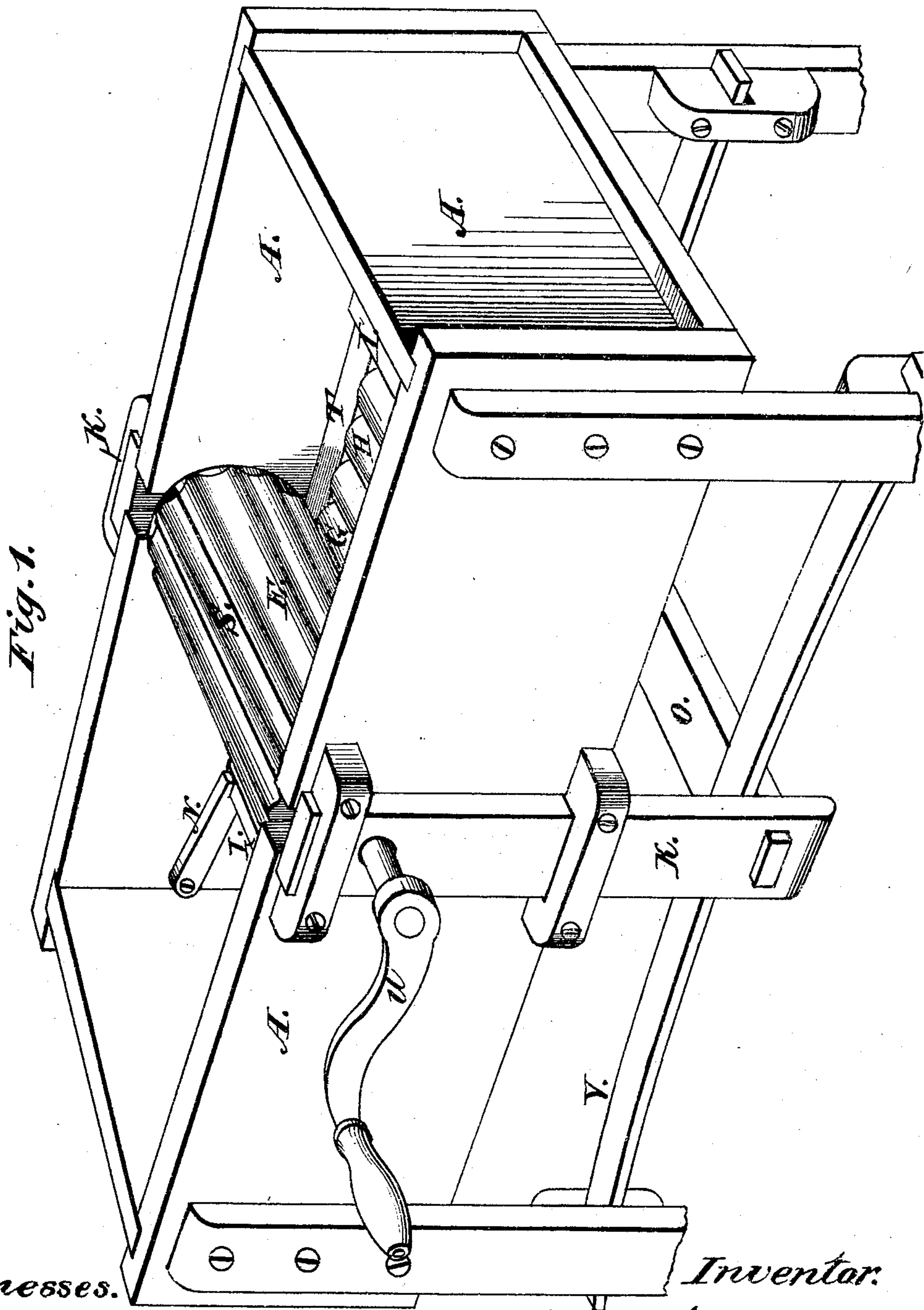


S. MARTIN.  
Washing-Machines.

No. 140,380.

Patented July 1, 1873.



Witnesses.

Chas. Knight  
Arthur B. Clark.

Inventor.

Samuel Martin.

S. MARTIN.  
Washing-Machines.

No. 140,380.

Patented July 1, 1873.

Fig. 2.

