

No. 842,341.

PATENTED JAN. 29, 1907.

J. T. SARGENT.

WASHBOARD.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 27, 1905.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.

II

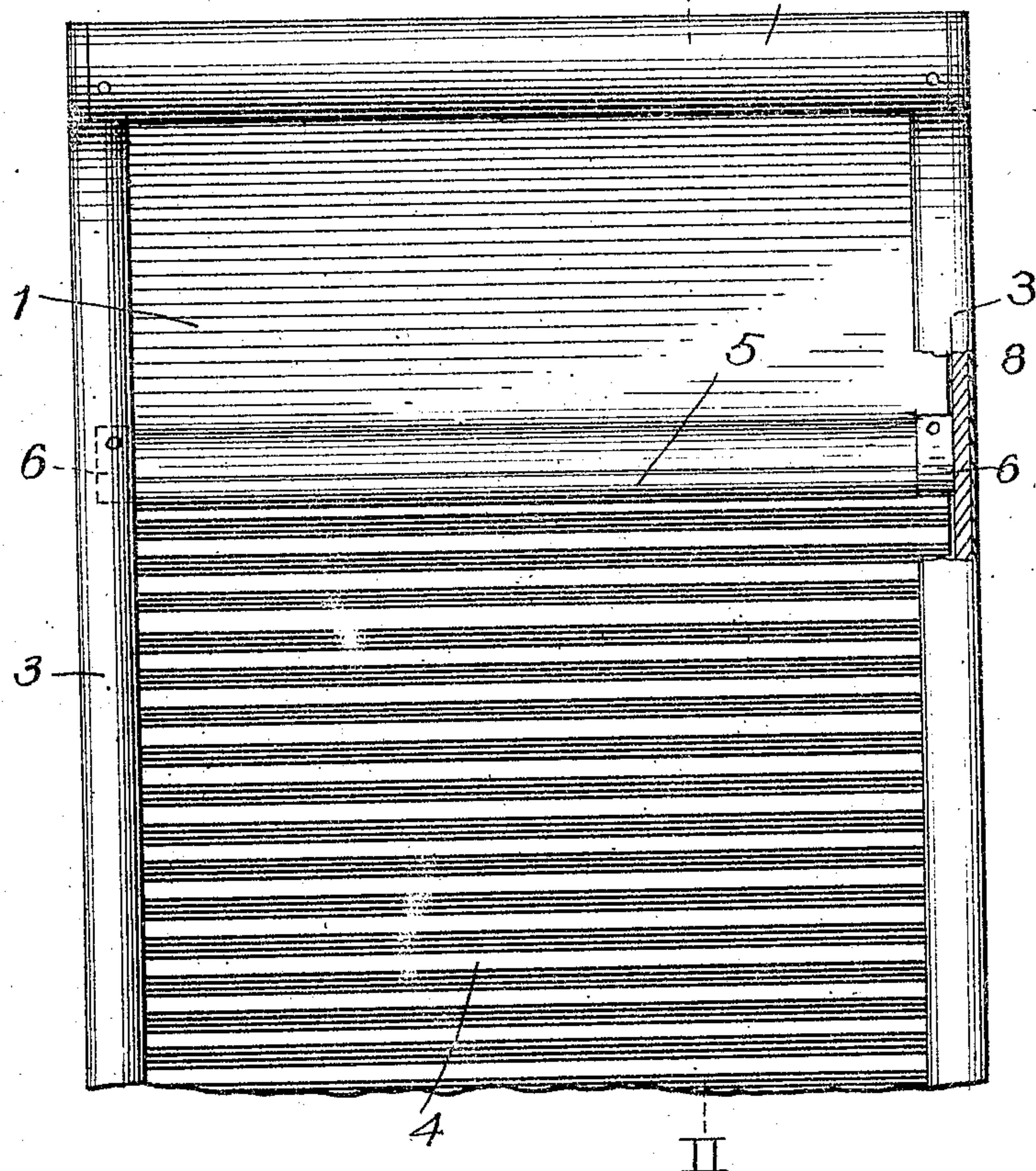


FIG. 2.

