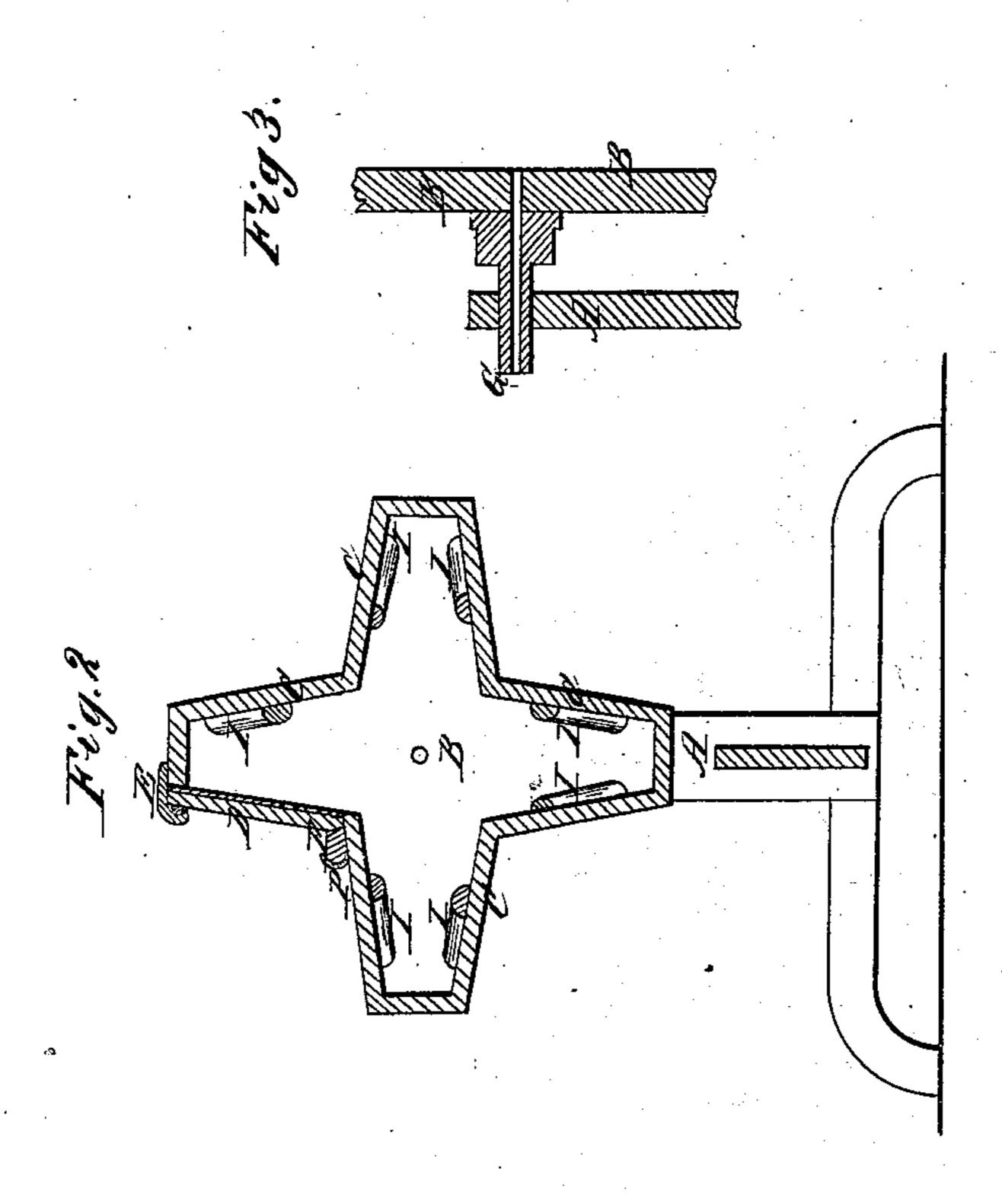
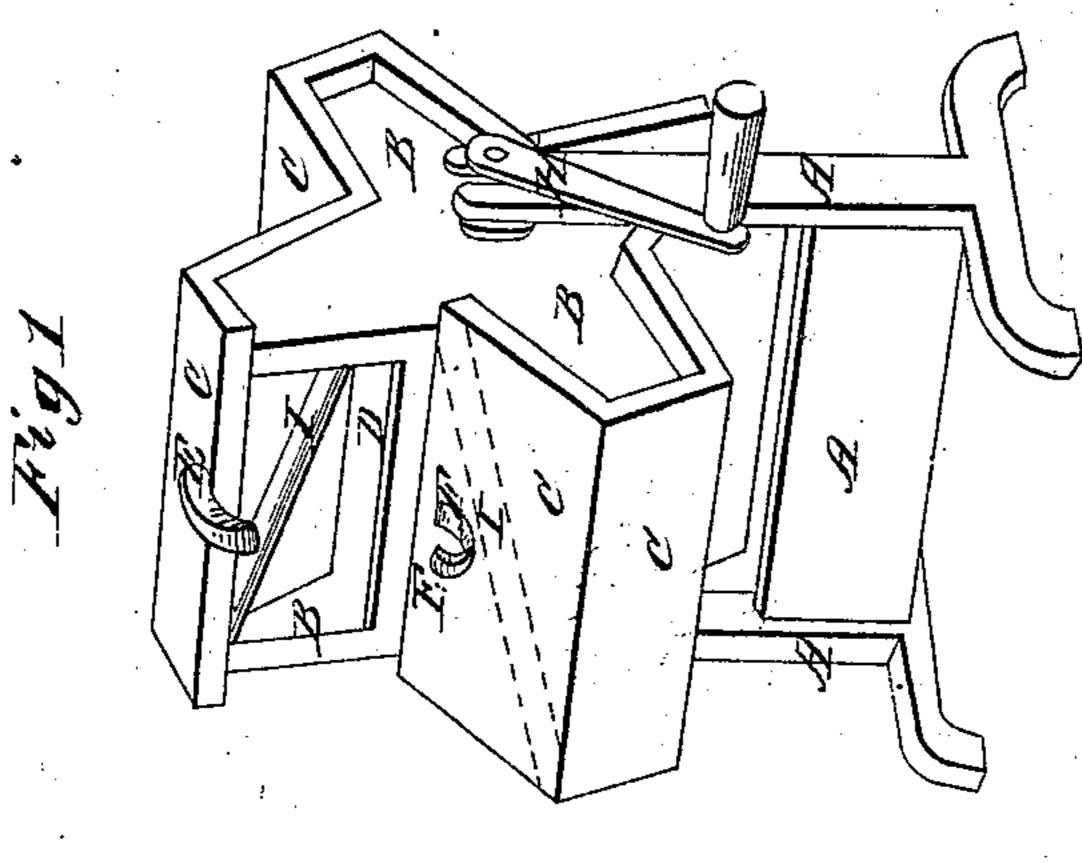
I. L. Witsil, Washing Machine. Nov. 5, 1867.





