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After rinsing, the soaking wet clothing would be formed into a roll and twisted by hand to extract water. The entire process often occupied an entire day of hard work, plus drying and ironing.Basically, these early design patents consisted of a drum washer that was handcranked to make the wooden drums rotate. Because of the Patent Office fire in 1836, no description of the device survives.However, high unemployment rates in the Depression years reduced sales; by 1932 the number of units shipped was down to about 600,000. Patrons used coinintheslot facilities to rent washing machines.The mechanism was now enclosed within a cabinet, and more attention was paid to electrical and mechanical safety.In appearance and mechanical detail, this first machine was not unlike the front loading automatic washers produced today. Because of the components required, the machine was also very expensive. For instance, the Bendix Home Laundry Service Manual published November 1, 1946 shows that the drum speed change was facilitated by a 2speed gearbox built to a heavy duty standard not unlike a car automatic gearbox, albeit at a smaller size. The timer was also probably fairly costly, because miniature electric motors were expensive to produce.Later, permanent connections to both the hot and cold water supplies became the norm, as dedicated laundry water hookups became common.You may improve this article, discuss the issue on the talk page, or create a new article, as appropriate. September 2016 Learn how and when to remove this template message However, numerous US appliance manufacturers were given permission to undertake the research and development of washers during the war years.General Electric also introduced its first top loading automatic model in 1947. This machine had many of the features that are incorporated into modern machines. Another early form of automatic washing machine manufactured by The Hoover Company used cartridges to program different wash cycles.

The cartridge was inserted into a slot on the machine and a mechanical reader operated the machine accordingly.Electromechanical timers consist of a series of cams on a common shaft driven by a small electric motor via a reduction gearbox. At the appropriate time in the wash cycle, each cam actuates a switch to engage or disengage a particular part of the machinery for example, the drain pump motor. One of the first was invented in 1957 by Winston L. Shelton and Gresham N. Jennings, then both General Electric engineers.However, by the 1950s demand for greater flexibility in the wash cycle led to the introduction of more sophisticated electrical timers to supplement the electromechanical timer. These newer timers enabled greater variation in functions such as the wash time. With this arrangement, the electric timer motor is periodically switched off to permit the clothing to soak, and is only reenergized just prior to a microswitch being engaged or disengaged for the next stage of the process. Fully electronic timers did not become widespread until decades later.This was largely because of the economic impact of World War II on the consumer market, which did not properly recover until the late 1950s. The early electric washers were singletub, wringertype machines, as fully automatic washing machines were extremely expensive. During the 1960s, twin tub machines briefly became very popular, helped by the low price of the Rolls Razor washers. Some machines had the ability to pump used wash water into a separate tub for temporary storage, and to later pump it back for reuse. This was done not to save water or soap, but because heated water was expensive and timeconsuming to produce. Automatic washing machines did not become dominant in the UK until well into the 1970s and by then were almost exclusively of the frontloader design. However, since the 1970s electronic control of motor speed has become a common feature on the more expensive models.

For instance, expensive gearboxes are no longer required, since motor speed can be controlled electronically.This makes changing the main bearings difficult, as the plastic drum usually cannot be separated into two halves to enable the inner drum to be removed to gain access to the bearing. It was invented by LG Electronics in 1998 and patents were granted in the US in 2010. Since, other manufacturers have followed suit. Some washing machines with this type of motor now come with 10 warranties. The direct drive motors rotor is outside the stator as this provides a slim motor with speed reduction and torque multiplication. The rotor is connected to the inner tub through its center. It can be made out of metal or plastic.Some US companies are working on developing new spin technology to wash clothes faster and more efficiently. Lightning Clean is one of these companies. They are producing the first 10minute washing machine.For exampleLGs approach involves a phone receiving signals through sound tones, while Samsungs approach involves having the user take a photo of the washers time display with his or her phone.This started a laundry revolution Canada. As Canadians started to buy front load washers vs top load. These proved reliable and costeffective, so many cheaper machines now also incorporate microcontrollers rather than electromechanical timers.The hexagonal tub spins like a frontloading machine, using only about one third as much water as conventional toploaders. This factor has led to an Energy Star rating for its high efficiency. This washing machine uses a computercontrolled system to determine certain factors such as load size and automatically adjusts the wash cycle to match. The SmartDrive also included direct drive brushless DC electric motor, which simplified the bowl and agitator drive by doing away with the need for a gearbox system.It was claimed that this design reduced the wash time and produced cleaner washing than a single cylinder machine.

