

No. 771,223

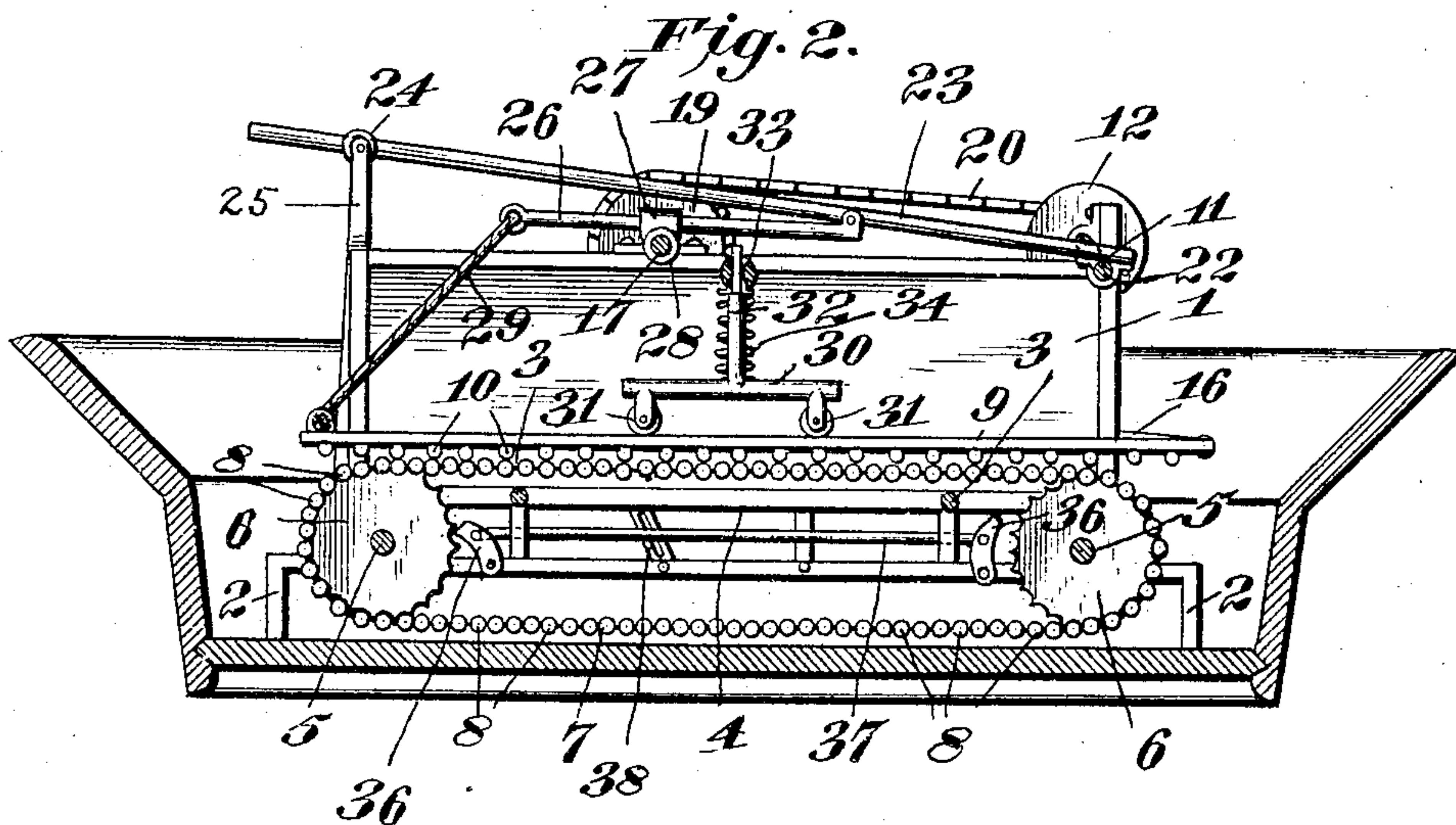
