

Shugert & Porter,
Washing Machine,

N^o 5,048,

Patented Apr. 3, 1847.

Fig. 2

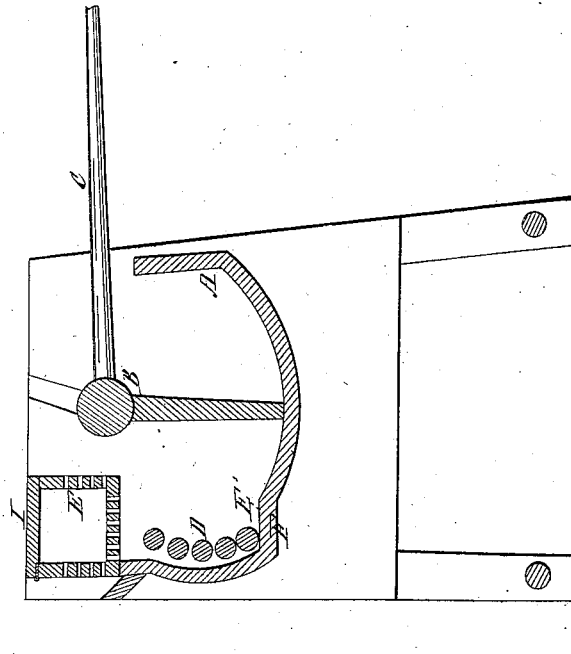


Fig. 3

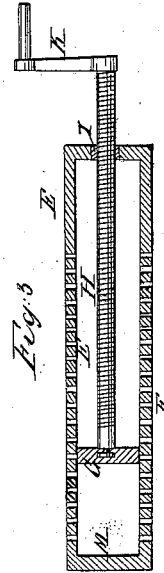
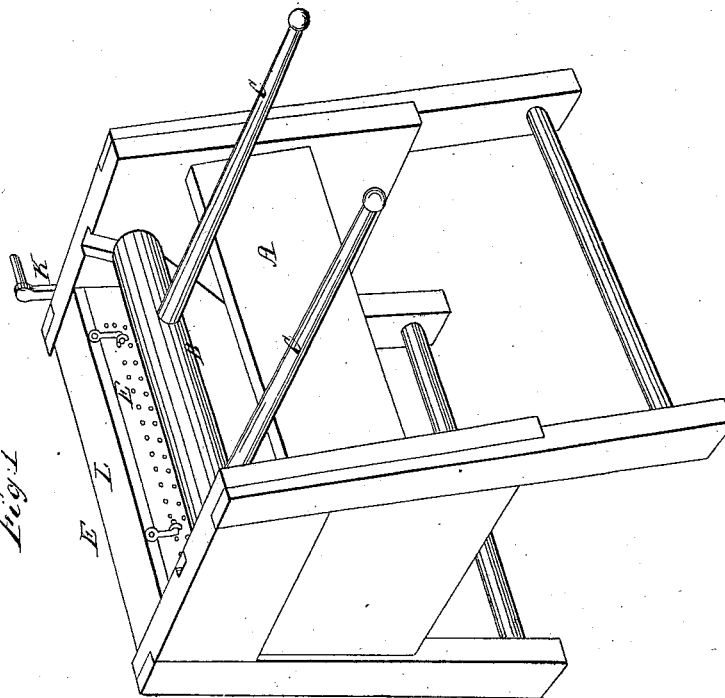


Fig. 1



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JNO. SHUGERT, OF ELIZABETH, AND G. W. PORTER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

WASHING-MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 5,048, dated April 3, 1847; Antedated November 2, 1846.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN SHUGERT, of Elizabeth, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, and GEORGE W. PORTER, of the city and county of Philadelphia, State aforesaid, have invented new and useful Improvements in Washing-Machines, which are described as follows, reference being had to the annexed drawings 10 of the same, making part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of the same. Fig. 3 is a top or birds 15 eye view of the apparatus for wringing, detached from the machine.

Similar letters in the figures refer to corresponding parts.

This machine in its general features is 20 made and operated similar to the one for which Letters Patent of the United States were issued to John Shugert, one of the parties named above, on the 19th day of May, 1843—that is to say, the clothes are 25 placed in a box or trough, A, supported in a suitable manner and are washed by a dasher B operated by means of handles C.

The improvements consist, first, in making the back part of the bottom of the box 30 A horizontal, instead of on an inclined curve as in the former case, for preventing the clothes from following the dasher B on its return from the clothes, and causing them to turn in the water with greater 35 facility; second, in arranging a series of rollers D, on a segment of a circle at the back part of the box for lessening the friction and pressure on the clothes; and third, in the addition of a wringing apparatus E, 40 for partially drying the clothes after being washed—the whole being arranged and combined in such a manner as to but slightly increase the expense and proportions of the former machine.

45 The rollers D, are made of wood and turn on journals inserted in the sides of the box A. They are arranged in the form of a segment of a circle—the center of the upper one being on the same vertical line with 50 that of the lower one, as represented in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

The horizontal part F of the bottom of

the box A extends from the back part of the same to a short distance beyond the rollers D and forms an abrupt edge or resting 55 place—as shown at F', Fig. 2.

When the clothes with the required quantity of soap and water are placed in the space between the dasher B and rollers D, and the dasher is moved backward, they are 60 forced upward over the surfaces of the rollers with a very small amount of power exerted on the handles; for the rollers being suspended on journals turn and allow the clothes to pass without much friction 65 or pressure. On the return of the dasher, the lower part of the clothes rests on the abrupt or horizontal edge F', and the upper part of the same turns toward the dasher. They are in this manner at each succeeding 70 stroke gradually forced around, and every piece is in its turn subjected to a thorough cleansing.

After the clothes have been thoroughly washed they are removed from the box A, 75 and placed in a horizontal perforated box E, of the wringing apparatus, which is arranged longitudinally at the back part of the box A immediately above the rollers D. A piston G corresponding in size and form 80 with the interior of said box E of the wringing apparatus is moved either way in the same by means of a screw H attached to one side and passing through a female screw in the end of the perforated box E, said 85 screw having a handle K on its outer end by which it is turned.

The clothes being placed in a wet state on the opposite side of the piston G, the lid L, of the box E is closed and secured— 90 the screw H, is then turned to the right by the handle K, and the clothes are pressed between the piston and the end M of the box until all the water that can be is extracted from them,—when the motion of the 95 screw is reversed, and the clothes are removed and thoroughly dried in the usual manner.

The machine may be converted into an ironing or other table by suspending a board 100 cover on pivots at the back part of the machine and drawing it forward to a horizontal position on top of the machine.

What we claim as our invention, and

which we desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

Arranging the rollers D in the back part of the box A in the form of a segment of a circle,—the lower one being on a line with the upper in the manner and for the purpose set forth,—in combination with the abrupt edge or rest F' formed on the bottom of the box A for preventing the clothes from

following the dasher B on its return, and causing them to gradually turn at each succeeding stroke as described. 10

JOHN SHUGERT.
GEO. W. PORTER.

Witnesses:

JOHN THOMPSON,
EDWARD MAHER.