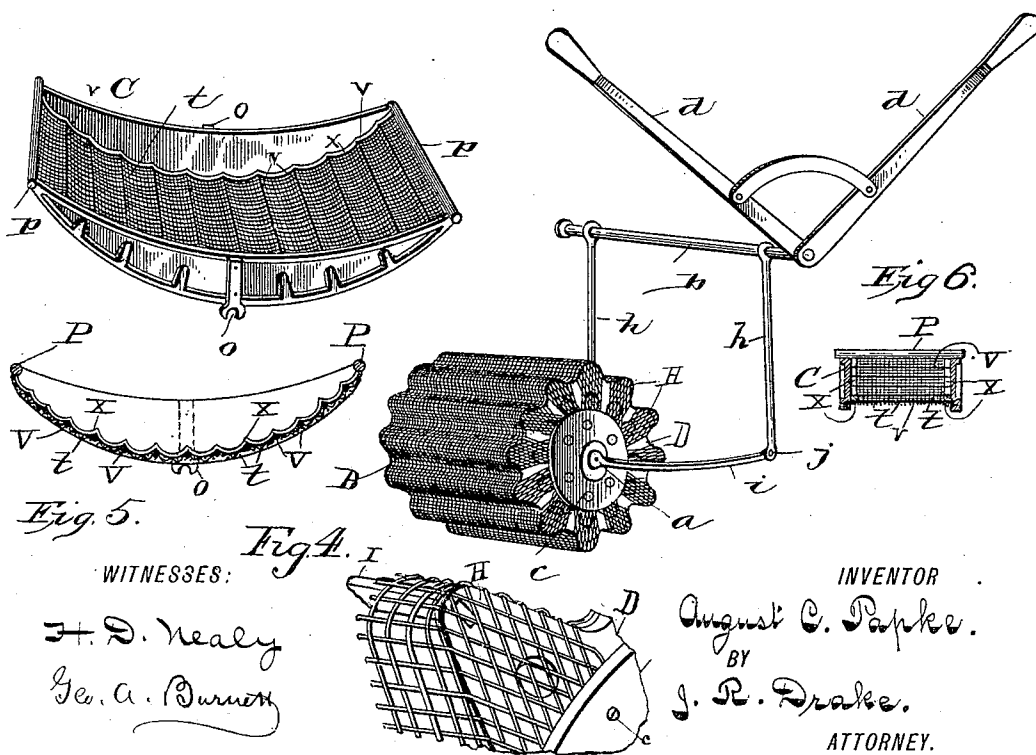
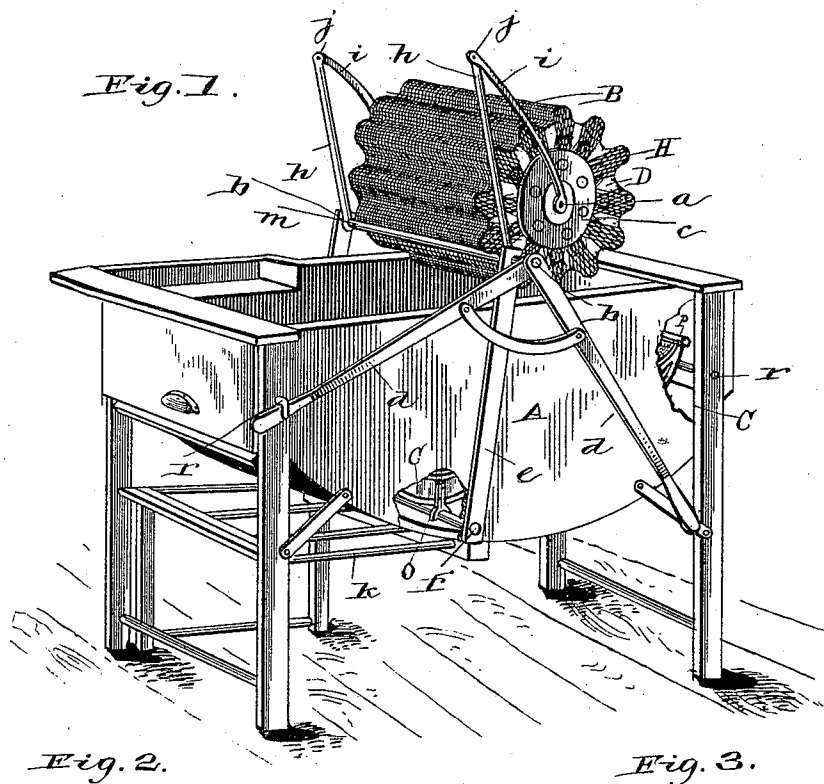


(No Model.)

