

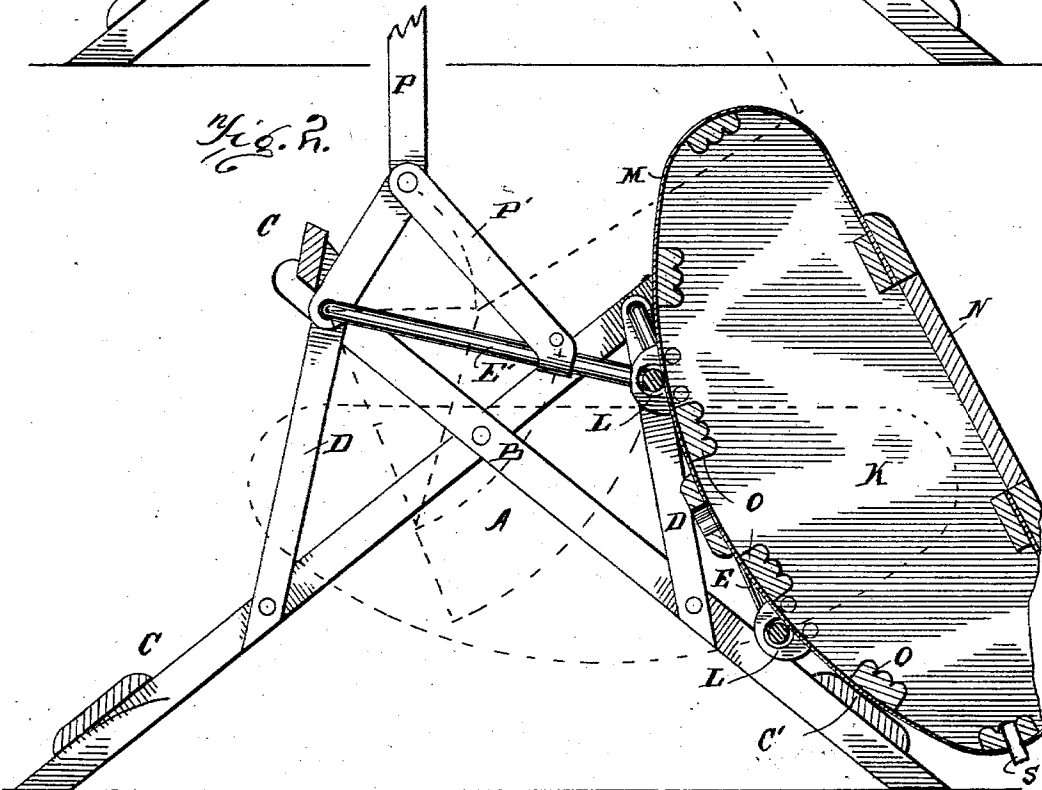
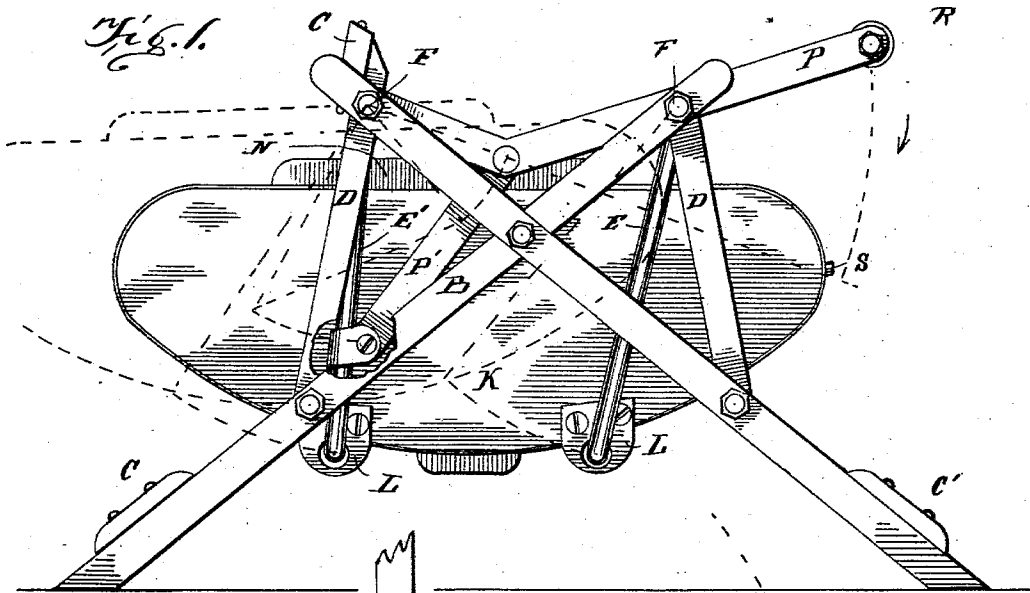
No. 634,492.

