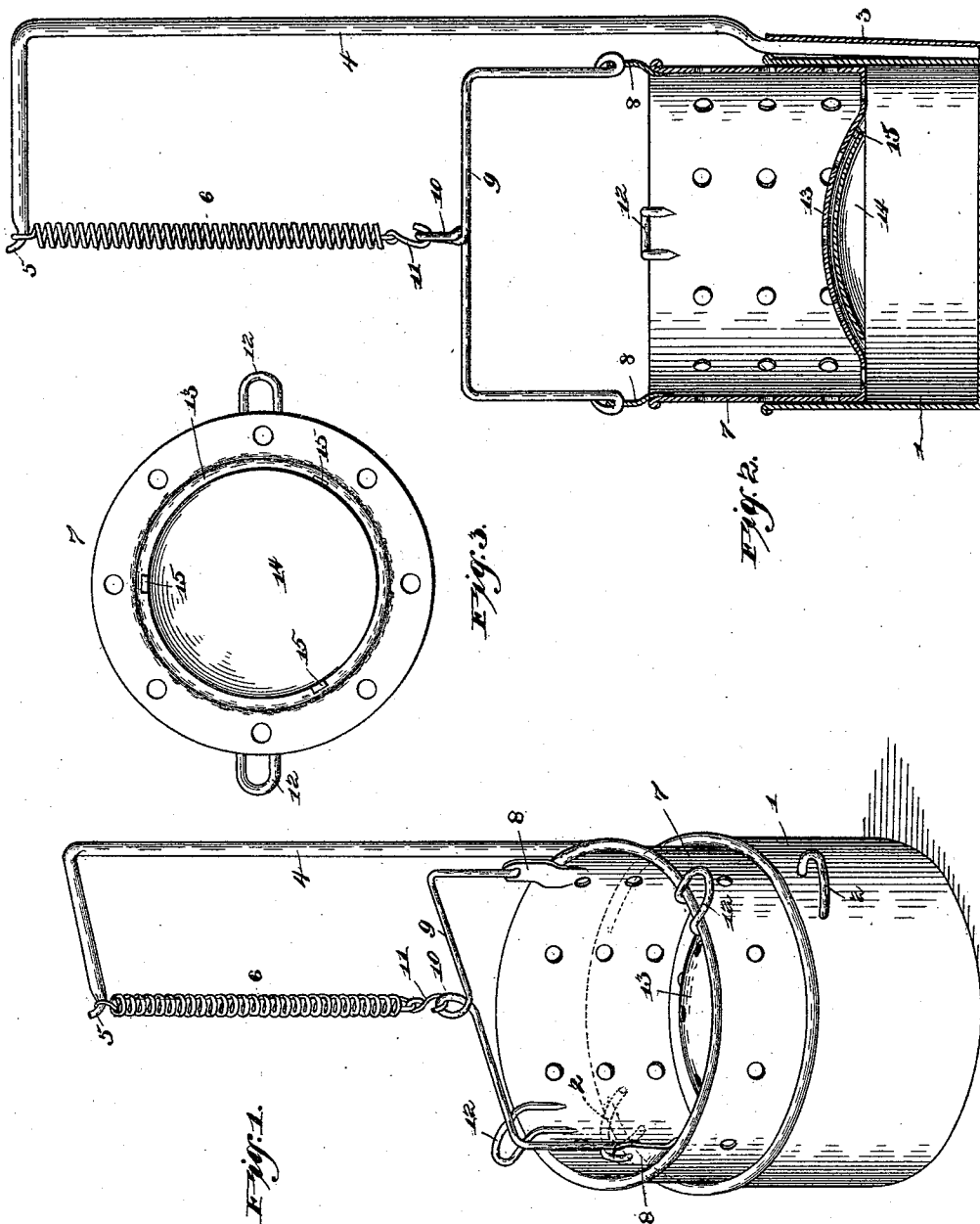


(No Model.)

J. K. HODGES & T. C. DICKSON.
DISH WASHER.

No. 536,525.

Patented Mar. 26, 1895.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSIAH K. HODGES AND THEODORE C. DICKSON, OF CHEYENNE, WYOMING.

DISH-WASHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 536,525, dated March 26, 1895.

Application filed October 26, 1894. Serial No. 527,044. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSIAH K. HODGES and THEODORE C. DICKSON, citizens of the United States, residing at Cheyenne, in the county of Laramie and State of Wyoming, have invented a new and useful Dish-Washer, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of dish washers wherein a perforated dish-receptacle is provided and associated with a water-receptacle into which the dish-receptacle is adapted to be moved and removed, thus causing the water to pass in and out of the dish-receptacle, and by its contact with the dishes effectively cleanse them.

The principal point of novelty in our invention lies in the construction of the dish-receptacle, whereby the effective passage of the water therethrough is insured, and whereby, at the same time, the hot water is prevented from splashing out of the water-receptacle, which splashing would obviously be a very great disadvantage.

A second feature lies in certain peculiar means for supporting the dish-receptacle and for facilitating the automatic withdrawal of the same from the water.

All of these points will receive a full description hereinafter, and be finally embodied in the claim.

In the drawings: Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a dish-washing apparatus embodying the essential features of our invention; Fig. 2, a vertical section thereof; Fig. 3, a bottom plan view of the dish-receptacle.

