

J. Habermehl,

Washing Mach.

No. 98,763.

Patented Jan. 11. 1870..

Fig. 1.

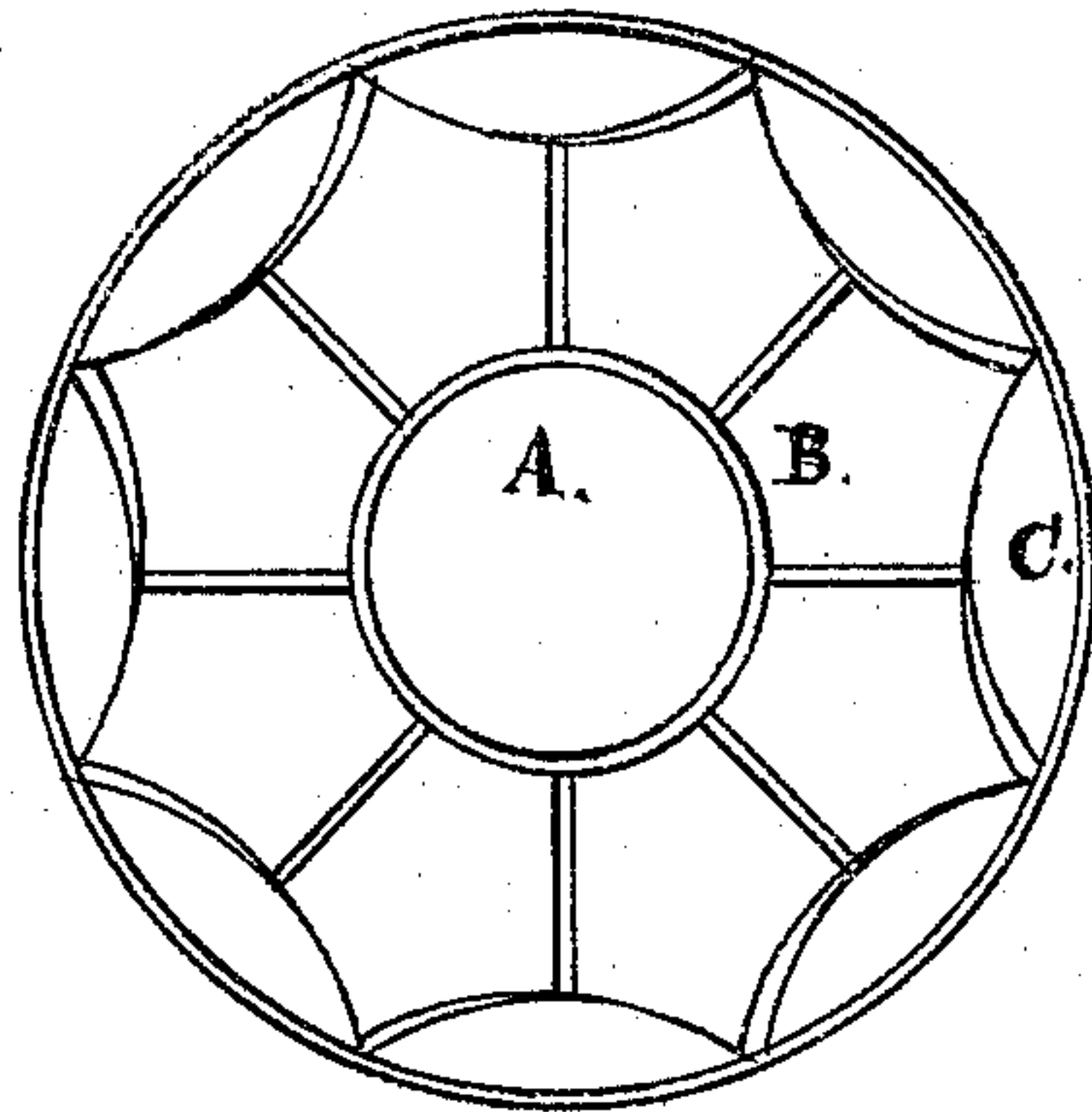
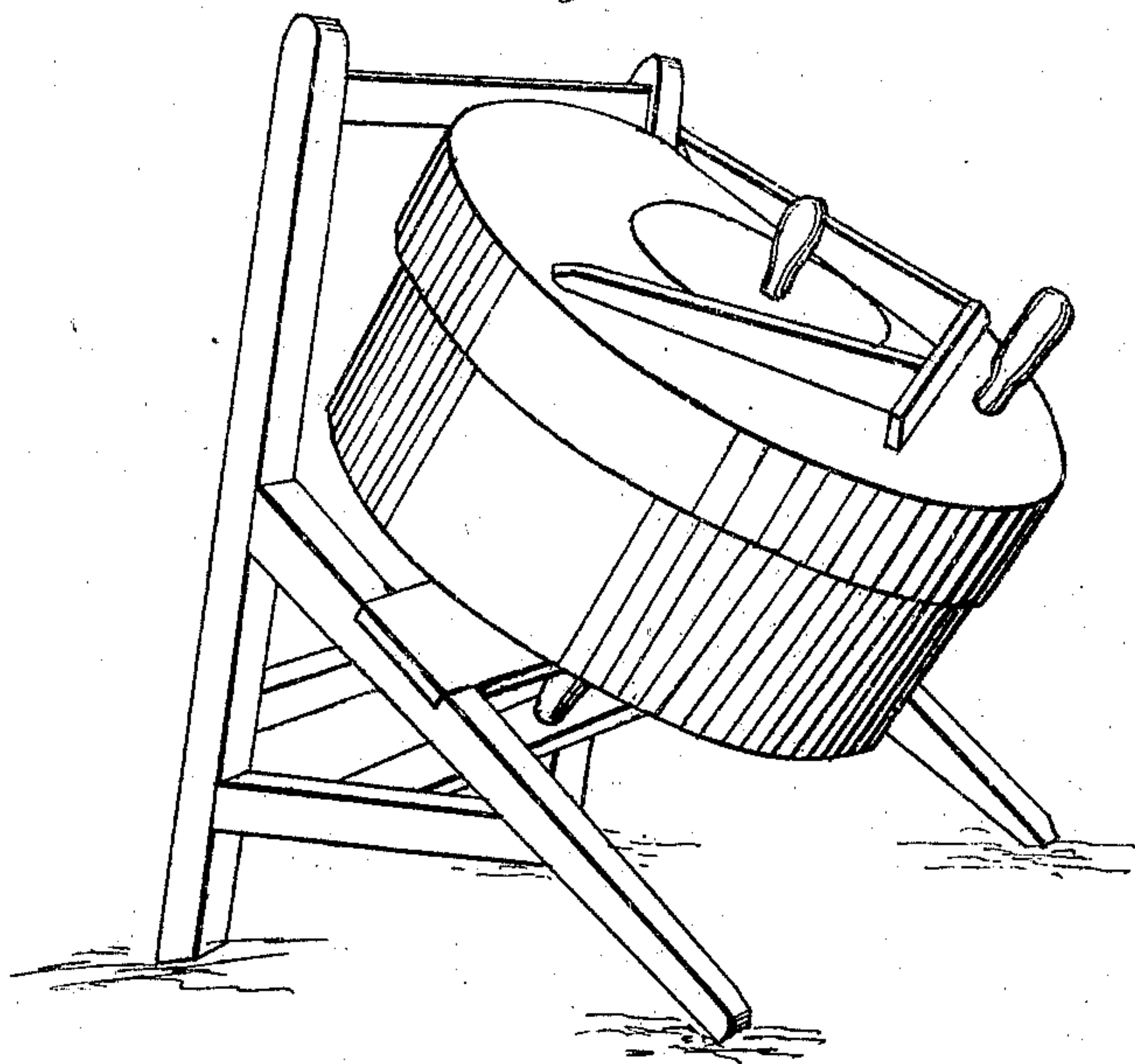


