J. Johnson,

Washing Machine.

No. 93,309. Patented Aug. 3. 1869.

Fig 1

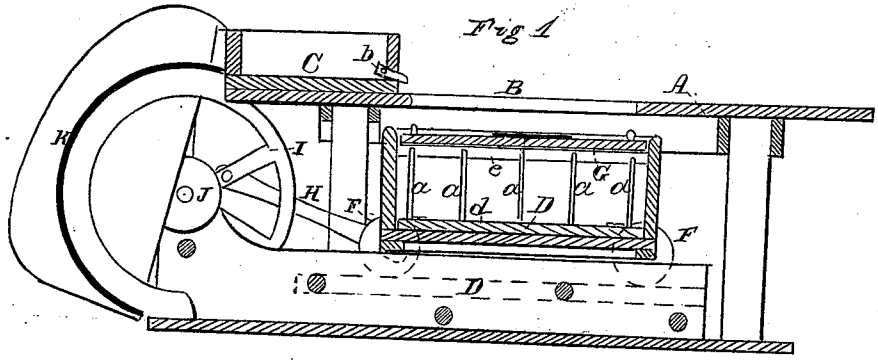
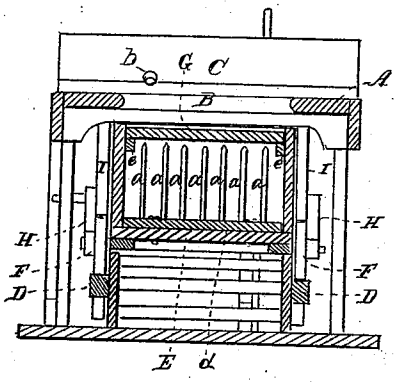


Fig 2



Witnesses

Harry King

L. L. Curtis

Inventor

Josee Johnson

per

Hedge & Mason

Attys

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

United States Patent Office.

JOSEE JOHNSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 93,309, *dated August* 3, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN WASHING-MACHINES.

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, JOSEE JOHNSON, of New York, in the county of New York, and in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Washing-Machines; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction and arrangement of a "power washing-machine," as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section, and

Figure 2 is a transverse vertical section.

A represents a table, of any suitable height and dimensions, having a square or rectangular opening, B.

At one end of the table is placed a box, C, having an outlet, *b*, so situated that any water in said box may be allowed to pass out and fall through the opening B.

Under the table A is laid a track, or way, D, on which the box E moves, said box being provided with suitable wheels, F F, to run on the track.

On the bottom of the box E is secured a false or movable bottom, *d*, which is provided with a number of rows of pins, *a a*, between which rows the clothes are placed.

Instead of such rows of pins I may use perforated partitions, and if desired, these partitions or pins may be secured to the bottom of the box itself, but I prefer attaching them to a movable bottom, which is then secured to the bottom of the box by screws or other suitable means; because, if any of said pins or partitions should become broken, or in any way need repairing, the false bottom is readily removed from the box, so that the repairs can be easier effected than if the whole box had to be taken away for that purpose.

Along the sides of the box E, on the inner side, are placed cleats, *e e*, on which the cover, G, rests, the pins *a a* also supporting the same.

The cleats *e e* and cover G are so arranged within the box E that the sides of the box will extend, in a full sized machine, about six inches above the cover, which will allow any water that might splash up around the edges of the cover, to go back without splashing on the outside.

The outer ends of the axle, on which one set of wheels, F F, are placed, are connected by pitmen H H to fly-wheels I I, placed one on each end of a shaft, having suitable bearings beneath and near the end of the table A.

A pulley, J, on the same shaft, is, by a belt or other suitable means, connected with the machinery that is designed to operate the washing-machine.

From the end of the table A, an extension, K, projects and extends over and around the shaft and fly-wheels I I, serving as a guard for the same, protecting any person from coming in contact with the wheels, the same as the table A, serves as a guard from the track and movable box, which latter obtains a rapid reciprocating motion by means of the fly-wheels and pitmen.

The pitmen H H may, of course, be attached in any suitable manner to the end of the box E, if so desired.

The clothes are first placed on the table A, and soaped, when they are passed down through the aperture B, into the box E, and placed between the rows of pins *a a*.

By dividing the clothes in this manner, the water has a better chance to pass through them than if they were all together. Besides, it will readily be seen that if the clothes were placed in a box without such pins or partitions, and having a reciprocating motion, when the box is moving in one direction, and is suddenly checked, the momentum of the water being greater than that of the clothes, the water will strike the end of the box first, and the reaction of the water meet the clothes, and in a great measure prevent them from striking the end of the box at all. But the rows of pins allow the water to pass through, so that there is no reaction to check the clothes, but they will strike the pins on both sides, and consequently be cleansed much quicker and much better than otherwise.

A clothes-wringer is placed on the edge of the box C, so that the clothes can be at once wrung when taken out, and any water collecting in the box C can be drawn off through the outlet *b*, into the box E again.

Having thus fully described my invention,

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The reciprocating box E, provided with rows of pins *a a*, in combination with the pitmen H H, and fly-wheels I I, all substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

2. The arrangement of the table A, box C, and reciprocating box E, all constructed substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

3. The combination and arrangement of the table A, box C, track D, box E, wheels F F, fly-wheels I I, pitmen H H, and guard K, all constructed and operating substantially in the manner and for the purposes herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand, this 28th day of June, 1869.

JOSEE JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

C. L. EVERT,

A. N. MARR.