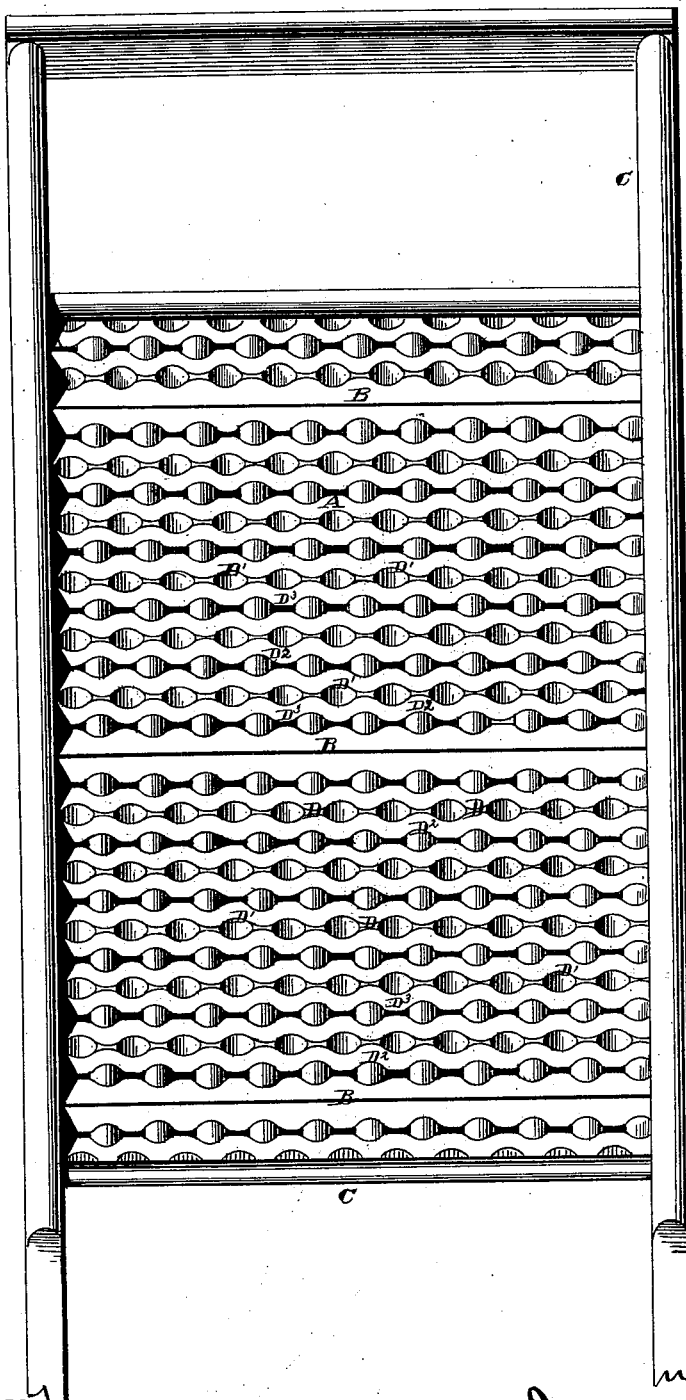
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

I. DARLING.
Wash Board.

No. 202,003. Patented April 2, 1878.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES
Ed. L. Nottingham
A. M. Bright.

