(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. G. BOSTON.

WASHING MACHINE.

No. 439,628. Patented Nov. 4, 1890.

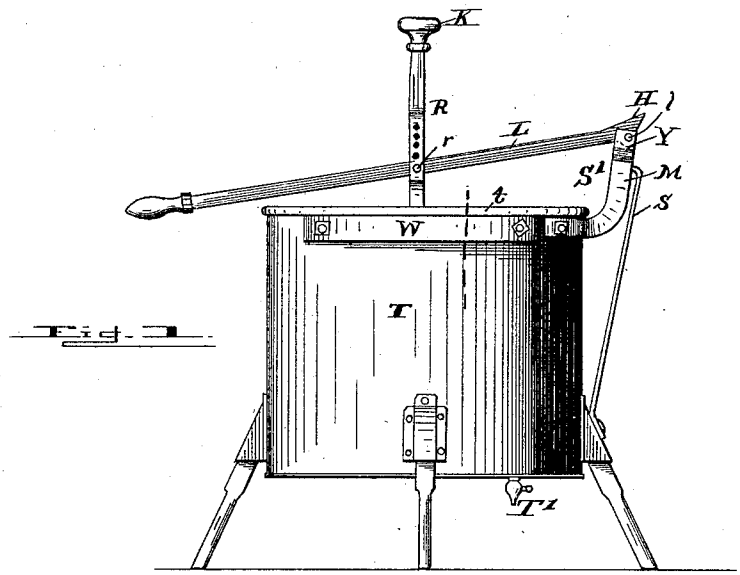


Fig. 1.

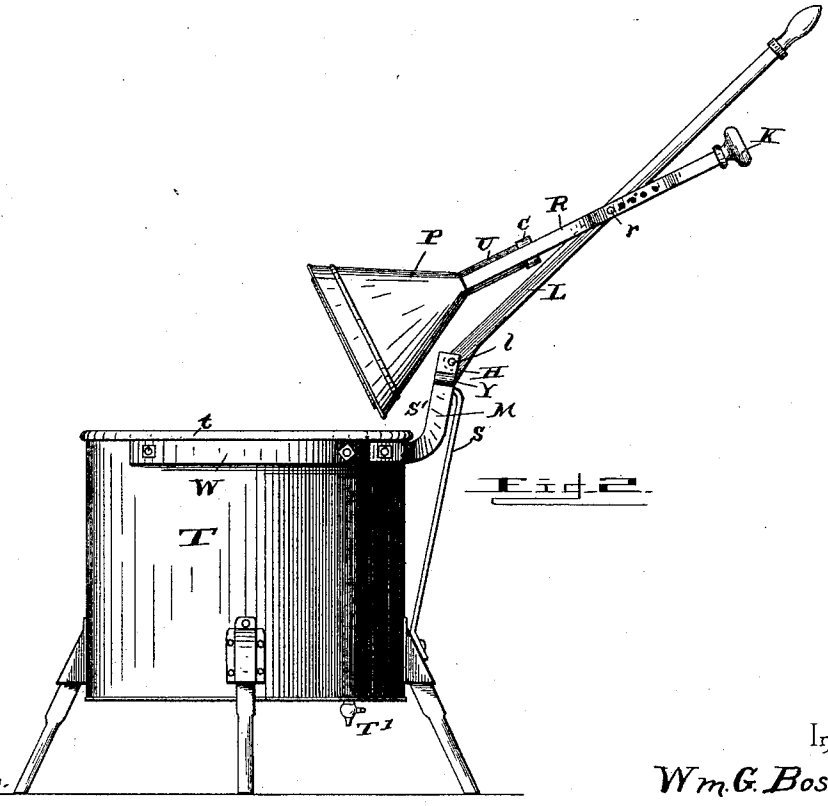


Fig. 2.

Witnesses
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By his Attorneys,

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. G. BOSTON.

WASHING MACHINE.

No. 439,628. Patented Nov. 4, 1890.

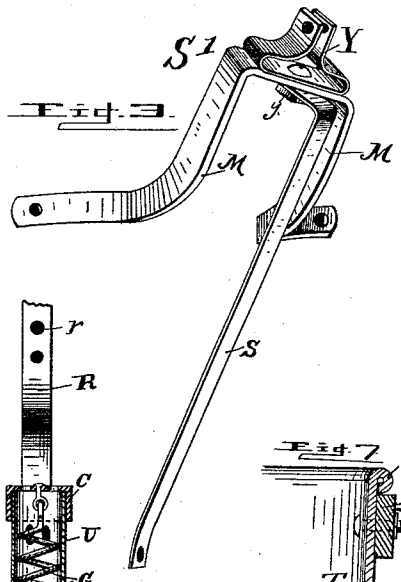


Fig. 3.