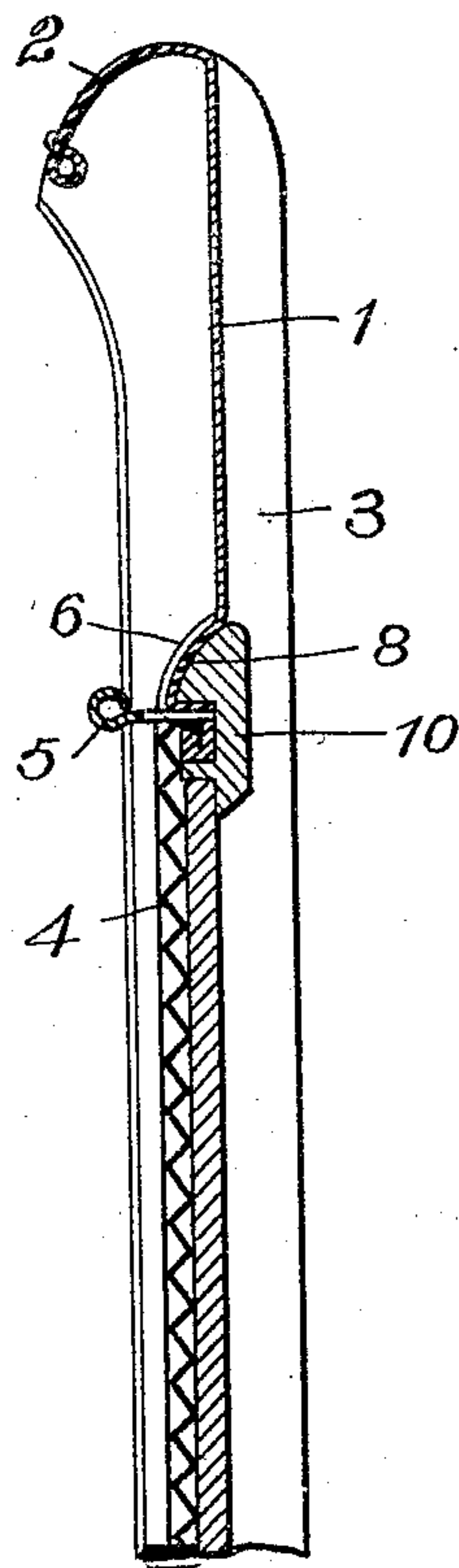
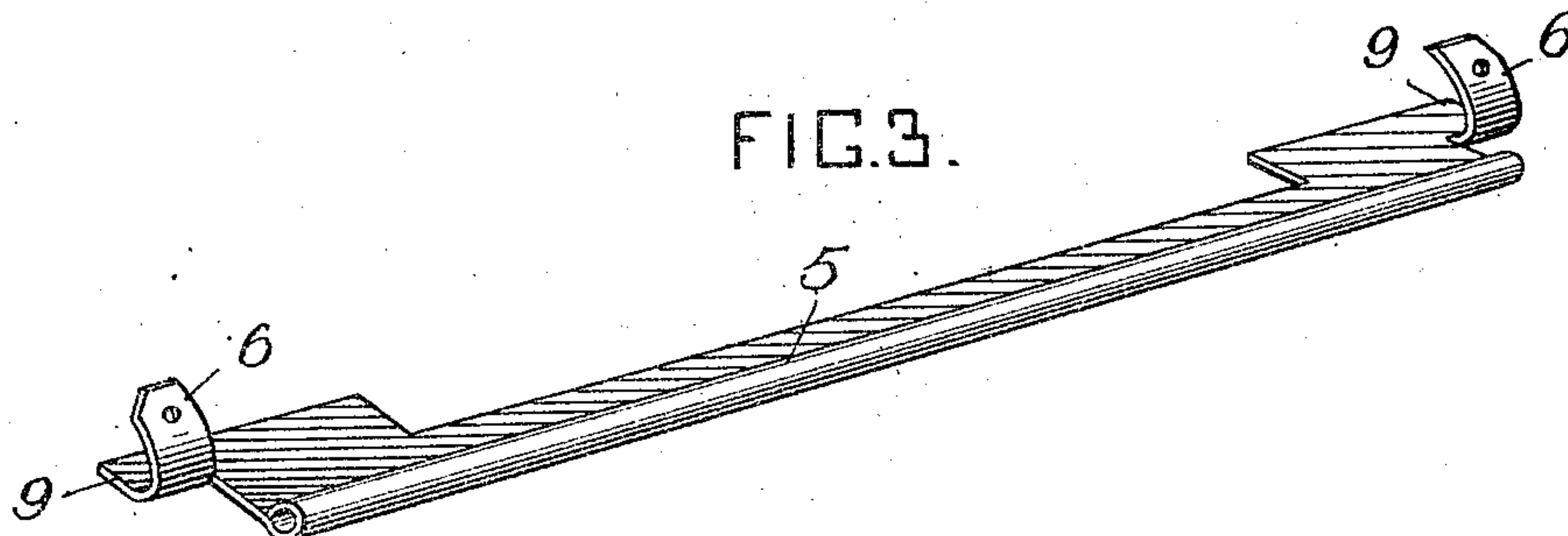


FIG. 3.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 4.

