No. 807,900. PATENTED DEC. 19, 1905.

E. L. BATLEY.

WASHING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 17, 1905.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

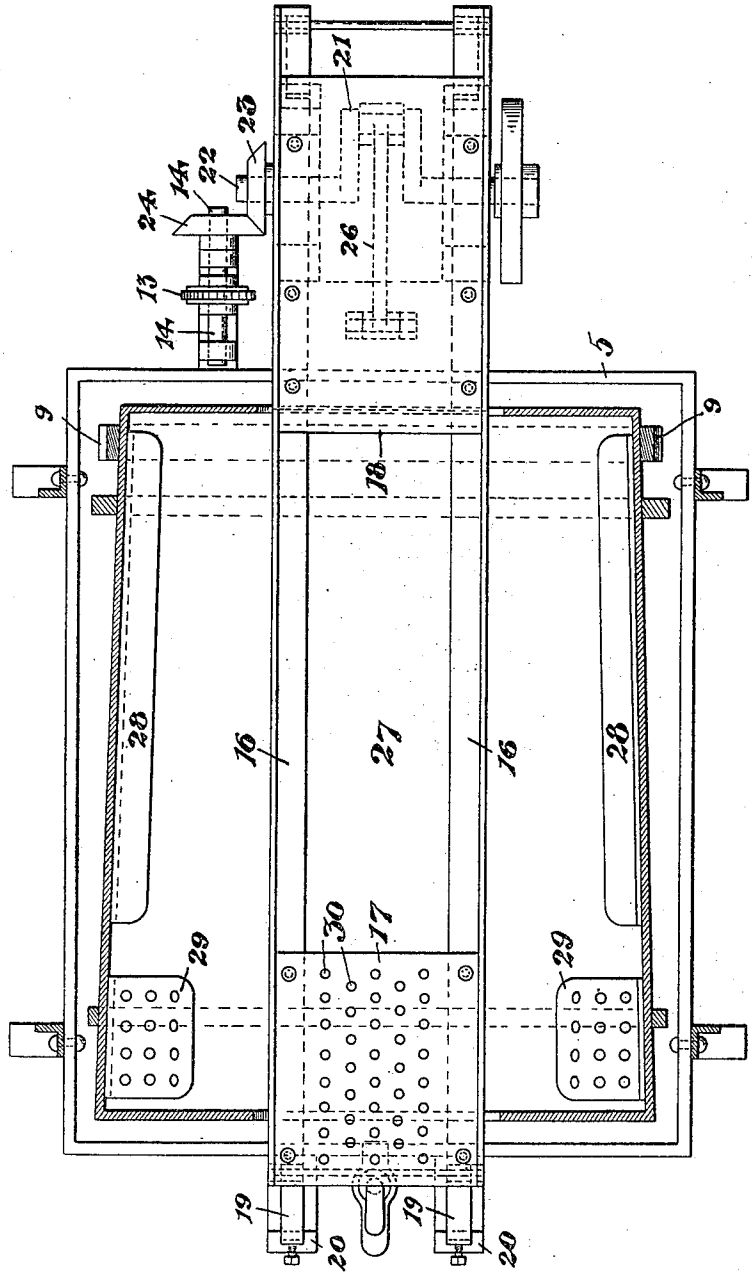


Fig. 1.

