No. 848,874. PATENTED APR. 2, 1907.

W. BARTHOLOMEW.

CYLINDER WASHING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 23, 1906.

Fig. 1.

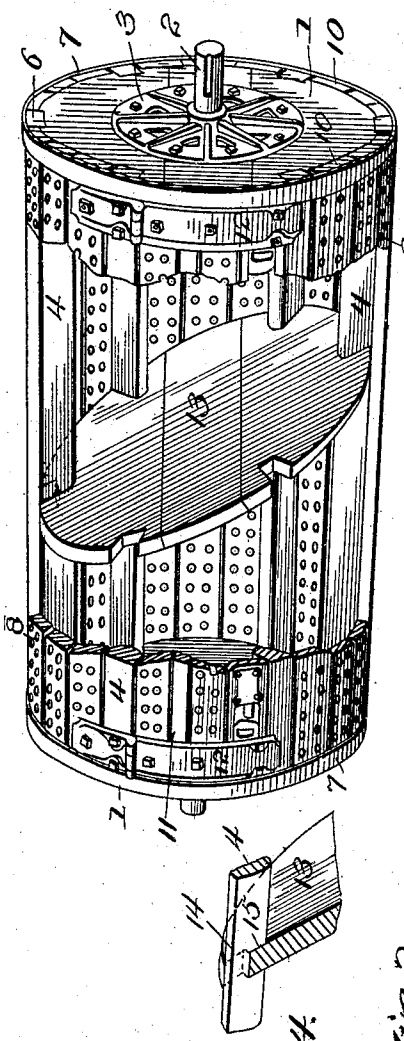


Fig. 3.

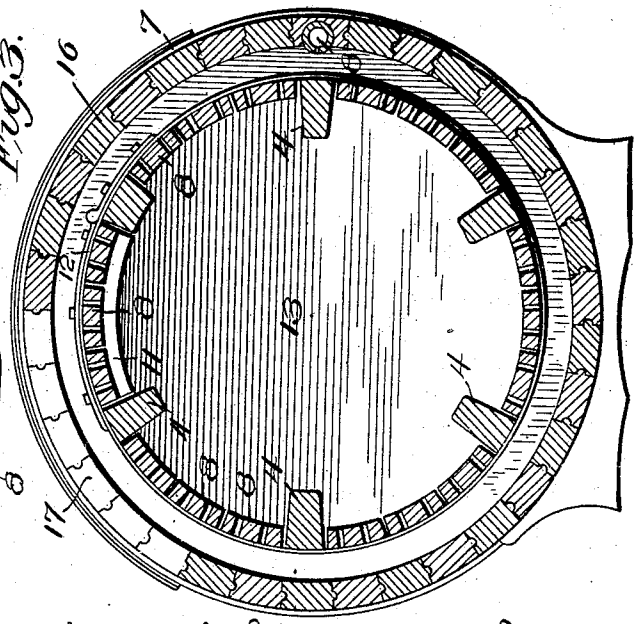


Fig. 2.

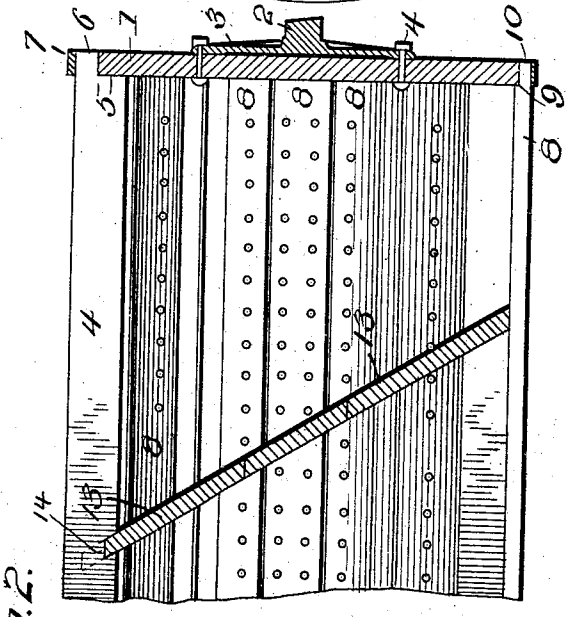


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

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CYLINDER WASHING-MACHINE.