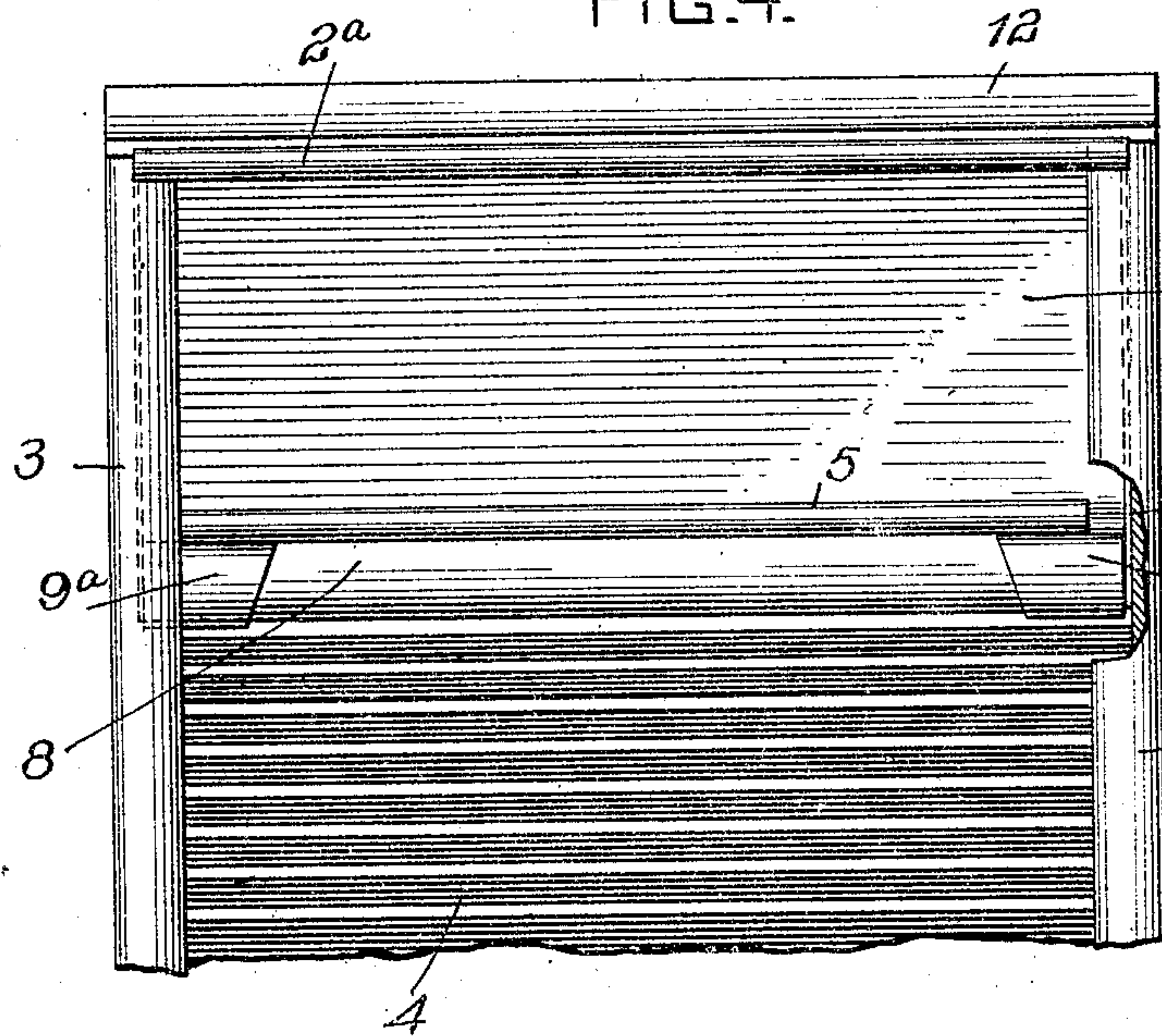


FIG. 5.

