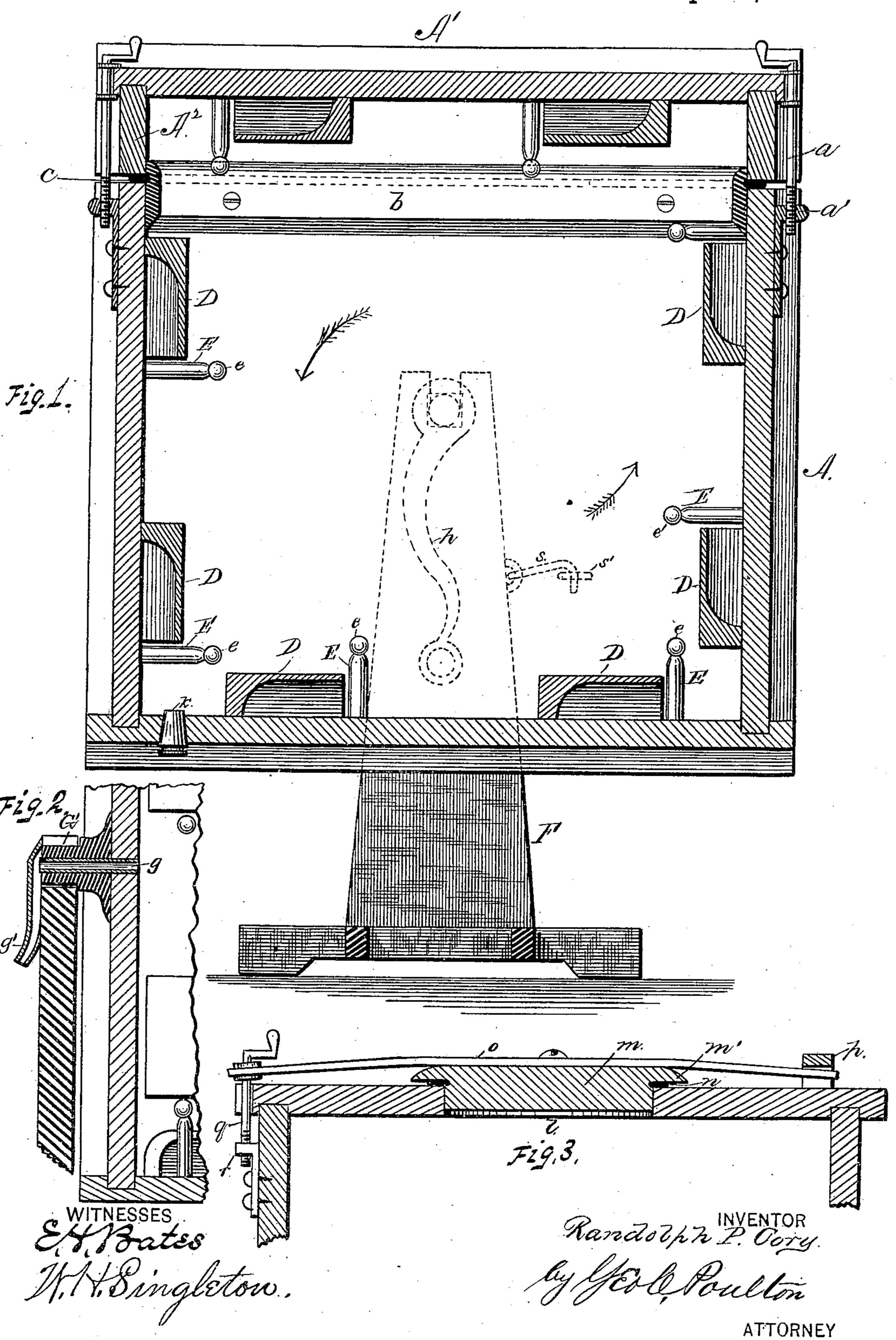
R. P. CORY.

WASHING MACHINE.

No. 246,660.

Patented Sept. 6, 1881.



United States Patent Office.

RANDOLPH P. CORY, OF CONSECON, CANADA.

WASHING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 246,660, dated September 6, 1881.

