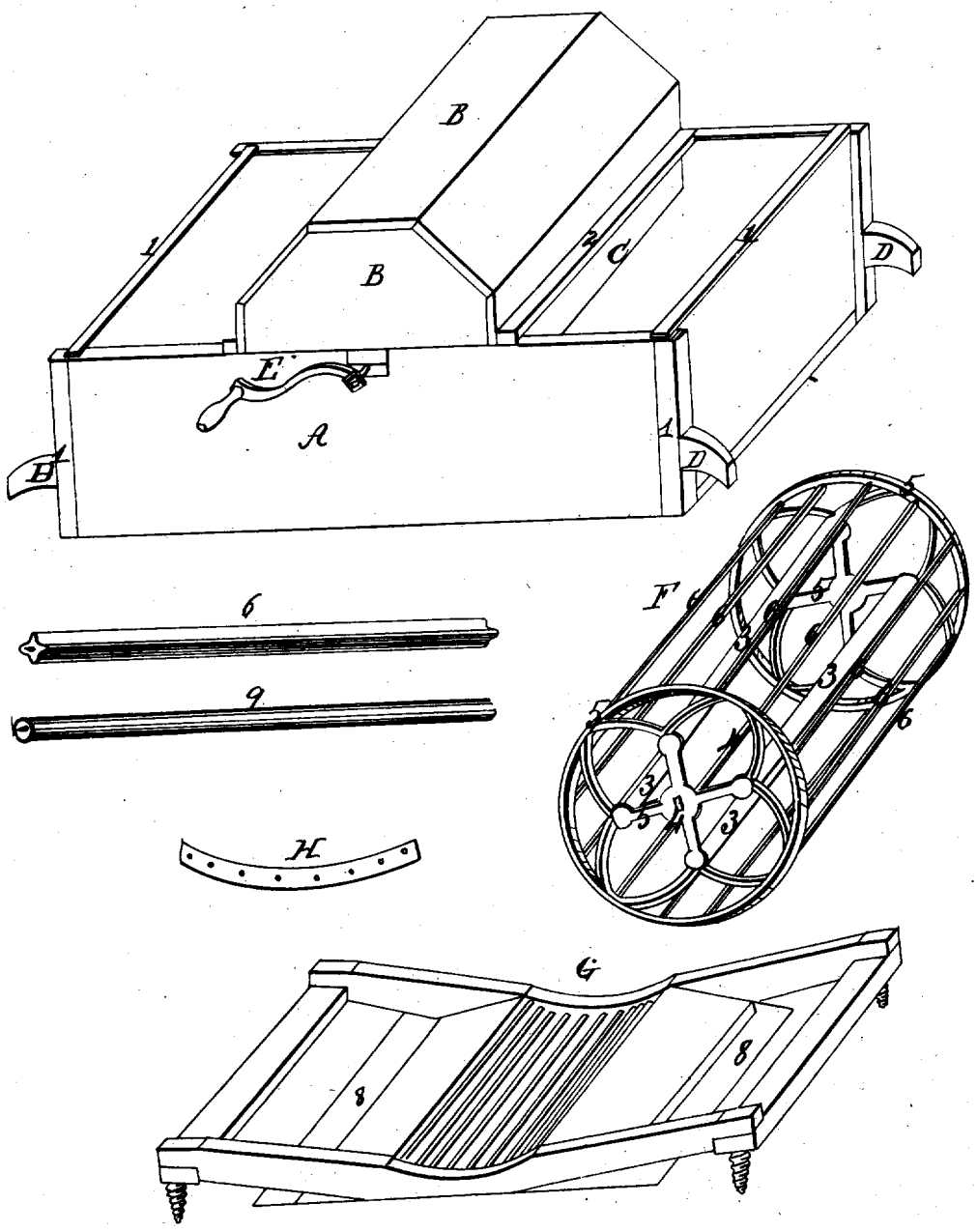
8507X

A. D. Lord,

Washing Machine,

Patented Nov. 24, 1834.