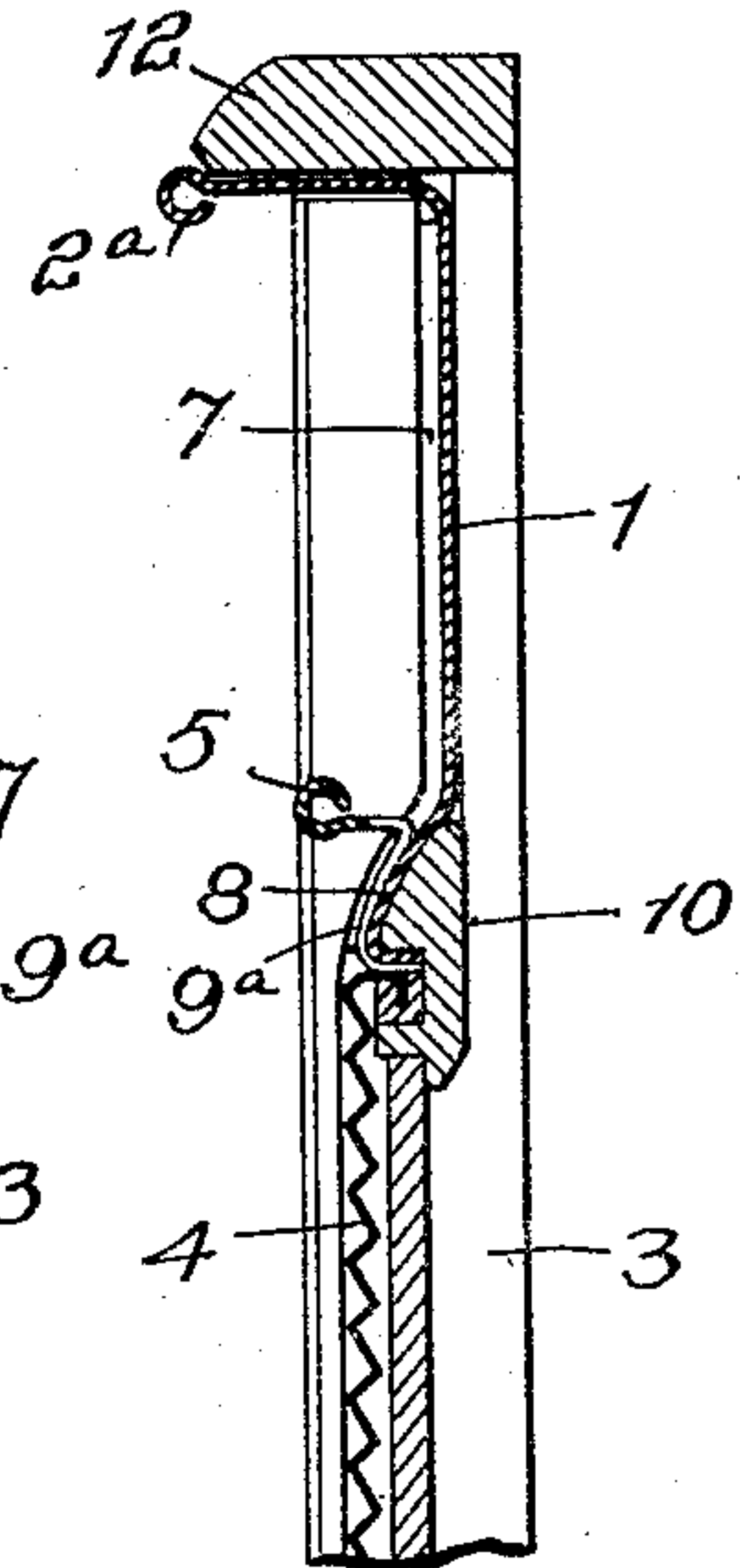


FIG. 6.

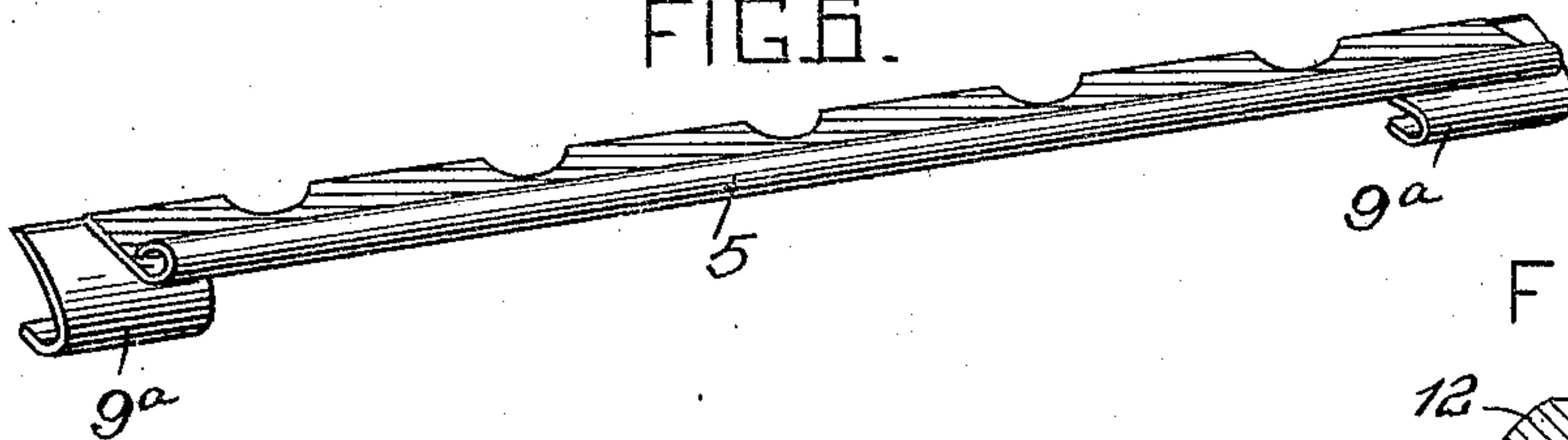


FIG. 7.

