(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. ROCHLITZ.

WASHING MACHINE.

No. 319,028. Patented June 2, 1885.

Fig. 1.

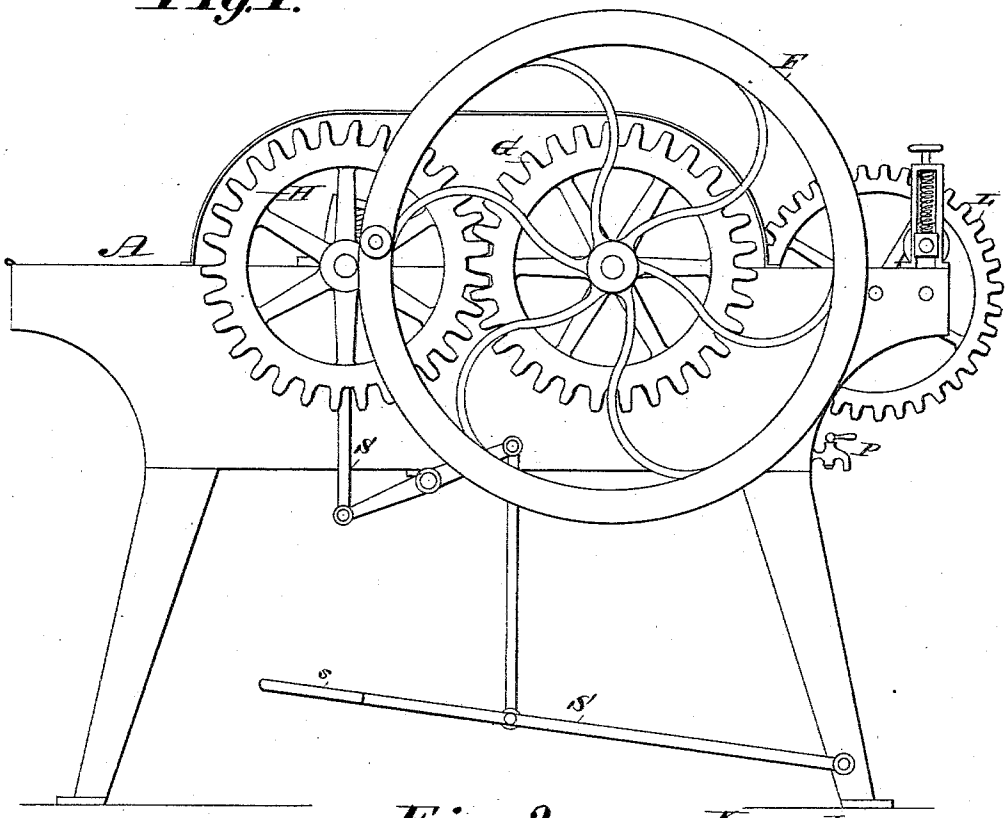
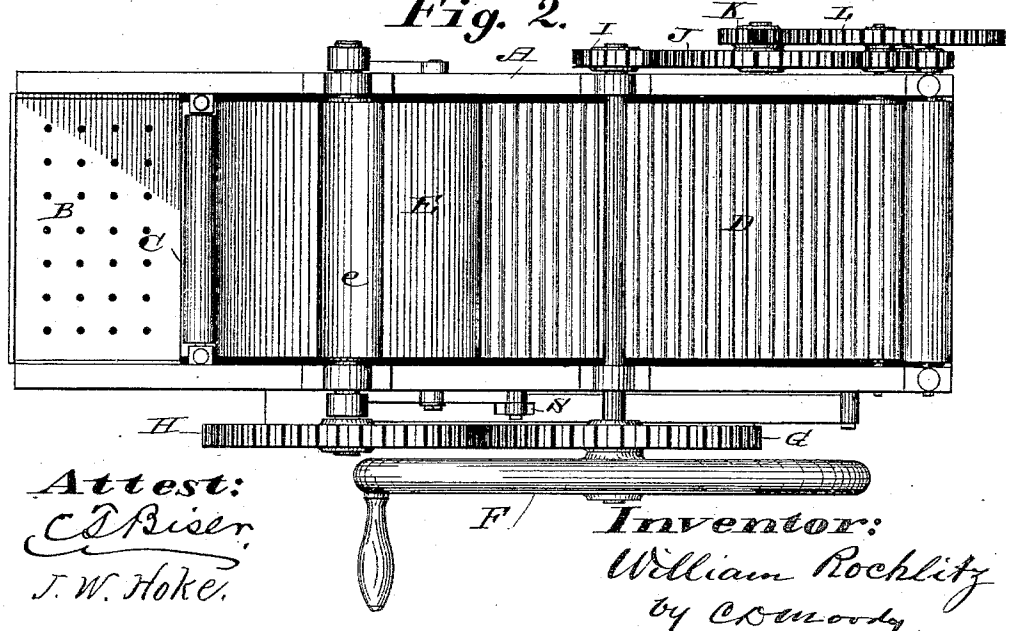