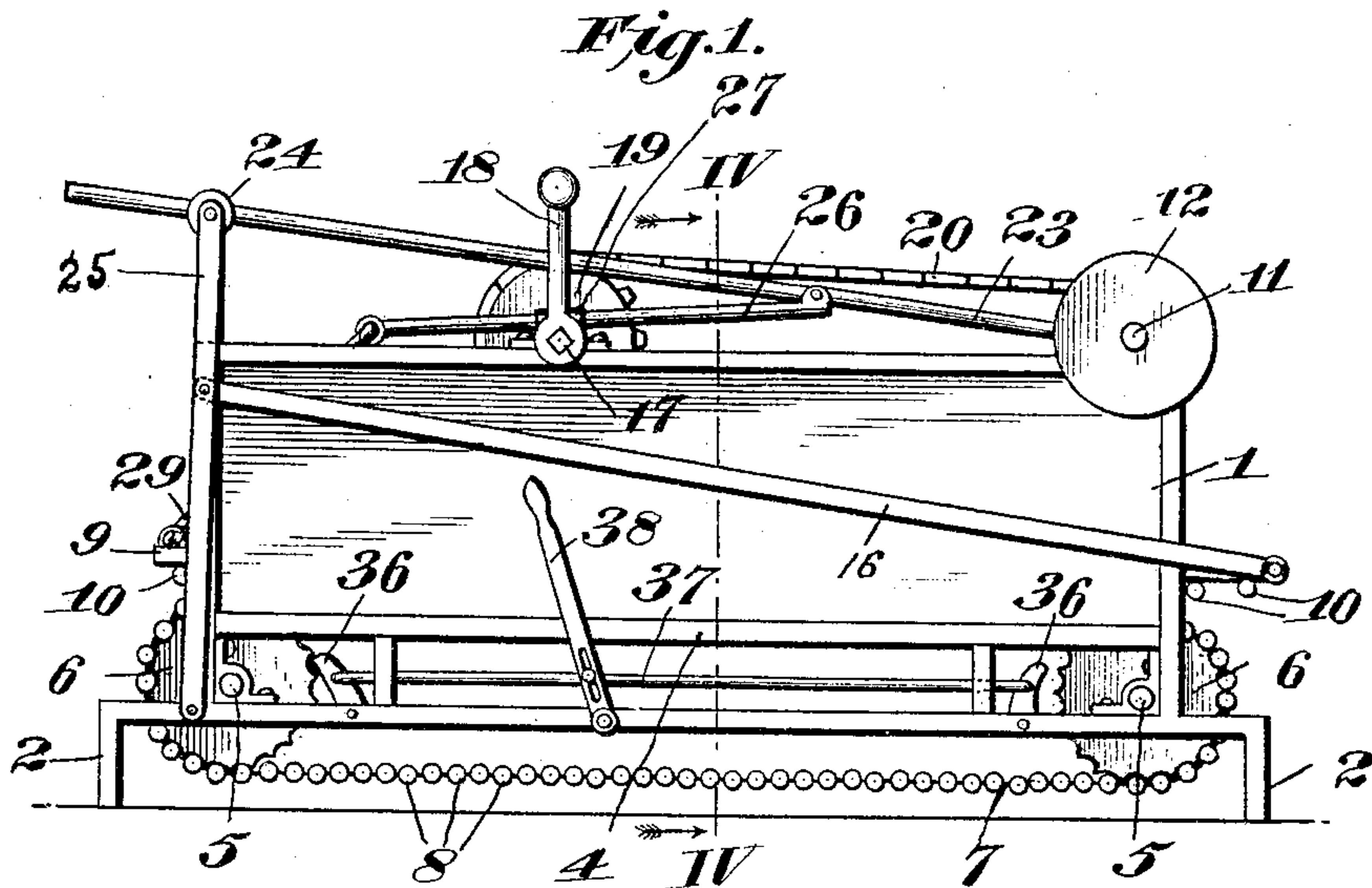
PATENTED OCT. 4, 1904.