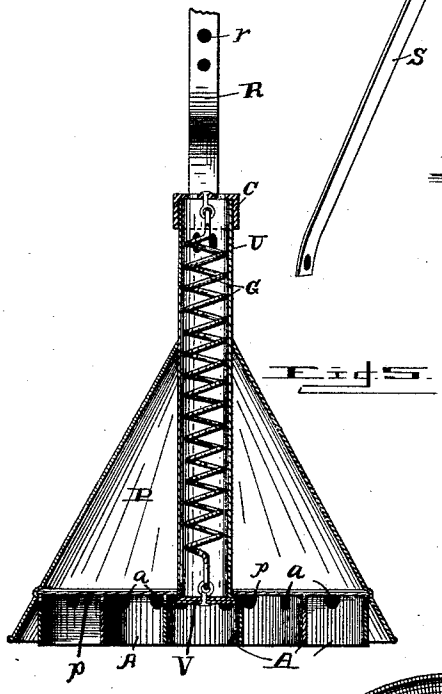


Fig. 5.

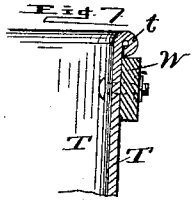


Fig. 7.

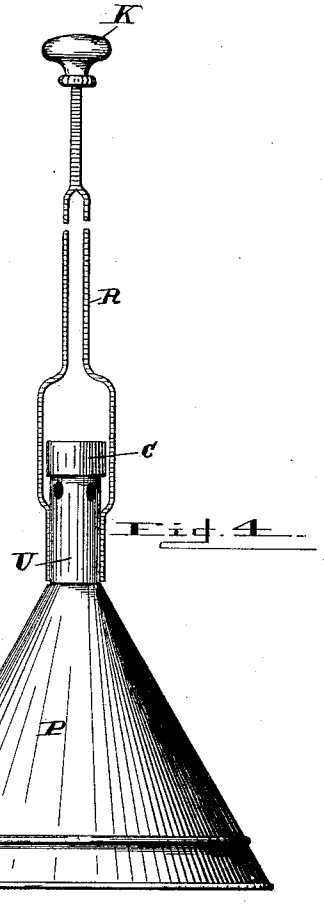


Fig. 4.

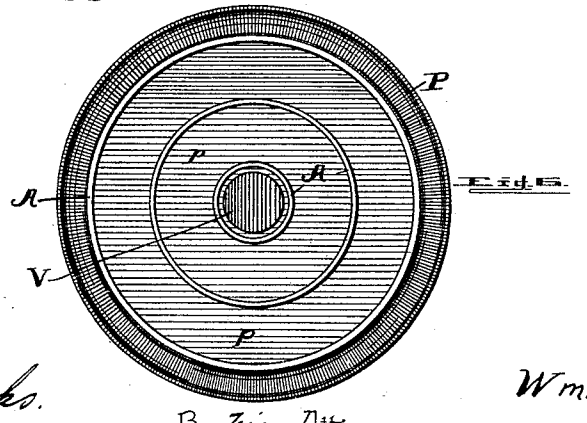


Fig. 6.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM GEORGE BOSTON, OF DAVID CITY, NEBRASKA.

WASHING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 439,628, dated November 4, 1890.

Application filed April 15, 1890. Serial No. 348,021. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM GEORGE BOSTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at David City, in the county of Butler and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and useful Washing-Machine, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to clothes-washing machines of that class known as "pounder."

The object of the invention is to provide means whereby the pounder may be operated in any part of the tub, and means for supporting the pounder when not in use in such position that it will drip into the tub.

To this end the invention consists of the specific details of construction tending to enhance the successful operation of and certain auxiliaries preferably used in connection with a machine of this character, all as hereinafter more fully described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the washing-machine complete. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the lever and pounder in raised position. Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective detail of the support and yoke. Fig. 4 is an enlarged front elevation of the pounder which I prefer to use. Fig. 5 is a central vertical section of the same. Fig. 6 is a bottom plan thereof. Fig. 7 is a vertical section on the line 7 7 of Fig. 1, showing the thickness of the wooden strip as greater than that of the bead around the upper edge of the tub.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, the letter T designates a tub; S′, a support at one side thereof; L, an operating-lever pivoted at one end in said support, and P a pounder pivoted to said lever and adapted to press clothes being washed against the bottom of the tub, all as is common and well-known in devices of this character.