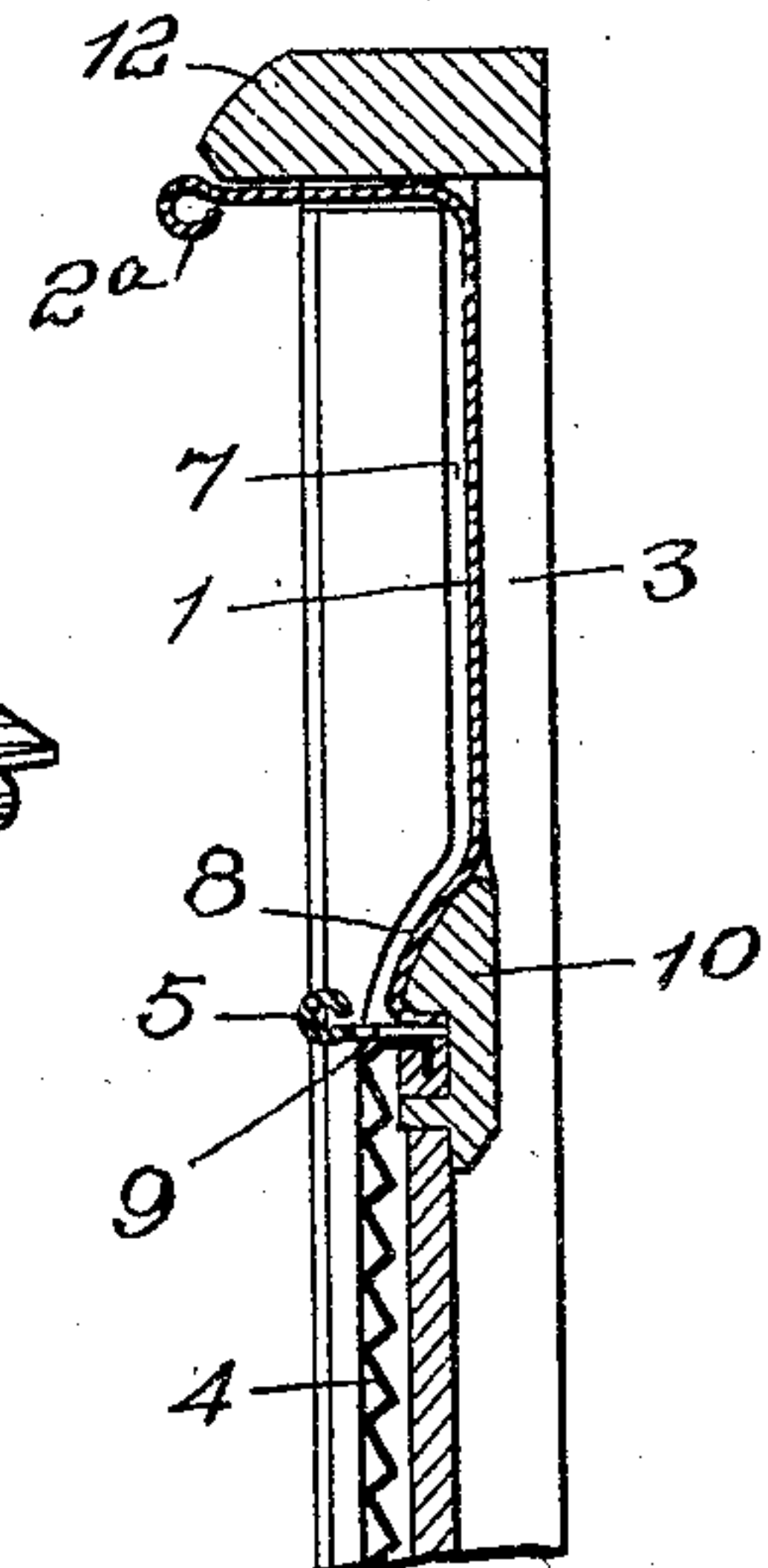
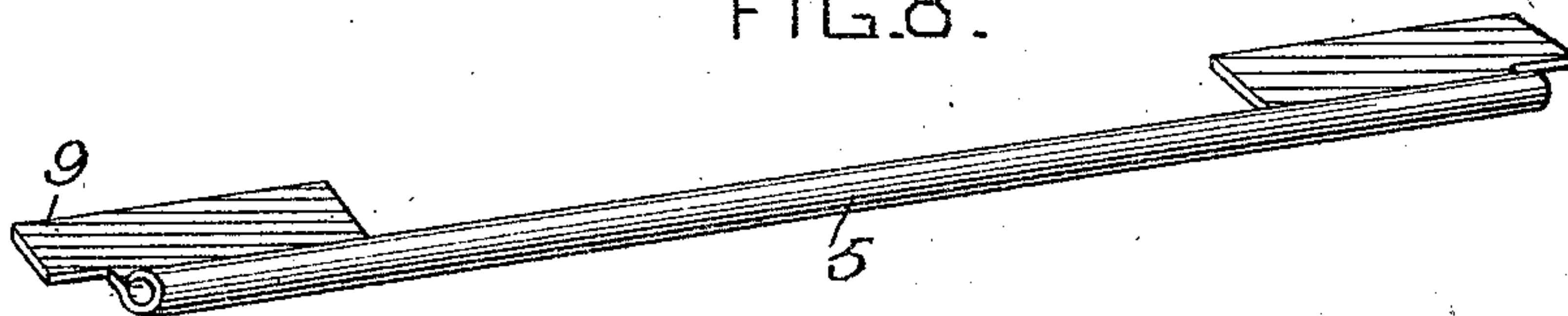


FIG. 8.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

FIG. 9.

