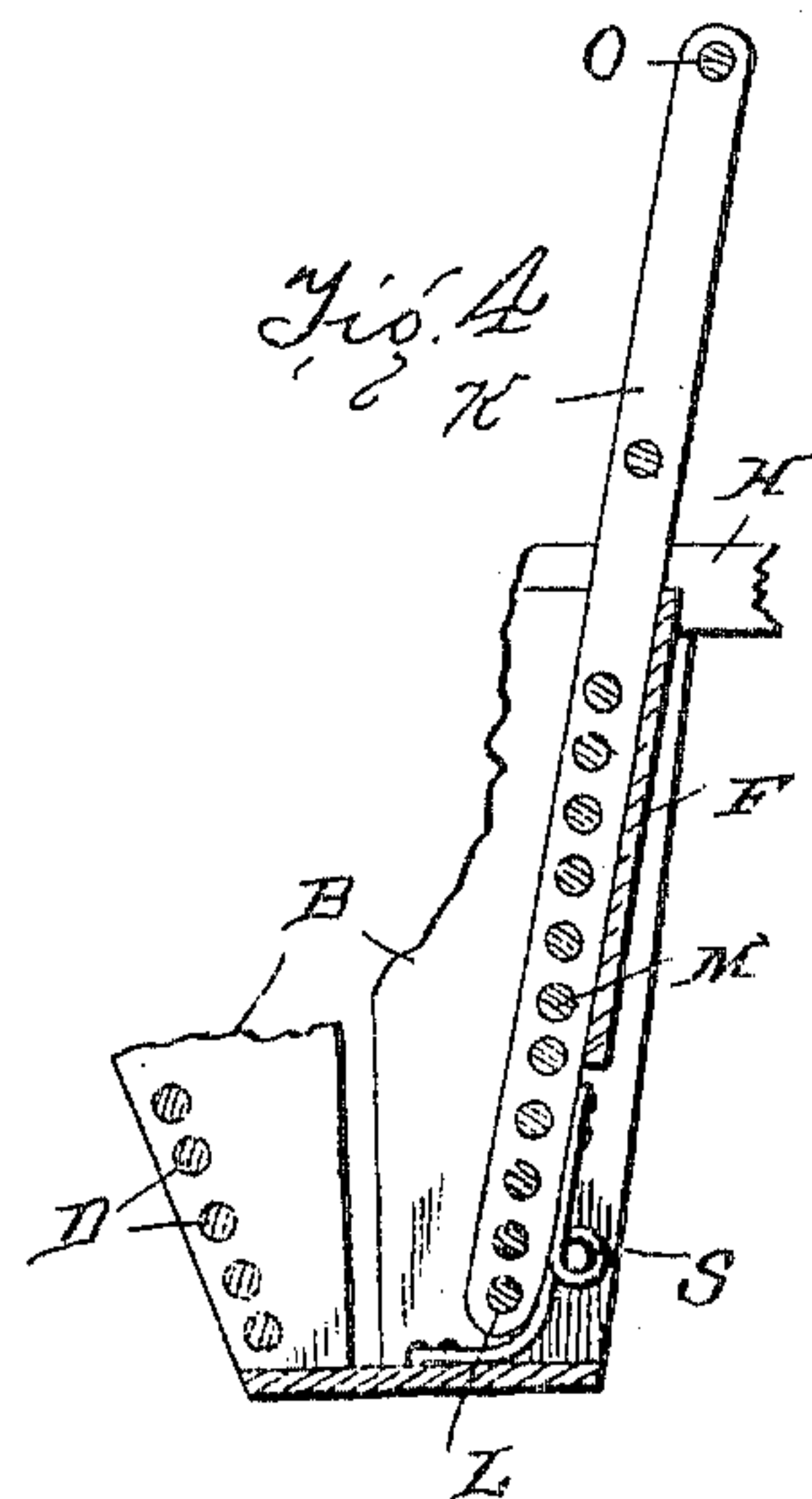
