

(No Model.)

A. V. TRUST.
WASHBOILER.

No. 532,117.

Patented Jan. 8, 1895.

Fig. 1.

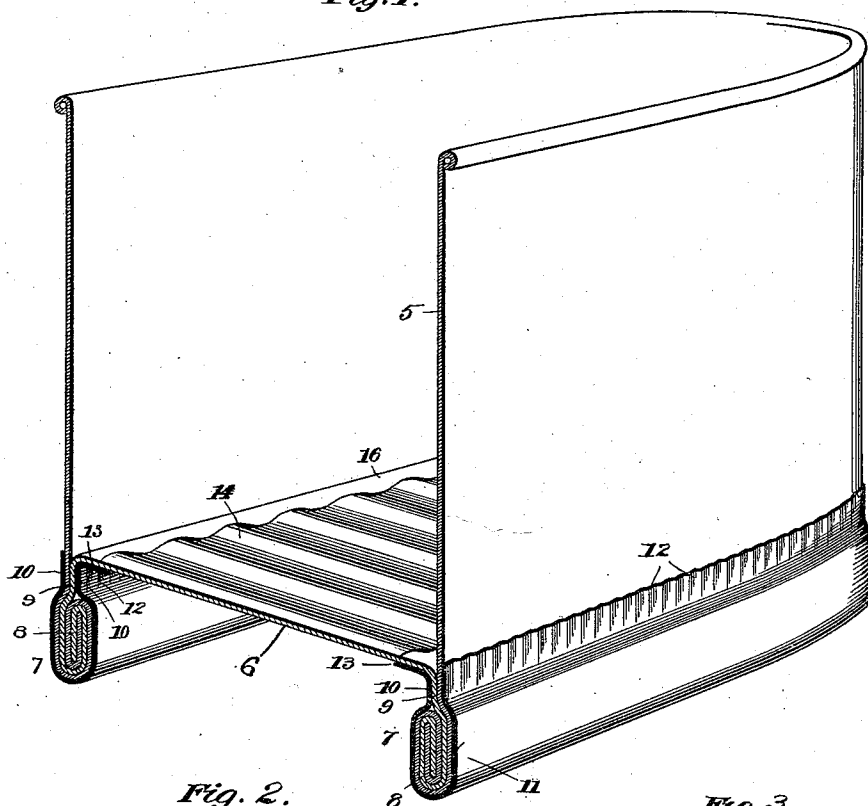


Fig. 2.

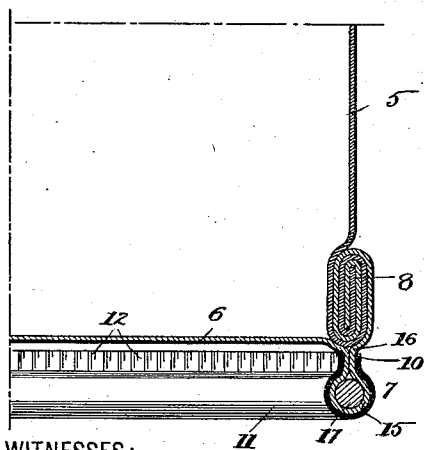
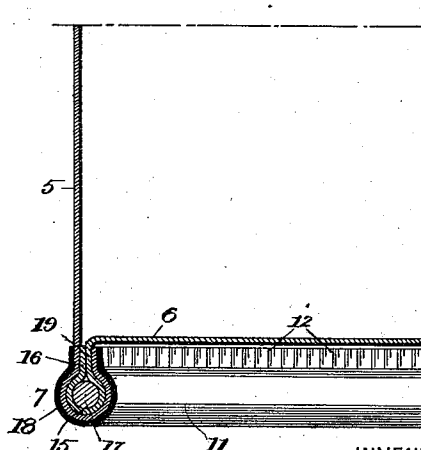


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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WASHBOILER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 532,117, dated January 8, 1895.

Application filed May 8, 1894. Serial No. 510,543. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER V. TRUST, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Washboilers, of which the following is such a full, clear, and exact description as will enable any one skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

An old way of making wash boilers is to secure a flat copper bottom to the body by means of an ordinary soldered seam in such a way that the entire surface of the copper bottom makes contact with the top of the stove, or whatever surface the boiler may be placed upon. The result is that the bottom and the seam are subjected to severe wear since they receive directly great shocks and blows which eventually injure the same and cause leaks.

The principal object of my invention is to make the boiler more durable by protecting the bottom and its seam from the hard wear that they are usually subjected to, and thereby increase the life of the article.

To this end my invention consists in the various novel and peculiar arrangements and combinations of the several parts of the device, all as hereinafter fully described and then pointed out in the claims.

I have illustrated my invention in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a wash boiler made in accordance with my invention—a part of this view being in section on a transverse vertical plane. Figs. 2 and 3 show in cross-section modifications respectively, of my improvements as hereinafter fully described.

