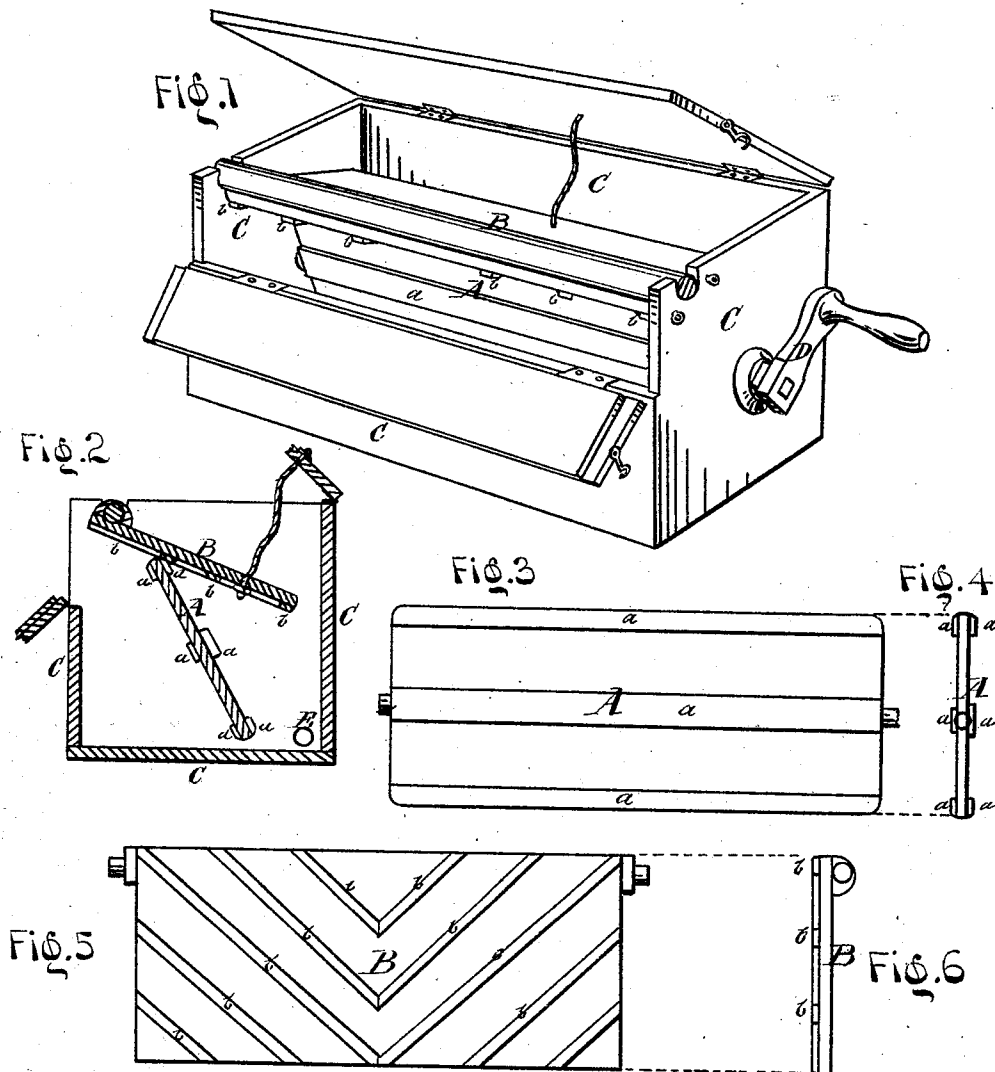


G. MOSER.  
Washing-Machines.

No. 151,793.

Patented June 9, 1874.



—Witnesses—

*Wm. S. Brewster*  
*Wm. Hiles*

—Inventor—

*George Moser*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE MOSER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN WASHING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **151,793**, dated June 9, 1874; application filed March 30, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE MOSER, of the city of Chicago, county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented an Improved Washing-Machine, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to furnish a machine for washing clothes, cloth, waste wool, and other fibrous material. This is accomplished by agitating the clothes or other material in the water and bringing them in contact with the broad cleated or fluted surface of a swinging or movable wash-board or pounder, as is represented in the accompanying drawing.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a box or case, the top lid raised and the front lid dropped, showing, as far as possible, the inside of the machine. The letters C C C C represent the box or case, the bottom of which may be square or concave. The letter A represents the revolving agitator, which may be turned by hand or other power. The letter B represents the movable or swinging wash-board or pounder, with a cord, rope, or wire attached and passing through the top lid, so that it may be raised or lowered at pleasure, but when in working position hanging so as to come in contact with the clothes and agitator as it revolves. The letter D represents the handle.

Fig. 2 shows a sectional view of the machine with the agitator and swinging wash-board in position, the same letters referring to like parts as in Fig. 1, letter E representing the outlet for the water.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal view of the revolving agitator A. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the same. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal view of the swinging wash-board or pounder B, with the ribs or strips *b b b b* running diagonally from the outer edges toward the center. Fig. 6 is a sectional view of the same.

As the wash-board is hung from the corners of the upper edge it comes face to face with the flat surface of the agitator as it revolves, so that the clothes or other material are brought between the two, the weight of the swinging wash-board acting as a pounder against the agitator.

What I claim, therefore, as new is—

The swinging wash-board or pounder A, in combination with the revolving agitator B and the box or case C, substantially as hereinbefore described.

GEORGE MOSER.

Witnesses:

WM. S. BREWSTER,  
GEO. B. JOHNSON.