Fig. 2.



United States Patent Office.

JOHN HABERMEHL, OF ALLEGHENY PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 98,763, dated January 11, 1870.

IMPROVED WASHING-MACHINE.

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

Be it known that I, JOHN HABERMEHL, of the city of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Washing-Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, 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.

My invention relates to an improved manner of obtaining a powerful current, which, when used in washing clothing, works well; and this is done in a very simple and cheap way.

Figure 1 shows how the machine is constructed inside.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the same.

The manner of making this machine consists simply by taking an ordinary washing-tub, or a square box will do, setting the same in an inclined plane, enclosing the top, with a hole or opening in the centre large enough to admit the clothing, and with a handle fastened at the top, with which to turn the machine, all of which is shown by fig. 2.

To the bottom of the tub, there is fastened a rod, at the centre, which rests upon or runs through a cross-piece immediately underneath the tub, extending to a second cross-piece, upon which it may be supported by resting in a socket, or else run through said cross-piece, like shown by said fig. 2.

This rod is set in an inclined manner, so as to give an inclined position to the tub.

The stand supporting the tub may be made like the one shown, by having two uprights, one cross-piece at the bottom, and one at the top, to fasten the wringer upon; and underneath the tub, two pieces fastened to said uprights, running to the floor in an inclined plane, as shown by said fig. 2; or said stand made in any manner so as to give an inclined position to the tub.

Fig. 1 shows the manner in which the inside of the tub is made at the bottom and sides. At the bottom, there is a number of narrow boards, all pointing to one common centre, with a space between them, so as to make chambers between them, as shown by letter B in fig. 1, to hold the fluid, and convey the same to the highest point, or upward, while the tub is revolving, creating thereby a current or a violent agitation of the water or fluid.

At the centre of the tub there is a cavity or bowl, like the half section of a hollow sphere, shown in fig. 1, letter A; and it may be remarked that this is highly important, that owing to the circular motion of the tub, the clothing has a tendency to remain, in a manner, motionless, or almost stationary, at the centre of the tub; but placing this bowl in the centre creates a concentration of power, by the current naturally running to the centre, so as to keep up a constant agitation of the fluid at the centre, producing thereby a better result in washing. And, again, to overcome the uniformity of motion, to prevent the clothing from rolling together into a lump, there is a number of narrow strips fastened at the end of the cross-pieces or boards forming the chambers at the bottom, which said strips or narrow pieces run up on the side of the tub in an oblique manner, for the purpose of changing the motion of the current as the revolving motion of the tub is changed from right to left, or to the contrary. Said strips are marked C, fig. 1.

The construction shown in fig. 1 may be placed and turned inside of another tub remaining stationary, the principle remaining the same, only making the machine more expensive.

I do not limit myself to any particular degree of inclination I shall give to the tub, as shown by fig. 2. The greater the incline, the more violent the current, and the harder the tub is to turn; and, on the contrary, the rule is the reverse.

I do not limit myself to the precise form of the oblique strips, marked C, fig. 1; nor to the form or number of chambers B; nor to the precise form of bowl A.

Instead of a bowl made in the manner described, a cavity or open space at the centre, between the cross-pieces forming the chambers at the bottom, will answer.

What I claim as my improvement in washing-machines, is—

The inclined arrangement of the tub, in combination with the centre A, open space B, and strips or wings C, as shown and described.

JOHN HABERMEHL.

Witnesses:

A. ARENT,
ALF. W. KREDEL.