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PROSPECTUS

FOR THE

FORMATION OF A COMPANY

FOR THE

INTRODUCTION OF A NEW ARTICLE

OF

MANUFACTURE.



Peerless
" *Washington*

BOSTON:

ADDISON C. GETCHELL, PRINTER, 53 WASHINGTON STREET.

1872.

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DEAR SIR:

In presenting the accompanying Prospectus, remembering that brevity is the soul of wit, and that communities as intelligent, enterprising, and independent as this, are not to be imposed upon by labored argument or plausibility, but that for success we must depend alone upon the merits of our improvement, still we do not see that in presenting so important a matter as this upon investigation proves to be, we could well say less than we do.

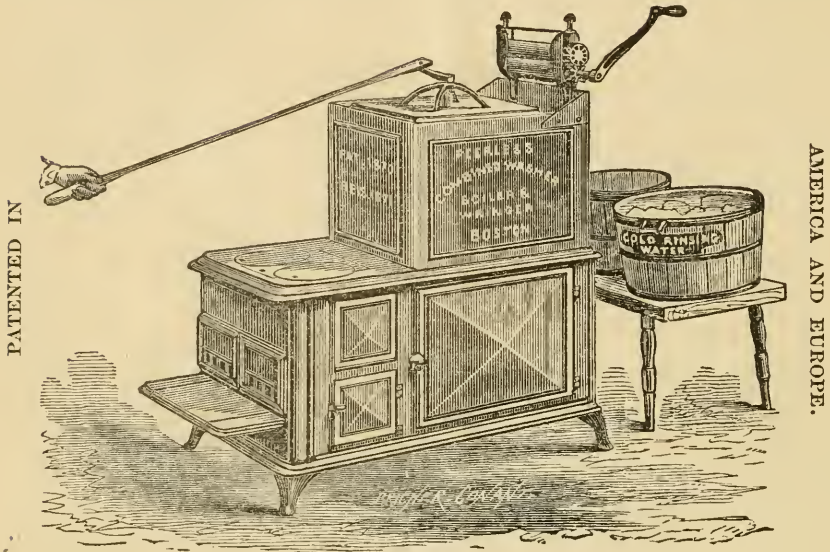
Every statement made can be *implicitly* relied upon as not over-stating the advantages of this, or the disadvantages of the old system of doing the work of the laundry.

THE PATENTEES.

Boston, 27 Doane Street, January, 1872.

PEERLESS

COMBINED WASHER, BOILER, AND WRINGER,



FOR USE BY
FAMILIES, BOARDING HOUSES, HOTELS, HOSPITALS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, WOOL GROWERS, ETC.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL,

AWARDED BY THE

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

1871.



PROSPECTUS.

THE EXISTING METHOD of washing by soaking, the use of wooden washing machines, the rubbing board, boiling, sudsing, rinsing and wringing, is very slow, taking nearly a day for a family of ten persons; laborious, requiring great muscular strength and endurance; painful, often scalding the person; disagreeable, wetting floors and walls; injurious, wearing and straining the fabric; expensive, requiring much fuel, soap, and water.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great variety of devices invented with the view of ameliorating this branch of labor, but little real improvement has been made, the devices not being constructed upon scientific principles. Made of wood, subjected to hot water one day, and unused the rest of the week, they shrink, leak, and soon become useless; they are cumbersome and heavy; require two persons to move them; are hard to operate; do not keep the water hot; wear away clothing and buttons fearfully; some, by the use of *peculiar soaps or chemicals and cold water*, MUST injure the fabric.*

All the above-described machines are of no value after their failure from whatever cause.

A METALLIC WASHING MACHINE of proper construction is the only fit system, for in addition to washing mechanism it brings to our aid the powerfully searching element, STEAM, as a cleansing agent. Investigation or trial will show that this must supersede the

*The writer once had his washing done at a Boston laundry, and in less than six months eight new shirts were ruined. Recently, investigating the subject of which this prospectus treats, he visited the laundry in question, and learned that all their washing was done in *cold* water. Comment is unnecessary.

old wooden machine system, for it is lighter, stronger, more simple, compact, and portable; costs but half that of its predecessors; one person can remove it from place to place; a child of eight years can understand and work it easier than a man can the existing machines. As a boiler it saves the purchase and space of a washer, and *vice versa*, for in it the two functions of washing and boiling are combined. It will last years, and when worn out (if brass or copper) will bring about half its cost.