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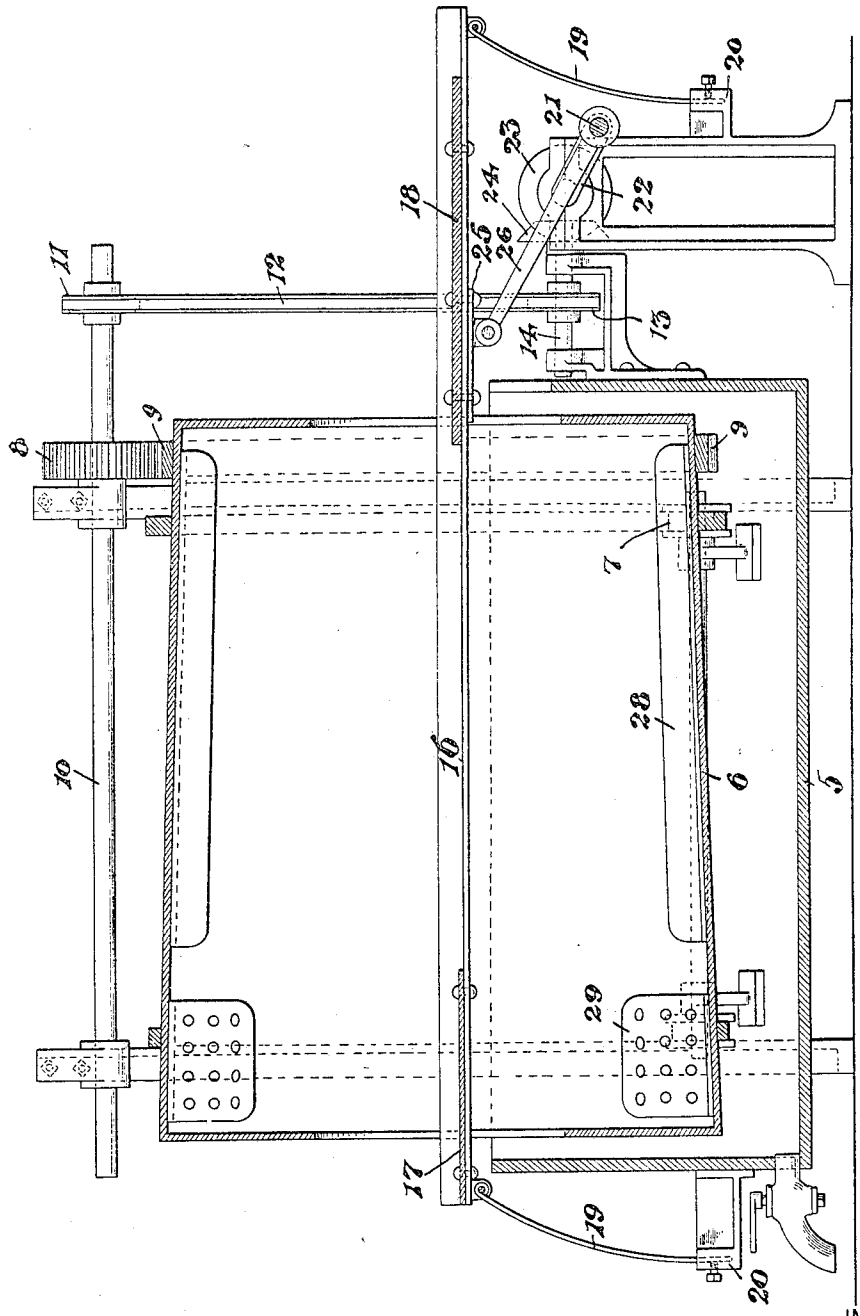
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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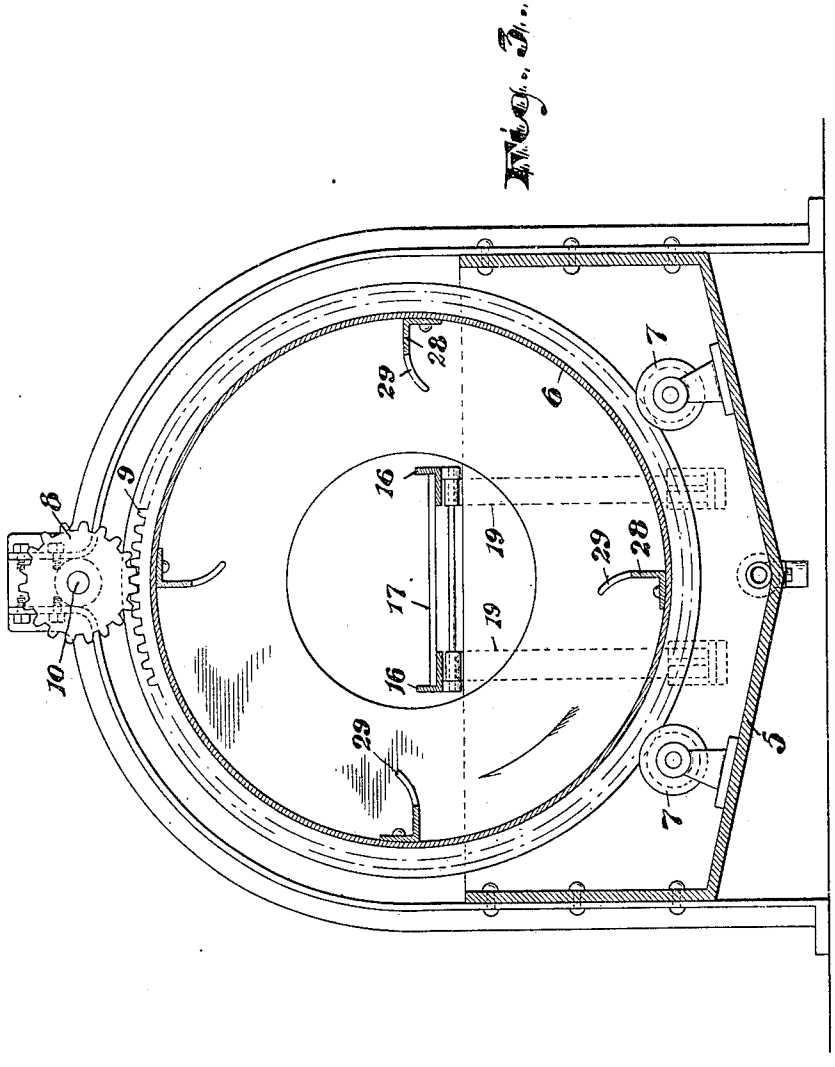
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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WASHING-MACHINE.

