

C. R. JENNE & W. CREIGHTON.

WASHING-MACHINE.

No. 193,090.

Patented July 17, 1877.

Fig. 2.

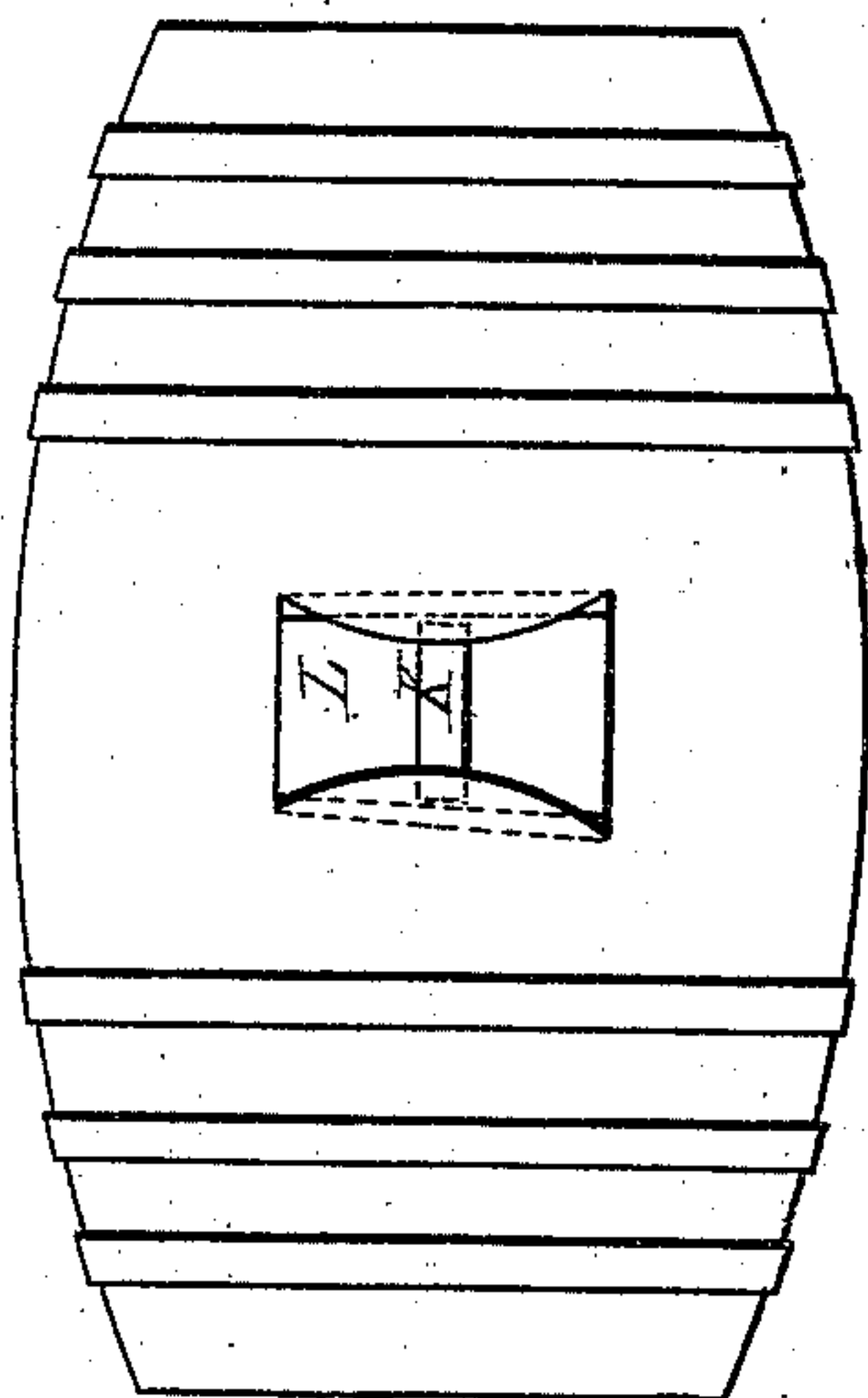
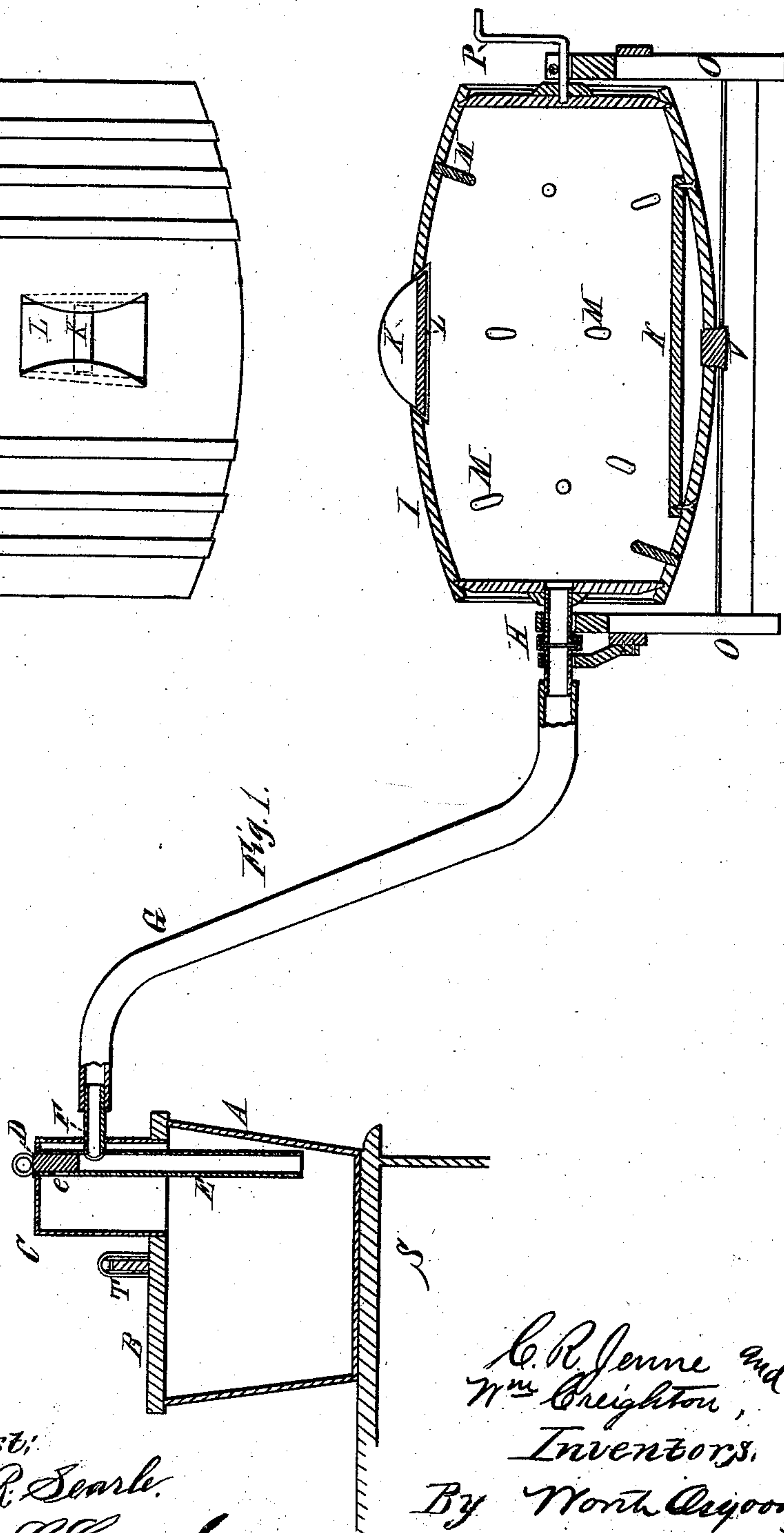


Fig. 1.



