(Model.)

J. H. CARLILE.

ROLLER WASHING MACHINE.

No. 367,700. Patented Aug. 2, 1887.

Fig. 1.

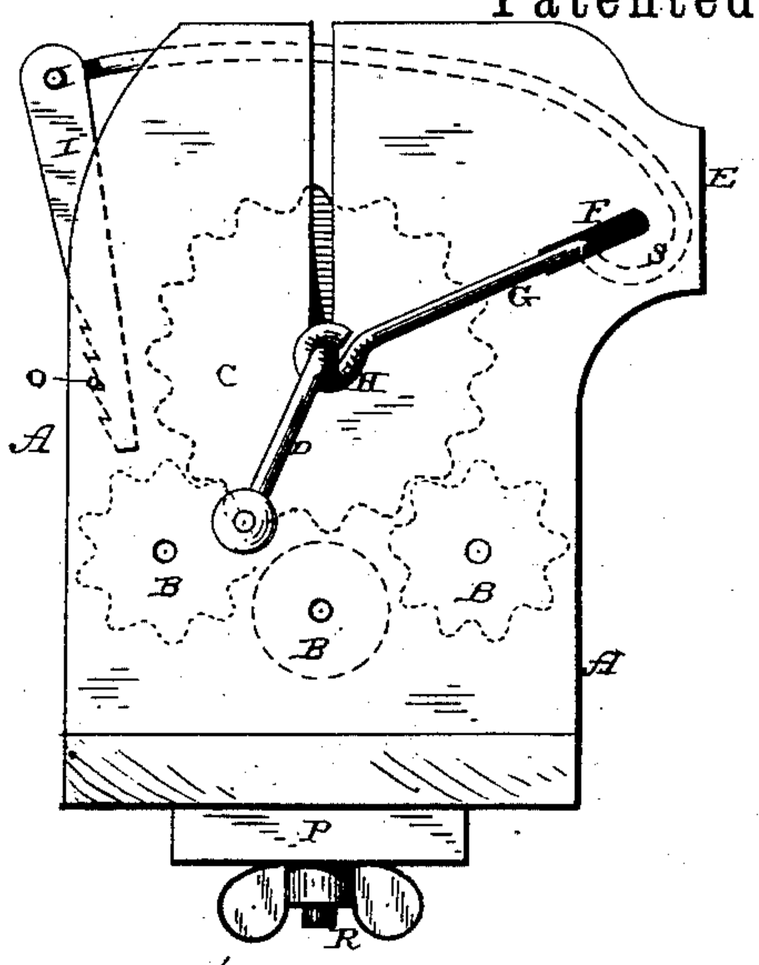


Fig. 2.