No. 807,900. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 19, 1905.

Application filed June 17, 1905. Serial No. 265,786.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST LAWSON BATLEY, a subject of the King of England, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Washing-Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The objects of this invention are to facilitate the work of feeding and removing coal, quartz, bones, or other matter to and from a washing-machine, to enable the same to be accomplished with less attention, oversight, and hand manipulation, and to obtain other advantages and results, some of which may be referred to hereinafter in connection with the description of the working parts.

The invention consists in the improved washing-machine, in the feeding and removing appliances, and in the arrangements and combinations of parts of the same, all substantially as will be hereinafter set forth, and finally embraced in the clauses of the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures, Figure 1 is a plan of the improved structure, a certain rotary washing device being shown in horizontal section. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the machine, taken longitudinally thereof; and Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section of the same.

In said drawings, 5 indicates a suitable tank adapted to contain the wash-water and in which the rotary washing-cylinder 6 is preferably inserted, said washing-cylinder being arranged on rollers 7 and adapted to be turned by a cogged gear-wheel 8, which meshes with the cogs 9 on the periphery of said cylinder, preferably at one end thereof. Power is transmitted to the cogged pulley or gear-wheel 8 by means of a shaft 10, carrying a chain-belt pulley 11, which receives its power from a pulley 13 on a power-shaft 14 in any suitable manner.

Extending longitudinally through the open ends of the washing-machine are parallel angle-irons 16, having tables 17 18, seated at their opposite ends on the horizontal parts of said irons and preferably riveted thereto. Said angle-irons are preferably supported on springs 19 at opposite ends of the angle-irons, the said springs being in turn seated upon brackets 20, formed on or secured to the frame or base of the machine. The two tables 17 and 18, connected by the angle-irons 16, are thus adapted to oscillate horizontally simultaneously, and this movement is imparted by means of a crank 21, arranged on a shaft 22, in connection with a beveled gear-wheel 23. Said beveled gear-wheel is engaged by a gear-wheel 24 on the power-shaft 14. The crank in turn is connected with the bottom of the table 18 or with a plate 25, attached to the under side of the said table, by means of a pitman or connecting rod 26.

Between the tables 17 and 18 is an open space 27, Fig. 1, and this space coincides with the interior of the approximately cylindrical and preferably slightly conical rotary washing-cylinder 6, whereby the matter to be washed as it falls from the table 18 will drop within the said washing-cylinder, where it is carried upward by the lags 28 as the cylinder rotates, the matter being turned with the said rotary device and washed by the water therein. As the matter rotates and is washed it works toward the larger end of the conical device when said cylinder is slightly conical. At said larger end is stationed within said device a series of projecting bent arms 29, longer or having a greater inward projection than the lags 28, as indicated in Fig. 3. As the matter travels toward the larger end of the rotary device 6 it is caught by the said arms 29 and lifted thereby to a point above the table 17 and dropped upon the said table 17, where it is permitted to drain, the draining being facilitated by the perforations 30, and because of the reciprocating movement of the table 17 with the table 18 the said matter is finally caused to travel out from the open end of the device 6 and pass onto a suitable receptacle therefor.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new is—

1. The improved washing-machine, comprising a rotary washing-cylinder, having open ends, tables supported on springs and connected by angle-irons arranged parallel to one another, said angle-irons rigidly joining said tables to cause them to operate together, said

tables being open between and the opening coinciding with the interior of the said cylinder, means for reciprocating said tables and means for rotating said cylinder, substantially as set forth.

2. The improved washing-machine, comprising a rotary washing-cylinder having its opposite ends open and having lags on its interior walls, two separate tables disposed at the opposite open ends of said washing-cylinder one of said tables being perforated, said tables being connected to one another and being supported on springs, means for reciprocating said tables and means for rotating said washing-cylinder.

3. The improved washing-machine, comprising a rotary washing-cylinder having its opposite ends open, one end being larger than the other, and having lags on its interior walls, and bent arms at its larger end, two separate tables disposed at the opposite open ends of said washing-cylinder, one of said tables being perforated, said tables being connected to one another and being supported on springs, means for reciprocating said tables and means for rotating said washing-cylinder.

4. The improved washing-machine, comprising a rotary washing-cylinder having its opposite ends open, one end being larger than the other and having interior lags and at its larger end having bent arms of greater inward projection than the lags, two separate tables disposed in the opposite ends of said washing-cylinder and connected one to the other to move together, the table at the larger end having draining-perforations, table-supporting springs at opposite ends of the connected tables, a crank and a rod connecting said crank to one of the tables, means for operating the crank and means for rotating the washing-cylinder, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 12th day of June, 1905.

ERNEST LAWSON BATLEY.

Witnesses:

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