A. C. PAPKE.
WASHING MACHINE.

No. 464,583.

Patented Dec. 8, 1891.



WITNESSES:

H. D. Neely
Geo. A. Durmon

INVENTOR

August C. Papke.

BY

J. R. Drake.

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST C. PAPKE, OF BEACH RIDGE, NEW YORK.

WASHING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,583, dated December 8, 1891.

Application filed August 2, 1890. Serial No. 360,841. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST C. PAPKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Beach Ridge, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Washing-Machines; and I do 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 the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a box washing-machine in which a hollow drum or roller covered with wire is vibrated in a rocking wire-bottomed cradle, the latter setting on a rod and vibrating by the action of the drum therein; and the invention consists in the drum, the manner of working it, and the rocking washing-cradle, all as fully hereinafter explained.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a broken perspective of the whole device. Fig. 2 is a perspective of the washing-cradle removed. Fig. 3 is a perspective of the roller and its appliances as in working, but removed from the machine. Fig. 4 is an enlarged view of a portion of the end of the drum, showing the manner of bending the wire over the projections and securing it in place. Figs. 5 and 6 are longitudinal and cross-sectional views, respectively, of the cradle.

A represents the box of the machine, setting on legs suitably braced and having a rounded bottom deeper at one end, as shown, and provided with uprights *e*, attached one on each side and projecting a little above the machine, having a shaft *b* working therein, on which are fastened two arms *h h*. Two other arms *i i* are jointed to said arms at *j j* at one end and attached at the other end to a loose shaft *a*, on which revolves a drum or roller B, made hollow. The periphery of the sides or ends D have projecting or pointed ends H, with braces I running across and uniting them. The periphery of the drum or roller is formed with depressions or corrugations, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and is formed open or perforated, as by means of wire-cloth, which may be secured thereto in any suit-

able manner. On one end of the shaft *b*, at the side of the box A, are fastened two operating arms or handles *d d*, the handles diverging from each other and being wide enough apart to be grasped and vibrated by the hands of the operator.

In the bottom of the box A sits a washing-cradle C, acting as a wash-board, with straight sides made rounding at the bottom, following the shape of the box-bottom. It has two metal pieces *o o*—one each side—fastened near the middle, the lower ends open and sitting on a rod F inside, just above the bottom of the box, and running clear across. The bottom of the cradle has rods *v* running from side to side and covered with wire-cloth arranged to correspond with the corrugations on the drum B. The wire-cloth is secured to the sides of the cradle and held upon the rods *v* by means of the scalloped molding *x* upon the inner faces of the sides of the cradle. At the ends of the cradle are iron rods *p p*, which strike on rods *r r* in the ends of the box, preventing it from being thrown up too far. The shape of the drum having the projections and depressions is important, as a round roller would not do the work.

The operation is as follows: The clothes are put in the cradle C and the drum B let down on top of them and worked by the arms *h h* forward and back. This is a very easy motion and does not damage the clothes, merely pressing the soaped water through them and through the open-faced drum and wash-board, effectually pressing out all grime and dirt. The handles are then turned down, which raises the drum, as in Fig. 1. The cradle is then lifted out with the clothes or only the clothes removed for the next lot to be washed therein. One of the arms can be made to engage with a hook or one end of one of the rods *r*, which will hold the drum in its elevated position, as shown in Fig. 1. The work is easily accomplished without bending the back or tiring the washer-woman. The box A is constructed with a place for soap or wringer, and also a rack beneath.

I claim—

1. In a washing-machine, the combination, with the box having rods in its ends, of a cradle or rocking surface the ends of which are provided with rods adapted to engage

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with the rods in the box, a roller adapted to be drawn forward and back upon the cradle, diverging arms for operating the roller and raising it out of the cradle, and a hook or catch
5 for engaging with one of the arms and holding the drum in its elevated position, substantially as described.

2. In a washing-machine, the combination, with a box, of a cradle therein the surface of
10 which is composed of transversely-corrugated wire-cloth, a hollow drum or roller adapted

to be drawn over the cradle, the periphery of which is composed of transversely-corrugated wire-cloth to correspond with the cradle, and means for operating the roller, substantially as described. 15

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

AUGUST C. PAPKE.

Witnesses:

J. R. DRAKE,

HENRY W. ZEIGEL.