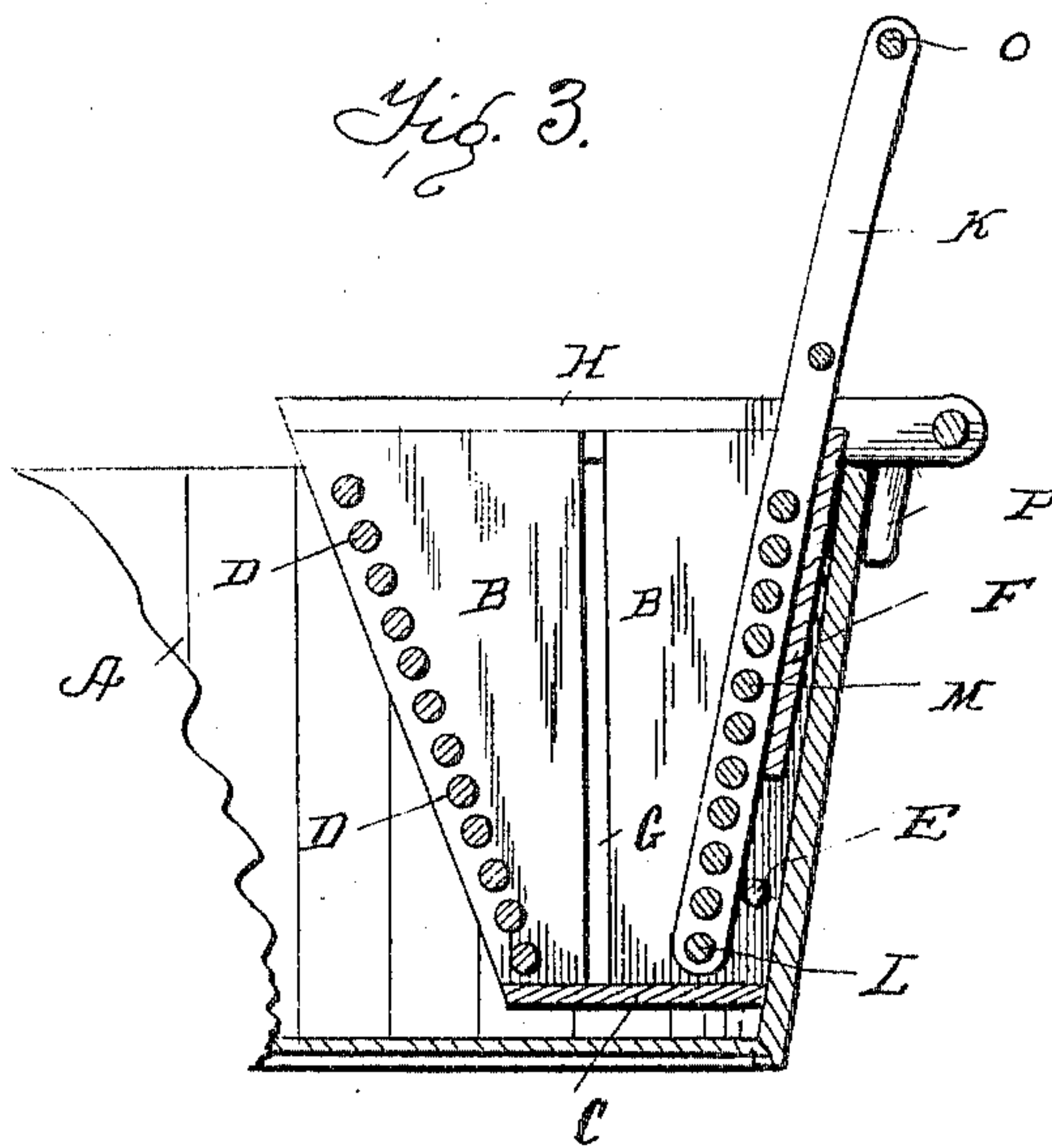