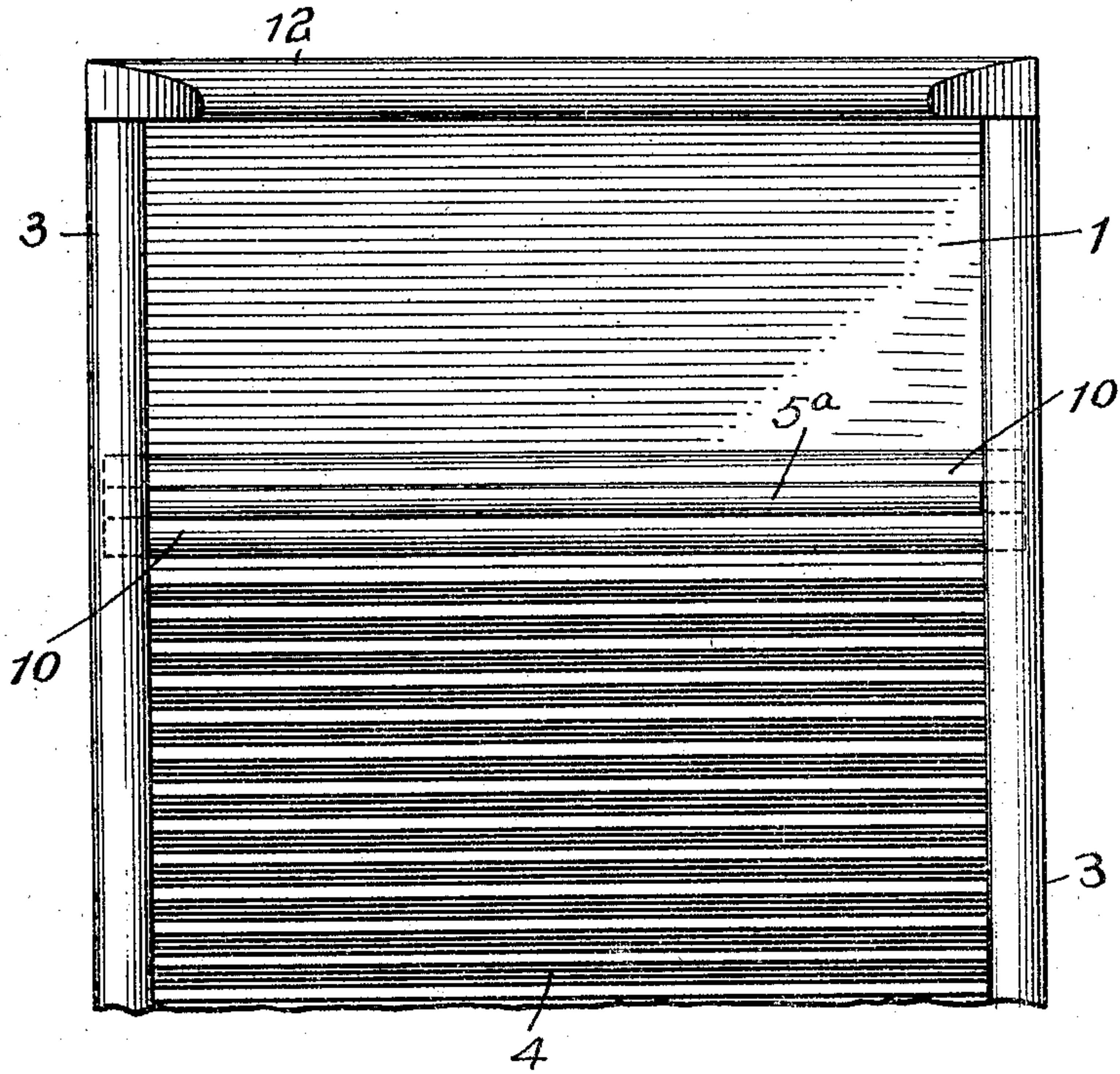


FIG. 10.

