

(No Model.)

J. C. DRAKE.
WASHING MACHINE.

No. 383,110.

Patented May 22, 1888.

Fig. 1.

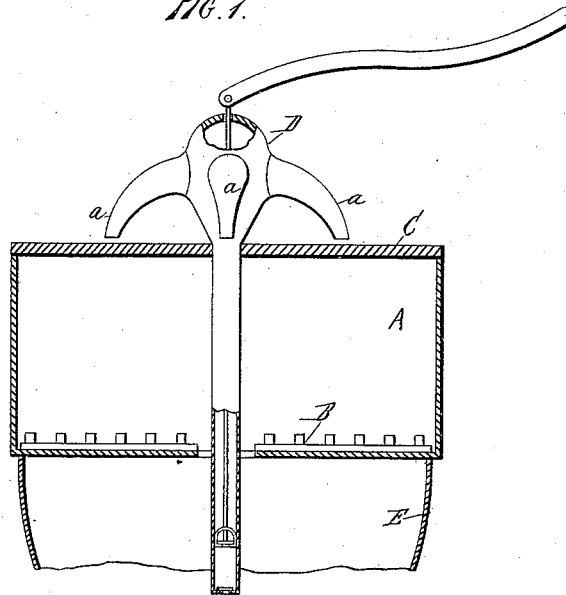
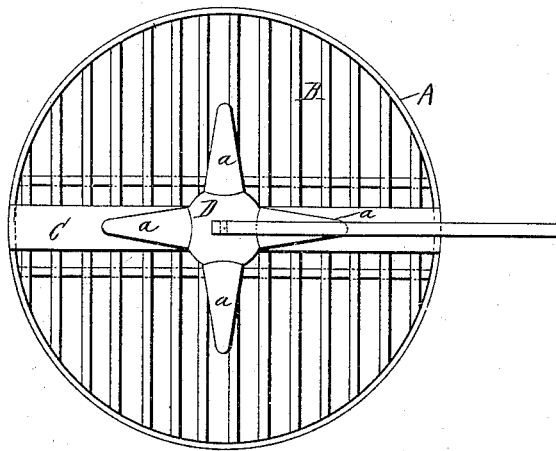


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
John Buckler,
L. H. Osgood

Inventor:
John C. Drake,
By L. H. Osgood
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. DRAKE, OF ALTUS, ARKANSAS.

WASHING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,110, dated May 22, 1883.

Application filed September 7, 1887. Serial No. 249,012. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. DRAKE, of Altus, county of Franklin, and State of Arkansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Washing-Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates, chiefly, to that class of devices commonly known as "clothes-washers" or "clothes-washing machines;" but my improved device is applicable for washing or cleansing various materials other than clothes. The object of my invention is to produce a simple, compact, cheap, and effective washing apparatus which may be readily applied in connection with any culinary or other vessel, kettle, pot, or boiler, large or small, in which the required amount of water may be heated, which apparatus will compel an effective and thorough circulation or percolation of water through the material to be cleansed, and which shall be easy and convenient to operate and have no complicated parts to get out of order, possessing also other advantageous features, as will hereinafter appear. To accomplish all of this my improvements involve certain new and useful peculiarities of construction and relative arrangements or combinations of parts, which will be herein first fully described, and then pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a vertical view, partly in section and partly in elevation, of an apparatus constructed and arranged for operation in accordance with my invention and embodying my improvements; and Fig. 2 is a top or plan view of the device shown in Fig. 1.

In both figures like letters of reference, wherever they occur, indicate corresponding parts.

A is the main receiving-vessel, of general circular or other form, of any desired size, and which may be made of wood or metal. The top of this vessel is generally left open; but it may be supplied with any suitable detachable cover, if desired, to prevent escape of vapors into the room. The bottom of the vessel A is imperforate, except at the cen-

tral part, which is provided with an opening large enough to admit the pump-barrel and afford an aperture through which the water may be drained from the vessel. This opening might be located at some other point than at the center, if desired.

B represents a false bottom, composed of slats or otherwise made with interstices, placed on the bottom of vessel A and easily removed therefrom for purposes of cleaning and drying.

C is a bar reaching across the top of vessel A, and secured in any suitable manner at each end, so that it will properly sustain the pump, and so that it may be easily detached.

D represents a pump, the barrel of which passes through an opening in the cross-bar C, through the false bottom B, and through the bottom of vessel A. This pump may be provided with as many delivery-spouts *a a* as may be desired, or as may be necessary for the complete distribution of the water. I have shown four spouts, and they will be found sufficient under all ordinary circumstances.

The vessel A, with the pump and the false bottom, is to be placed upon a common iron wash-kettle or stove-boiler, or other vessel in which water is to be heated, this water-heating vessel being indicated in the drawings by the fragment E. The pump-barrel is made long enough to reach down into the water. Then the clothes or other materials to be washed are placed in vessel A upon the false bottom B and the water pumped from the pot or boiler E upon them. The water thus pumped and distributed passes down through the materials, is drained off by the false bottom B, and finds its way back to the pot or kettle E through the aperture in the bottom of vessel A, around the outside of the pump-barrel, and this operation causes a positive flow or circulation of hot water through the clothes or materials continually, or so long as the pumping may be kept up.

Soaps or cleansing materials may be added to the contents of vessels A or E, or to both. The washer may be instantly removed from one pot or kettle and applied upon another containing a fresh or clean supply of water. By thus using the water from vessel E over and over the necessity of heating a large volume of water is obviated with apparent advantages.

The compact arrangement of the washer and its peculiar mode of operation render it unnecessary to place the vessel containing the clothes upon the stove or heater, as is usually done. The direct and positively acting pump compels the flow of water from the heating-vessel in any desired quantities and from any reasonable depth of heating-vessel. The operation of the washer is not made to depend upon the temperature of the water or upon any pressure produced in a closed or specially-constructed heating-vessel.

The pump may be turned in its seat in the cross-bar so as to bring the operating-handle around to any convenient point.

Heretofore vessels for washing have been provided with false bottoms and a pump arranged therein in such manner that water could be raised from below the false bottom and discharged upon clothes above said bottom, and in one instance the pump was made removable and capable of use with different vessels. Such constructions are not of my invention; but it is essential to my improvement that the pump be extended below the bottom of the vessel in which the materials to be washed are placed and so as to reach the interior of another vessel on which it may be placed, the bottom of the upper vessel being adapted to cover the lower. By this construction the clothes-holding vessel and pump can be readily applied to water-vessels of various shapes and sizes, and can also be readily transferred from one water-vessel to another, whereby, after the clothes or other articles have fouled the water, a fresh supply may be

used for rewashing and then for rinsing, if desired, without the necessity of removing either clothes or water from the vessel in which the clothes were originally placed.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim as new herein, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a washing-machine of the character herein set forth, the hand-pump, combined with the vessel for receiving the clothes or materials, the pump passing through the bottom of said vessel, which bottom is provided with a perforation through which water may descend, the pump being arranged to deliver water from a second vessel below the first and upon the top of the materials and said second vessel, substantially as shown, and for the purposes set forth.

2. The herein described washing-machine composed of the vessel A, hand-pump, top cross-bar, and false bottom, the bottom of vessel A being perforated for the passage of the pump barrel and for drainage, the perforation being larger than the pump, and the parts being combined substantially as set forth and arranged for operation in connection with any water-heating vessel separate from and independent of vessel A, as explained.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN C. DRAKE.

Witnesses:

WILL R. POLK,
T. C. MOORE.