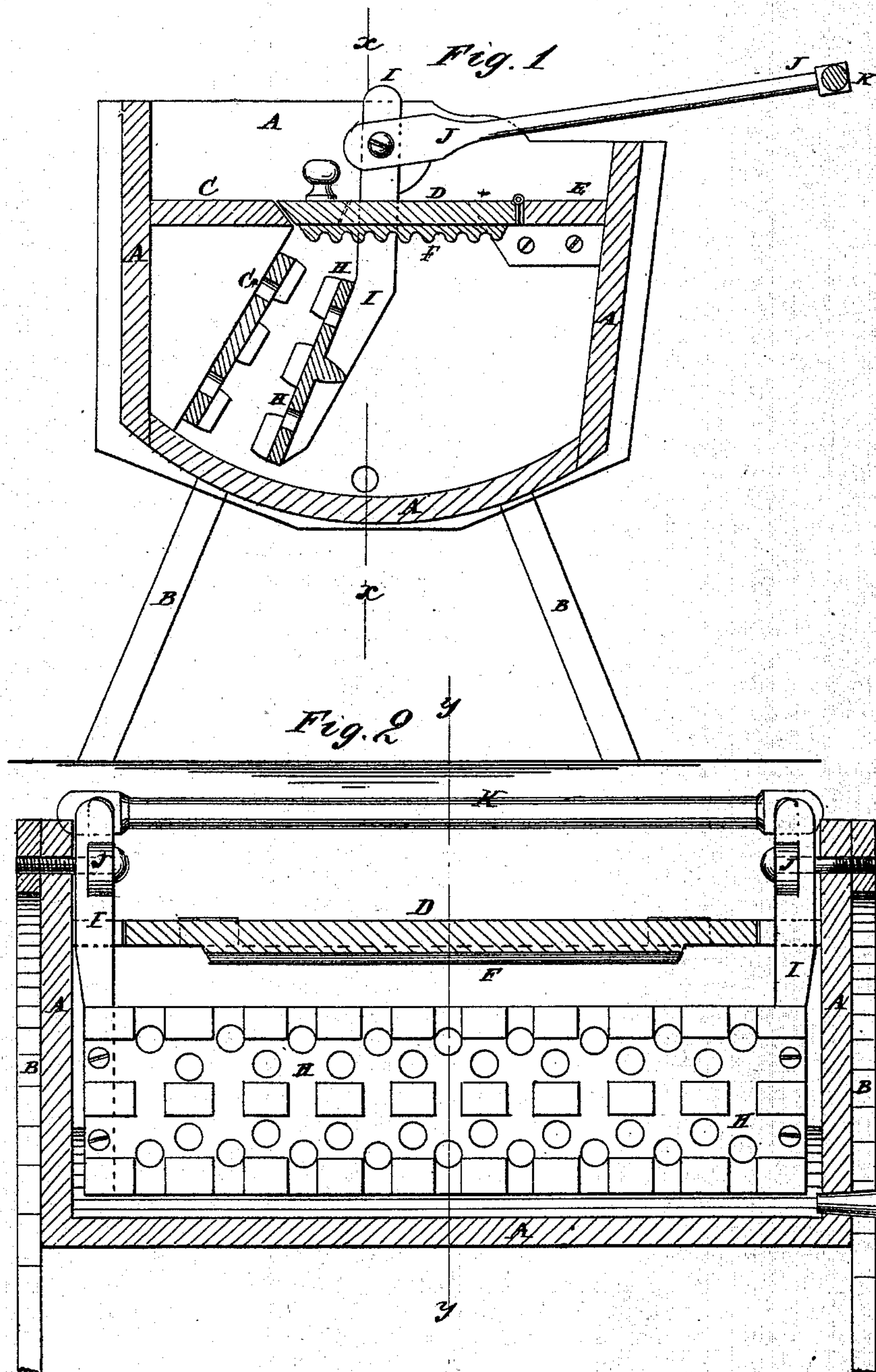


E. M. HODGSON.
Washing-Machines.

No. 139,313.

Patented May 27, 1873.



Witnesses:

A. W. Almqvist
C. Sedgwick

Inventor:

E. M. Hodgson
Per *Wm. L. ...*
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIAS M. HODGSON, OF STANHOPE, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN WASHING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **139,313**, dated May 27, 1873; application filed April 19, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIAS M. HODGSON, of Stanhope, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Washing-Machine, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a vertical cross-section of my improved machine taken through the line *yy*, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same taken through the line *xx*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

My invention is an improvement in the class of washing-machines having a fixed and swinging or vibrating presser-board. The improvement relates to the construction of the face of the presser-boards, the same being grooved longitudinally and transversely to form rectangular projections or blocks, and perforations being formed in the grooves in such a manner that when the boards come together the blocks of one board will strike against those of the other, and the horizontal and vertical grooves in one board will come opposite those in the other, and the water be expressed through the holes.

A represents the box or tub of the machine, which is made with a concave bottom, vertical ends, and slightly inclined sides, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. B are the legs, which are made of such a size as to raise the machine to a convenient height. The cover is placed a little below the upper edges of the sides and ends of the box A, for convenience in attaching a wringer, and is made in three parts, C D E. The side parts C E are stationary, and the middle part D is hinged at its forward edge to the inner edge of the front part D. Upon the under side of the middle part D is formed, or to it is attached, an ordinary rubbing-board, F, which is brought into proper position for use by turning the said middle part of the cover up to rest upon the edge of the side of the box A. G is the stationary presser-board, the ends of which are secured to the inner edges of triangular blocks, or to cleats attached to the ends of

the box A. The board G is arranged with its upper edge inclined inward, as shown in Fig. 1, and is strengthened by a longitudinal rib or brace attached to its outer side or back. The ends of the board H are securely attached to the arms I, which pass up along the ends of the box A, and are pivoted to said ends above the cover C D E, the ends of the middle part D of said cover being cut off to allow the said arms to oscillate. To the upper ends of the arms I, at or near their pivoting point, are rigidly attached the ends of the bars J, the outer ends of which are connected by a round, K, to serve as a handle in operating the machine. The bars J are arranged at such an angle with the arms I as will bring the round K into a convenient position to be grasped by the operator. The lower parts of the arms I are inclined toward the stationary presser G, so that when the movable presser-board H is moved up against the stationary presser-board G the two boards will be parallel with each other.

With this construction the clothes are washed by being pressed against the stationary board G, and again allowed to fall back into the water to be again saturated, the inclination of the board G causing the clothes to turn over as they fall back into the water.

The perforations of the boards G H enable the water to escape freely from the clothes, as they are pressed between the boards G H, carrying the dirt with it.

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

The combination of the vibrating presser-board H with the fixed board G, each provided with a series of rows of holes, blocks, and grooves, as specified, and so arranged relatively that when the boards come together the said rows of blocks and grooves will be opposite each other, as set forth.

ELIAS M. HODGSON.

Witnesses:

DANIEL P. HENDERSHOT,
CHARLES W. TROWBRIDGE.