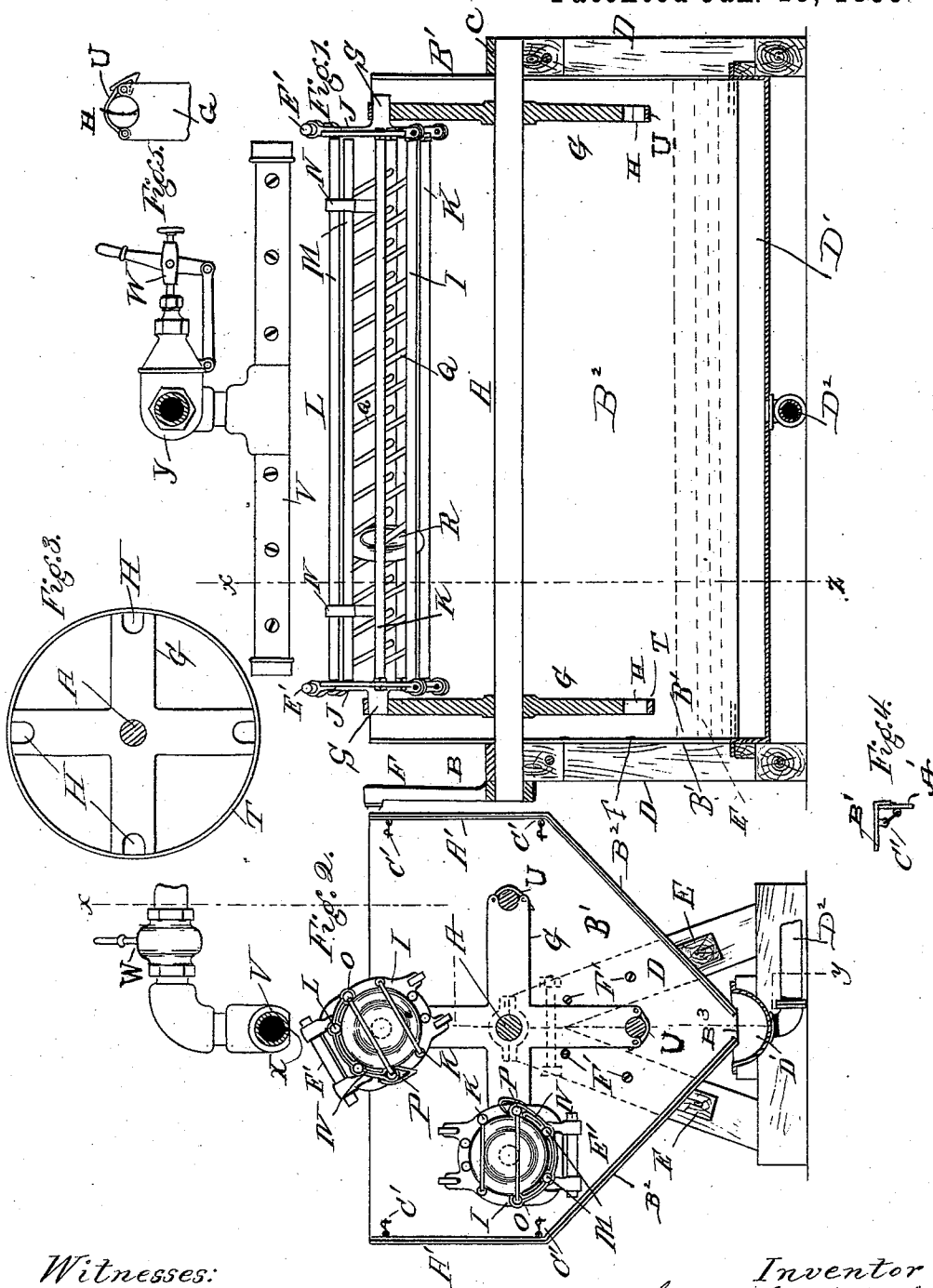


(No Model.)

G. S. BLAKESLEE.
DISH CLEANER.

No. 532,522.

Patented Jan. 15, 1895.



Witnesses:

Chas. Burnap
Cyrus Burnap

Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE S. BLAKESLEE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DISH-CLEANER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 532,522, dated January 15, 1895.

Application filed September 14, 1891. Serial No. 405,687. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE S. BLAKESLEE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dish-Washing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to dish washing machines wherein rotatable dish-holding baskets are mounted in a tank.