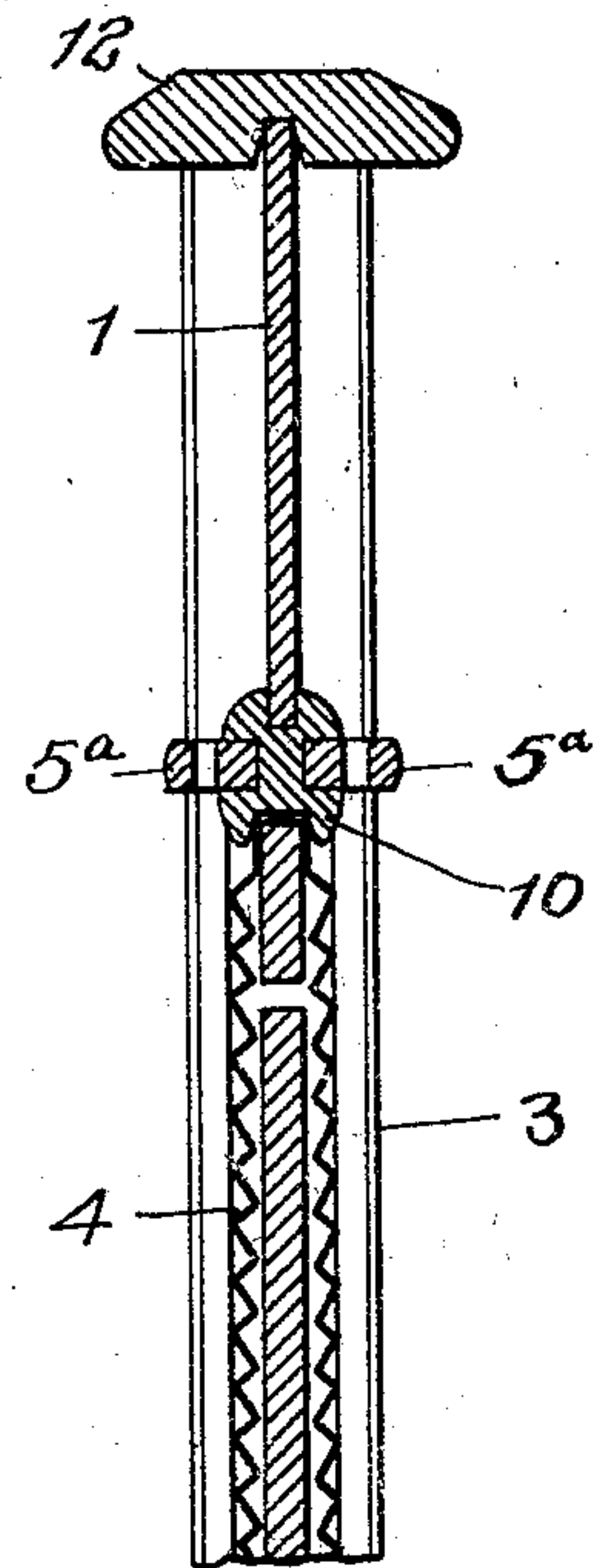
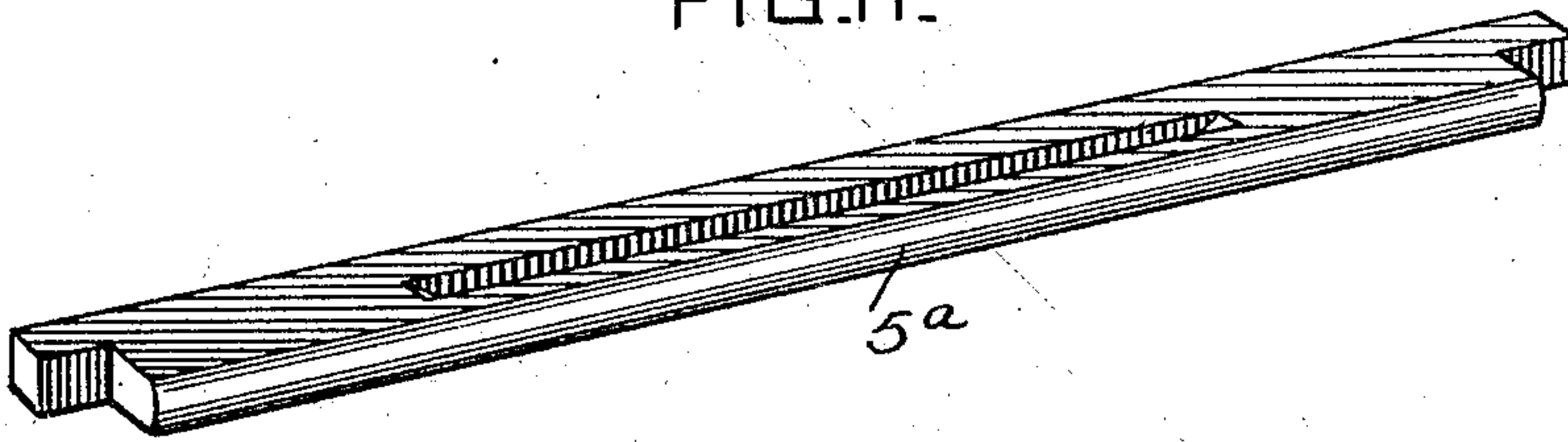


FIG. 11.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES T. SARGENT, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

WASHBOARD.

No. 842,341.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 29, 1907.

Application filed October 27, 1905. Serial No. 284,667.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES T. SARGENT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented or discovered certain new and useful Improvements in Washboards, of which improvements the following is a specification.

The invention described herein relates to certain improvements in washboards, and has for its object the provision of a soap support or shelf secured to the cross-bar to which the brand-board and rubbing-face are attached.

The invention is hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a washboard having my improvement applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation on a plane indicated by the line II II, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the soap-shelf. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are views similar to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, showing a modification in the construction of the soap-shelf and the manner of securing it to the washboard. Figs. 7 and 8 are views similar to Figs. 5 and 6, illustrating further modifications. Figs. 9, 10, and 11 are views similar to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, showing my improvement applied to double-faced boards, also showing that the improvement is applicable to washboards in which all parts except the rubbing-faces are formed of wood.

