(No Model.)

W. E. BAKER.

WASHING MACHINE.

No. 547,655. Patented Oct. 8, 1895.

Fig. 1.

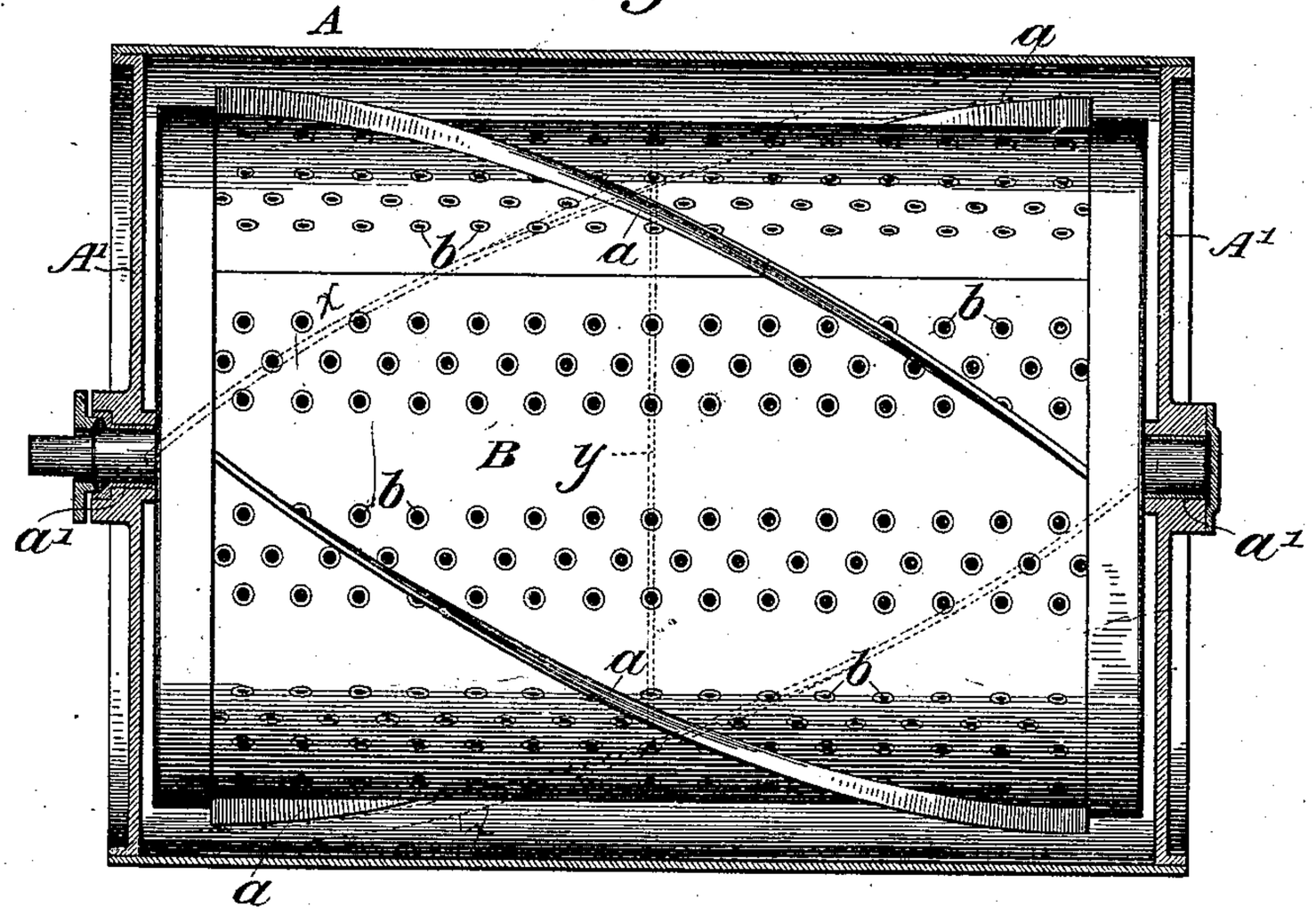
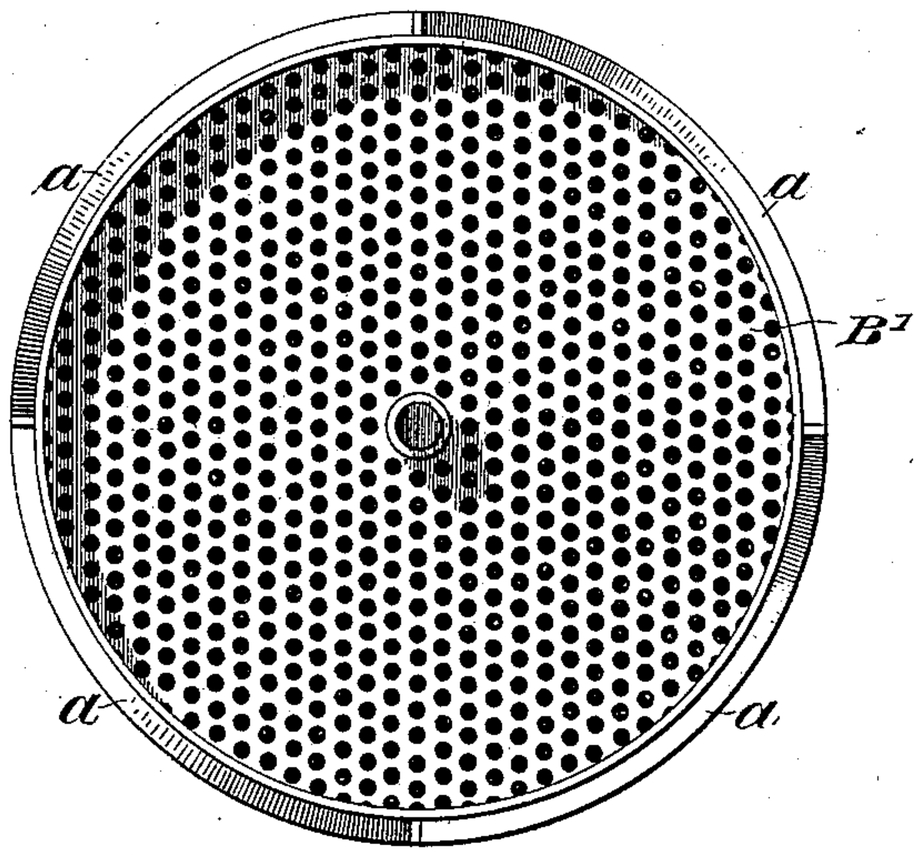