Attest:
 Chas R. Searle.
 John L. Condon

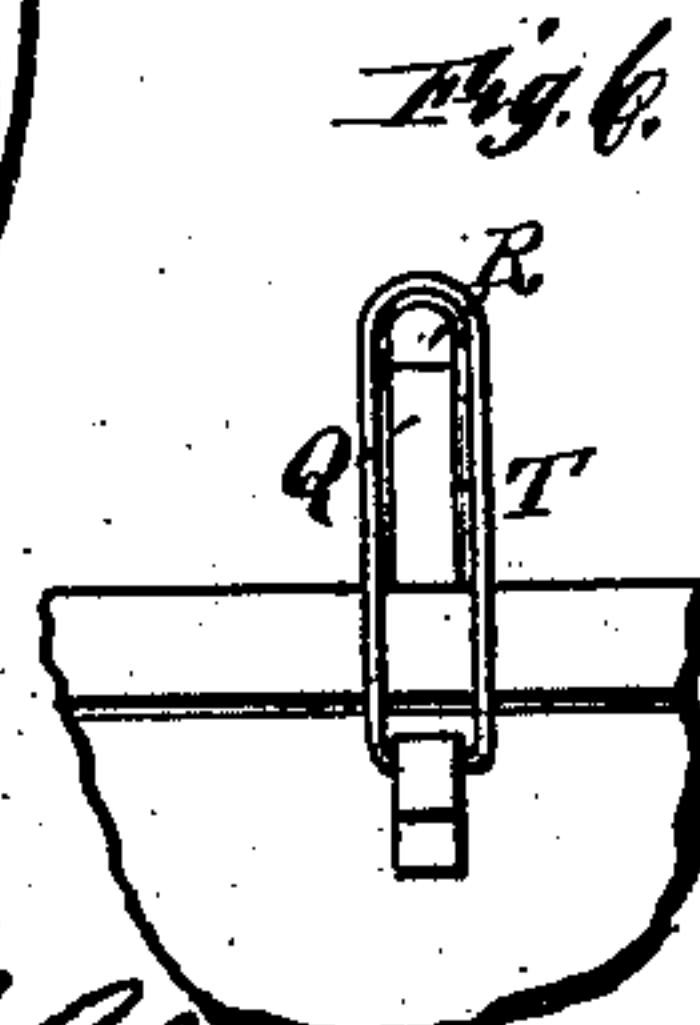
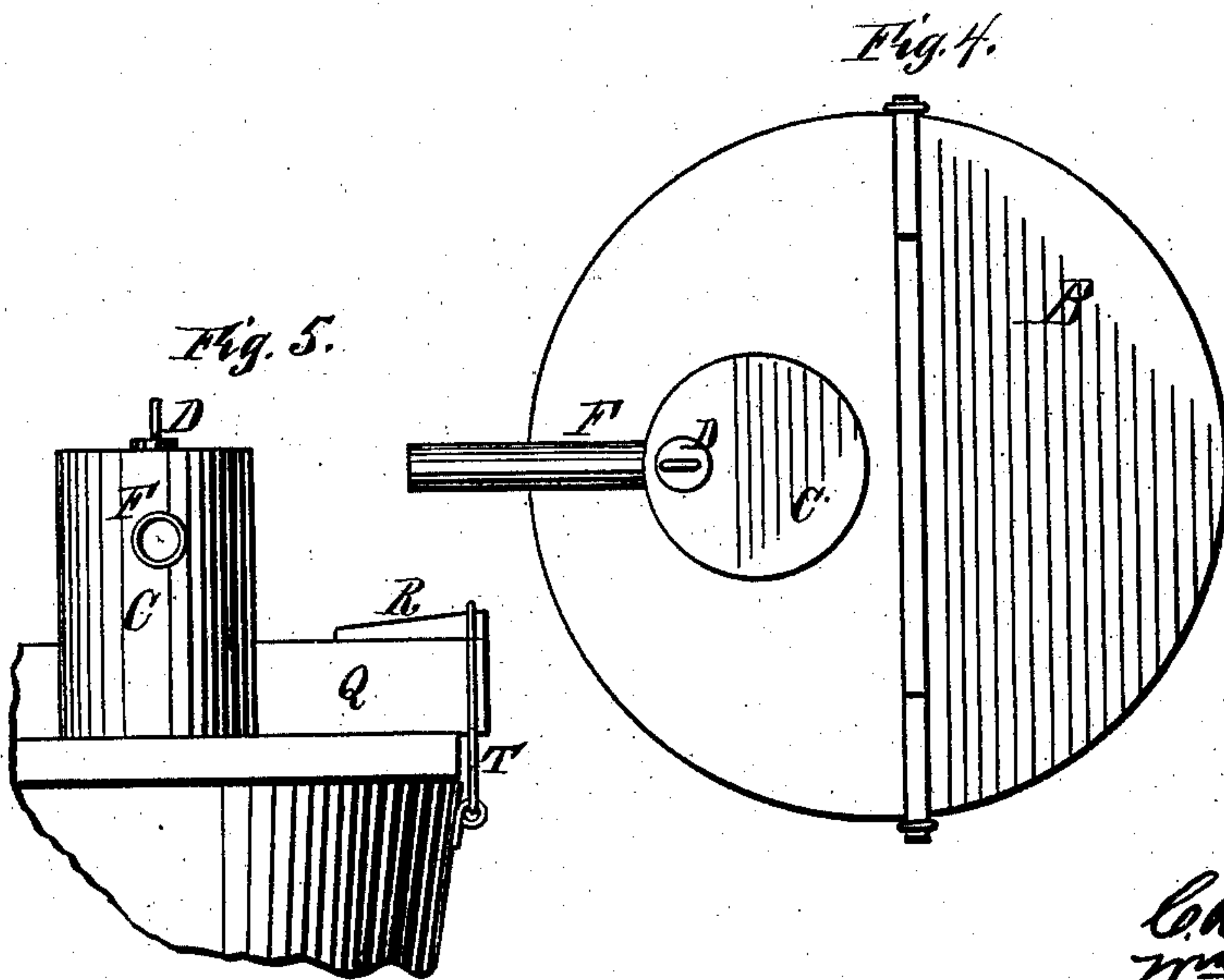
