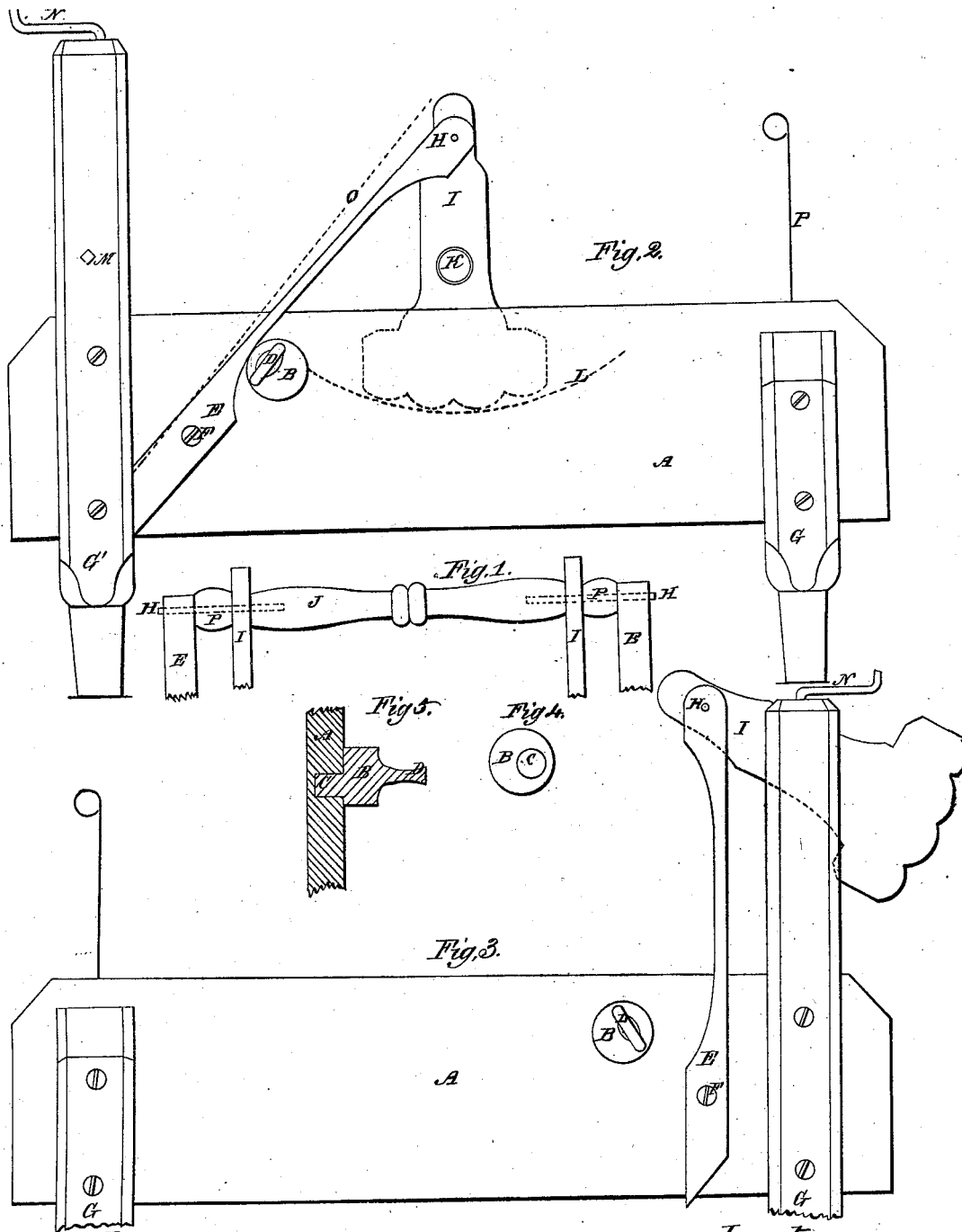


J. Catt,
Washing Machine.

N^o 53,112,

Patented Mar. 13, 1866



Witnesses
Henry Stiveland
Henry Bland

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN CATT, OF BOURBON, INDIANA.

WASHING-MACHINE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 53,112, dated March 13, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN CATT, of Bourbon, in the county of Marshall and State of Indiana, have invented an Improvement in Washing-Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a broken section of the springs, swinging washer, and the rod connecting the same. Fig 2 is a longitudinal elevation of my improvement in washing-machines. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal elevation of the same, showing the opposite side of the machine from that shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a face view of one eccentric. Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation of one eccentric and a broken section of the washing-box.

The nature of my invention consists in hanging the swinging washer upon a rod that is attached to two inclined spring-supporters, which are secured to the sides of the washing-box in such a manner as to allow the ends of the springs to be elevated or turned upward and over toward the back end of the machine, so as to carry the swinging washer out of the way when it is required to rinse the clothes and clean the washing-box; also, in placing an eccentric under each spring, near the point where the same is secured to the box, for the purpose of adjusting the swinging washer the required distance from the rollers, so that light and heavy fabrics may be washed with equal facility. This is an important feature, from the fact that if the springs were stationary or adjusted for thin fabrics it would be very inconvenient to wash bulky articles, and if they were adjusted for washing bulky clothing it would require too much power to force the swinging washer down upon the rollers when washing light articles.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will describe the method of constructing and operating the same.

A represents the common washing-box, resting upon the legs G G'. The legs G' are made to project above the top of the box A at the back end of the machine, for the purpose of

attaching the common wringer to the legs in the usual manner.

M shows the common crank-bar by means of which the wringer is operated. The dotted line L shows the top of the common rollers on which the clothes rest when being washed.

I represents the swinging washer, which is hung upon the rod J by means of the bearings H in such a manner as to allow the lower end of the swinging washer I to be worked over the rollers. (Indicated by the dotted line L, Fig. 2.)

P shows the friction-rollers, which fill up the spaces between the swinging washer I and the springs E, and prevent the rod J from having a longitudinal motion.

E represents the inclined spring-supporters, which are attached to the washing-box A by means of the screws F in such a manner as to allow the springs to be elevated, as shown at Fig. 3. The upper ends of the springs E are hung to the bearing H of the rod J, as shown at Fig. 1.

B represents the eccentric by means of which the springs E are adjusted. The eccentric terminates in the bearing C, which operates in the box A, and the opposite side of the eccentric terminates in a form similar to the common thumb-screw, as shown at D, so as to be easily operated with the hand. The dotted line O, Fig. 2, shows the position that the springs may occupy when the eccentric is turned upon the bearing C.

The material used in the construction of the springs E is generally strong flexible wood; but metal may be used when desired. The eccentrics may be made of any kind of hard wood or metal.

The springs E and eccentrics B may be attached to any washing-machine having a similar swinging washer to the one shown in the drawings.

Operation: When the washing-machine has been constructed as above described it will be operated similar to other machines of like character, with the exception of the adjustment of the swinging washer I to suit the thickness of the garment to be washed. This may be accomplished by turning the eccentric B so as to elevate the ends of the springs to

which the swinging washer I is attached. This will lessen or increase the distance between the rollers and the swinging washer as desired. After the clothes have been washed the swinging washer may be turned over at the back end of the machine, as shown at Fig. 2.

Having thus described my device, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The arrangement and combination of the springs E and eccentrics B with the friction-rollers P, swinging washer I, and rod J, as set forth, for the purpose specified.

JOHN CATT.

Witnesses:

HENRY STEINEBACH,
ALEXR. BLAND.