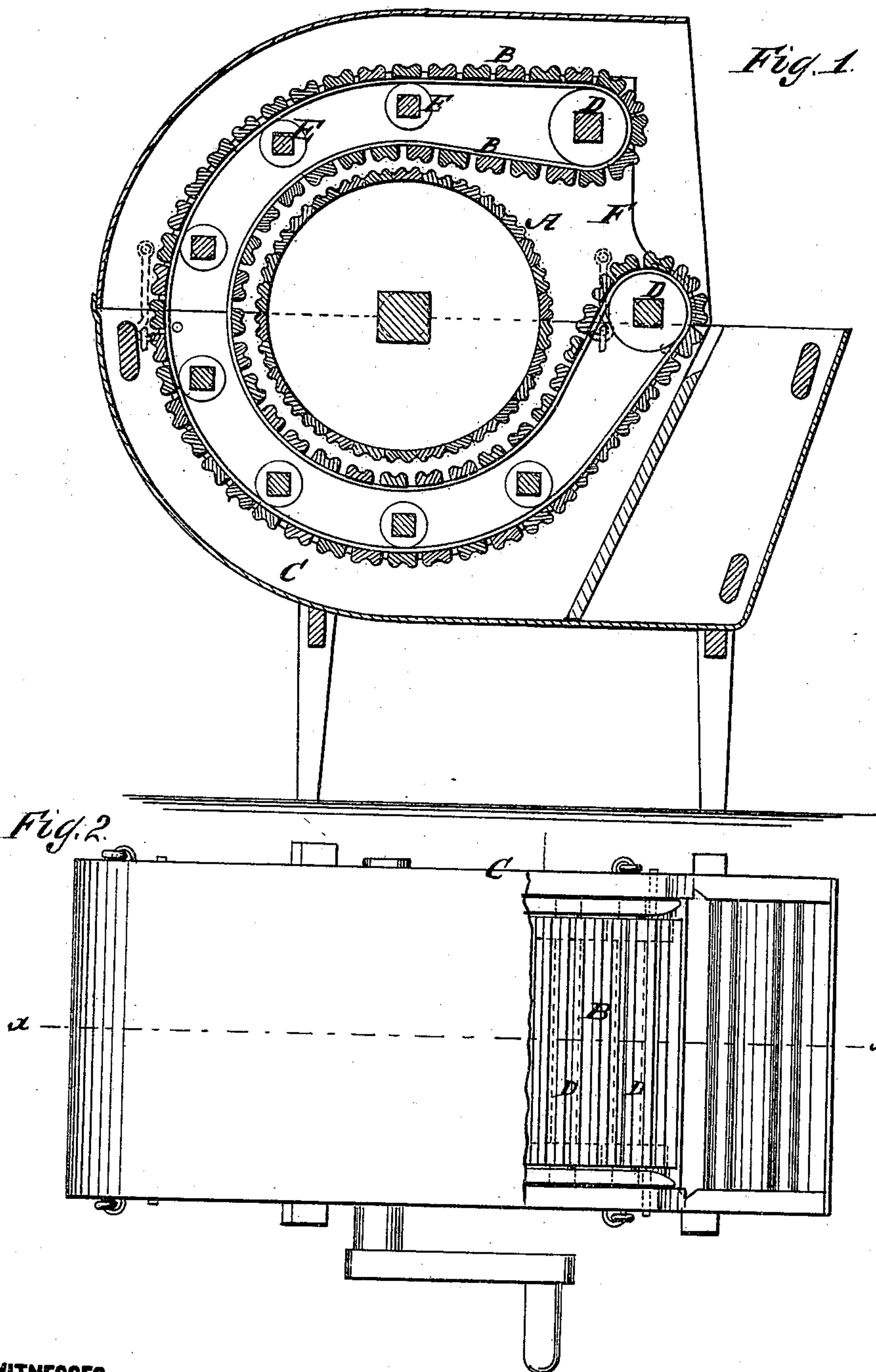


W. H. McFARLEN.  
WASHING-MACHINE.

No. 179,587.

Patented July 4, 1876.



WITNESSES:

*E. T. Hoff.*  
*John G. Ackels*

INVENTOR,

*W. H. McFarlen*

BY

*Wm. H. McFarlen*

ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. McFARLEN, OF DYSART, IOWA, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND  
G. ASCHENBRENNER, OF SAME PLACE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN WASHING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **179,587**, dated July 4, 1876; application filed  
May 22, 1876.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. McFARLEN, of Dysart, Tama county, Iowa, have invented a new and Improved Washing-Machine, of which the following is a specification:

The invention is an improvement in that class of washing-machines in which an endless carrier, formed of slats placed side by side and attached to belts, or otherwise flexibly connected, is arranged to travel in contact with one side of a rotating drum, and thus rub and cleanse the clothes by their combined action. The improvement relates to so arranging the endless carrier that it nearly encircles the drum, space only being left for the introduction and removal of the clothes, as hereinafter described.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation on line *xx* of Fig. 2, and Fig. 2 is a plan view.

A is the cylindrical drum, which is formed of parallel corrugated strips attached to circular heads. It is supported upon a concentric shaft within the tub or box C, and rotated by a crank, in the usual way. The endless carrier B is formed of corrugated strips attached to one or more belts. The carrier is doubled, as it were, upon itself, and encircles the drum A, except at the point F, where

space is left for introduction and removal of the clothes to be washed. The carrier passes around drums D, which are located near each other on the open side of the tub C. In order to keep the belts of the carrier separated, and thus avoid the friction which would result, I arrange rollers E between them, as shown.

When the machine is to be used, the tub C is partly filled with suds, and the clothes are placed in the space F. The drum A is then rotated, and the friction between it and the carrier B causes the latter to travel around the drums D. This movement takes the clothes into the space between the carrier and drum, so that they are rubbed, washed, and rapidly cleansed. So soon as cleansed they are removed and others substituted.

What I claim is—

The combination, with the corrugated drum A, of the endless carrier B, supported upon drums D and friction-rollers E, and arranged to encircle the drum A, except at F, where space is left for introduction and removal of the clothes to be washed, as shown and described.

WILLIAM H. McFARLEN.

Witnesses:

THOMAS CURYEA,  
PAUL NABHOLZ.