Patented Oct. 10, 1899.

G. W. WRIGHT.  
WASHING MACHINE.

Application filed Feb. 24, 1899.

(No Model.)



WITNESSES

Chas. K. Davies.  
M. E. Brown

INVENTOR

G. W. Wright  
By W. A. Bartlett  
Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. WRIGHT, OF BRISTORIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## WASHING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 634,492, dated October 10, 1899.

Application filed February 24, 1899. Serial No. 706,648. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bristoria, in the county of Greene and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Washing-Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to washing-machines.

The object of the invention is to produce a swinging washing-machine in which the hand-lever shall be so connected as to secure convenience and facility of operation and whereby the tub may be manipulated.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine, the line of movement of some parts being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal central section showing tub in turned-down position.

A indicates the frame of the machine, which is composed of two X-shaped side pieces B B, connected by ties C C' and having braces D. The general form of the frame, therefore, is much like the common sawbuck. Two rods E E' are bent to form swings, loops, or bails. The ends of these swings, loops, or bails are bent outwardly and pass loosely through holes in the upper arms of the X-frames. The outer ends of the rods or bails may have nuts F thereon. The swinging loops or bails E E' normally incline inwardly a little toward each other at the bottom, and the tub K is borne on the bottom end of these loops or bails E, suitable confining-sockets L being attached to the tub and surrounding the horizontal bars of the loops or bails, forming hinge connections. The tub K is preferably an irregular ellipse in form. The bottom M of the tub is preferably sheet metal and the sides of wood. The top is flattened. Such form of tub is old and well known in this art. In my tub the top is preferably a flattened side of what would otherwise be an ellipse, and a cover N closes the top opening of the tub. Inside the tub I place corrugated ribs, as O O, extending crosswise at the bottom of the tub. The tub being suspended on the loops or swings E E' and water and cloth-

ing being placed in the tub, an endwise movement of the tub can be given thereto with a small expenditure of power, as the tub K is carried by the swinging bails E E'. As the vertical bars of these swings are not parallel, any longitudinal movement of the tub changes the plane of its upper surface (dotted lines, Fig. 1) and causes the water which may be in the tub to flow toward one end or the other of the tub, according to the direction of movement. This movement of the water carries the fabric in the tub back and forth over ribs or rubbers O O and causes the water to pass through the fabric, thus speedily cleansing the fabric. Of course soap or other detergent may be used in the tub.

The hand-lever P is pivoted on the upper end of one of the swinging loops or bails E'. This lever P is preferably bent about as shown, and a brace P' extends from the bend in the lever to the lower portion of the swinging bar. A similar lever P and brace P' are placed at each side of the machine, the two levers being connected by the handle-bar R. A movement of the handle-bar R in nearly vertical direction will swing the tub on the loops or supports E E' and "swash" the contents of the tub back and forth with very little exertion of power. By lifting the handle R and the free end of levers P upward, so that the levers are nearly upright, the loops E E' may be swung to the extreme position of Fig. 2, when the tub K will have one end lowered and the other raised, the lower end then resting on the tie-brace C'. The tub is then in convenient position for access through the removable cover N to put in or remove articles to be washed, and the water may also be drawn off through any suitable opening, as S. When the tub is turned to the position of Fig. 2, it is supported by loop E and the tie-piece C' and is held by the loop E' acting as a brace, as shown, so that the tub is firmly held and does not easily swing, as it does when supported by the loops alone.

I am aware that washing-machines in which tubs of the general form shown are supported on swinging loops are not new. My improvement consists in the construction whereby the tub may be swung with slight expendi-

ture of power and whereby the lever controls the tub in the various positions into which it may be swung.

What I claim is—

5 1. In a washing-machine and in combination, the frame having bars extending above the normal plane of the tub, the tub and sus-  
 10 pending-loops for the same extending down from the upward extensions of the frame, and a lever connected to one of the loops near one  
 15 end of the tub and extending past the other end of the tub, being connected by a brace to the loop below the pivot, whereby a substantially vertical movement of the free end of the lever swings the tub, substantially as described.

2. The combination, in a washing-machine, of the supporting-frame having upward ex-

tensions above the normal level of the tub, the loops or swings pivoted to such upward 20  
 extensions and supporting the tub, the operating-lever connected to one of said loops near its pivot and normally extending past 25  
 the other loop and past the end of the tub, and a brace extending from said lever to the loop below its pivot, whereby the operating-lever may swing over the tub with the effect of dumping the tub, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 30  
 in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

J. W. RAY,  
 JAS. STELES.