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

Nov. 24. 1834

983

Alanson D. Ford

Letters Patent

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Alanson D. Ford himself of his improvement in a washing machine which was patented to George A. Stocking September the 10 th 1829.

To all to whom these presents shall come. Be it known that I Alanson D. Ford of Waltham in the County of Genesee and State of New York have invented a new and useful improvement in a washing machine. and that the following is a full and exact description of the construction and operation of the said machine as invented or improved by me. A represents the box which is made of pine or other suitable timber the common size of which is three feet four inches long by one foot six inches wide and ten inches deep grooved together and set in paint. The ends are grooved into the sides and bottom and an iron band around each end to hold the same in place represented by No 1. Also two bears that cross the box each side of the cage to keep the box from spreading and to hold the cage in its place represented by No 2. B. represents the cage which is formed of seven pieces and made in an eight square form. There is also a lap put on the inside of said cage that hooks down by the joint to keep the water from running out. C. represents a part of said cage running down into the box to keep the suds from flying out at the ends of the machine. D represents the handles. E. the crank. F represents the cylinder the heads or ends thereof composed of cast iron brass or any other kind of metal. said heads are in the form of wheels and are drilled to receive the pivots of the rollers and supported with four rounds passing from one wheel to the other to keep them equal and true apart and to prevent the cylinder from warping or twisting which are represented by No 3. Said rounds pass through the arms of said wheels half way from the centre to the rim. by mortice

Drawing

means of holes cast through the arms. A square rod of iron passes through the centre of said cylinder that serves for the gudgeons represented by No 4. which come through the box to receive the crank No 5 represents the wheel No 6 represents the fluted rollers of the cylinder. 7 represents the spring board which is set with eight rollers which run on iron pivots and said pivots in strips of castiron brass or any other kind of metal and made in a circular form represented by letter H. said spring board is composed of eight pieces of timber two cross pieces at each end to receive the springs and to keep said spring board from spreading and hold the same to its place. Also two pieces that cross each side of the rollers called aprons to guide the cloths directly under the cylinder to which I have added a joint that one part may lay tight on the bottom of the box to prevent the clothes from getting under said spring boards. The pieces added are represented by No 8. The side pieces to be made crooked so as to admit of springs at each corner which gives a gentle pressure on the clothes. No 9 represents a round or reeded roller for the spring board.

The box to be made of inch stuff pine, chesty or other suitable timber, which may be set on a frame or bench. The cylinder may be of any size from ten to twenty four inches in diameter and the rollers increased from ten to twenty four in number as may be required for light or heavy washing. The spring board may have from eight to twelve rollers. the rollers may be from three fourths to one and a fourth of an inch in diameter. the rollers of the cylinder from one and a fourth to two inches in diameter according to the size of the machine, the box to be increased or decreased accordingly.

All that is claimed to be new or uncommon by me is the castiron or brass cylinder. The box bound with iron the ends grooved into the bottom. the joint in the apron of the spring board. the braces that run across the box to keep it from spreading. the cogs made in an eight square form. a spring that holds the boxes down that the gudgeons may run in and the gudgeons running

ning one half inch below the top of the box, and a lip inside of the cap to keep the water from running out of the joint; and a frame or bench to set the machine on, also four small springs to keep a part of the apron down on the bottom of the box which prevents the clothes from getting under the concave and scorching up between the rollers. The clothes are entered at either end of the box and place directly between the two set of rollers and then turning the cylinder round draws the clothes directly under the centre of the cylinder, where they can be held or drawn back without the least injury whilst the cylinder is turned round. This method of operation is perfectly easy on any garment. As the garment passes between two set of rollers it avoids the common friction which is usual in washing and will not wear clothes as much as the ordinary way. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my name this 6th day of September 1834

Witnesses

Ira Wait

Nason Blood

Hawson Lund

Ex. 2

Chf. M

1040 rod