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Anited States Patent Pffice.

GEORGE L. WITSIL, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO THOMAS E. HAUBERGER, OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 70,667, dated November 5, 1867.

IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE.

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

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, George L. Witsil, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Washing Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view.

Figure 2 is a vertical transverse section.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal partial section.

The same letters are employed in the several figures for the indication of the same parts.

This invention relates to a machine for washing clothes, in which the operation of washing is effected by the agitation of the clothes immersed in water, the friction being increased by the peculiar form of the case, and the disposition of the ribs placed on the inner surfaces; and consists in the peculiar arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter fully set forth.

The revolving case is supported upon a frame, A, suitably constructed and braced to support the case which contains the clothes and wash-water. This case is formed by two stelliform heads B, on the radiate sides of which are the boards C, which form with the heads a water-tight box, into which the wash-water and clothes may be introduced through a door, D, which, forming one of the sides, is properly packed with India rubber or felt to form water-tight joints. This door may be secured in many ways, of which I propose the one shown in the drawings, in which E is a strong metallic hook, under which the door slides, and which compresses the door against the packing on the one side, while the other is compressed and confined by means of another hook, F, which is attached to one of the radiate sides far enough from the surface of the door to permit the wedge F' to be driven between the hook and the door, by its force pressing the door against the packing, so as to form a water-tight joint. The case is suspended upon journals turning on suitable bearings on the frame A. The journal G is made with a tubular opening traversing its entire length, forming a free atmospheric communication from the outside to the interior chamber, and permitting any atmospheric disturbance on the part of the air within the chamber resisting the free movement of the clothes and wash-water with the rotation of the case, which is effected by means of the winch H.

As one important object sought to be effected by this improved machine is the thorough cleansing of the clothes without rubbing them between surfaces, a treatment found in practice to be so detrimental to the clothes, it is important to provide a sufficient gentle friction, in connection with the agitation of the water in which they are immersed, to effect the requisite purification. This I effect by means of ribs I, which are attached to the inner surface of the radiate sides C, being disposed diagonally across the same, being so placed that they shall traverse their respective sides in alternate diagonal directions, so that the clothes, with the revolution of the case, shall be forced to travel from end to end as they are carried into the successive radial subdivisions of the stelliform case, their own weight compressing them between the converging ribs, and increasing the friction sufficiently to effect the object desired without unnecessary injury to the clothes. It will not be expedient to turn the winch rapidly, so that the centrifugal force holding the clothes at the extremities of the subdivisions will prevent the proper action of the machine.

Having fully set forth the nature, construction, and mode of operation of my improved washing machine, what I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The stelliform case, with radiate sides C and door D, turning upon a tubular journal, G, and having diagonal internal ribs I, the several parts being constructed and arranged in relation to one another substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEO. L. WITSIL.

Witnesses:

R. MASON,

D. P. HOLLOWAY.