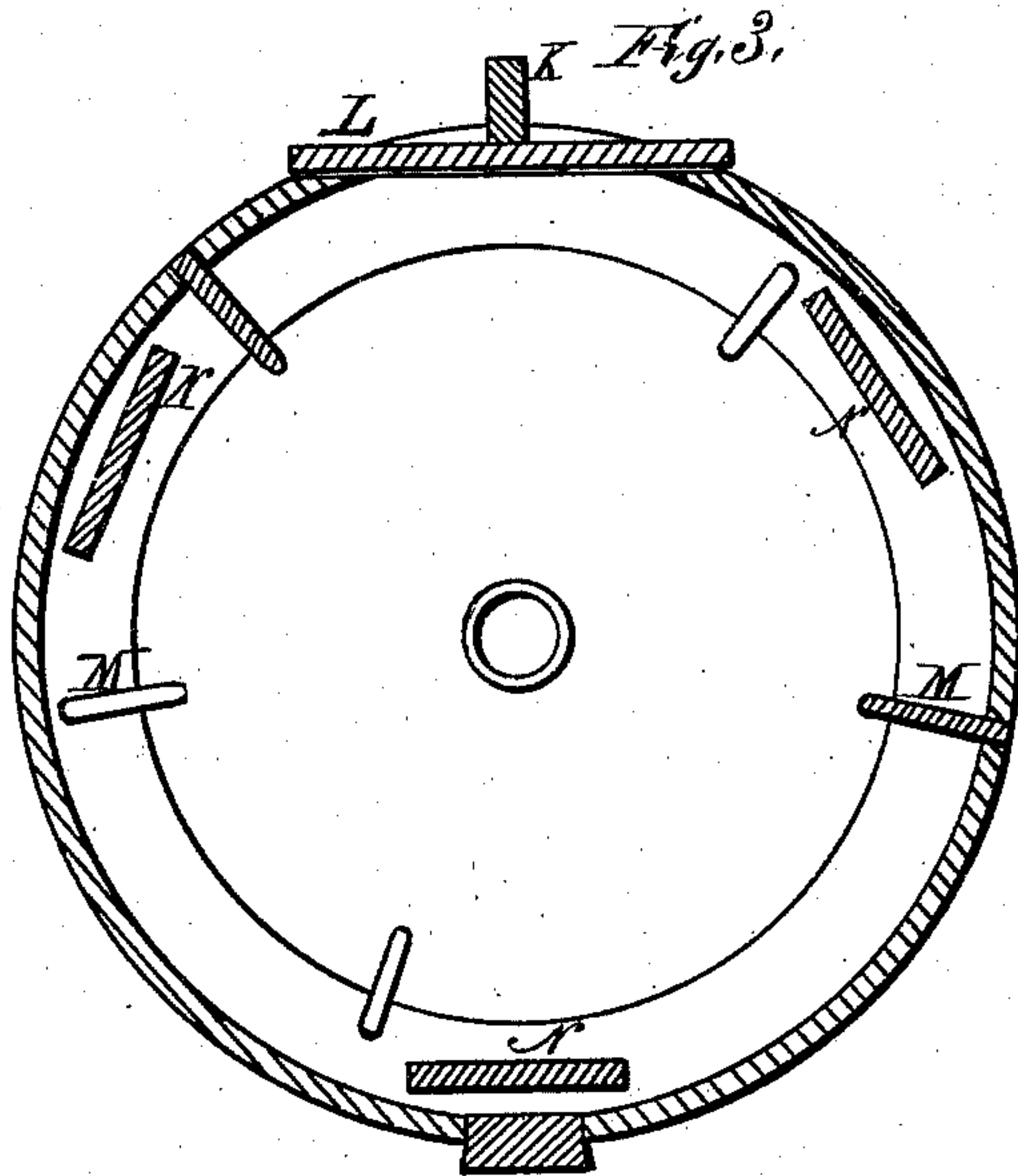
C. R. Jenne and
 Wm. Creighton,
 Inventors.
 By Worth Osgood
 Attorney.