Fig. 2.



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C. D. Biser.
J. W. Hoke.

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by C. D. Moody
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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

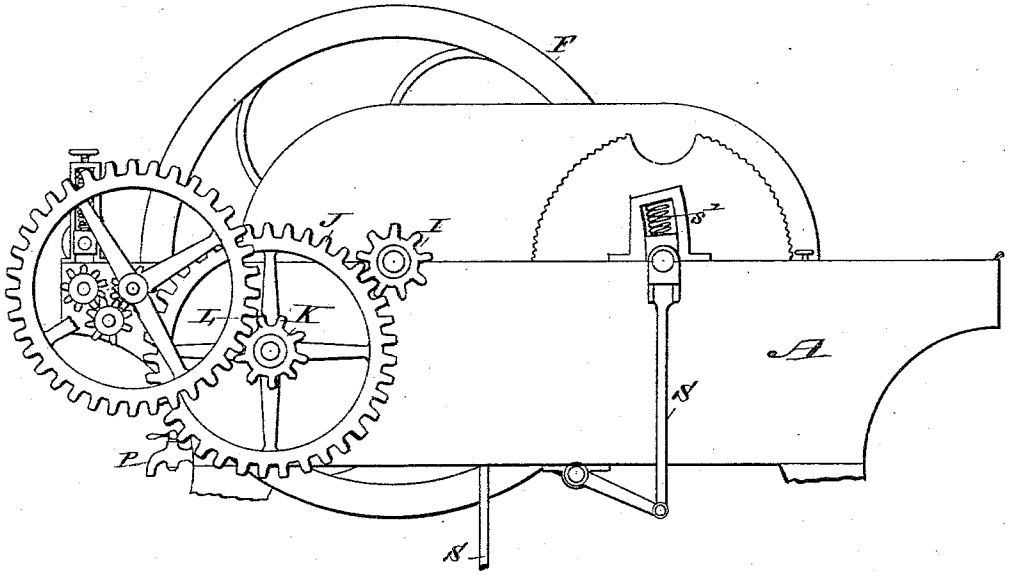
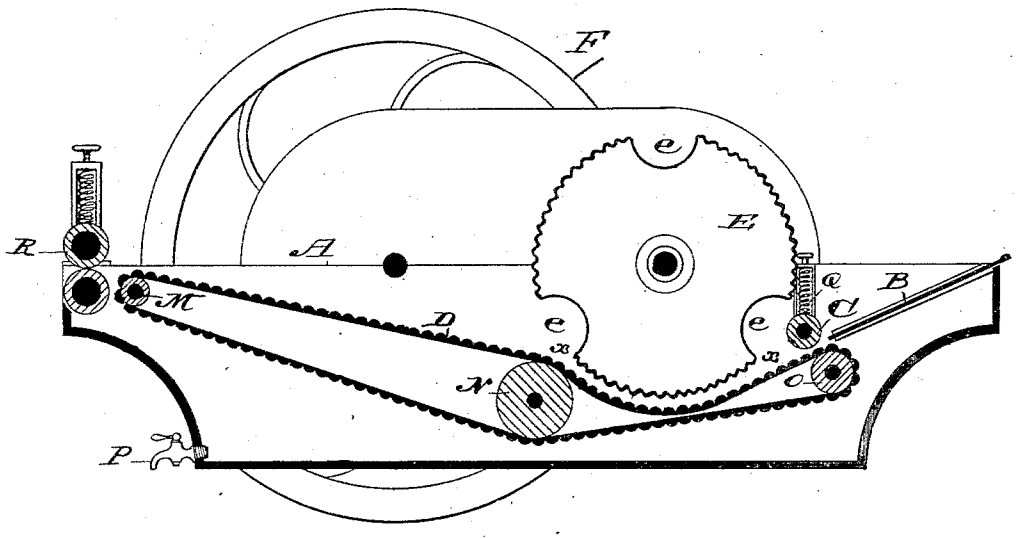


