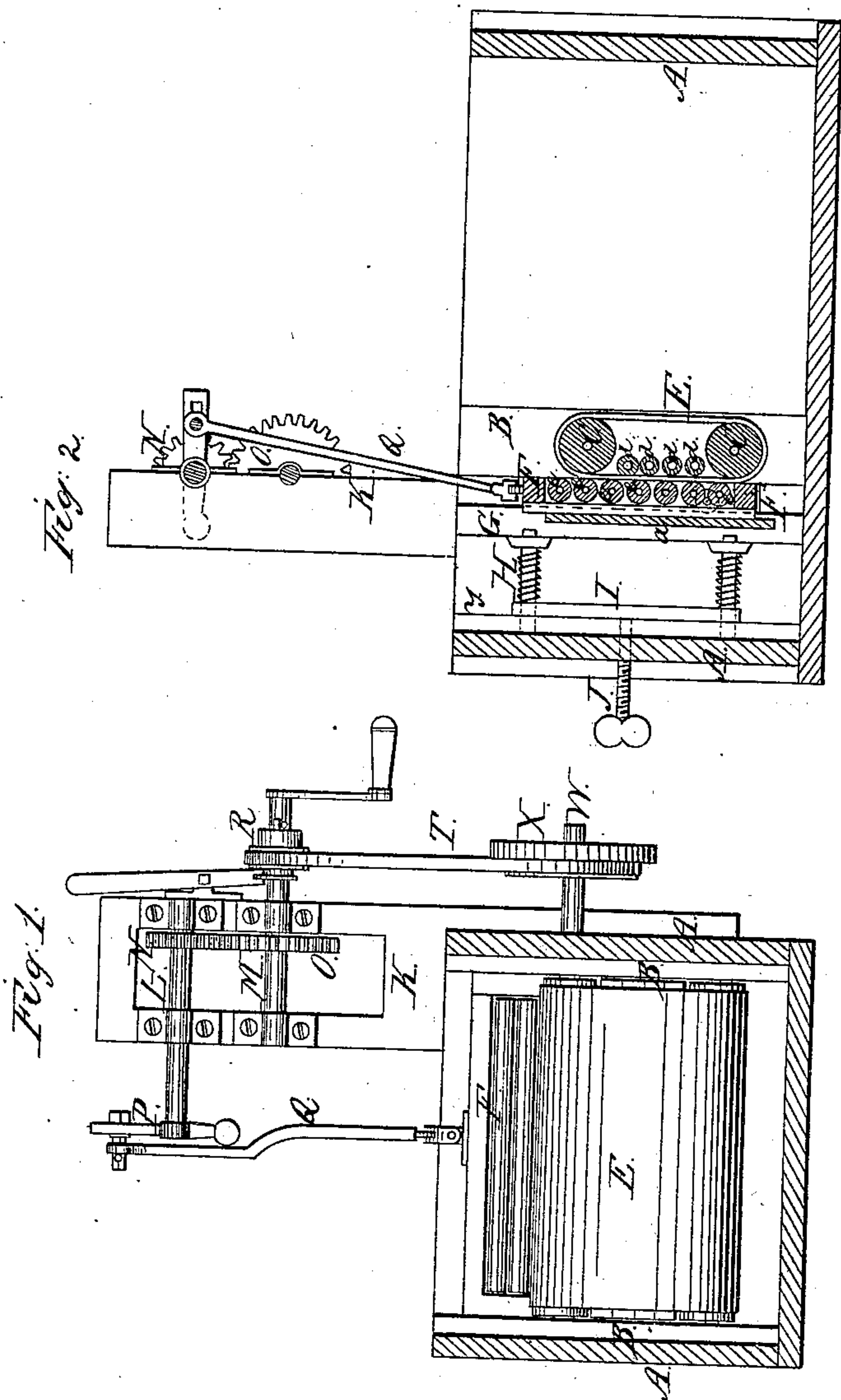


C. M. Carleton,
Washing Machine,
N^o 68,286.
Patented Aug. 27, 1867.



Witnesses;

a. a. yulman,
J. H. Mott.