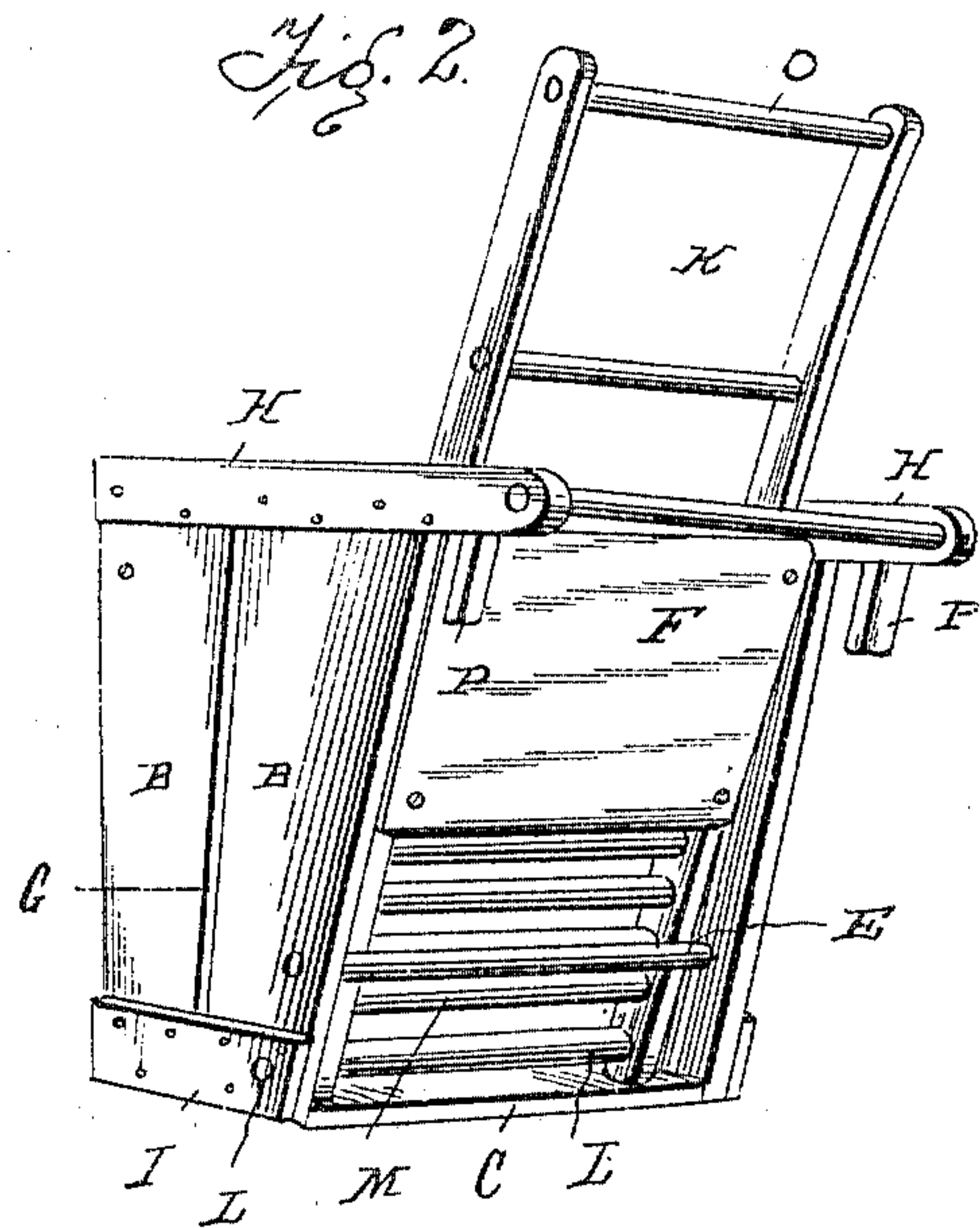