INVENTOR
Isaac Darling.
By Leggett and Leggett.
ATTORNEYS

2 Sheets—Sheet 2

I. DARLING.
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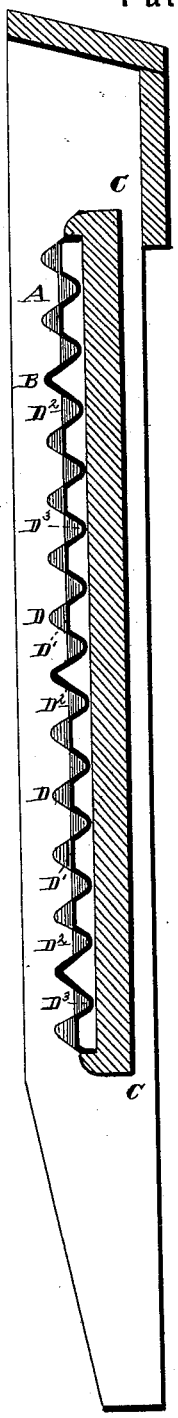

Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC DARLING, OF NORWALK, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN WASH-BOARDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **202,003**, dated April 2, 1878; application filed October 31, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC DARLING, of Norwalk, county of Huron, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wash-Boards; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification.

The invention consists of a wash-board plate, the surface of which is provided with abrupt elevations and depressions, in combination with plain transverse ridges formed at intervals on the plate, the same being made all as is more fully set forth in the body of the specification.

In the drawing, Figure 1 represents a plan view of my wash-board, showing the several series of elevations and depressions and the plain ridges separating them. The greatest elevations are indicated by the white spaces D, and the deepest depressions by the black spaces D^3, while the lesser oval elevations are indicated by D^2, and the shallow oval depressions are marked D^1, and the plain ridges are lettered B. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of the said wash-board.

A represents the general surface of my wash-board; B, plain ridges or flutes, which extend across the wash-board at intervals. C is the frame, of wood or other material, of the ordinary kind.

The general surface A of my wash-board consists of a series of elevations and depressions. These elevations on the general surface extend in rows across the board, parallel with the plain flutes or ridges B, and between each of these rows of elevations are channels, the board being formed substantially as I will now proceed to describe.

D represents the chief elevations. Upon each side of these elevations, in the direction of the row, are depressions D^1, while upon each side of the elevations D, in the direction of the length of the board, are ridges D^2. The ridges rise to about the level of the bottoms of the depressions D^1. Each of the depressions D^1 is likewise bounded upon both sides, in the direction of the length of the board, by deep depressions D^3 between the rows of elevations D.

It will be seen, therefore, that the lesser elevations D^2, since they arise to about the level of the bottoms of depressions D^1, will not permit the water to run from one side of the board to the other between the rows of elevations D, but, on the contrary, the water, before it can rise sufficiently high to run sidewise, as above stated, will run out and down the board through the depressions D^1; but a certain amount of water and suds will still be left in the deep depressions D^3, and will thus prevent the necessity of frequently dipping the clothes beneath the water, which takes both time and labor.

The wash-board surface presents the appearance of rough nodules over its entire general surface; but the edges throughout are so rounded as not to be harsh upon the hands of the operator, nor liable to tear or wear the article to be washed.

The general surface is broken at intervals by the plain ridges B. These ridges serve to prevent a general flow of the water down the board, as would be the case if they were omitted, because, if they were omitted, the clothes lying upon the tops of the nodules or elevations D would leave the channels D^1 open beneath them for the free passage of water and suds; but where the plain ridges B are employed the clothes will, at these ridges, cut off the flow of water down the board, and confine it, to a greater or less extent, to the rough surfaces between the plain ridges.

Instead of making the depressions D^1 to extend in a line up and down the board, they may be made irregular.

It is not absolutely essential, though preferable, that these plates be made of sheet metal, for they may be made of other suitable material—as, for instance, hard rubber—in which case it would be molded to the form here shown.

I am aware that it is old to form a wash-board plate with the described abrupt elevations of greatest height, the shallow depressions in line therewith, the lesser elevations,

and the deep depressions. I therefore restrict my invention to the specific construction set forth in the following claim.

What I claim is—

1. A wash-board plate consisting of a surface provided with abrupt elevations and depressions, in combination with plain transverse ridges or flutes at intervals, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. A wash-board surface consisting of abrupt elevations D, arranged in rows across the board and broken by shallow depressions D', extending transversely of the board, in combination with plain ridges B, substantially as and for the purposes described.

ISAAC DARLING.

Witnesses:
A. E. ROBERTS,
WILLIAM C. HUYCK.