Inventor;
C. M. Carleton,
by
Alexander H. Adams
att.

United States Patent Office.

C. M. CARLETON, OF FORESTER, MICHIGAN.

Letters Patent No. 68,286, dated August 27, 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, C. M. CARLETON, of Forester, in the county of Sanilac, and in the State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Washing Machines; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon. In the annexed drawings, making part of this specification—

A represents the wash-box, which may be simply a square box made in any of the known and usual ways. The form of the box, however, is not material, as it may be made in any suitable shape and of any required size. Secured to each side of the inside of the box are two vertical strips B B. C C represent rollers, which have suitable journals, and these journals have their bearings in the strips C C. These rollers lie crosswise of the box, parallel to each other, and about ten inches apart. An endless belt, E, passes around the rollers C C, and revolves or is made stationary, as will be hereinafter described. The shaft of the upper roller passes through the side of the box and is marked W. Upon this shaft is drum or pulley x. d d represent a series of small rollers, which are situated between the rollers C C, and which have their bearings in the strips B B. The rollers d d are so situated that their peripheries bear against the belt E on its inside, and on that side next to the rubber. F represents the rubber, which consists of a frame similar to the ordinary wash-board, but instead of the corrugated board I use a series of small rollers, e e, which have their bearings in the sides of the frame. This rubber stands in a vertical position, and its rollers are intended to press the clothes to be washed between them and the endless belt E. This rubber has a vertical reciprocating movement communicated to it by means of a pitman, q. Two bars, G, stand behind the rubber F, at each end, to press it up to the endless belt. These bars are provided near each end with pins H H, which are surrounded with coiled wire springs. The ends of these pins pass through the bars I and y. The bar I presses against the outer ends of the springs, and said bar being regulated by set-screws J J, it may be moved up so as to compress the springs, and produce greater or less pressure, through the bars G, against the back of the rubber. K represents a wooden or metallic frame, which is intended for supporting the gearing, which is made fast to the side of the box by suitable screws or bolts. Lying across and having bearings in this frame are two shafts, L and M, which are provided with the gear-wheels N and O, which gear into each other. A crank-handle on the end of shaft M gives motion to said shaft, and through its gear-wheel O to the wheel N on shaft L. The shaft L has on its outer end a balance-crank, P, (that is, a crank with two arms, one being provided with a weight and the other with a slot,) to which the pitman is attached, the weight being opposite the pitman attachment, so as to counterbalance it and produce a steady motion when the machine is working. The pitman q has its upper end secured to the crank p, and its lower end secured to the upper end of the rubber F. R represents a clutch-pulley upon shaft M, and S is a lever for throwing this pulley in and out of gear. A band, T, passes from the pulley or drum x to the clutch-pulley R. This band gives motion to the rollers C C and endless belt E, when desirable. By throwing the pulley R out of gear, the band T does not cause the belt E to revolve, but allows it to remain stationary.

In using this machine, I place water in the box A, and after the clothes have been sufficiently soaped and soaked I put the rubber F in motion by turning the crank-handle of shaft M, and then insert the article between the rubber F and the endless belt E. The rubber playing up and down presses the article closely against the belt, and its rollers, running over the article, force the water from it as fast as it is soaked in, and thus, by combined friction and agitation, wash the dirt effectually from it. Should any portion of the article be very dirty and require additional rubbing, the endless belt E will be stopped in its revolutions by throwing the belt or band T out of gear. This stations the article against the belt E, so that it will be subject to the action of the rubber as long as desirable. When the endless belt is revolving the clothes pass down with it, and are only subject to the action of the rubber during their passage between the belt and rubber. Instead of the endless belt E, I may simply use a chain or band around the ends of the rollers C C, subjecting the clothes immediately to the rollers d d.

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

1. The combination of the rubber F and rollers C C and d d and belt E, with the bars G, I, and y, with their set-screws and springs, as and for the purpose set forth.
2. Arrangement of clutch-pulley R, band T, and shaft W, with its pulley, with the endless belt E or its equivalent, and rubber F, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 30th day of July, 1867.

C. M. CARLETON.

Witnesses:

C. M. ALEXANDER,
J. M. MASON.