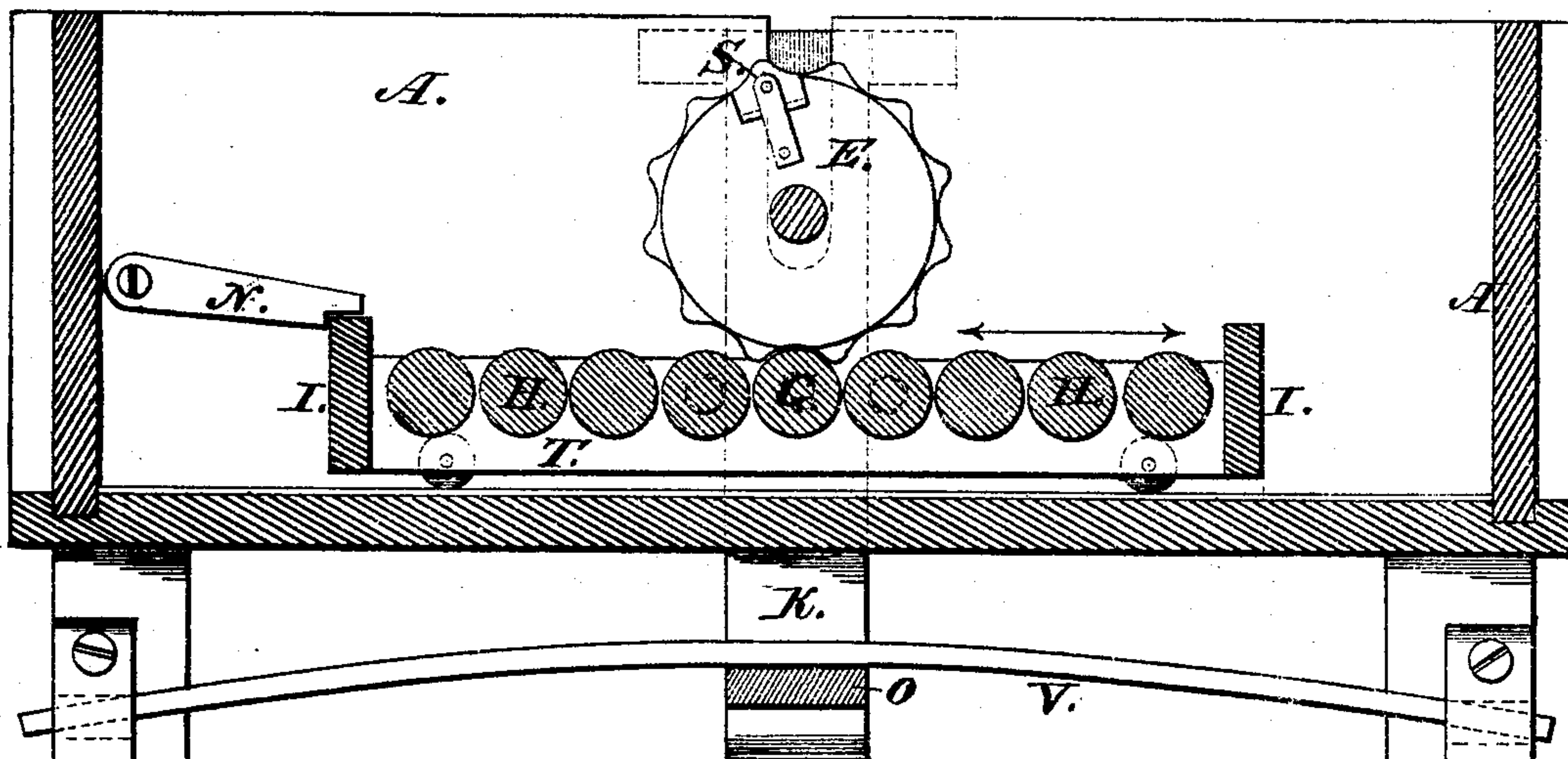
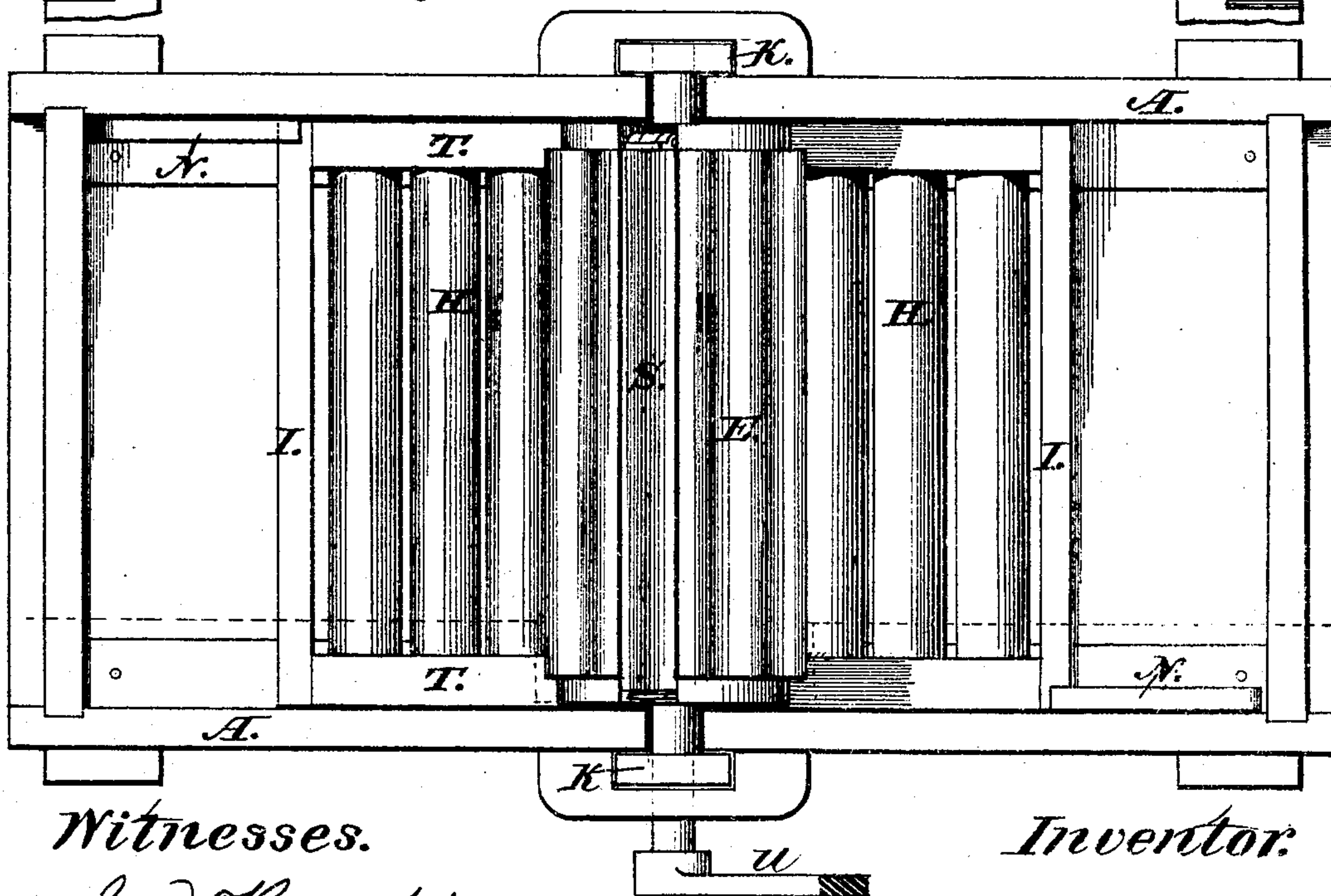