J. H. BARTON.  
WASHING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 4, 1904.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

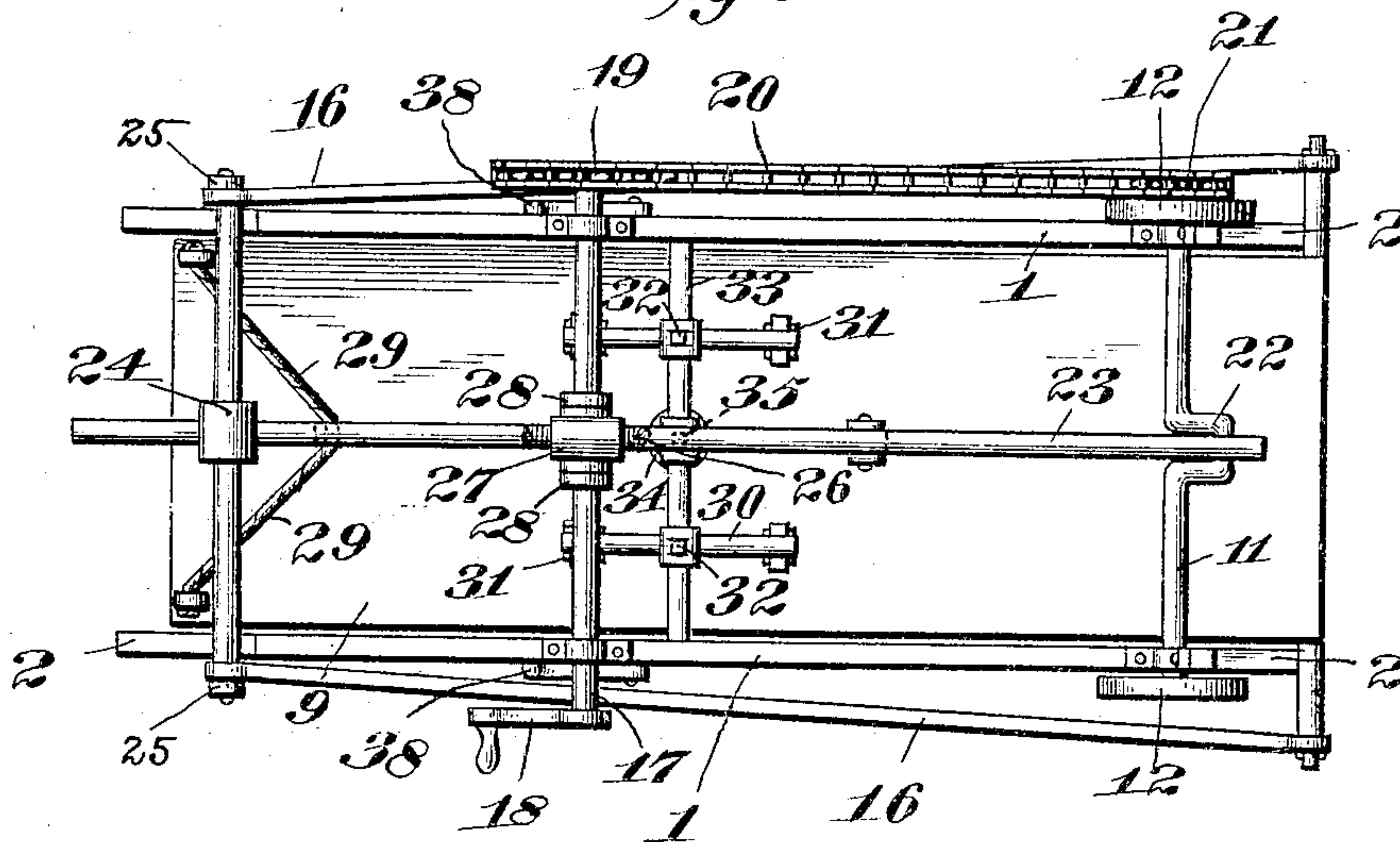
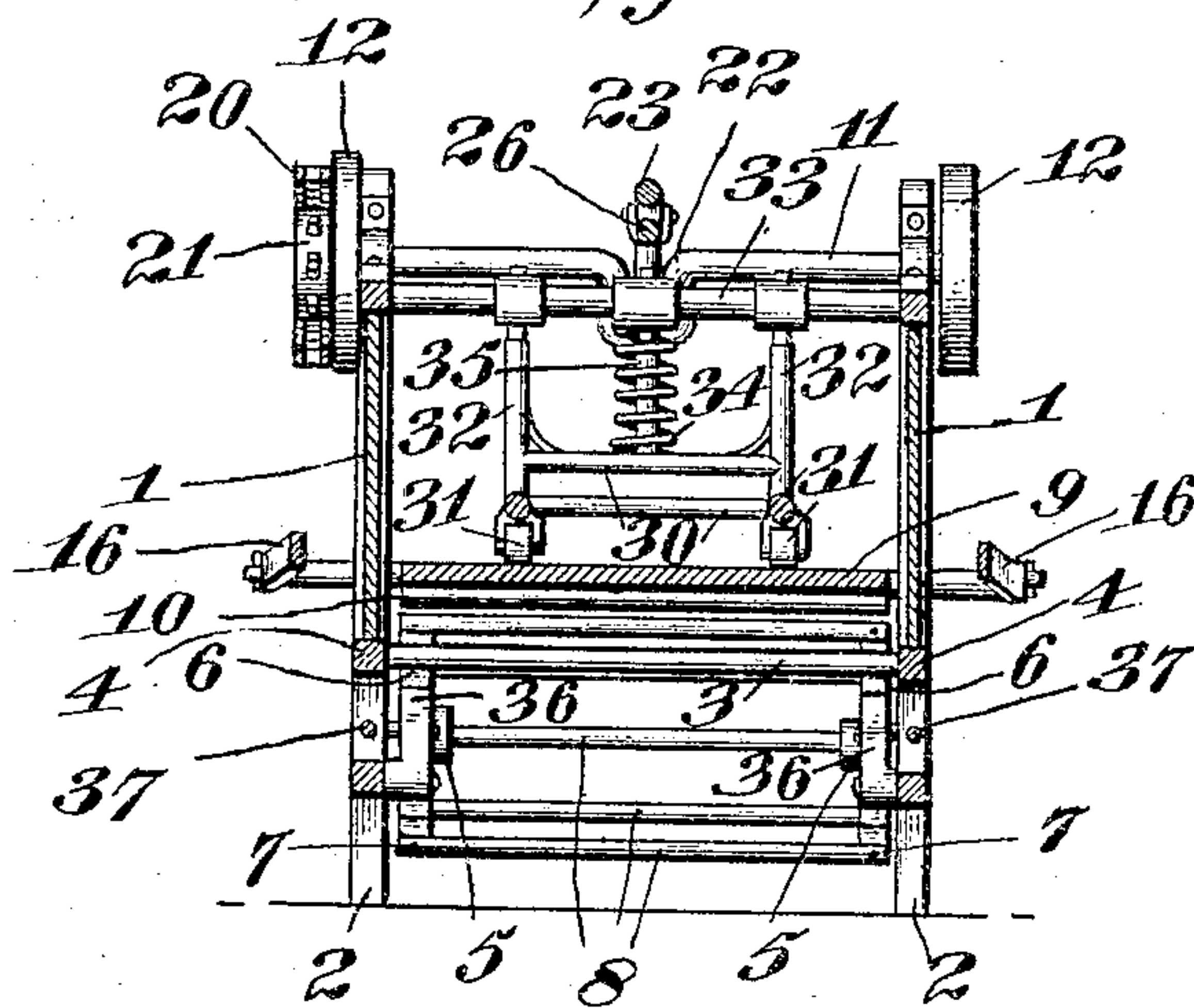