No. 848,874. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented April 2, 1907.

Application filed July 23, 1906. Serial No. 327,422.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM BARTHOLOMEW, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cylinder Washing-Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates to a cylinder washing-machine, and particularly to a construction of the interior perforated cylinder that contains the articles to be washed.

The invention has for an object to provide a novel and improved construction and arrangement of the inner washing-cylinder whereby an inclined partition is supported intermediate of the ends thereof so as to provide spaces of different area at the opposite edges of said partition, so that the goods being washed will in the rotation of the cylinder be thrown from one side thereof to the other, and when reaching the smaller portion thereof a compression of the goods is effected which squeezes or expels the water, thus thoroughly cleansing and removing all the dirt therefrom.

Other and further objects and advantages of the invention will be hereinafter set forth, and the novel features thereof defined by the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of the cylinder with parts in section. Fig. 2 is a partial longitudinal section thereof. Fig. 3 is a central vertical section through the cylinder and its casing at one side of the partition, and Fig. 4 is a perspective of the means for connecting the partition to the supporting-ribs of the cylinder.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in the several views of the drawings.

The numeral 1 designates the cylinder-heads, which may be of any desired material, preferably wood, and are provided with the pivoting-pintles 2, secured thereto in any desired manner—for instance, by means of the plates 3—and secured to the heads. These heads are connected together by longitudinally-extended ribs 4, which, as shown in Fig. 2, are provided with a shoulder 5 to engage the inner face of the head, while the projected end 6 extends to the outer face thereof, the several ribs of the series being secured in position by the hoops or bands 7. The ribs extend inward into the cylinder, so as to provide a series of parallel projections by which the goods will be lifted in the rotation of the cylinder and dropped therefrom, so as to produce the desired movement or circulation thereof.

Intermediate of the ribs 4 are a series of perforated slats 8, preferably formed of wood, and held in position by heads 1 and bands 7, before described, said slats being provided with shoulders 9 to engage the inner face of the head and an extended end 10, provided at the outer face thereof, as shown in Fig. 2. The cylinder is provided with the door 11, mounted in any desired manner—for instance, by means of the strap-hinge 12 at the opposite ends thereof, as shown in Fig. 1.

Intermediate of the ends of the cylinder is the inclined partition 13, which is disposed at an inclination to the longitudinal axis of the cylinder and in a single plane, so as to divide the cylinder into two compartments, one side of each compartment having a greater area or space than the opposite side, so that when the goods fall to the smaller side they will be compressed by their weight and the water expressed therefrom. This cylinder is held in position without the use of any metal or other fastening by means of the half-joint connection 14 with each of the ribs—that is, the ribs are provided at the proper position with the recess 15, extending inwardly for substantially half of their depth, while the partition is provided with a recess of similar depth, so that when the parts are interlocked the partition is positively held against any movement upon the ribs, particularly in view of the inclination thereof. This cylinder is disposed within and spaced from the usual casing 16, so as to freely rotate therein. This casing is provided with the inlet-opening 17 and with the proper water-supply pipe 18 set in one wall thereof to direct a jet against the revolving cylinder.

In the operation of the invention the doors of the cylinder and casing are brought into alinement and the goods placed therein with the proper amount of water, when the cylinder is continuously revolved for the desired time. As the result of this rotation the goods contact with the inclined partition and are thereby thrown against the opposite straight head of the cylinder, thus producing

not only the agitation due to the rotation of the cylinder, but also a movement of the goods longitudinally therein, while owing to the difference in area at the opposite edges of the partition the goods are pressed or squeezed into the smaller space, thus effectually expressing the water therefrom without actual contact of any pressure device with the goods. It will thus be seen that this invention presents a simple, efficient, and economically-constructed cylinder particularly adapted for power washing-machines.

Having now described my invention and set forth is merits, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A washing-machine cylinder comprising staves and opposite heads, a series of inwardly-projected ribs individually disposed between said staves and provided intermediate of their ends with recesses upon their inner faces, and a partition disposed between the heads and inclined to the longitudinal axis of the cylinder, said partition having recesses upon its periphery to interlock with those of the ribs.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM BARTHOLOMEW.

Witnesses:
WM. KROGMAN,
H. S. WILCOX.