C. R. JENNE & W. CREIGHTON.

WASHING-MACHINE.

No. 193,090.

Patented July 17, 1877.



Attest:
 Chas. R. Searle,
 John L. Condon

C. R. Jenne and
 W. Creighton,
 Inventors,
 By Wm. A. Cuyler
 Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHANCY R. JENNE AND WILLIAM CREIGHTON, OF OKOLONA, MISSISSIPPI.

IMPROVEMENT IN WASHING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 193,090, dated July 17, 1877; application filed April 30, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHANCY R. JENNE and WILLIAM CREIGHTON, of Okolona, county of Chickasaw, and State of Mississippi, have jointly invented certain new and useful Improvements in Washing-Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 is an axial section through the steam-generator and washer. Fig. 2 is a plan of the upper side of the washer, exhibiting the manner of fitting the cover thereto. Fig. 3 is a cross-section through the center of the washer. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the top of the steam-generator, showing location of the steam-dome and cross-bar which holds the cover in place. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the steam-generator; and Fig. 6 is an end elevation of the cross-bar, showing the method of securing the same in position.

Like letters in all the figures refer to corresponding parts.

The object of our invention is to produce a simple and cheap apparatus for washing clothes, &c.—one which may be easily operated, not liable to get out of repair, and be thoroughly efficient for the purposes intended; to accomplish all of which it (the invention) consists in certain peculiarities of construction and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and then pointed out in the claims.

