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J. W. CARRINGTON
AUTOMOBILE CLEANING DEVICE

Filed July 11, 1924

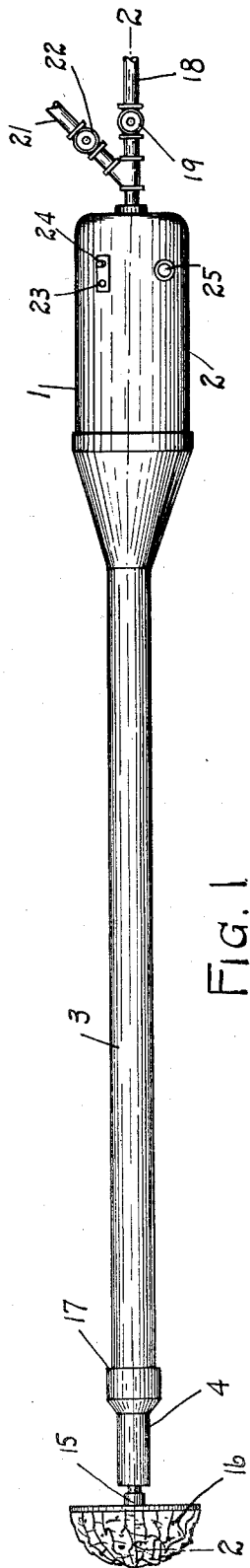


FIG. 1

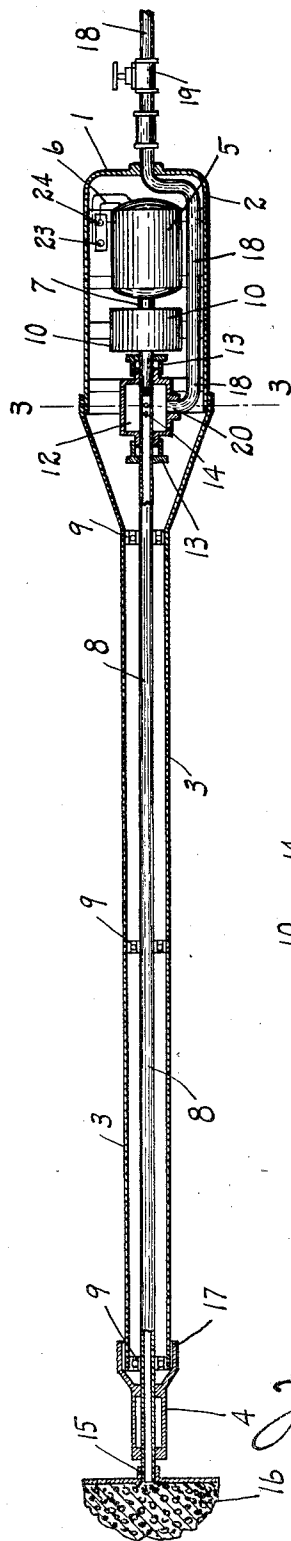


FIG. 2.

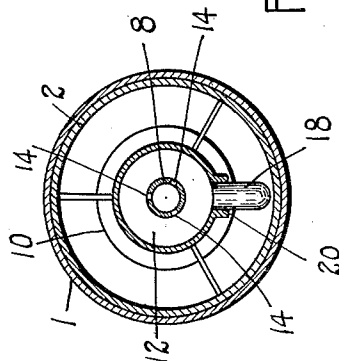


FIG. 3.

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AUTOMOBILE CLEANING DEVICE.

Application filed July 11, 1924, Serial No. 725,399.

The object of my invention is to provide a highly efficient device for cleaning automobiles and other vehicles, which shall be cheap of manufacture, simple in construction and possess a marked degree of utility.

It consists essentially in an outer tube or casing construction and an inner tube spaced apart therefrom, carrying at its inner extremity a motor and a water receiving receptacle, between which motor and receiver is an encased gear mechanism, the inner tube extending into said water receiver and passing therethrough to be connected to the drive shaft of the motor, said gear mechanism also being on said shaft and being between the motor and the water receiver, to reduce the speed of the motor to the proper degree for efficient revolution of the inner tube, which, at its outer extremity, carries a sponge, brush, or other cleaning means; the inner tube being highly revolved so that the cleaning process can be efficiently carried out, a water connecting pipe extending through the outer tube or casing, all these parts being thus encased in a convenient and handy receptacle as shown.