In 2004 there was the launch of the CR02, which was the first washing machine to gain the British Allergy Foundation Seal of Approval. However, neither of the ContraRotator machines are now in production as they were too expensive to manufacture.A washplate in the bottom of the tub nutated a special wobbling motion to bounce, shake, and toss the laundry around. Simultaneously, water containing detergent was sprayed on to the laundry. The machine proved to be good at cleaning, but gained a bad reputation due to frequent breakdowns and destruction of laundry.Instead of an agitator, the machine had two washplates, perpendicular to each other and at a 45 degree angle from the bottom of the tub.Samsung claims this technique reduces cycle times by half and energy consumption by 20%.The pans on the inside of the lid are placed atop the agitator, and wash water is pumped through the perforated pans to collect lint. California This design places the clothes in a vertically mounted perforated basket that is contained within a waterretaining tub, with a finned waterpumping agitator in the center of the bottom of the basket. Clothes are loaded through the top of the machine, which is usually but not always covered with a hinged door.The movement of the agitator pushes water outward between the paddles towards the edge of the tub. The water then moves outward, up the sides of the basket, towards the center, and then down towards the agitator to repeat the process, in a circulation pattern similar to the shape of a torus. The agitator direction is periodically reversed, because continuous motion in one direction would just lead to the water spinning around the basket with the agitator rather than the water being pumped in the torusshaped motion. Some washers supplement the waterpumping action of the agitator with a large rotating screw on the shaft above the agitator, to help move water downwards in the center of the basket.

Manufacturers have devised several ways to control the motion of the agitator during wash and rinse separately from the high speed rotation of the drum required for the spin cycle.The action of a frontloading washing machine is better suited to a motor capable of reversing direction with every reversal of the wash basket; a universal motor is noisier, less efficient, doesnt last as long, but is better suited to the task of reversing direction every few seconds.The impeller design has the advantage of its mechanical simplicity a single speed motor with belt drive is all that is required to drive the Pulsator with no need for gearboxes or complex electrical controls, but has the disadvantage of lower load capacity in relation to tub size. Hoovermatic machines were made mostly in twin tub format for the European market where they competed with Hotpoint s Supermatic line which used the oscillating agitator design until the early 1990s. Some industrial garment testing machines still use the Hoover wash action.Similarly, if the pump motor rotates one way it recirculates the sudsy water; in the other direction it pumps water from the machine during the spin cycle. Mechanically, this system is very simple.During agitation, the transmission converts the rotation into the alternating motion driving the agitator. During the spin cycle, the timer turns on a solenoid which engages a clutch locking the motors rotation to the wash basket, providing a spin cycle. General Electrics very popular line of FilterFlo seen to the right used a variant of this design where the motor reversed only to pump water out of the machine. In the Whirlpool mechanism, a protruding moving piece oscillates in time with the agitation motion. Two solenoids are mounted to this protruding moving piece, with wires attaching them to the timer.

Despite the wires controlling the solenoids being subject to abrasion and broken connections due to their constant motion and the solenoids operating in a damp environment where corrosion could damage them, these machines were surprisingly reliable.The motor reverses direction every few seconds, often with a pause between direction changes, to perform the agitation. Spin cycle is accomplished by engaging a clutch in the transmission. A separate motorized pump is generally used to drain this style of machine. These machines could easily be implemented with universal motors or more modern DC brushless motors, but older ones tend to use a capacitorstart induction motor with a pause between reversals of agitation.Fabric softener, vinegar, or any other liquid rinse agent, is placed in a cup at the top of the agitator. When the spin cycle is engaged, the fabric softener is pulled up by a tapered cup and centrifugal force, where it collects in the top of the spinning agitator. Once the spin cycle is completed, centrifugal force no longer suspends the fabric softener and it falls through the center of the agitator to join the rinse water coming into the tub. The same objective must be accomplished by a solenoid valve or a pump, and associated timer controls and wiring, on a front loader. Frontloaders tend to require separate pumps and plumbing to provide lint filters which are often mounted behind covers on the bottom of the machine.Although wet fabric usually fits into a smaller space than dry fabric, a dense wad of fabric can restrict water circulation, resulting in poor soap distribution and incomplete rinsing. Extreme overloading can also push fabrics into the small gap between the underside of the agitator and the bottom of the wash basket, resulting in fabrics wrapped around the agitator shaft, possibly requiring agitator removal to unjam.In addition, most commercial and industrial clothes washers around the world are of the horizontalaxis design.

