F. M. Bacon,

Washing Machine.

No. 103,959. Patented June 7. 1870.

Fig. 1.

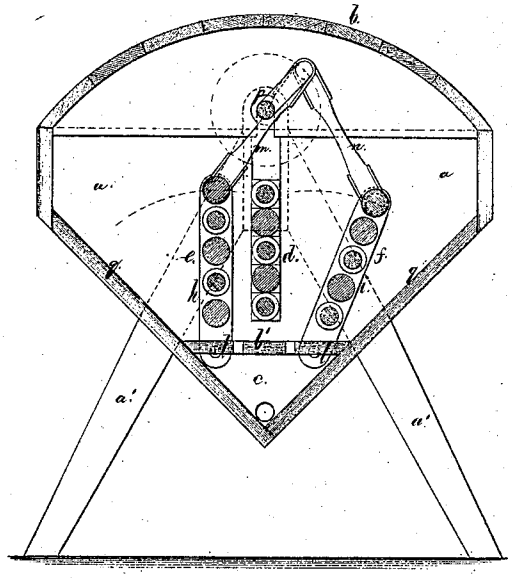
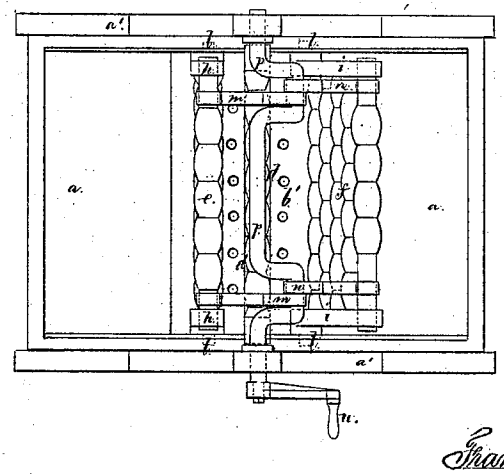


Fig. 2.



Witnesses,

Chas. H. Smith

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United States Patent Office.

FRANK M. BACON, OF PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

Letters Patent No. 103,959, *dated June* 7, 1870.

IMPROVED WASHING-MACHINE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK M. BACON, of Plainfield, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Washing-Machines, and the following is hereby declared to be a full and correct description of the same.

This invention relates to that class of washing-machines in which the clothes are washed by the squeezing and rinsing of the same between a moving dasher or rubber of slats and a stationary rubber or squeezing-surface; and

Said improvement consists in arranging swinging dashers on each side of stationary squeezing slats, so that receptacles are formed, in which clothes may be placed to be washed, on both sides of the stationary slats, and also between the moving dashers and the sides of the tub, and in connecting said swinging dashers, at their upper ends, by links to a crank-shaft, so that said dashers will act alternately in squeezing and washing the clothes in the different receptacles.

By this arrangement a large quantity of clothes may be washed in the machine at one time, and, as the movement given by the cranks to the dashers is such that they act alternately in giving the final squeeze to the clothes before making their return movement, no extra expenditure of power is required to operate the machine, as said final pressure is only upon the clothes in one of the receptacles at a time, and not upon all the clothes in the machine, although the clothes in the other receptacles are receiving a washing at the same time.

In the drawing—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of my said washing-machine, and

Figure 2 is a plan of the same, with the cover to the tub removed.

a represents the base or tub of the machine, and the same is provided with the legs or supports *a'* and the movable cover *b*.

b' is a perforated false bottom to the tub *a*, and said perforated bottom allows the dirt from the clothes being washed to settle in the space *c*, instead of remaining in the tub *a* with the clothes.

The stationary squeezer *d* is formed of beaded and cylindrical slats, as shown in fig. 1, and the ends of said slats set loosely within grooves in the ends of the tub *a*, and can raise or yield slightly to prevent injury to the clothes squeezed between them and the swinging dashers *e f*, and can be lifted out for cleaning the machine.

The swinging dashers *e f* are composed of beaded slats, (shown more clearly in fig. 2,) set in frames *h i*, and at their lower ends these frames *h i* swing upon the centers *l l*, and they are connected at their upper ends, by the links *m n*, to the cranks on the shaft *p*.

The stationary squeezer *d* is between said dashers *e f*, and, by this arrangement, receptacles are formed upon each side of the dashers *e f*, in which clothes may be inserted and washed, the inclined sides *q q* of the tub *a* forming squeezing-surfaces, against which the dashers press the clothes, to force the dirt and water from the same. Thus there are four receptacles formed for the clothes.

The crank-shaft *p* is mounted in bearings upon the tub *a*, and is placed midway between the dashers *e* and *f*, and provided with the handle *u*, by which it may be rotated, and said crank-shaft gives to the dashers, by means of the links *m n*, a movement that causes the dashers to act alternately upon the clothes in the different receptacles, to move the clothes through the water and squeeze them between the respective surfaces to remove the dirt and water from the same.

The clothes are opened, and the water flows through them, by the motion of the dasher and the suction-action as the dasher draws away from the stationary surface.

By this arrangement of dashers and squeezing surfaces, and by the motion given to said dashers by the crank-shaft and links, a large quantity of clothes can be washed at one time, without requiring extra power to work the machine in consequence of the increased quantity of clothes in same, because the crank-motion is such that while one dasher is at the end of its movement, giving a final squeeze to the clothes, the other dasher has completed its movement, and is moving in the opposite direction. Hence it will be understood that the dashers act alternately upon the clothes in the different receptacles, and one dasher only gives the final squeeze to the clothes in one of the receptacles at a time, by which means less power is required to operate the machine than if the squeeze was given to the entire body of clothes in the tub.

I claim as my invention—

The arrangement of the swinging dashers *e f*, operated by the cranks and connecting-links *m n*, in combination with the stationary squeezing-slats *d*, substantially as set forth.

Dated May 9, A. D. 1870.

FRANK M. BACON.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. SMITH,

GEO. T. PINCKNEY.