6357X

B. Hinckley,

Washing Machine,

Patented Jan. 31, 1831.

Fig 3.

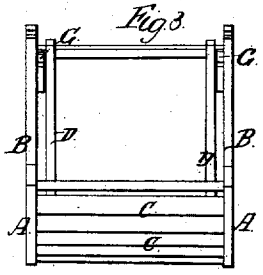


Fig 1.



Fig 2.

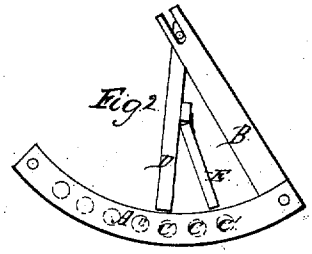
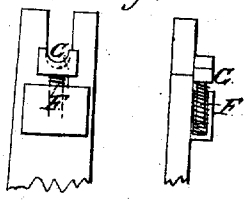


Fig 4.



N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Benjamin Hinckley.
Letters Patent

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Benjamin Hinckley himself of the improvement in the Slitting machine

This Machine may be erected in an oblong square box or table or in a common cog or link of sufficient width and to contain it. The construction of this machine commences with two curved pieces of wood which are twenty seven inches long two and a half inches wide, and one inch and a half thick. These are placed about eleven inches asunder with the convexity upward. Small perforations say one fourth of an inch — and a half deep, are made in the above described curved pieces half an inch below the upper edges. These perforations which are ten in number are an inch and one fourth from each other. commencing at about three inches from one end and extending towards the other end twelve inches and a half. and this space between the curved side pieces is occupied by ten rollers which are eleven inches long and one inch thick the gudgeons of which work in the above mentioned perforations.
The gudgeons may be made of iron, steel or other kind of hard metal: and of such size as to work freely in the perforations which receive them. Two rounds of the same size of the rollers are placed one before the first. and the other beyond the last of the ten rollers. leaving a space of one fourth of an inch between the rounds and the rollers. The ends of these rounds pass thro' the side pieces in suitable perforations or mortises and being secured by suitable pins they confine and firmly fix the side pieces in their position. Immediately beyond the ten rollers. and on the outward sides of the curved side pieces of board are erected. These pieces are thirty three inches high three and half inches wide at the lower ends. and two and half inches wide at the upper ends. These are secured in their places by fastening the lower ends in the side pieces by a dovetail. The upright pieces do not stand perfectly erect but incline towards the rollers so that a line dropped from the top will fall directly in the depth or centre of the curve. In the upper ends of the upright pieces are perforations or mortises extending from the upper ends downwards six inches. The top of these mortises or sockets are open and the bottom are semicircular and serve as a seat for the Rubber. The Rubber is an oblong square frame work twenty seven inches long and

Drawing

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about eleven inches wide. This consists of two side pieces which are two inches wide and three fourths of an inch thick. connected at top and bottom by cross pieces that are one inch and a half square and the ends of the cross pieces which extend outwards two inches and a half from the side pieces are filled to work in the above described sockets in the manner of gudgeons. The construction of the rubber is completed by the addition of another piece of frame work. The side pieces of which are only seventeen inches long. and of the same width and thickness of the others. and the lower ends are connected by a cross piece of the same construction of that which connects the lower ends of the other side pieces. These two pieces are connected into one by placing them together so that the two bottom pieces shall exactly correspond with each other. and they are secured in this position by screwing or nailing the upper ends of the taller side pieces firmly to the other. This piece of the machine is filled to operate as a rest or hand to grasp and hold the linen or other articles designed to be washed. by cutting off the side pieces of the last described part of the rubber at about three inches from the upper ends and attaching suitable hinges at the same places so as to form joints. The two bottom pieces are made to close upon by means of light steel springs which are placed between the side pieces of the two parts of the rubber. By inserting the gudgeons of the upper end pieces of the rubber into the sockets of the upper ends of the upright pieces the rubber has its proper place in the machine. To facilitate the operation of the rubber it is raised from the rollers by two spiral springs which are secured in their proper places by screws. That are three inches long, five inches wide and one inch and a fourth thick. These blocks are perforated three from left to bottom with a half inch auger or bit. and one block screwed on the outside of each of the upright pieces about three inches below the lower part of the sockets. and pins are filled to work in the perforations made in the blocks. These pins are about twelve inches long. The heads of the pins are three inches long two inches wide and one inch thick. On the legs of the pins is a groove filled to receive the gudgeons which extend outward from the upright pieces sufficiently to rest on the curved ends of the pins. The upper ends of the spiral springs inclose the lower part of the pins and occupy a space of six inches between the upper ends of the perforated blocks. and the upper shoulders at the lower part of the heads of the pins. A piece of lining is inserted under the aforementioned two rollers. commencing at the end of the side pieces where the rollers commence and extends about nine inches. The lining must be one inch

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below the rolling that they may not be included in their motion. To operate this machine it is placed in the tub in an inclined position one end of the curved side pieces resting on the bottom of the tub and the other end on the side of the tub. The clothes are prepared as they usually are for washing by hand or on a common wash board. and being thus prepared they are deposited in the tub together with the warm suds. The person performing the labour places one or more pieces of linen or other clothes within the grasp of the rubber. and placing the hands upon the lower cross pieces of the rubber. by a alternate motion the process of cleansing the clothes is effected with ease and despatch. Although rolling and rubbing of various descriptions have been entered into machines constructed for the purpose of cleansing or washing clothes. yet I allledge that the foregoing describes a new arrangement and construction of the parts, constituting a new conformation and producing the effect by a mode of operation entirely new. and therefore claim it as my own invention.
The size of the machine may be varied so as to be adapted to any tub

Witness
George Smith
Eob Hartell

Benj. Kinsley.

1864