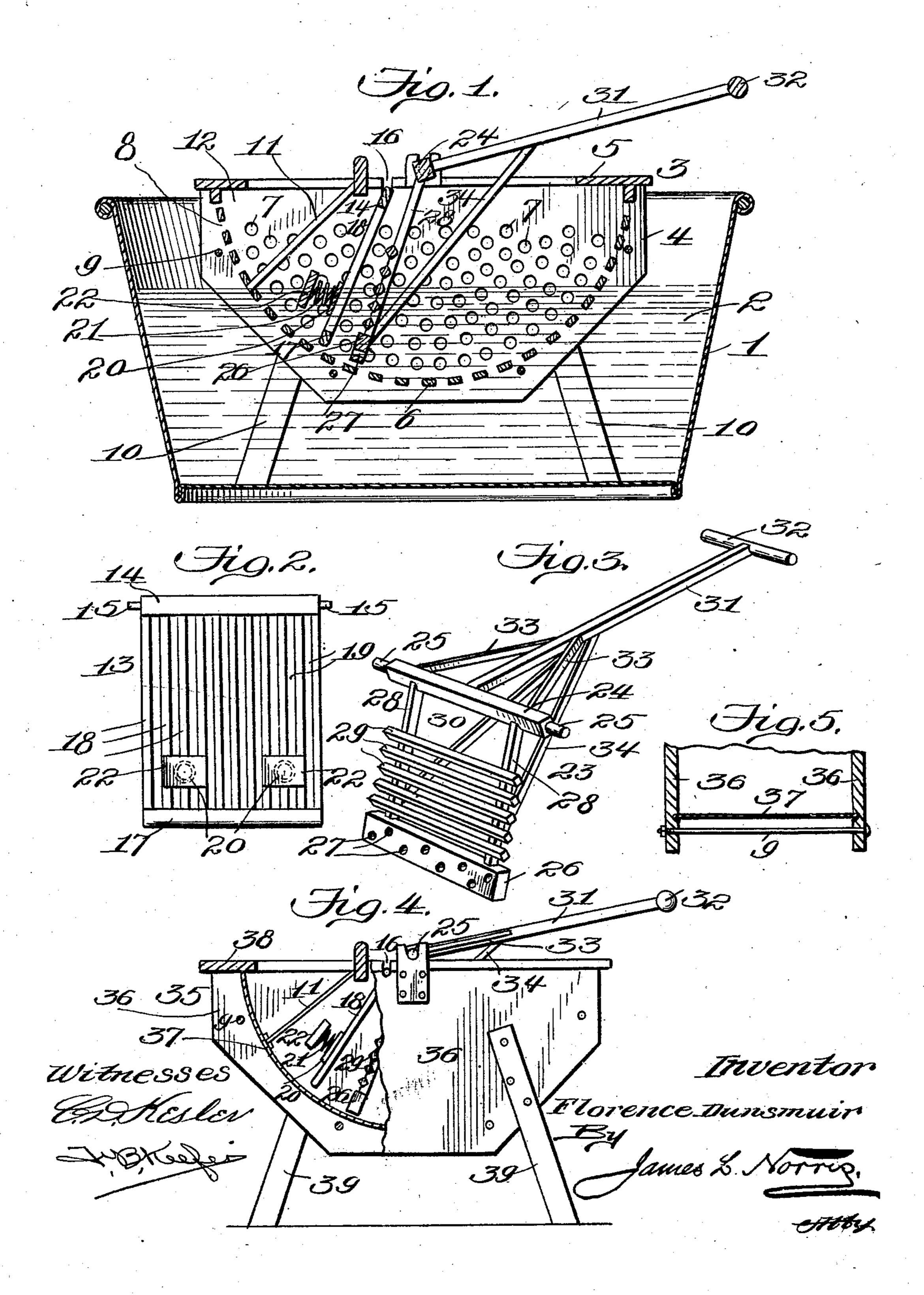
F. DUNSMUIR. WASHING MACHINE. APPLICATION FILED MAY 18, 1908.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FLORENCE DUNSMUIR, OF FLORENCE, COLORADO.

WASHING-MACHINE.

No. 915,572.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Florence Dunsmuir, a citizen of the United States, residing at Florence, in the county of Fremont and State of Colorado, have invented new and useful Improvements in Washing-Machines, of which

the following is a specification.

This invention relates to washing machines and the object thereof is to provide a machine of such class in a manner as hereinafter set forth which shall be simple and effective in operation, adapted equally well for washing large or small articles, conveniently operated, strong, durable, inexpensive to manufacture, and whereby the washing operation can be quickly had

quickly had.

With the foregoing and other objects in view the invention consists of the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more specifically described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein is shown the preferred embodiment of the invention, but it is to be understood that changes, variations and modifications can be resorted to which come within the scope of the claims hereunto appended.