The reference numeral 1 indicates the water-receptacle, which is formed, preferably, of sheet metal, and which is shaped as a circular pan or bucket, though this is obviously an immaterial point. The water-receptacle is provided at its outer sides with the bails or ears 2, whereby it may be manipulated, and at a point on its periphery midway between said ears with a vertically-extending tube 3. The tube 3 is square in cross-section and extends throughout the height of the receptacle 1, it being adapted for the reception of the similarly-shaped lower end of the standard 4. The standard 4 projects up vertically and has its upper end bent horizontally and inwardly to a point axially coincident with the

receptacle 1, or directly over the center thereof; where it is formed with an upwardly-projecting stud 5, provided to permit the attachment of the retractile spiral spring 6.

7 indicates the dish-receptacle, and this is of a shape similar to that of the water-receptacle, and of such a size that it will fit snugly within the same, filling completely the interior thereof. Rigidly secured to, and arising vertically from the upper edge of the dish-receptacle 7, are the oppositely-located lugs 8, which are provided to permit the pivotal attachment of the handle or bail 9, which projects upwardly above the dish-receptacle and is formed with an eye 10 at its middle. This eye is provided to permit the attachment of the hook 11 of the spring 6. By these means the dish-receptacle is supported at a height which will place about one-half of it within the water-receptacle and with the remaining portion out of the same. The dish-receptacle will be capable, however, of movement completely into the receptacle 1, and indeed is adapted to do this, and to be automatically withdrawn upon the reaction of the previously extended spring 6.

Rigidly secured to the inner sides of the dish-receptacle 7, and projecting outwardly therefrom and over the upper edge of the same, are the bails or ears 12, which correspond with the bails or ears 2, and which are provided to permit the operator to grasp the dish-receptacle and to move the same in its characteristic manner.

The metal composing the dish-receptacle 7 is perforated throughout its extent to permit the effective and complete passage of the water in and out of the same. To provide means for preventing the splashing of the water, however, the bottom of the dish-receptacle is formed with an upwardly-extending and concentric dome 13, which occupies the major portion of the bottom and which forms, on its under side, a space for the reception of the concavo-convex sheet-metal disk 14. This disk is of a size slightly less than the diameter of the dome 13, and is formed of imperforate material, it being secured in place by means of the arms 15, soldered to the upper side of the disk and to the bottom of the dome. It will be understood that the disk is located with its convex side upwardly, and therefor

concentric with the dome 13, and that there is a space left between the periphery of the disk and base of the dome through which the water may pass when effecting its entry into the dish-receptacle. This construction operates to prevent the splashing of the water by changing its course before permitting it to enter the dish-receptacle. Thus, before the water can pass through the perforations in the dome it must be moving in substantially a horizontal plane, which will have the effect of destroying its velocity in a vertical line, and which will cause it to flow into the dish-receptacle without spurting upwardly and out of the upper end of the same.

The dome 13 being smaller than the diameter of the dish-receptacle, leaves at the bottom thereof a horizontal rim-like portion which has a line of perforations therein, and it may be explained that the water will not splash through these perforations and out the upper end of the dish-receptacle, since the convex shape of the dome will tend to throw the dishes toward the sides of the receptacle 7; and when in this position, the dishes will cover the openings referred to and receive the water which would otherwise be splashed out of the dish-receptacle.

Owing to the peculiar formation of the dish-receptacle, the water is allowed to enter the same at its center more than at any other point, and will fall outwardly upon the tops of the dishes, thus supplying them from two directions, namely, from the bottom, by means of the perforations in the remnant of the receptacle bottom, and from the top by means of such water as will pass over the disk 14 and through the perforations in the dome 13.

In the use of our invention, the receptacle 1 will be filled about one-third or one-half full of boiling water, and the receptacle 7 made to receive the dishes to be cleaned. The bails or ears 12 of the receptacle 7 should now be grasped by the operator, and the said receptacle moved down completely into the receptacle 1 and against the tendency of the spring 6. It should then be allowed to return immediately, after which the downward move-

ment should be repeated, and so on until the action of the water on the dishes has sufficiently cleansed them. As the dish-receptacle is moved down into the receptacle 1, the water thereof will enter the dish-receptacle and act on the dishes as explained above; and as the spring 6 retracts the dish-receptacle the water will be allowed to run out thereof only to be forced in again upon the second downward movement of the receptacle 7.

We have shown the dome 13 and the disk 14 to be circular in shape, and we regard this shape as perhaps best adapted to the purpose at hand, but desire it understood that we will not be limited to this precise form, since it is possible, and indeed in some cases may be preferable, to change the form to, say oblong or square, either in accordance with a similar change in the shape of the receptacles 1 and 7, or independently of the same. Notwithstanding this fact, however, it will be understood that the substance of the apparatus will not be departed from, and that whatever be the shape of the dome 13 and disk 14, the operation thereof, in our invention, will be the same.

Having described the invention, we claim—

In a dish washer, the combination of an imperforate water-receptacle, a perforated dish-receptacle capable of movement in and out of the same and fitting snugly against the interior sides of the water-receptacle, the bottom of the dish-receptacle being formed with a dome projecting upwardly and into the same, the said dome being perforated as is the remainder of the dish-receptacle, and a concavo-convex disk located under the dome and concentric with, though apart from, the same, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSIAH K. HODGES.
THEODORE C. DICKSON.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH A. PALMER,
ALBERT CHAPMAN.