

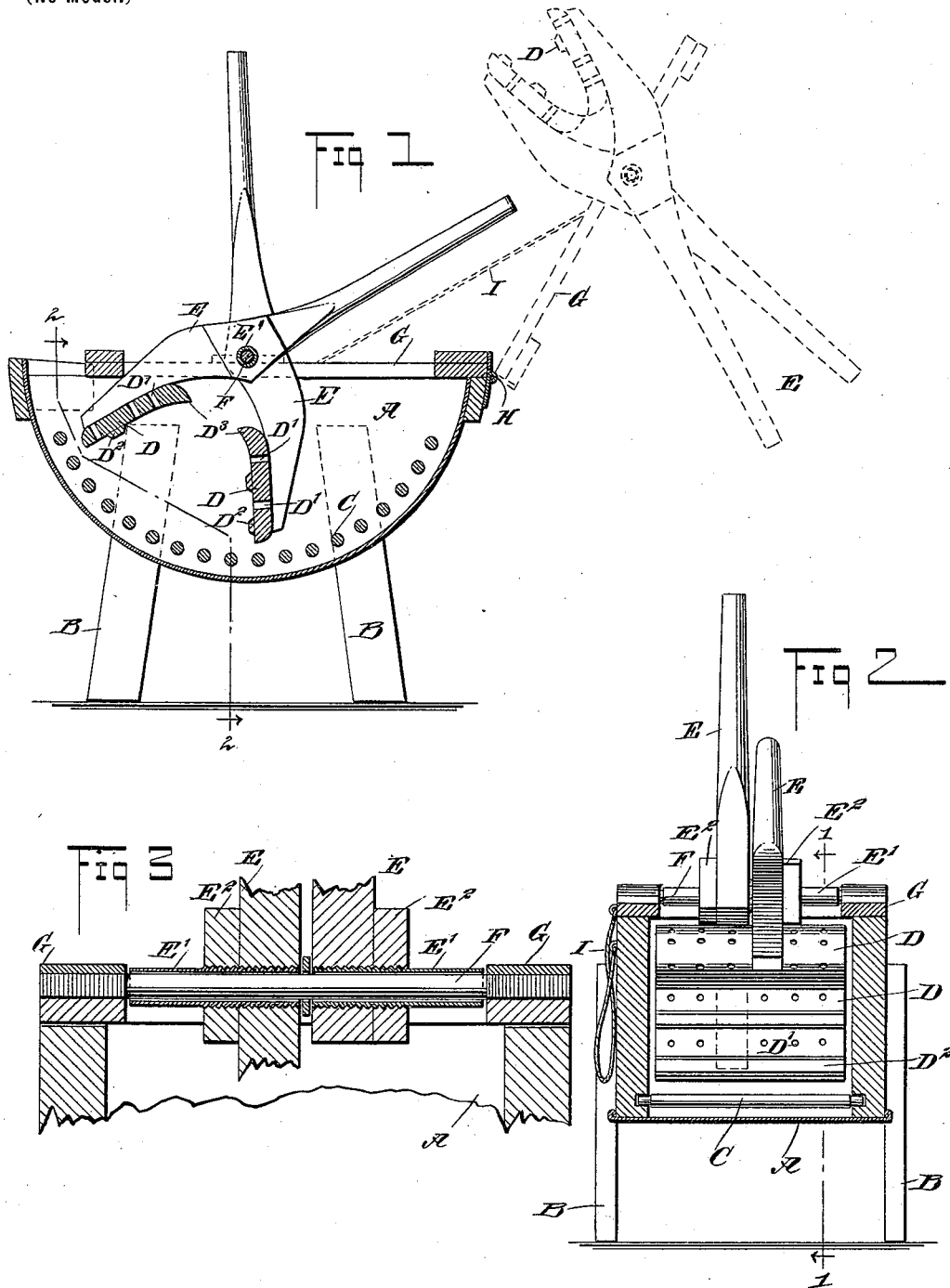
No. 645,841.

Patented Mar. 20, 1900.

C. W. THOMPSON.
WASHING MACHINE.

(Application filed Nov. 9, 1899.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:
Charles W. Thompson
Rev. J. Foster

INVENTOR
Charles W. Thompson
BY *Mum*
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES WELLINGTON THOMPSON, OF ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA.

WASHING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 645,841, dated March 20, 1900.

Application filed November 9, 1899. Serial No. 736,359. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES WELLINGTON THOMPSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Ontario, in the county of San Bernardino and State of California, have invented a new and Improved Washing-Machine; of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved washing-machine which is simple and durable in construction and arranged to enable the operator to pick up and thoroughly wash any part of the clothes put in the machine without the least danger of injuring the clothes.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of the improvement on the line 1 1 in Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same on the line 2 2 in Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is an enlarged transverse section of the beater-shaft and adjacent parts.