Application filed May 18, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RANDOLPH P. CORY, a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, residing at Consecon, in the county of Prince Edward, Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Washing-Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention has relation to rotary washing-machines; and it consists in the construction and novel arrangement of parts, as hereinafter shown, described, and particularly

pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of the machine, taken in vertical plane of its rotation. Fig. 2 is a detail view, illustrating the devices for relieving the casing of over steam-pressure. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view, illustrating a modified form of the lid or means for closing and affording access to the interior of the casing.

The letter A indicates the casing, which is preferably and approximately a square box, 30 having walls of wood or any other suitable material, one of said walls, A', being removable as a lid, and secured to the main portion by means of screw-rods a, engaging with screw-threaded ears a', projecting from the main portion. Said main portion is provided at its mouth or opening with a lip or neck, b, around which the flanges A² fit snugly, the edges of said flanges resting upon a rubber packing, c, interposed between them and the adjacent edges of the main walls.

Across the interior surface of each of the walls of the casing there are arranged water-buckets D, having broad openings or mouths, two being shown on each wall in the present instance, but more may be used if desired. The buckets all have their openings turned in the same direction; and a little in front of the mouth or opening of each bucket two or more pins, E, project from the walls, their ends terminating inwardly beyond the buckets.

The casing is hung between standards F, being provided with suitable journals resting in

bearings formed in said standards. To the projecting end of one of these journals there is secured a crank, h, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 55 1. The other journal, as shown in section at G', Fig. 2, is hollow and has its bore connected with the interior of the casing by a suitable passage, g, the outer end of which terminates in an eduction-pipe, g', secured to the stand- 60 ard.

The operation of the machine described is as follows: The lid being removed, a suitable charge of the articles to be washed is placed in the casing, which is then filled nearly half full 65 with boiling-hot suds or water. Then put on the lid and secure it firmly in place. The crank being then turned to rotate the casing in the direction indicated by the arrows, the pins E, in their travel, catch and hold the garments or 70 other articles and carry them upward to a point over the vertical center of the machine before loosening them and allowing them to drop, said pins being provided with knobs e, which enable them to certainly engage with the ar- 75 ticles and hold them until they have reached the desired point for dropping. As the various articles are carried upward the ascending buckets are filled with water, carrying the same upward and emptying it out rapidly as they 80 are turned to a horizontal position upon the garments, and thoroughly permeating said articles.

It will be seen that while there is a thorough overturning of the clothes and exposure of the 85 same to the suds, there is also a continual agitation and pouring of the suds, causing forcible currents among the clothes in the casing.

As before stated, any over-pressure of steam will be relieved by the passage g through the 90 hollow journal, which thus acts as a safety-valve.

Across the interior surface of each of the walls of the casing there are arranged waterbuckets D, having broad openings or mouths, k buckets D, having broad openings or mouths, k broad openings of k br

In the modification illustrated in Fig. 3, instead of having one of the entire walls removable, I form in one of the walls an opening, l, and close it by means of a disk, m, provided with a flange, m', between which and the wall roc is arranged a suitable packing, n. Across the outer face of the disk I secure a springbar, o, one of the projecting ends of which passes beneath a loop or bracket, p, projecting

from the wall, and the other end extending to the opposite edge of the wall and provided with a screw-rod, q, arranged to engage with a screw-threaded ear, r, projecting from the adjacent wall. The screw-rod turns in suitable bearing formed in the bar, and is provided with a crank, by which it may be conveniently operated to tighten or relax said bar, or permit its detachment, in order that the disk may be removed. The casing may be held firmly in position while being charged, by means of a hook, s, connected to one of the standards and engaging with an eye, s', upon the casing. Any other suitable means may be used for the same purpose.

Having now described my invention, what

I claim is—

In a washing-machine, a rotary box having secured across the interior surface of its wall or walls buckets D, having their openings or 20 mouths turned in the same direction to carry upward and retain water until they are turned in a horizontal position, when they are emptied rapidly upon the garments, and the pins E, provided with knobs e at the mouths of said 25 buckets, the whole constructed and arranged to operate as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I hereby affix my sig-

nature in presence of two witnesses.

RANDOLPH P. CORY.

Witnesses:
GEO. C. POULTON,
JOHN S. HAUKE.