IT IS CONSTRUCTED of tin, brass, or copper, and placed upon cooking stoves or ranges like an ordinary wash boiler. (The cut represents it back from the fire; when in use the stove covers should be removed, the machine placed over the fire, with wringer facing the sudsing tub, which may be in front or either side of the stove as is most convenient.) It has a conduit or trough to catch, condense, and return the suds which might otherwise boil over on to the stove; also the suds pressed from the clothes by the wringer. (Wringing direct from the boiler has the further advantage of saving the hot suds for further use, and facilitating the sudsing, but little suds remaining in them.) The wringer, although *its application to a boiler and washer* is patented to us solely, is not permanently fixed, but may be removed to the rinsing tub at pleasure; any wringer fits this machine.

The washing mechanism embraces four blades or arms, extending downward from a shaft attached to the cover, which, when partially rotated, causes the clothing to change its position, thus bringing every article into contact with the boiling suds; removing the cover renders the boiler free from its washing mechanism and available for other uses. (This washing mechanism can be easily applied to the covers of boilers already *set* in houses.) By means of a lever of any desired length, the operator can sit or stand at a distance from the stove, avoiding the heat. It can be worked from either side of the stove — a great advantage — other machines requiring the operator to retain one position, greatly to their inconvenience and that of others.

ITS OBJECT is to effect the washing, boiling, and wringing of soiled clothing *in one and the same device and operation*. It does

this in an easy, simple, rapid, and to the operator and floors, cool, dry manner; more pieces are treated at a time than by other washers; five pails of water, and soap for a good suds, when hot, only requires fire to keep it boiling *one hour*, for in this time the washing for a household of ten persons can be accomplished. But little agitation is required, for *the steam of the boiling suds has a magical effect in loosening the dirt from the fabric*, and a brief manipulation of the crank, say two minutes for ordinary, to six minutes for extra soiled articles, shakes it from them, so no need exists for the rubbing board or its equivalent, for if any streaks are visible a slight hand friction while sudsing will cause them to disappear (even old stains will gradually bleach out), and the articles take an unblemished white without the use of chemicals, save occasionally a weak blueing in the second rinsing water. Heavy bedding and light laces are treated equally well without injury.

THE CLEANSING being performed in a close vessel, without necessity of handling the articles, renders this the proper system for hospitals in treating garments and bedding infected by contagious diseases. For large establishments (the cover being secured by packing) it will be made to sustain a pressure of steam which greatly hastens and perfects the cleansing.

THE DIFFERENCES between this and other machines are very great and radical, with hardly a similarity between them. It may be stated thus: the Combined Washer Boiler and Wringer is a simple expedient to take off labor and scaldings from the muscles and knuckles, and throw them on to the ever-willing shoulders of Nature. The motive for introducing machinery into the arts is to make Steam, a force of nature, do part of our work. By this combination an expensive agent, labor, is replaced by this gratuitous agent, Steam, the result being an economy in first cost, then in time, labor, room, fuel, soap, water, wear and tear of clothing. Besides, it changes the drudgery of washing day into an easy pastime of an hour.

THE IMPORTANCE to the people of their having in this and all matters what is to their greatest advantage, is obvious. Every family in the land has a vital interest in the perfection of all means and devices tending to promote domestic economy. This particular interest,

although based largely on considerations of *comfort*, is primarily a *pecuniary* one, coming home to the pocket in the shape of a saving of *fully 50 per cent in the first outlay*, and more than maintaining it ever afterwards. This is an important fact, because it shows that this invention, in working out the law of progress in the way of washing apparatus, is **PEERLESS**.

IT WAS EXHIBITED twice last autumn with the following results: At the NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FAIR (*nine* machines competing), the Judges gave it the HIGHEST MEDAL in its class. At the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW YORK* (*sixteen* machines competing), the Judges say:

“This excellent and simple device for washing clothing, differs from all others in the combination with a METALLIC WASH BOILER, of an agitator, removable with the cover, and means for attaching a wringer. Prior to this invention, numerous devices were made, none of which embraced its essential features.

“When the (soaped) water boils, the clothes are put in and the agitator worked, which, with the penetration of the steam of the suds, quickly cleanses them.