A is the body of the steam-generator, made of metal, and adapted to be placed upon an ordinary cooking-stove, a portion of which is represented at S.

The cover B, made of wood, is securely fastened thereto by means of the cross-bar Q, which is held in place over the center of the cover by means of the movable link T and adjusting-wedge R. With this device it is a very simple matter to remove the cover, if found desirable or necessary, or to tighten the same upon the generator.

C is a steam-dome rising above the cover B. From the top of this dome depends a pipe, E, reaching nearly to the bottom of the generator, the object of which is to supply either steam or hot water to the washer through the

conduit F, leading thereto. The pipe E is closed at the top by a suitable plug, D, which may be operated from without the dome, and it has a perforation, e, near its top, but within the dome, all as plainly indicated at the left of Fig. 1, wherein the plug D is represented as forced down to a position in which it will close the perforation e.

It is obvious from this construction that if the generator A contain sufficient water to close the lower mouth of pipe E, and the plug D be elevated sufficiently to open the perforation e, steam will flow through and out at the pipe F, from whence it is conveyed, by suitable coupling attachments, to the washer I. When the pressure of steam within the dome is considerable, hot water may be forced up through E and F by simply closing the steam-outlet e, and thus, by properly manipulating the valve D, either water or steam may be supplied, as most desired.

It is not believed to be necessary to make the valve D long enough to cover also the opening to the pipe F, though this may be done if found desirable. The small quantity of steam which would be likely to find its way up through the pipe E would only serve to equalize the pressure in the generator and washer, and thus prevent the forcing over of water until the pressure of steam is purposely raised sufficiently for such object.

The washer I is in the form of a barrel, made to revolve about its longer axis by a simple crank, P, being mounted upon a suitable frame, O O. It is connected with the generator A through the medium of the pipe G, leading down to the hollow journal H. The journal and pipe are connected by means of the ordinary coupling, which permits the former to revolve, while the latter may remain stationary.

The pipe G may be of rubber, if desired, and the washer I may be made wholly of wood, or the heads may be of wood and the body of metal.

Should the barrel be mounted high enough the pipe F may be connected directly with the journal.

The cover L is made flat, and slightly tapering from end to end, its longer edges being also beveled, the better to fit the opening in

the top of the barrel, through which the clothes or articles to be washed are inserted. The seat for the cover is made by simply cutting into the material of the barrel, across the direction of its axis, as plainly shown at Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

A suitable handle, K, is fixed upon the cover. By this construction the washer can be closed very tightly, the cover being wedged to its seat, both at its sides and ends. Opposite the cover L is placed the plug V, by means of which the water may be withdrawn from the barrel; and over this plug is the slat N, which, while it permits the water to flow past its sides, will prevent the material within the barrel from closing up the hole or exit-opening stopped by said plug. It will also be found convenient to locate other slats N at suitable intervals within the barrel, as shown in Fig. 3, which permit the wash-water to circulate freely among the clothes, and prevent the latter from lodging against the sides of the washer. For this latter object we also provide a number of pins or projections, M M, &c., which serve the further purpose of turning the clothes over and over as the barrel is made to revolve, and thus bring them thor-

oughly into contact with the water. These pins should be firmly embedded in the material of the washer, as they are required to support a considerable weight, and they should not be made so sharp as to tear or cut the clothes. The whole device as thus constructed is very simple and cheap, and is found to be very effective for the purposes intended.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the steam-dome C, of the vertical pipe E, perforated as at e, the horizontal pipe F, and the valve or stopper D, movable vertically within the pipe E, the whole being arranged to operate substantially as set forth.

2. The barrel-washer provided with door K L, bung V, slats N, pins M M, and a hollow journal adapted to receive the tube G, and permit rotation of the washer, as and for the purposes set forth.

CHANCY R. JENNE.

WILLIAM CREIGHTON.

Witnesses:

R. L. STETSON,

THOMAS ROGERS.