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

Wm. Knight,  
Arthur B. Clark.

Inventor.

Samuel Martin.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL MARTIN, OF PARSHALLVILLE, MICHIGAN.

## IMPROVEMENT IN WASHING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **140,380**, dated July 1, 1873; application filed March 14, 1873.

*To all whom it may concern :*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL MARTIN, of Parshallville, in the county of Livingston and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Washing Clothes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The nature of my invention consists of a novel mode of washing clothes with perfect movements of a washing-machine; and it is developed in an improved arrangement of the various working parts of said machine as follows:

The body of my improved machine is an oblong square tub, A A, in which is placed two sills T T. On the under side of these sills is framed in four wheels that run on a metallic track that is placed on the bottom of the tub. The sills are about two-thirds of the length of the tub. In these sills is framed at either end rounds H H, which are equivalent to a fluted floor or wash-board. In the center of these sills are three rounds, G, of the same size and elevation in the sills. They are not stationary, but have iron or steel journals so as to revolve when the cylinder E is turned. The clothes are placed on the fluted floor H H G, and the cylinder is turned by the crank U, which causes the fluted floor to move back and forth, carrying the clothes under the cylinder E, in the way and manner herein set forth. The rounds in the sills are so placed as to form a small space between them for the purpose of letting dirt and water pass when the machine is in operation. The boards I I are to hold or keep the clothes on the fluted floor H H G when put in motion by the cylinder E. S is a bar hung at one end with a hinge, and fastened at the other by means of a spring and pivot. By moving the spring from the pivot the bar can be raised. This is for the purpose of fastening small or light fabrics on the cylinder E, by which they are

firmly held when the said cylinder is put in motion by the crank U, making a few revolutions one way, then, reversing the motion, will change the position of the clothes on the cylinder, turning the under side of them upward. H H G, the washing floor, is held by two stops N N, when clothes are fastened to the cylinder E by the bar S to hold the fluted floor in the center of the tub, that the clothes on the cylinder, when it is in motion, may pass over the rollers G, rolling out the dirt, the clothes winding around the cylinder when put in motion by the crank U, so that every part of the fabric will come in contact with the rollers G at every revolution of the cylinder E. K K are two connecting-rods, which are attached to the journals of the cylinder E by means of holes made through them, they passing down two or more inches below the bottom of the tub A A. In them is framed the cross-bar O to connect two tension-bars, V V, with the cylinder E. These tension-bars are used to put a pressure on the clothes, and also to make the cylinder E adjustable, so that fabrics of any thickness may pass under it, the thin or light receiving a pressure as well as the thick. The cylinder E is placed in the middle of the tub A A, let down in the sides by means of two slots being cut down the sides of the tub A A sufficiently far to allow the cylinder E to come in contact with the fluted movable floor H H G.

What I claim as my invention is—

The arrangement of the movable bed of rolls H H and I I, with its stop N, in combination with the corrugated cylinder, the journals of which pass through the sides of the box, and connect with the sliding uprights K, supported in brackets connected by the cross-piece O, which sustains the springs V, to give tension to the cylinder E, as shown and described.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL MARTIN.

IRA KNIGHT,

ARTHUR B. CLARK.