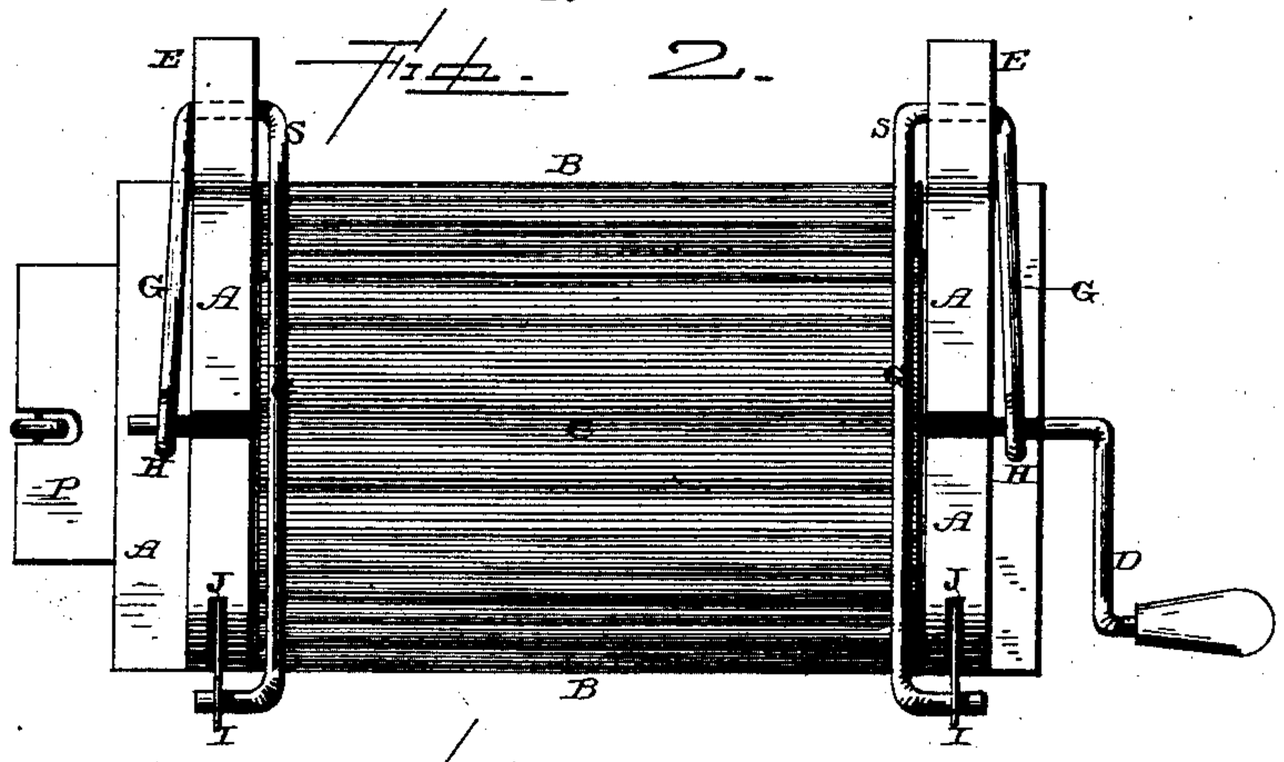
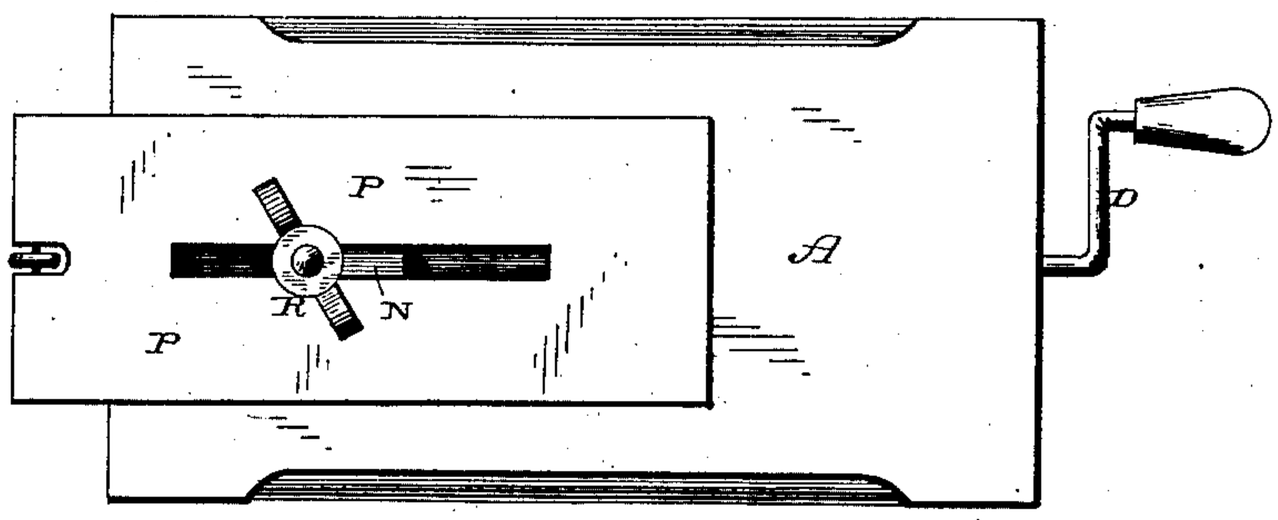


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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per
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAOLIN HENRY CARLILE, OF GREELEY, KANSAS.