In the construction shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 the brand-board 1 and head-piece 2 are formed of a single piece of metal, one end of the sheet being bent over, as shown in Fig. 2, to form the head-piece or protector. The edges of the brand-board portion of the metal sheet project into grooves in the inner sides of the legs 3. While the saw-kerf in the legs may be of a width equal to the thickness of the metal, it is preferred to make it somewhat wider and to turn up the edges of the sheet, as at 7, so that when the sheet is placed in position in the board the turned-up edges will form with the body of the sheet a gutter permitting the water to flow down onto the rubbing-face and not be held within the saw-kerf and absorbed and taken up by the wooden legs. This construction is clearly shown in Figs. 5 and 7. The bent-over portion 2 of the sheet overlaps at its ends the ends of the legs, as shown in Fig. 2. The lower end of the brand-board curves out-

wardly, forming a drainage-curtain 8 to direct water splashing against the brand-board down onto the rubbing-face 4.

The soap ledge or shelf 5 is formed of a piece of suitable material, as wood or metal, and is provided at its ends with ears or lugs 9, which will extend partially or wholly into the rabbets formed in the legs for the reception of the ends of the cross-bar. These lugs are preferably formed by cutting away the ends of the shelf or support, the entire strip, including the lugs thus formed, being of a length equal or approximately equal to the length of the cross-piece 10. The inner edge of the shelf or ledge, except where it is cut away to permit of the drainage of water, projects into a groove in the cross-bar, as shown in Fig. 2, the groove being that usually employed for the reception of the upper edge of the rubbing-face and the lower edge of the drainage-curtain 8. The shelf is placed in position in this groove prior to assembling the board, so that when the legs are pressed onto the ends of the cross-bar the lugs at the ends of the shelf will also pass into the rabbets in the legs and be thereby locked in position.

While not absolutely essential, the lugs or ears may be formed with turned-up portions 6; which will lap onto the outside of the cross-bar, to which they may be secured by nails, thereby providing an additional support for the shelf, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

In the construction shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 the shelf or ledge is arranged in line with the groove or rabbet in the cross-bar and will not afford as wide a support or shelf as may be sometimes desirable for the soap. In order to obtain a wider shelf or support, the latter may be arranged immediately above the cross-bar and drainage-curtain, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. In this construction the ledge or shelf is provided with ears or lugs 9^a on its rear edge, said lugs or ears extending beyond the ends of the body portion a sufficient distance so that the total length of the shelf including the ears or lugs will be equal or approximately equal to the length of the cross-bar. These lugs or ears are bent so as to conform to the surface of the cross-bar above its longitudinal groove or rabbet, as shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, and are made sufficiently long to permit the ends thereof to project into the groove or rabbet in the cross-bar. In this construction, as in that shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the lugs or

ears are held against the cross-piece and their ends within the groove or rabbet in the cross-bar by the walls of the rabbets in the legs. The ledge or shelf is provided with notches or holes, through which the water can flow from the soap down onto the drainage-curtain and thence onto the rubbing-face.

In Figs. 7 and 8 is shown a construction and arrangement of ledge or shelf similar to that shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, except that the lugs or ears are not provided with extensions fitting on the cross-bar.

It will be observed that in the construction shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 7 the board is provided with the usual wood head-piece 12, secured to the legs, and that the protector 2^a is formed integral with the brand-board and bears against the under side of the head-piece. It is preferred that saw-kerfs should be formed in the legs immediately under the head-piece for the reception of the edges of the protector portion brand-board, thus vertically supporting the same at its ends.

In the construction shown in Figs. 9, 10, and 11 the washboard is formed of legs, head-piece, brand-board, and cross-bar, formed of wood, the cross-bar 10 being rabbeted or grooved in its upper and lower edges for the reception of the lower edge of the brand-board and the upper edges of the rubbing-face and back-board. In single-faced boards the front wall of the cross-piece is formed with a rabbet or groove, and in case of double-faced washboards both side walls of the cross-piece are formed with rabbets or grooves for the reception of the soap ledge or shelf 5^a. The body portion of the soap ledge or shelf is made of a length equal to the distance between the inner walls of the legs, but the portion fitting within the saw-kerf of the cross-piece is extended, so that the lugs formed thereon will project into the rabbets

in the legs when the board is assembled, thereby locking the soap ledge or shelf securely in position on the cross-piece. Suitable slots or openings are formed through the soap ledge or shelf for the passage of water from the brand-board space down onto the rubbing-face.

It is characteristic of my improvement that the soap ledge or shelf is secured to the cross bar or piece in such manner that the water draining from the soap will pass down onto the rubbing-face.

I claim herein as my invention—

1. A washboard having in combination therewith a soap-shelf having its rear edge secured in a groove in the front face of the cross-bar at the upper end of the rubbing-face, and projecting out over the rubbing-face.

2. A washboard having in combination therewith a soap-shelf provided at its ends with lugs projecting into a groove in the upper cross-bar, the ends of the cross-bar having the lugs therein projecting into rabbets in the legs, said shelf projecting out over the rubbing-face.

3. A washboard having in combination therewith a metal brand-board having its edges turned over and fitting in rabbets in the inner walls of the legs, thereby forming a metal gutter for the escape of water entering the rabbets.

4. A washboard having in combination therewith a soap-shelf carried by the cross-bar at the upper end of the rubbing-face and projecting out over the rubbing-face.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JAMES T. SARGENT.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. HASTINGS,
M. E. MCGRAW.