The door often but not always contains a transparent window. Agitation is supplied by the backandforth rotation of the cylinder and by gravity. The clothes are lifted up by paddles on the inside wall of the drum and then dropped. This motion flexes the weave of the fabric and forces water and detergent solution through the clothes load. Because the wash action does not require the clothing be freely suspended in water, only enough water is needed to moisten the fabric. Because less water is required, frontloaders typically use less soap, and the repeated dropping and folding action of the tumbling can easily produce large amounts of foam or suds.A frontloader washer always fills to the same low water level, but a large pile of dry clothing standing in water will soak up the moisture, causing the water level to drop. The washer then refills to maintain the original water level. Because it takes time for this water absorption to occur with a motionless pile of fabric, nearly all frontloaders begin the washing process by slowly tumbling the clothing under the stream of water entering and filling the drum, to rapidly saturate the clothes with water.But frontload washers suffer from their own technical problems, due to the drum lying sideways. For example, a top loading washer keeps water inside the tub merely through the force of gravity pulling down on the water, while a frontloader must tightly seal the door shut with a gasket to prevent water dripping onto the floor during the wash cycle. This access door is locked shut during the entire wash cycle, since opening the door with the machine in use could result in water gushing out onto the floor. For frontloaders without viewing windows on the door, it is possible to accidentally pinch fabric between the door and the drum, resulting in tearing and damage to the pinched clothing during tumbling and spinning.

If this bellows assembly were not used, small articles of clothing such as socks could slip out of the wash basket near the door, and fall down the narrow slot between the outer tub and basket, plugging the drain and possibly jamming rotation of the inner basket. Retrieving lost items from between the outer tub and inner basket can require complete disassembly of the front of the washer and pulling out the entire inner wash basket. Commercial and industrial frontloaders used by businesses described below usually do not use the bellows, and instead require all small objects to be placed in a mesh bag to prevent loss near the basket opening.The bellows has a large number of flexible folds to permit the tub to move separately from the door during the high speed extraction cycle. On many machines, these folds can collect lint, dirt, and moisture, resulting in mold and mildew growth, and a foul odor.The drum bearing has to support the entire weight of the drum, the laundry, and the dynamic loads created by the sloshing of the water and of the imbalance of the load during the spin cycle. The drum bearing eventually wears out, and usually requires extensive dismantling of the machine to replace, which often results in the machine being written off due to the failure of a relatively inexpensive component that is laborintensive to renew.This is because wet cloth usually fits into a smaller space than dry cloth, and front loaders are able to selfregulate the water needed to achieve correct washing and rinsing. Extreme overloading of frontloading washers pushes fabrics towards the small gap between the loading door and the front of the wash basket, potentially resulting in fabrics lost between the basket and outer tub, and in severe cases, tearing of clothing and jamming the motion of the basket.Toploading machines in Asia use impellers instead of agitators.

Impellers are similar to agitators except that they do not have the center post extending up in the middle of the wash tub basket.They have a drum rotating around a horizontal axis, as a frontloader, but there is no front door; instead there is a liftable lid which provides access to the drum, which has a hatch which can be latched shut. Clothes are loaded, the hatch and lid are closed, and the machine operates and spins just like a frontloader. These machines are narrower but usually taller than frontloaders, usually have a lower capacity, and are intended for use where only a narrow space is available, as is sometimes the case in Europe. They have incidental advantages they can be loaded without bending down; they do not require a perishable rubber bellows seal; and instead of the drum having a single bearing on one side, it has a pair of symmetrical bearings, one on each side, avoiding asymmetrical bearing loading and potentially increasing life.In principle, these machines are convenient for overnight cleaning the combined cycle is considerably longer, but the effective capacity for cleaning larger batches of laundry is drastically reduced. The drying process tends to use much more energy than using two separate devices, because a combo washer dryer not only must dry the clothing, but also needs to dry out the wash chamber itself. New machines recently on the market have produced new spin technology allowing these combo machines to be quicker than normal machines. This patented technology comes from the brand Lightning Clean. These machines are used more in Europe, because they can be fitted into small spaces, and many can be operated without dedicated utility connections. In these machines, the washer and dryer functions often have different capacities, with the dryer usually having the lowest capacity.