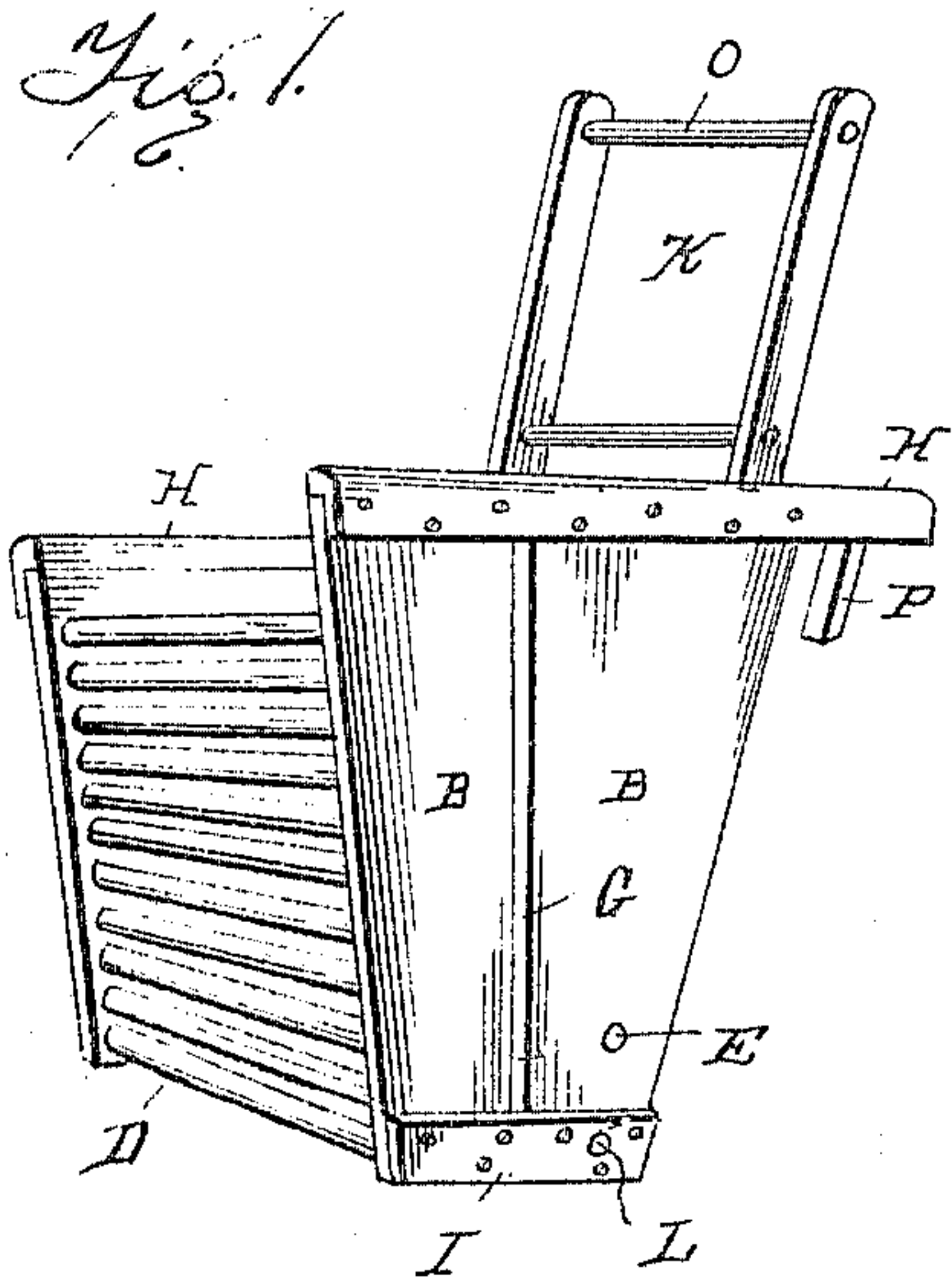


