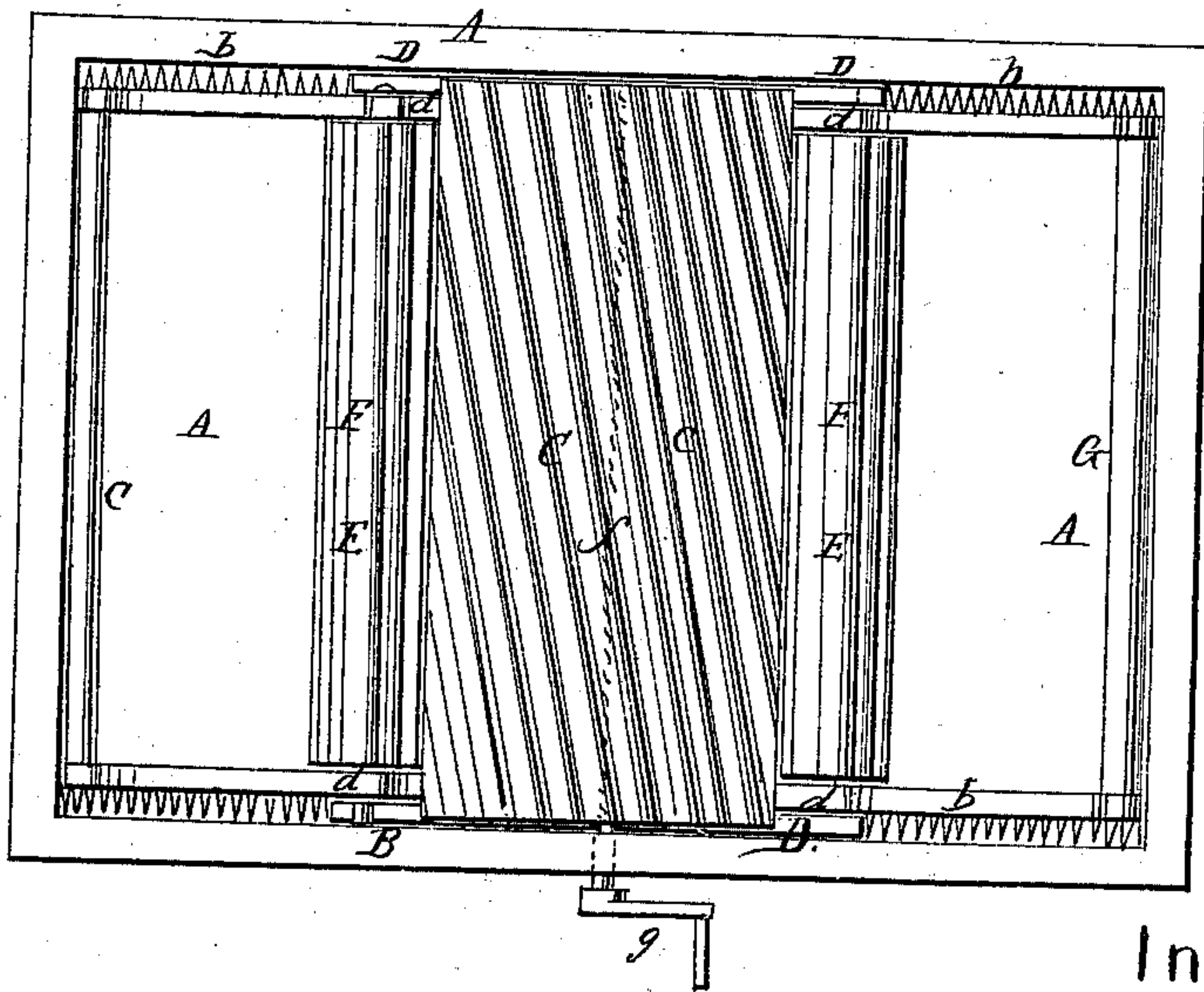


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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SAMUEL BRACKETT, OF PORT HURON, MICHIGAN.

Letters Patent No. 66,555, dated July 9, 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, SAMUEL BRACKETT, of Port Huron, in the county of St. Clair, and State of Michigan, have invented a new and improved Washing Machine; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a vertical cross-section of my improved washing machine.

Figure 2 is a plan or top view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention relates to a washing machine, in which a flexible concave is so arranged in a box, around a revolving cylinder, that it can be closed completely around the said roller, thereby forming a cylinder of friction-rollers around the clothes. The latter are secured upon the cylinder, and revolve with the same within the flexible cylinder.

A represents a suds-box, of suitable shape and construction, which may be supported upon legs if desired. In its sides are the bearings for a horizontal shaft, B, which passes entirely through the box, and upon which a corrugated roller, C, is mounted, which extends from side to side of the box, as is clearly shown in the drawing. This roller can be made of wood or metal, solid or hollow. Below the roller C are secured to the inside of the bottom or sides of the box four slotted plates D D, which are secured in pairs, two under each end of the roller. They are fastened by means of pins or screws *a*, which pass through the slots in the plates, as shown in fig. 1. To the outer end of each plate, D, is secured a spiral spring, *b*, which tends to pull the said plate towards the end of the box A. To the plates D are pivoted, by means of pins *c*, segmental bars *d*, equal to about one-sixth part of the circumference of a circle, those on the same end of the machine being connected by rollers E E. To the ends of these segments are hinged, by means of spring hinges *e*, similar segments *d'* *d'*, which are also connected by rollers E, and the segments are thus added to each other, so that a semicircular concave, F, is formed on each side of the roller C. This concave is flexible by the use of the spring hinges *e*, and is thrown back by the springs *b* *b* into the position shown in fig. 1. Each concave is provided with a handle, G, by which it can be pressed with greater or less force around the roller C.

The operation of the machine is as follows: The articles to be washed are secured upon the roller C, on which a cord, *f*, is arranged for the purpose. The concave is then closed around the roller, in the manner shown by red lines in fig. 1. The roller is then revolved by means of a crank, *g*, on the end of the shaft B, and the clothes are rubbed against the rollers E. The more the concave is closed, the greater will be the pressure upon the clothes; and thus the machine can be adapted for washing coarse as well as fine materials.

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

1. The flexible semicircular concaves F F, when pivoted to sliding-plates D, and operated by handle G, in combination with the revolving or oscillating roller C, all made and operating substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The friction-rollers E, when arranged adjustably around the roller C by being secured in flexible frames *d* *d*, which are hinged to sliding-plates D, the latter being operated by springs *b*, as set forth.

SAMUEL BRACKETT.

Witnesses:

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