These machines should not be confused with a dryer on top of a washer installation, or with a laundry center, which is a one piece appliance offering a compromise between a washerdryer combo and a full washer to the side of the dryer installation or a dryer on top of a washer installation. Laundry centers usually have the dryer on top of the washer, with the controls for both machines being on a single control panel. Often, the controls are simpler than the controls on a washerdryer combo or a dedicated washer and dryer. Some implementations are patented under US Patent US6343492B1 and US Patent US 6363756B1.Highefficiency toploaders with a wash plate instead of an agitator can spin up to 1100 RPM, as their center of gravity is lower. Higher spin speeds, along with the diameter of the drum, determine the gforce, and a higher gforce removes more residual water, making clothes dry faster.Frontloaders use paddles in the drum to repeatedly pick up and drop clothes into water for cleaning; this gentler action causes less wear. The amount of clothes wear can be roughly gauged by the amount of accumulation in a clothes dryer lint filter, since the lint largely consists of stray fibers detached from textiles during washing and drying. In addition, vigorous toploader agitator motions may damage delicate fabrics. Toploaders usually need a mechanical transmission due to agitators, see above, which can generate more noise than the rubber belt or direct drive found in most front loaders. A frontloading washing machine, in a fully fitted kitchen, may even be disguised as a kitchen cabinet.True frontloading machines require a flexible seal or gasket on the front door, and the front door must be locked during operation to prevent opening, lest large amounts of water spill out. This seal may leak and require replacement.

However, many current frontloaders use so little water that they can be stopped midcycle for addition or removal of laundry, while keeping the water level in the horizontal tub below the door level. Best practice installations of either type of machine will include a floor drain or an overflow catch tray with a drain connection, since neither design is immune to leakage or a solenoid valve getting stuck in the open position. During the spin cycle, a toploading tub is free to move about inside the cabinet of the machine, using only a lip around the top of the inner basket and outer tub to keep the spinning water and clothing from spraying out over the edge. Therefore, the potentially problematic doorsealing and doorlocking mechanisms used by true frontloaders are not needed. On the other hand, toploaders use mechanical gearboxes that are more vulnerable to wear than simpler frontload motor drives. Risers, also referred to as pedestals, often with storage drawers underneath, can be used to raise the door of a true frontloader closer to the users level. On the other hand, in countries with a large frontloader user base, toploaders are usually seen as alternatives and more expensive than basic offbrand front loaders, although without many differences in total cost of ownership apart from designoriginated ones. In addition, manufacturers have tended to include more advanced features such as internal water heating, automatic dirt sensors, and highspeed emptying on frontloaders, although some of these features could be implemented on toploaders. The advent of automatic washing machines with spin cycles made such specialized appliances largely obsolete by the 1970s.

Over time machines became more and more automated, first with very complex electromechanical controllers, then fully electronic controllers; users put clothes into the machine, select a suitable program via a switch, start the machine, and come back to remove clean and slightly damp clothes at the end of the cycle. The controller starts and stops many different processes including pumps and valves to fill and empty the drum with water, heating, and rotating at different speeds, with different combinations of settings for different fabrics.The rate of chemical cleaning action of the detergent and other laundry chemicals increases greatly with temperature, in accordance with the Arrhenius equation. Washing machines with internal heaters can use special detergents formulated to release different chemical ingredients at different temperatures, allowing different type of stains and soils to be cleaned from the clothes as the wash water is heated up by the electrical heater.Where water can be heated more cheaply or with less carbon dioxide emission than by electricity, coldfill operation is inefficient.However, due to efficient use of water and detergent, the sudsing issue with frontloaders can be controlled by simply using less detergent, without lessening cleaning action.On the other hand, avoid ironing can be obtained not using spin cycle in the washing machine.However, faster spinning can crease clothes more. Also, mechanical wear on bearings increases rapidly with rotational speed, reducing life. Early machines would spin at only 300 rpm and, because of lack of any mechanical suspension, would often shake and vibrate.For example, a small highspeed centrifuge machine may be provided in locker rooms of communal swimming pools to allow wet swimsuits to be substantially dried to a slightly damp condition after daily use.All else being equal, a machine of higher capacity will cost more to buy, but will be more convenient if large amounts of laundry must be cleaned.