The present invention has for its object to improve machines of the character alluded to and to such end the invention consists in the combination with a shaft, of cross heads mounted thereupon at its opposite ends and provided with open sockets, rotatable dish-holding baskets having gudgeons removably engaging and rotatable in said open sockets, and opening and closing clasps mounted on the arms of the cross-heads and serving when closed to secure the gudgeons in the sockets, and when opened to permit the gudgeons to be removed.

The invention is illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is a longitudinal sectional elevation taken on the line $x-y$, Fig. 2. Fig. 2, is a cross sectional view taken on the line $x-z$, Fig. 1. Fig. 3, is a detail view of the cross head and its hoop. Fig. 4, is a detail view of one corner of the water fender showing one of the connecting hooks. Fig. 5, is a detail view of a portion of one arm of a cross head and one of the clasps.

In the accompanying drawings the letter A indicates a central shaft working in bearings B. and C. at each end, which are supported by suitable frames D. D. connected at their base by the tie-beams E. At one end of this central shaft is a crank F. for turning it, and near each end of said shaft and within the frames D. D., and firmly fixed thereon, are the cross heads G. The arm of the cross heads are each constructed with a semi-circular or other suitable socket H.

I. is a basket for holding the dishes to be washed. It is made of two head pieces J. J. connected by parallel rods K. K.

The cover L. is made of parallel rods M. bound together by straps N. N. At one end these straps are loosely attached to one par-

allel rod as at O. Fig. 2 and the other end is made hooked, and clasps the opposite rod P. as in Fig. 2. The rods M. of the cover are shorter than the rods of the basket and close down between the heads. The interior of the basket is divided into compartments by the cross oblique bars Q. Each compartment is for a single dish as at R.

The specific construction of the dish-holding basket is essentially the same as that disclosed in Letters Patent No. 506,030, issued to me October 3, 1893, for which reason I do not consider it necessary to more fully describe and illustrate the basket.

The heads of the basket are provided with gudgeons S which rest in the sockets H at the ends of the arms of the cross heads. The gudgeons are retained in position in the sockets at one end by the hoop T. which passes around the end of the arms. See Fig. 3. The other end is held in position by clasps U. Fig. 5.

V is a wash pipe placed above the central shaft. A slot x . extends its entire length at its lowest part. It is connected to the supply pipe y . In this supply pipe is a quick opening and closing valve W.

A basket filled with dishes is placed in position in the sockets H. The valve W. is opened when a sheet of water descends onto the dishes. The central shaft is then turned until the ends of the following arms pass under the wash pipe, when a second basket filled with dishes is placed thereon, and so on. The water continues to fall from the wash pipe. It strikes the uppermost basket filled with dishes. It in part passes through the basket and falls onto the basket below, and in part is thrown to the right and left onto the other two baskets. Thus as the central shaft is turned the baskets pass under the wash pipe and the water is dashed onto the various baskets filled with dishes, not only as each basket passes under the wash pipe, but during their entire circuit. Thus the dishes of each basket have ample time for the water to act on them, to soften the soiling, so that a dash of water from the wash pipe thoroughly cleans them.

The casing or tank within which the rotating dish basket is arranged is supported by the end frames D, and is composed of vertical side boards A', end boards B', and bottom walls B² which converge toward each other from

the lower edge portions of the vertical side walls A' to a point directly over a water conduit composed, as here shown, of a trough D' having a water-discharge pipe D². The converging walls B² constitute water-gathering devices by which the water is gathered and directed inward to the center of the tank, so that it discharges through the contracted channel or passage B³ into the water conduit or trough D'. The converging water gathering devices render it possible to employ a comparatively narrow water conduit or trough D', and serve to constantly gather the water at the center of the tank, which water is continuously carried off as rapidly as it flows from the dishes, so that the dishes do not pass through dirty water, which is advantageous over those dish-washing machines wherein the water will accumulate in the tank, and the latter must be emptied from time to time by operating a discharge cock.

The dish-holding baskets are provided with handles E', and the end boards B' are fastened to the frames D by screws F'. The side boards A' are secured to the end boards B' by hooks C', Figs. 2 and 4.

What I claim is—

In a dish-washing machine, the combination with a shaft, of cross heads mounted thereupon at its opposite ends and provided with open sockets H, rotatable dish-holding baskets having gudgeons removably engaging and rotatable in said open sockets, and opening and closing clasps mounted on the arms of the cross-heads and serving when closed to secure the gudgeons in the sockets and when opened to permit the gudgeons to be removed, substantially as described.

GEORGE S. BLAKESLEE.

Witnesses:

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