Fig. 4.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. BARTON, OF POWHATAN, WEST VIRGINIA.

## WASHING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 771,223, dated October 4, 1904.

Application filed June 4, 1904. Serial No. 211,224. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN H. BARTON, of Powhatan, county of McDowell, State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Washing-Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine; Fig. 2, a similar view with one of the side pieces removed; Fig. 3, a plan view, and Fig. 4 a transverse sectional view on the line IV IV of Fig. 1.

The object of this invention is to provide a washing-machine of simple construction which may be easily operated and in which the clothes will be subjected to a rubbing similar to the action of rubbing them on the usual washboard.

Another object of the invention is to provide a machine which is adapted to receive the clothes at one end and to deliver them from the other end cleaned.

Other and equally important objects and advantages will appear hereinafter.

Referring to the various parts by numerals, 1 designates the vertical side frames, each of which is provided with supporting-legs 2 at each end thereof. These side frames are connected together near their lower ends by transverse bars 3, whose ends are supported by the longitudinal bar 4 of the side frames. Journaled on each side frame, near each end thereof, is a short inward-extending stub-shaft 5, on the inner end of which is a large sprocket-wheel 6, said wheels lying close to the inner sides of the frames 1. Supported by these sprocket-wheels is an endless carrier 7. This carrier consists of endless flexible wire cables connected together by small transverse cylindrical parallel bars or rods 8, which are arranged close together on the cables, so that they touch each other and form an endless carrier equal in width to the space between the frames. The sprocket-wheels are formed with semicylindrical recesses in their peripheries to receive the rods of the carrier.