No. 804,420.

PATENTED NOV. 14, 1905.

J. H. MACLAY.
WASHING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 15, 1904.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEANNETTE H. MACLAY, OF BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT.

WASHING-MACHINE.

No. 804,420.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 14, 1905.

Application filed January 15, 1904. Serial No. 189,086.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEANNETTE H. MACLAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brattleboro, in the county of Windham and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Washing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to washing-machines.

The object of the invention is to produce a simple and convenient machine of small size, which may be hung on the inside of a wash-tub or pail and used by swinging or rocking a lever back and forth, the lever acting as a pounder or presser on the laundered articles.

The invention consists in certain constructions and combinations of elements, substantially as hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 is a front perspective view of the machine. Fig. 2 is a rear perspective view of the machine. Fig. 3 is a vertical central section showing also part of a tub in section. Fig. 4 is a broken section of a modification.

The letter A, Fig. 3, indicates a tub of any suitable form or size shown broken away for convenience of illustration.

B B indicate the end boards, and C the bottom board, of the machine box or body. The ends of the box or body are substantially parallel; but the front side flares away from the rear side of the box. The front of the box is composed of parallel rounds or bars D, these being preferably of wood set into holes in the end pieces. The rear side of the box is preferably open at its lower part, although it may have a strengthening cross-bar E. The upper rear side of the box, as shown, is a board F. There is preferably an opening G in each end, although this is not essential. The opening G permits escape of water from the ends of the machine and saves expense in construction, as small pieces of board can be used and no accurate jointing of parts is required. A batten or cleat H at the top of the box holds the parts together, and a batten I serves to strengthen the lower part of the box.

Between the ends B B and near the bottom of the box the swinging or rocking pounder or presser K is pivoted on a cross-rod L or in other suitable manner. The pounder or presser is composed of two side bars connected by cross rods or rounds M. The rounds or rods M are not in contact, leaving space through which water may pass, but being close enough to each other to prevent the passage of such articles as are usually submitted to

laundry. A bar O at the top of the pounder or presser serves as an operating-handle.

The top battens H project to the rear of side board F, and these battens have downwardly-projecting pins P, with which the battens serve as means for suspending the machine from the side of a tub, as indicated in Fig. 3. A strengthening-rod R connects battens H at their rear ends.

The rounds or rods D, like the rods or rounds M, are so far apart that water may pass between them without much obstruction, but not articles of clothing.

When the machine is hung in a tub, pail, or bucket, as in Fig. 3, water in the tub is supposed to rise in the machine until the machine is from one-third to two-thirds full. Articles or garments to be washed are to be taken from the tub and placed in the machine between the lever or pounder K and the front of the machine. This lever is then swung or rocked back and forth, "sousing" the articles through the water, causing water to flow back and forth through the fabrics, and also causing currents of water in the tub by reason of the motion of the presser or "pounder" and garments in the machine.

The back of the machine permits water to flow freely out of and into the machine from the back side, and the passages between bars D as well as slots G permit a comparatively free circulation of water throughout the machine and through fabrics therein.

In Fig. 4 I show a modification wherein a spring S is attached to the presser or pounder and to the body of the box. This spring assists in swinging or rocking the presser or pounder back against the side of the box or body and holds said presser or pounder back when not pressed forward. It is obvious that any suitable form of spring may be used and that the spring may be attached in various ways and positions to effect such result.

The general principles of operation of the machine, so far as the swinging pounder is concerned, are well known. My improvement adapts the machine for ready and convenient use with a stationary tub, common washtub, or pail, without interfering in any way with the construction of the tub or pail or preventing its use in any usual manner.

What I claim is—

1. In a washing-machine, a wooden box having sides with vertical openings therein, front cross-bars, and a rear cross-piece with a bar below the same, and means for attaching the

said box to the side of a tub, combined with a pounder or presser composed of side pieces and cross-bars and pivoted in said box near the bottom thereof, and having a rigid handle
5 extending above the top of the box.

2. In a washing-machine, a box rectangular in cross-section and having its front and rear sides flaring from the bottom to the top, the front side composed of bars with openings be-
10 tween, said box being open at the lower rear side and being provided with suspensory de-

vices, combined with a rocking pounder having openings in its body and pivoted within and near the bottom of said box, said pounder having an operating-handle extending above 15 the top of the box.

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

JEANNETTE H. MACLAY.

Witnesses:

WALLACE N. BATCHELDER,
M. M. WHEELER.