ROLLER WASHING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 367,700, dated August 2, 1887.

Application filed November 29, 1886. Serial No. 220,176. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAOLIN HENRY CARLILE, of Greeley, in the county of Anderson and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roller 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in roller washing-machines; and it consists in the combination of the frame, which is provided with suitable slots, the lower rollers, which have no other movement than a revolving one, the upper roller, which has both a revolving and a vertical movement, the springs, which are connected at one end to the journals of this roller, and which are bent and passed through the slots in the frame, and the notched adjusting-plates, to which the upper ends of the springs are fastened, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to adjust the pressure of the springs upon the journals of the upper roller by means of ratchet-plates or links, which are held in recesses in the edge of the frame, and which catch over projections which are passed through the recesses, whereby the pressure of the springs can be adjusted more readily and quickly than can be done by the use of set-screws or other regulating devices.

Figure 1 is an end view of a machine to which my invention is applied. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is an inverted view.

A represents the frame of the machine, which is constructed in the usual manner; B, the lower rollers, which have no other than a turning movement; C, the upper roller, which has both a revolving and a vertical movement; and D, the crank or handle, which is applied to the journal for the purpose of revolving it, and thus causing the clothes which are being washed to pass back and forth between the rollers in the usual manner. Formed upon one edge of each end of the frame are the extensions E, and through these extensions are formed the slots F, of suitable length for the springs G to pass through. These springs G, which are to regulate the pressure of the upper upon the lower rollers, consist of bent rods or wires, which have their lower ends formed into eyes or loops H, which catch over the journals of the roller C. From the journals the springs extend toward the slots through which they are passed, bent backward to form the curl S, and then they are bent double and have their opposite ends extend along over the tops of the ends of the roller C, and the longer ends of the springs are connected to the plates I, which have ratchets formed in the lower portion of their outer edges. These plates or links are placed in the slots or recesses J, which are formed in the edges of the frame, and are held in any desired position by having the ratchets formed in their edges to catch behind or over pins *o*, which are passed through the end of the frame and the recesses, as shown.

When it is desired to increase the pressure of the springs upon the upper roller, it is only necessary to force downward upon the plates to which the longer ends of the springs are connected, and then cause the ratchets to catch behind the pins which pass through the frame. In bearing down upon these longer ends the leverage upon the shorter ends is increased and the journals of the roller C are forced downward correspondingly. The slots F form bearings for the springs at that point where they are bent double, and hence the greater the tension upon the longer ends of the springs the greater the downward pressure by the shorter ends upon the journals of the roller. When it is desired to slacken the pressure of the upper roller upon the lower ones, it is only necessary to force the plates backward in their recesses, when their notched edges will become disengaged from the pins O, when both ends of the springs will spring upward, and thus release the roller C from any downward pressure. These springs can be as readily applied to a wringer as to a washing-machine for forcing the rollers together.

In order to hold the washing-machine in position either in or upon the tub, a projection, N, is rigidly secured to the under side of the frame A. Applied to the bottom of the frame A is a slotted slide, P, which is made to move in a straight line back and forth by the projection N on the bottom of the frame, and which

slide is held in any desired position by means of the thumb-screw R. Connected to the end of the slide is a hooked rod which catches over the top of the tub, and thus holds the machine rigidly in place.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The combination of the frame, provided with suitable slots and recesses to receive the ratchet-plates, the rollers B C, and the springs, which are connected at one end to the journals, and which are passed through the slots and have their opposite ends to pass over the tops of the rollers C, with the plates provided with ratchets, and the pins or projections, which are passed through the sides of the frame, and the recesses in which the plates are passed, substantially as shown.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAOLIN HENRY CARLILE.

Witnesses:

GEORGE KING,

J. A. MOORE.