In the drawings wherein like reference characters denote corresponding parts throughout the several views:—Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a washing machine in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a view of the washboard. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the oscillatory dasher. Fig. 4 is a side elevation broken away of a modification, and Fig. 5 is a sectional detail of the

construction shown in Fig. 4.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2 and 3 in detail, 1 denotes a receptacle adapted to contain a body of water which is indicated by the reference 40 character 2 and within the receptacle 1 is mounted a washing machine in accordance with this invention wherein the body of the machine is provided with perforated sides and a slatted bottom. In Fig. 1 the body of 45 the machine which is referred to generally by the reference character 3 embodies a pair of sides 4, (only one of which is shown), an open top 5 and a concave bottom 6. The sides 4 are perforated as at 7 and the concave bot-50 tom is formed of a series of slats which are suitably spaced apart, whereby the passages 8 are provided. The bottom 6 is secured between the sides and the sides are connected together by the cross rods 9. To the sides 4 55 of the body are secured legs 10 which are adapted to rest upon the bottom of the re-

ceptacle 1 when the machine is to be used. The passages 8 and openings provide means whereby the water 2 will enter in the body 3 and furthermore provide means to enable 60 foreign matter to be discharged from the body 3 into the receptacle 1 during the washing operation. Secured between the sides 4 is an inclined partition 11 which constitutes an abutment for the washboard to be hereinaf- 65 ter referred to and further provides a chamber 12 in the body 3 for the reception of the clothes after they have passed through a wringer. Depending within the body 3 is an oscillatory cushioned washboard referred to 70 generally by the reference character 13 and which embodies a top bar 14 having protuberances 15 which are journaled in recesses 16 formed in the sides 4. The washboard 13 further comprises a bottom bar 17 75 which is connected to the top bar 14 by a series of slats 18, these latter being suitably spaced apart to form the passages 19. The washboard is arranged in close proximity to the partition 11 and on that face which op- 80 poses the partition 11 the board 13 has secured thereto the blocks 20 to which are attached the compression springs 21, these latter being also connected to the blocks 22. The blocks 22 and the springs 21 constitute 85 a cushioning means for the washboard 13 when the same is forced toward the partition 11 by the dasher to be hereinafter referred to. The blocks 22 on the movement of the washer toward the partition 11 engage with the lat-90 ter, whereby a further movement of the washboard 13 is cushioned. The springs 21 also constitute means for forcing the washboard 13 in a direction opposite to that in which it is moved by the dasher. The latter 95 which is referred to generally by the reference character 23 comprises a top bar 24 formed with protuberances 25 which are journaled in the brackets secured to the sides 4 and which project above the top 5, where- 100 by an oscillating movement can be imparted to the dasher 23. The latter furthermore comprises a bottom bar 26 which is perforated as at 27 and which is connected to the bar 24 by the uprights 28. To the uprights 105 28 is secured a transversely extending series of slats 29 which are suitably spaced apart and extend at an angle with respect to the slats 19. The uppermost slat of the series of slats 29 is quite a distance removed from 110 the bar 24, whereby an enlarged space 30 will be provided in the working face of the

dasher. Extending rearwardly from the bar | tion of machine shown in Fig. 4, however, is at an inclination and terminating in a grip 32. Braces 33 are provided between the bar 24 5 and the handle 31 and braces 34 are provided between the bar 26 and the handle 31. Extending transversely of the open top 5 is a supporting member for the upper end of the partition 11.

With the foregoing construction the clothes are washed by being pressed against the washboard 13 through the medium of the dasher 23 and again allowed to fall back into the water to be again saturated, the inclina-15 tion of the washboard 13 causing the clothes to turn over as they fall back into the water. The openings between the slats 19 and 29 enable the water to escape freely from the clothes when they are compressed between the wash-20 board 13 and the dasher 23, carrying the dirt and other foreign matters therewith which is discharged through the openings in the bottom and sides of the machine into the receptacle 1, the dirt and foreign matter 25 precipitating to the bottom of the receptacle 1.

By setting up the handle of the dasher in the manner as disclosed a greater leverage is obtained which enables the dasher to be easily operated so that the operation of the 30 machine will be convenient to the operator.

Referring to Figs. 4 and 5 of the drawings, the body of the machine which is referred to generally by the reference character 35 embodies imperforate sides 36, an imperforate 35 bottom 37, an open top 38 and supporting legs 39. Otherwise than that as stated the form of machine shown in Figs. 4 and 5 is the same as that shown in Fig. 1. The construc-

24 is a handle 31, the handle being positioned not used with a receptacle 1, the tub of the 40 machine containing the water. The machine shown in Fig. 4 is operated in the same manner as that referred to in connection with Fig. 1. As the partition, washboard and dasher shown in Fig. 4 is the same as that 45 shown in Fig. 1, like reference characters are applied thereto. The shape of the machine shown in Fig. 4 is the same as that shown in Fig. 1.

What I claim is:—

1. In washing machines, in combination, a receptacle, a body in said receptacle provided with perforated side and bottom walls, a partition in said body, a perforate washboard movable toward and away from the 55 partition, cushioning means for the washboard, a perforate dasher movable in said body toward and away from said washboard and means for operating the dasher.

2. In washing machines, in combination, 60 a receptacle, a body in said receptacle, provided with perforated side and bottom walls, a perforate washboard in said receptacle, means for holding said washboard spaced from the adjacent end wall of the receptacle, 65 a perforate dasher movable toward and away from the washboard and means for operating the dasher.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing wit- 70

nesses.

FLORENCE DUNSMUIR.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM DUNSMUIR, JOHN O'MALLEY.