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM EXCELL BAKER, OF ALDERSHOT, ENGLAND.

WASHING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 547,655, dated October 8, 1895.

Application filed March 23, 1895. Serial No. 542,945. (No model.) Patented in England November 20, 1893, No. 22,145.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM EXCELL BAKER, laundry manager, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Fairview, Redan Hill, Aldershot, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Washing-Machines, (for which I have received Letters Patent in Great Britain, No. 22,145, dated November 20, 1893,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object improvements in washing-machines. For this purpose I construct a washing-machine of an outer cylinder or casing and an inner cylinder, such inner cylinder being capable of revolving in bearings and constructed of perforated wood or metal in the usual manner, and having one or more projecting ribs cast or fixed on and around the outer surface of such cylinder in a screw or spiral form for the purpose of causing a commotion of the water and soap and greatly strengthening the cylinder.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows a longitudinal central section through the outer cylinder, the inner cylinder being shown in side elevation. Fig. 2 shows an end view of the inner cylinder.

The outer cylinder A is of ordinary construction, having end pieces A′ provided with suitable bearings a' for the shaft of the inner cylinder B, which is provided with perforations b, as is shown, and at each end is provided with a perforated end piece B′. Ribs a are arranged spirally around the outside of the inner cylinder, as shown in Fig. 1. When the inner cylinder is caused to rotate, the screw or spiral shaped ribs a will travel through the water and washing materials contained in the outer casing, causing a commotion therein. The direction of the commotion will be toward one end of the machine, reversing as the cylinder reverses. It will be seen that this commotion of the water in the outer casing will quickly and thoroughly mix the water and soap or other washing materials or blue contained therein and assist their passages into the inner cylinder, which should be perforated at both ends. The commotion will also prevent settlement and have a cleansing effect on both cylinders.

In washing-machines in which the outer as well as the inner cylinder is caused to rotate the ribs a may be fixed to the inner surface of the outer cylinder, as indicated at x by dotted lines.

It is preferred that the inner cylinder should have a central transverse partition, as indicated by dotted lines y in Fig. 1.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of the outer cylinder, the inner cylinder having openings at opposite ends and having helical or screw-ribs on its outer surface, whereby a liquid is carried from one end of the cylinder to the other, and caused to enter and discharge from the opposite ends of the cylinder.

2. The combination of the outer cylinder, the inner cylinder having perforated end pieces and a perforated periphery, and helical or screw-ribs on the outer surface of the inner cylinder.

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