(No Model.)

E. WISEMAN.

DISH WASHING MACHINE.

No. 281,598. Patented July 17, 1883.

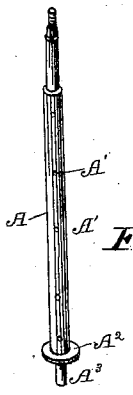


Fig. 1.

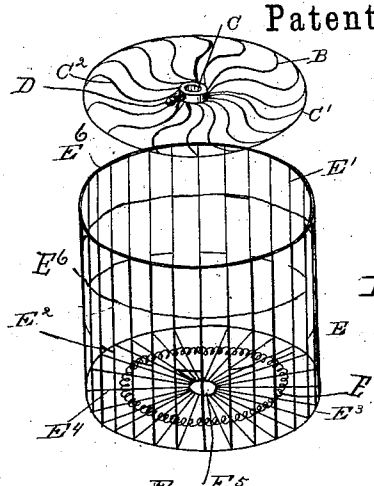
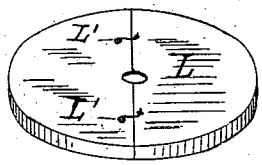


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 7



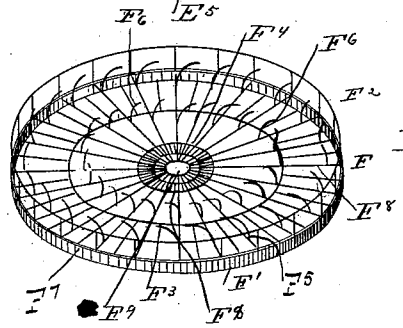


Fig. 4

Fig. 5.

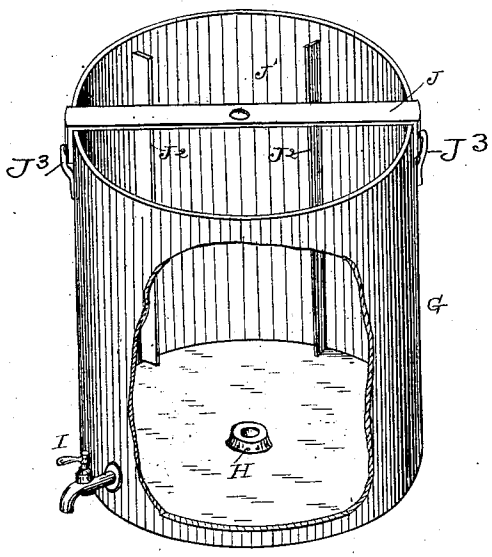
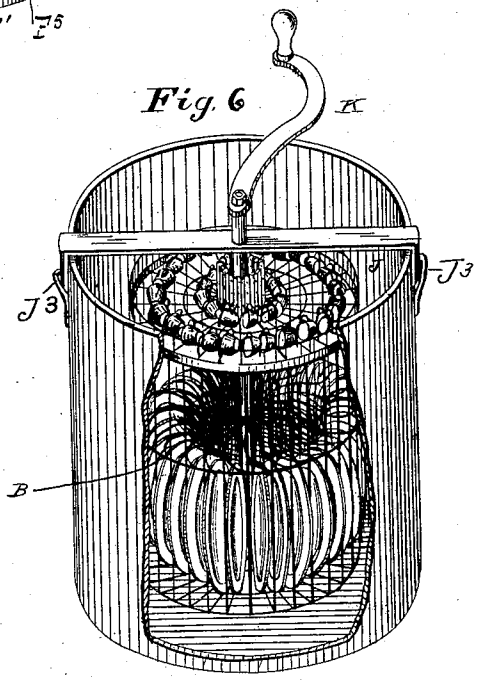


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELLA WISEMAN, OF FULTON, CALIFORNIA.

DISH-WASHING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 281,598, dated July 17, 1883.

Application filed January 17, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELLA WISEMAN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Fulton, in the county of Sonoma and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dish-Washing Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to a machine for washing dishes and knives and forks.

It consists in a standard provided with a flange and a series of perforations; in a wire disk provided with a collar and set-screw; in a wire cage having an open top and radiating wire bottom centering on an inner small ring; in a cap adapted to fit over the top or open end of the wire cage, said cap being provided with a bottom circumferential flange, and also provided on its upper face with an outer circular guard-rail, an inner circular partition, and a small flat knife and fork ring inside of the partition. The bed of the cap consists of wires radiating from a small central ring to the periphery-wire. The radiating bed-wires are provided with a double row of cup-hooks separated by a circular wire railing or partition. From said partition to the periphery an extra wire is provided.