Referring to the drawings, in which like numbers of reference designate like parts throughout, 5 indicates the body of the wash boiler and 6 the bottom thereof which is provided with an external flange 7, that projects downwardly and preferably from around the edge of the bottom and which affords a resting surface or edge for the boiler—the bottom 6 being thereby sufficiently elevated to keep it at all times out of contact with the top of

the stove or whatever surface the boiler may be placed upon. This depending flange 7 may be made in many different ways which will readily suggest themselves to those skilled in the art, the function of the flange being to prevent the bottom of the boiler from being brought into contact with the stove so as to house and protect it from injury by blows and from being mutilated by sliding over the surface upon which the boiler may rest. In Fig. 1 of the drawings this resting-flange 7 is made by uniting the body of the boiler by means of a double lapped seam 8, and then bending the interlocking folds or plies of the seam so as to form them into a solid projection extending downwardly from the edge of the bottom and continuously around it. The seam is preferably arranged some little distance below the level of the bottom 6 and so that there is a flat portion or neck 9 between such parts, such neck being formed by the bottom and the side being brought together in close contact. The purpose of this neck 9 is to afford a surface by which the upper ends 10, 10, of the protecting guard or cap 11 may be securely united thereto by means of the ordinary crimping 12, 12. By preference the neck 9 is brought centrally over the seam 8 which is completely enveloped by the protecting guard 11, which is indicated in the drawings by the thick black line. In order to give better support to the bottom 6 and prevent it from unduly sagging, I extend a lip 13 from the inner edge of the upper part 10 of the guard and arrange the lip so that it projects under the bottom and in contact therewith all the way around it. As a further precaution against the sagging of the bottom which is elevated by the flange I corrugate the same transversely thereof as indicated at 14 in Fig. 1. These corrugations also serve to increase the area of the heating surface of the bottom of the boiler.

In Fig. 2 the folds of the double seam 8 are arranged upon the side of the body 5, which may be bent so as to come flush with the outside thereof instead of centrally over it as shown, and the sheet of metal forming the bottom 6 is carried down below the seam where it is formed into a tubular structure 15 and a neck 16, intermediate the said tubular part and the seam 8. Within the tubular

part 15 is inserted a solid rod or wire 17 for the purpose of strengthening the flange 7, formed by said tubular structure and the neck, and this rod extends entirely around the boiler. In this form the protecting cap 11 surrounds entirely the tubular part 15 with the upper ends 10, 10, lying flat against the neck part 16 so that they may be securely fastened thereto by the crimping 12.

10 In Fig. 3 the bottom 6 is bent downwardly so as to form a tubular part 15 with a neck 16 above it and this is surrounded by a tubular part 18 and neck 19 formed from the sheet metal of the side 5. A solid rod 17 runs through the part 15 and a protecting cap 11 secured upon the exterior of parts 18 and 19 which, together with parts 15 and 16, constitute the resting-flange 7 depending from the bottom of the boiler and skirting the edge thereof. The protecting cap or guard 11 is in this case secured in place as in Fig. 2, its upper ends 10, 10, being brought flatly in contact with the neck piece lying between the tubular part and the bottom and then fastened thereto by crimping 12.

25 In both constructions using the wire 17 the same serves as a stiffening piece for the tubular parts and offers a firm resistance to the guard when clamping the latter in place.

30 It is obvious that in either of the constructions shown in Figs. 2 and 3 the inner end of the guard 11 may be provided with the supporting lip 13, as in Fig. 1.

In the several constructions shown, there is obviously provided a solid and strong flange serving as the resting edge for the boiler and extending entirely around it in such way as to shield the bottom of the boiler, which is generally made of copper, from any likely injury from being forcibly brought into contact with the stove. While this flange serves to elevate the bottom of the boiler it also acts as a fender for receiving all the shocks or blows that the

boiler is liable to be subjected to when filled with clothes, and it is constructed in a way that enables it to well withstand great strains upon it.

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

1. A wash-boiler having the material thereof folded so as to form an integral flange provided with a contracted neck-like part and projecting downwardly and constituting a resting-edge for the boiler, and a cap or guard secured over said flange and having its free ends extended upwardly over the contracted neck-like part of said flange, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A wash-boiler having the body and bottom thereof united by an overlapping seam with the folds or plies thereof bent so as to form an external flange projecting downwardly from the edge of the bottom, the said bottom being elevated considerably above the said depending seam, and a cap or guard clamped over the flange formed by said seam and having its ends extended upwardly so as to cover the space between the bottom and said seam, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A wash-boiler having the bottom thereof provided with an external flange projecting downwardly therefrom and formed by one or more folds in the metal, a strengthening wire or rod inserted within one of said folds, and a protecting cap clamped over said flange, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this 7th day of May, 1894, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALEXANDER V. TRUST.

Witnesses:

A. M. HAYES,
WILLIS FOWLER.