“As these changes and modifications show SIMPLICITY of construction, ECONOMY of materials and labor, and FAVORABLY effect the convenience of the operator, they are considered by your Judges of sufficient importance to MERIT HIGH COMMENDATION by the Institute.”

THE UNREFLECTING may regard the sale of washing machines as limited; but investigation will show its great extent, even with the imperfect appliances offered.

Admitting that the system herein projected is all it is claimed to be, one cannot fail to see the vast proportions to which the manufacture can be profitably carried. Look at the figures.

DATA.

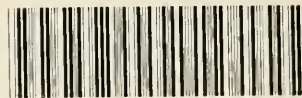
OUR POPULATION is estimated at 40,000,000! Averaging five persons to a family, shows 8,000,000 families. It is assumed that nearly every family has an ordinary wash boiler, as an article of *necessity*. It is known that many have also a wash machine, as an article of labor-saving and *conven-*

* The American Institute no longer gives medals.

ience (one company alone sold during the past year rising of 30,000!) *Is it not evident* that so soon as the merits of the two (boiler and washer), combined in one device, are known by the masses, comparatively few boilers, *simply as boilers*, or washers, *simply as washers*, will be wanted? IF, THEN, the combined boiler and washer shall replace, even to a *small extent*, the common boilers when they are worn out (and there is no reason why it should not, while all reason and interest proves that it should), the *magnitude* of the business can readily be seen. If it is adopted *before* the old kind is worn out, or is taken by a fair proportion of the *new population*, (increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 annually), or replaces even a quarter of the existing machines, or is applied to half the *set* boilers, the *great magnitude* of this enterprise must be apparent. A large business may also be expected in supplying boarding-houses, hotels, hospitals, public institutions, laundries, factories, wool-growers, etc. THE PATENT is remarkably strong and controlling; this being the first washing-boiler *strengthened and made to receive and bear the strain of a wringer*, admits of a broad claim. Its form and compactness (it being about one-third the bulk of other machines) renders boxing unnecessary, and cheapens freight. No expensive machinery is required in this manufacture, for any tin, brass or copper worker can easily make it with his ordinary facilities, of any size and shape, to fit any stove or range; we recommend 18 inches square, and 15 inches high, with flat bottom, weighing about 20 pounds.

The popular existing machines sell for \$15, and a good common boiler for \$3, making the equivalent of this one cost the purchaser \$18!

FROM THIS DATA, parties having a view to business, can readily figure the cost of the machine and the margin for profit; hence it will be seen that it is a very valuable enterprise, and one which should be controlled by *one company*, and conducted on the plan so successfully carried out by other wealthy and prosperous companies; viz., to make PATENT TRADE MARK PLATES at a fixed price for all persons wishing to make and sell this apparatus. The enterprises which attain the greatest success are those which gain the patronage of *the masses* scattered over our vast domain. Small manufacturers amongst them, although without sufficient means to purchase even a shop-right, will find no difficulty in paying for a few Patent Trade Mark Plates at a time, the possession *alone* of which are permits to make and attach them to that number of machines. THIS METHOD simplifies everything; saves numerous losses, expenses, commissions, etc.; cheapens the cost of the article, greatly facilitates and increases its introduction and sale. No bonus being required, and no monopoly or restrictions existing, it converts every manufacturer of stoves, ranges, tin, brass and copper ware



into a friend and customer ; and what is more, *it pays*, and the profits enure to the benefit of *but two parties*, the owner and the manufacturer, instead of *several*, as is often the case in sales by States or counties. The buyer of a State pays a profit, the State is often sold over and over at a profit each time ; and when finally the manufacturer is reached, and he is not able or willing to pay the price exacted, the bubble bursts, and *the people* have not been benefited. This is the brief history of many valuable patents—*mis-managed*.

THE PATENTEES would like to confer with parties with a view to the organization of such a company as a PEERLESS WASHING MACHINE COMPANY. It need not necessarily be established in Boston, but can go where its founders elect.

IN THE EVENT that negotiations are not consummated soon on some such basis, the patent will be sold either entire, by groups of States, by States or counties.

PLEASE CALL ON or address PATENTEES PEERLESS WASHING MACHINE, 27 Doane street, rooms 10 and 11, Boston, where the machine, also testimonials of its peculiar and superior merits, may be seen.