Coming now to the present invention, the tub T, which is preferably of galvanized iron, and may be round, square, or of other shape, although I do not limit myself to that material or to any particular shape, has a strip of wood W bolted upon its outer face near its upper edge, whereby the thickness of the side of the tub at that point is rendered equal to or slightly greater than the thickness of the coil *t* around the upper edge of the metallic body of the tub. This thickened portion of the tub is adapted to be clamped by the feet of a wringer, as will be readily understood. In the bottom of the tub is a cock or faucet T′, for drawing off the contents when desired.

The support S′ comprises a metal strap M, bolted to the body of the tub, and a long spring S, connected to the tub near the bottom thereof and secured at its upper end to the strap M. Within an upright hole through the strap and spring is pivotally mounted the shank of a yoke Y, and a nut *y* on the lower extremity of the shank thereof bears against the lower face of the spring and retains the yoke in position. The operating-lever L is pivoted on a transverse bolt *l* in the upper end of the yoke, and near said pivot has a shoulder H, as shown in the drawings, for a purpose to appear further on.

A rod R, having a bifurcated upper end provided with transverse aligned holes, supports the pounder P. Through a pair of said holes is passed a bolt *r*, whereby the pounder-supporting rod R is pivoted to the operating-lever L, and between the upper extremes, or, rather, in the outer bifurcated end of the rod R, is rigidly mounted a wooden knob K, for a purpose to appear hereinafter. The pounder P, which I prefer to use, is connected to this rod, and has a conically-shaped body provided at its apex with an upright tube U. When I employ this tube, I preferably locate a spiral spring G within it, and connect to the upper end of said spring a perforated cap C, and to the lower end thereof a valve V. The use of the cap and valve connected by a spring is well known in washing-machine pounders, and I therefore lay no claim thereto; and the operation and utility of this construction will be well understood by a person skilled in the art.

The face of my pounder is constructed in the following improved manner: The lower end of the conical body is of course made cup-shaped and provided with a flat bottom *p*, through which the valve V opens at its center. Concentric around this valve is a number of circular partitions A, and in the upper edge of each of the partitions is formed notches *a*, whereby the compartment below the valve is caused to communicate at the bottom of the cup-shaped face of the pounder with the balance of the annular portion, all as shown

in Fig. 6. This specific construction of pounder-face is made without respect to the manner in which the valve V is controlled, and does not necessitate the employment of the tube U, spring G, nor perforated cap C, as above described, although I prefer to employ them.

In operation the suds and clothes are placed in the tub and the pounder brought down upon them to effect the washing, in a manner which will be well understood. The face of the pounder is moved within the tub on a line parallel with the operating-lever by grasping a knob K and moving it in the proper direction, and said face can also be moved at right angles to this direction by moving the free end of the lever, the inner end of the latter turning the yoke Y in its pivotal seat, in a manner which will be well understood. This specific construction therefore permits the pounder to be brought to any position in the tub without the necessity of wetting the hands by grasping any part of the device which is submerged, or by even grasping any part of the device which is of metal, and therefore likely to be hot. After the washing has been completed and it is desired to remove the clothes from the tub, the operating-lever and the pounder are turned back on the pivot *l* to the position shown in Fig. 2. In this position the shoulder H of the lever L rests against the back of the yoke Y, the pounder P turns upon the supporting-bolt *r* of its rod R, the upper end of the tube U strikes the upper side of the lever, and the open face of the pounder is supported directly above the tub T, the line of the lower side of the conical pounder when in this position being inclined, so that any water or suds which may have accumulated within the face of the pounder and which may adhere thereto when the latter is raised will run out of such face at the lower side of the pounder in this position and drip directly into the tub.

With the above construction of parts a washing-machine is produced wherein the pounder may be brought to any desired position within the tub and then vertically reciprocated to wash the clothes. Moreover, when the pounder is in raised position and the mouth of the tub is free for the insertion or removal of clothes the drippings from the pounder will fall into the tub and will not wet the operator's clothing or soil the floor.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The combination, with the tub, a metallic support secured thereto, and a spring secured at its lower end to the body of the tub and at its upper end to said support, of the yoke, whose shank is journaled in an upright hole through said strap and spring, a lever pivoted between the upper ends of the side arms of the yoke, a shoulder on said lever adjacent to its pivot, and a pounder connected to said lever, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM GEORGE BOSTON.

Witnesses:

HERMAN H. SHULTZ,

JOHN JORDAN.