Another part of the invention consists in a water-tight vessel provided in the center of its bottom piece, inside, with a socket-plate adapted to receive the lower end of the standard. Said standard is provided with a crank, by means of which it may be revolved in the socket of the vessel. The open part of the vessel is spanned by a bar having an opening in its center adapted to receive the upper end of the standard and prevent any lateral play of said standard while in the vessel. Said vessel has a faucet in its lower side for drawing off the water after an operation. A cap made in two parts adapted to fit over the top of the vessel is used in connection with the device. Said cap is adapted to fit under the cross-bar. The cup or cage-cap may also be made in two parts, whereby it may be removed without taking off the handle of the machine. I provide the bottom of the cage with an inside circular spiral wire adapted to receive the lower edges of the plates on the same. The inside of the vessel is provided with vertical strips to produce a greater agitation of the water when the machine is being operated, all of which will more fully appear by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the standard having longitudinal perforations and bottom flange. Fig. 2 is a perspective of a wire disk provided with S-shaped radiating wires centering on a small collar provided with a set-screw. This disk is adapted to fit on the standard and receive plates and other dishes stuck down edgewise between the openings and near the outside, with room enough between them for water to circulate freely. Saucers and small dishes are secured in the same manner near the center of this disk. There may be one or more disks of this description used on the standard. Fig. 3 is a perspective of the cage. It is provided with a circular opening in its lower side, by means of which it is adapted to engage the standard. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a cap adapted to fit over the top of the cage shown in Fig. 3. This cap is provided with an outside guard-rim and an inside portion to separate the cups when placed on the hooks. Between a small central opening and the partition referred to is a spoked ring adapted to receive the knives and forks placed point downward through the openings. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a water-tight vessel, a part being broken away, disclosing a socket-plate fixed to the bottom on the inside. In this view a bar is shown lying across the top of the vessel. Said bar is provided with an opening adapted to receive the top of the standard and support the same when the parts are united. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the whole machine with the parts connected, excepting the two-part vessel-cap which is shown in Fig. 7. In this view, Fig. 6, a break is shown in the vessel, disclosing the operative parts of the device within, also showing the double rows of hooks on the cap holding a number of cups. The horizontal disk is seen within the cage, with plates and other dishes secured vertically

therein. The openings in the sides of the cage are adapted to receive large dishes and secure the same while the device is being revolved.

Similar letters represent similar parts through the several views.

The letter A represents a standard, having perforations A′ A′ therein.

A^2 is a flange on the lower end of the standard and rigidly connected thereto, and A^3 is the point of the standard upon which it turns.

B is a wire disk, provided with a central collar, C.

C′ is the periphery-wire of said disk. The wire C′ and collar C are united by radiating S-shaped wires C^2.

D is a set-screw which engages an opening in the side of collar C. The disk B fits on standard A by means of collar C, and when thus united the set-screw D is adapted to engage any one of the perforations A′, whereby said disk is vertically adjustable on the standard. E is a cylindrical wire cage, consisting of the vertical wires E′, united by short horizontal strips E^2 and rings E^6.

E^3 is a circumferential wire at the bottom of the cage, and E^4 are radiating wires. E^7 is a spiral ring on the inside bottom of the cage.

E^5 is a central ring upon which wires E^4 center. The cage E fits on the standard A by means of the ring E^5. When said ring encircles the standard, the central bottom part of the cage may rest upon the upper side of the flange A^2. When the cage and standard are thus put together, the disk B should also be placed on said standard and secured thereto by means of set-screw D and perforation A′. The disk should fit tightly within the cage, so that when the standard is revolved the cage and disk will turn with it.

F represents a cap adapted to fit over the top of cage E and revolve therewith. This cap may be made in two parts, whereby it may be removed from the standard without displacing the handle.

F′ is a circular downwardly-projecting flange.

F^2 is an outside circular guard-wire secured to the cap by short wire posts.

F^3 is an inside partition of similar construction to the outside guard, but it is of less diameter.

F^4 is a spoked ring lying flat upon the cap and secured thereto.

F^5 are a series of hooks arranged in a circular form between the guard F^2 and partition F^3.

F^6 are also a series of hooks, but inside of partition F^3.

F^7 is a ring extending around the outside of the cap.

F^8 are wires radiating from a small central ring, F^9, to outside wire, F^7. The hooks F^5 F^6 are fixed to the radiating wires F^8.

G represents a water-tight vessel, provided with a socket-plate, H, fixed to the inner central part of its bottom piece.

I is a faucet in the lower side of the vessel, for drawing off the water when desired. J is a cross-bar provided with an opening, J′. K is a crank to operate the standard A.

The parts are put together as follows: The cage E is placed on the standard A, the bottom of the cage being supported by flange A^2. Disk B is then placed on the standard and forced inside the cage. Said disk may be secured by its set-screw to the standard at any height desired. The cap F is then placed over the top of the cage. The standard thus provided with the cage-cap and disk is placed in the vessel G, with the point A^3 resting in the socket in plate H. The cross-bar J is then placed on the standard, the upper end of the standard passing through opening J′. The ends of said bar are turned down and rest over the sides of the vessel and are secured by hooks J^3. The crank K is then secured on the top of the standard. When the parts are thus united, the standard A, disk B, and cage E are adapted to revolve freely together within the cage by turning the crank K. The cage and disk may be raised and lowered in the vessel by means of the standard. When dishes, knives, forks, &c., are placed in the receptacles, the disk and cage placed within the vessel, filled with water sufficient to cover them, and said receptacles revolved as specified, the contents will be given a thorough washing. Vertical strips J^2 are placed inside the vessel, to aid in agitating the water when the cage and its contents are rotated.

L represents the cap of the vessel, made in two parts, and secured by hook and staple L′ L′.

The machine requires but very little power to operate it, and but a small quantity of water. It has no brushes or other parts requiring cleaning after using.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The perforated standard A, provided with flange A^2, crank K, and cage E, in combination with the vessel G, provided with socket-plate H, and the cross-bar J, provided with hole J′, substantially as specified.

2. The perforated standard A, having flange A^2, the cage E, and disk B, in combination with the vessel G, provided with socket-plate H, substantially as set forth.

3. The perforated standard A, disk B, and cage E, in combination with the cap F, the whole being adapted to fit in the vessel G, in the manner and for the purposes specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 30th day of December, 1882.

ELLA WISEMAN.

Witnesses:
ALBERT G. SHANNON,
ALBERTINA WISEMAN.