Fig 4



Attest:
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William Rochlitz
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ROCHLITZ, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WASHING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 319,023, dated June 2, 1885.

Application filed August 27, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ROCHLITZ, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Washing-Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation; Fig. 2, a plan; Fig. 3, a side elevation looking toward the opposite side to that shown in Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 a vertical longitudinal section.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

The present invention consists in the combination of a feeding-roller, endless carrier, and a recessed rubbing-roller, substantially as hereinafter described, and designated in the claims.

A represents the tub, which contains the water and that portion of the mechanism of the machine with which the clothes being washed come immediately into contact. This portion of the mechanism consists, substantially, of the apron B, the feed-roller C, the endless carrier D, and the rubbing-roller E.

The power is applied by means of the crank F, as shown in Fig. 2, and may, when desired for laundry purposes, be increased by steam-power. The power thus applied by the crank is communicated by means of the gears G H, Fig. 2, to the rubbing-roller E, Figs. 2 and 4, giving to the rubbing-roller the desired velocity. The power is also, and by means of the series of gears I J K L, Fig. 2, communicated in diminished velocity to the roller M, which moves, and with the rollers N O supports, the endless carrier D. The surface of the endless carrier is corrugated, as is also that of the rubbing-roller. The water is poured into the tub over the apron B, or through perforations made in the said apron, as shown in Fig. 2, and can be drawn off from the tub by means of the faucet P.

The apron B is made removable, so that the tub beneath it can be accessible for the purpose of cleaning it out.

The springs Q are adapted to bear upon the boxes of the feeding-roller, and thus the feeding-roller can adjust itself to a greater or less bulk of clothing passing between it and the endless carrier beneath it.

The clothing to be washed is placed upon the apron, which is inclined downward to facilitate the movement of the clothing. The clothing is caught between the endless carrier and the feeding-roller, and is compressed upon the corrugated surface of the feeding-roller, and, being carried forward, it passes slowly under the corrugated surface of the rubbing-roller, where the cleansing process takes place. The cleansing is done not so much by actual rubbing or friction, which would be injurious to the clothing, as by the agitation of the water in connection with the clothing, caused by the greater velocity of the rubbing-roller as compared with that of the endless carrier. The three recesses *e e e* in the surface of the rubbing-roller are for the purpose of changing the position of the clothing upon the surface of the endles carrier. The endless carrier being hung loosely upon its rollers, and being flexible, adjusts itself readily to a greater or less bulk of clothing passing between it and the rubbing-roller. The rubbing-roller makes twelve revolutions while the endless carrier passes between the points *x x*, Fig. 4. The clothing being loosely pressed between the corrugated surface of the endless carrier and that of the rubbing-roller, and being frequently changed in position and bulk by the recesses in the surface of the rubbing-roller, and being subjected to some friction and to the strong agitation of the water caused by the greater velocity of the rubbing-roller, the cleansing is accomplished. After passing the rubbing-roller the clothing is carried upon the endless carrier to the farther end of the tub, and as it is discharged it may be passed through a wringer, R.

The rubbing-roller is pressed downward by means of the springs *s'*. This pressure can be relieved or modified by means of the compound lever S, the springs being compressed and the rubbing-roller being lifted when the operator presses his foot on the treadle *s*.

I claim—

1. The combination of the tub A, the endless carrier D, the rollers M N O, and the rubbing-roller E, having the recesses *e e e*, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the tub A, the apron B, the feed-roller C, the rubbing-roller E, having the recesses *e e e*, and the endless carrier D, and its supporting-rollers M N O, substantially as described.

WM. ROCHLITZ.

Witnesses:
C. D. MOODY,
J. W. HOKE.