The features and advantages of my invention will readily become apparent by reading the following specification:

In the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification:

Fig. 1 is an elevation of the device,

Fig. 2 is a section on lines 2—2 of Fig. 1, and

Fig. 3 is a cross section taken on lines 3—3 of Fig. 2.

In carrying out my invention I provide a shell, casing, or tube 1, formed of a body part 2, and a tube part 3, held in a nozzle part 4.

In the body part 2 I provide an electric motor 5, securely supported therein and having wire and electrical connections 6. The motor shaft 7 which operates the revolving inner tube part 8 is spaced from the tube part 3 by the ball bearing rings 9, so that said inner tube 8 will revolve readily and with a minimum amount of friction, when the same is operated by the motor.

A gear case 10 is present for housing a set of reduction gears, not shown, as they are well known in the art.

One end of motor shaft 7 is connected in any suitable manner to the reduction gear, as is also one end of the revolving tube part 8; as the shaft 7 turns and the speed is re-

duced by the reduction gears before it turns or revolves the said tube part 8.

A water receiver or receptacle 12 is placed around the tube part 8 as shown, and has stuffing or packing boxes 13 to prevent leakage. Holes 14 are placed in the tube part 8 at the point where it is in the water receiver 12, allowing water to enter therein from said receiver and thus the water passes through the tube 8 when the same is revolved and the water continues to pass through said tube until it reaches its opposite end 15 where it passes into the cleaning sponge or cleaning wheel 16. Said sponge or wheel also being revolved by reason of same being fastened to end 15 of the tube 8.

The nozzle part 4 is fastened to the tube part 8 and revolves with same, when in operation, and it has the sliding or slip joint 17.

The water enters through pipe 18 which is governed by valve 19 of any suitable construction and then enters water receiving receptacle 12, under pressure, at point 20.

I also provide a pipe 21 governed by valve 22, for the admission of liquid soap or any other cleaning composition, when it is desired to use the same.

In the body part 2, I provide the usual push buttons 23 and 24, to start or stop the motor, and a socket 25 is for the power current.

It will be readily understood that the water entering through the pipe 18, governed by valve 19 passes into the water receiver 12 with force, and the motor running and revolving the inner tube 8 the water passes through the holes 14 in said tube and rushes out through said tube into the cleaning attachment 16 at the end thereof, which revolves at high speed, and by holding said attachment 16 up against the work it can readily be cleaned and this cleaning device is of such highly convenient and portable form that all parts of the vehicle can be reached and cleaned.

If soapy substance or cleaning compound is needed, it can be forced to accompany the water by opening the valve 22 in pipe 21. It will be seen that all the parts are encased and thus they will always remain clean and not readily get out of order and not be an obstruction to the ready handling of the device.

It will be understood that the water pipe connection 18 may be placed outside the body part 2, in fact said body part 2, or

casing which surrounds the motor, gear mechanism, and water receiver, may be omitted, although I prefer to use the same.

While I have described a preferred construction for carrying my invention into effect, it will be understood that I can readily modify and change the same and still remain within the scope of my invention.

What I claim as new and my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

A manually supported apparatus for cleaning automobiles and the like, comprising a relatively long narrow rigid tube provided at its rear end with a casing, a light electric motor housed within the casing, a closed compartment arranged in the casing rearwardly of the tube, a pipe extending through the casing for feeding water into

said compartment, a rigid hollow shaft journaled in said tube and extending through said compartment and tube, said shaft being driven at its rear end by the motor and having apertures within the compartment to permit water from the compartment to flow into the shaft, a member fixed to the forward end of the shaft and having a rearwardly extending skirt slidably engaging the forward end of the tube to prevent water from the exterior entering said tube, and a cleaning element mounted on the front end of the hollow shaft, adapted to receive water from the latter and to rotate with the shaft.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature at Cincinnati, Ohio, this 2nd day of July, 1924.

JOHN W. CARRINGTON.