The washing-box A is formed with a semicircular bottom and is mounted on legs B, and in the sides of said box above said bottom are journaled rollers C, arranged in a semicircle concentric to the bottom, the rollers being a short distance from the bottom to allow the soapsuds to circulate during the washing operation, as hereinafter more fully described.

Directly above the rollers C are beaters D, each formed with perforations D' and with transversely-extending strengthening-ribs D² to prevent undue warping of the beaters. The upper ends of the beaters D are curved inward toward each other, as indicated at D³, to prevent the clothes from working upward too far at the time the clothes are between the beaters. The beaters are secured on arms E, formed with the usual handles adapted to be taken hold of by the operator to manipulate the beaters, and said arms are provided with transversely-extending metallic bush-

ings E', through which extends a rod F, secured at its ends on the sides of a frame G, connected by hinges H to one end of the box A, as is plainly indicated in the drawings.

The frame G at its hinged end and at its sides projects over the open top of the box in order to prevent the soapsuds from splashing out of the box when the clothes are washed. The free end of the frame G extends across the box A, somewhat in front of the outer end of the box, to allow the use of a wringer at this end of the box. A rope or chain I is secured at one end to one side of the frame G and at its other end to the side of the box A, so that when the frame G is swung upward into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 then the rope or chain I becomes taut, and thus holds the frame G in an uppermost inclined position.

From the foregoing it is evident that the beaters D are independently mounted on the rod F, and consequently can be turned independent of each other toward or from each other by the operator manipulating the handles accordingly. It is understood that the rod F, besides being the fulcrum for the beaters, also forms the center for the semicircular bottom of the box, so that when the operator closes the handles, and thereby the beaters with the clothes between them, he can swing the beaters forward and backward to move the clothes correspondingly in the soapsuds over the rollers C.

By closing the beaters upon the clothes contained in the box A filled with soapsuds it is evident that the clothes are pressed and the hot water and air are squeezed out of the same, there being a free escape of the water and air through the perforations D' in the beaters D. By the construction described a thorough and good washing is readily obtained by one of three different motions to be given to the beaters, namely: first, by pressing the clothes between the beaters to cause the air and water to rush through the clothes; second, by holding one beater up at the end of the box and working the other one back and forth to keep the clothes rolling up and down on the rollers C, and by thus tossing the clothes back and forth through the suds all dirt is worked out, or, third, if the clothes are very hard to wash and badly soiled the operator can grasp them

between the beaters and rub the clothes on the rollers C, so as to remove all dirt in a very short time; but it is hardly ever necessary to thus rub the clothes, as either of the other motions mentioned will, as a rule, wash most clothes perfectly clean.

The lever-handles E for the beaters are cut away at the front ends to allow of handling a large quantity of clothes at a time in the box A, it being understood that the beaters extend from one side of the box to the other (see Fig. 2) and can be independently manipulated whenever desired and for the purpose mentioned.

By manipulating the frame G in the manner described and holding the same with the beaters in an outer position, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, the operator is enabled to readily introduce or remove the clothes or the soapsuds without being hindered in any way by the frame or the beaters.

The arms E are preferably strengthened at their fulcrum ends by blocks E², and the bushings E' are preferably screwed into the arms and blocks to securely hold the bushings in place and to form a very strong fulcrum for the arms and their beaters D.

In order to prevent leaking at the washing-box A, the side edges of the sheet-metal bottom are crimped and filled with white lead, and then the crimped and filled edges are hammered flat onto the outer faces of the box sides, as indicated in Fig. 2.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A washing-machine having beaters and handled arms carrying the beaters, the ful-

crum portion of the arms being reinforced, and bushings screwing into the reinforced parts, substantially as shown and described.

2. A washing-machine, comprising a box, an open frame hinged at the top of the box, a rod secured across said frame, bushings fitting on said rod, beater-arms formed with reinforcing-blocks and screwing on said bushings, one alongside of and close to the other, said arms being formed with handles and being mounted to swing independently of each other; and a beater carried by each arm, as set forth.

3. A washing-machine, comprising a box, an open frame hinged at the top of the box, a rod extending across the opening in said frame, bushings mounted on said rod, beater-arms formed with reinforcing-blocks screwing on the bushings alongside of one another, said arms being provided with handles and being mounted to swing independently of each other, and a perforated beater secured to each arm, said beaters being formed with strengthening-ribs and inwardly-curved upper ends adapted to abut against each other, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. A washing-machine, comprising a box, beater-arms mounted to swing in said box independently of each other, and a perforated beater secured to each arm, said beaters being formed with inwardly-curved upper ends adapted to abut against each other, as and for the purpose set forth.

CHARLES WELLINGTON THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

ROBERT GRAY,
O. E. HARDY.