Between the frames 1 and adapted to rest upon the top of the carrier is a rubbing-board 9, which is formed of suitable material and

has a smooth upper surface. This board is substantially equal in length to the side frames and has secured to its under side parallel bars 10, which correspond to the small bars 8, secured to the carrier. Journaled in bearings secured to the tops of the frames 1, at the rear ends thereof, is a transverse crank-shaft 11, to each end of which outside of the frames 1 is rigidly secured a heavy disk or balance-wheel 12. These balance-wheels steady the motion of the machine in operation.

Journaled on the top of the frames 1 is a transverse driving-shaft 17, which is provided at one end with a crank 18 and at the other end with a sprocket 19. This driving-sprocket is connected, by means of a chain 20, with a small sprocket-wheel 21 on the crank-shaft 11. The shaft 11 is formed midway its ends with the crank 22, and connected to said crank is a pitman 23, which inclines slightly upward. Secured to this pitman near its forward end is a cross-bar 24, whose ends are pivotally connected to the upper ends of two vertical levers 25. The lower ends of the levers are pivoted at the bottoms of the side frames, and connected to said levers near their upper ends are two rearward-extending links 16, whose rear ends are connected to the rear end of the rubbing-board. By means of this mechanism the rubbing-board will be reciprocated.

Pivotally secured to the pitman 23 in the rear of the driving-shaft is a lifting-rod 26, which is adapted to reciprocate through a collar 27, which is loosely mounted on the driving-shaft 17, suitable collars 28 being secured to said shaft to prevent any lateral movement of the collar 27. To the forward end of this lifting-rod is connected two cords 29, which are connected at their lower ends to the forward outer ends of the rubbing-board. From the foregoing it will be readily understood that when the pitman 23 is driven rearwardly by means of the crank 22 the forward end of the rubbing-board will be lifted, said forward end being lowered again when the pitman 23 and the lifting-rod 26 are forced forward. The object of this is that the clothes may be received between the rubbing-board and the carrier at the forward end thereof



when the rubbing-board is lifted and will be rubbed and squeezed against the carrier as the said board is moved rearward.

Mounted to bear yieldingly on the top of the rubbing-board is a carriage 30, in the ends of which are mounted rollers 31, which contact with the top of the rubbing-board. This carriage is provided with upward-extending bars 32, which are guided through openings in the cross-bar 33, connecting the tops of the side frames midway their ends. To yieldingly hold the rollers of the carriage in contact with the rubbing-board, a spring 34 is provided, said spring surrounding a rod 35 of the carriage and bearing at its lower end on the carriage and at its upper end against the cross-bar 33. This spring is so tensioned as to exert the required pressure on the rubbing-board about midway its ends. The vertical bars of the carriage fit loosely in the openings in the cross-bar 33 in order that the carriage may readily adjust itself to the varying position of the rubbing-board.

Pivoted on the lower bar of each side frame adjacent each sprocket-wheel 6 is a pawl 36, which is adapted to engage the teeth of the said wheel to prevent the rotation of said wheel in one direction. The pawls on one side of the machine are connected together by means of a rod 37, and connected to each rod 37 is a vertical lever 38. By means of these devices it will be readily understood that the direction of movement of the carrier may be controlled. When the parts are arranged as shown in Fig. 1, the carrier will be moved rearward by the rubbing-board. If it is desired that the direction of movement of the carrier be reversed, the lever 38 may be moved rearward, as will be readily understood.

In order to support the carrier at a point below the pressure-carriage 30, the cross-bars 3 are arranged below the upper portion of the carrier, as shown in Fig. 4.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A washing-machine comprising, an endless carrier, a rubbing-board, means for yieldingly forcing the rubbing-board toward the carrier, means for reciprocating the rubbing-board, and means for intermittently raising one end of said board.

2. A washing-machine comprising, an endless carrier, a rubbing-board, means for yieldingly forcing the rubbing-board toward the carrier, means for reciprocating the rubbing-board, means for intermittently raising one end of said board, and means for governing the direction of movement of the carrier.

3. A washing-machine comprising, a frame provided with supporting-legs and adapted to be placed in a tank, an endless carrier mounted in the lower end of said frame and formed of parallel transverse bars arranged close together and mounted on endless chains, a rubbing-board within said frame above the carrier and provided on its under side with transverse bars, means for reciprocating said rubbing-board, means for raising and lowering one end of said rubbing-board at intervals, means for reciprocating said board, and means for yieldingly pressing it toward the carrier.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses, this 29th day of April, 1904.

J. H. BARTON.

Witnesses:

F. C. EARNEST,  
W. B. HANNA.