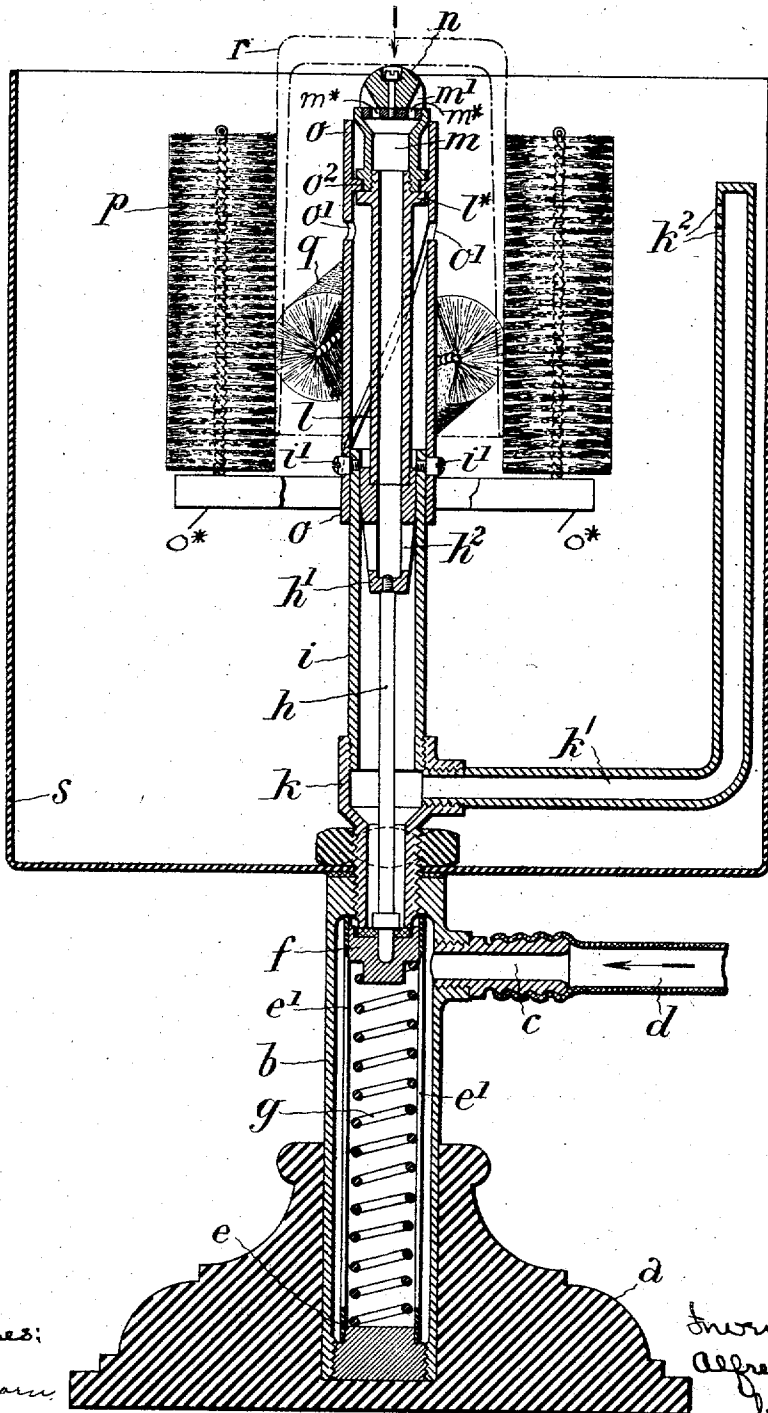


No. 872,702.

PATENTED DEC. 3, 1907.

A. VODOZ.
APPARATUS FOR WASHING GLASSES.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 11, 1906.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED VODOZ, OF GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

APPARATUS FOR WASHING GLASSES.

No. 872,702.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 3, 1907.

Application filed September 11, 1906. Serial No. 334,120.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED VODOZ, citizen of Switzerland, residing at Geneva, in the Canton of Geneva and the Confederation of Switzerland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in and Relating to Apparatus for Washing Glasses, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in apparatus for washing tumblers, glasses and like receptacles; and an object of my invention is to provide an apparatus of this character which will prove simple in construction, cheap in manufacture and efficient in operation, and which will wash the glass on both the inside and outside thoroughly and quickly.

In carrying out my invention brushes are provided for both the inside and the outside of the glass and downward pressure upon the latter causes these brushes to rotate and at the same time operates to open a valve which controls the water supply, whereby water is allowed to flow into the inside of the glass and is projected in a stream upon the outside thereof.

In the drawings illustrating the principle of my invention and the best mode now known to me of applying that principle, the figure is a vertical sectional view through the axis of the apparatus.

The apparatus is supported upon the base-block *a* in which is mounted the lower end of a pipe *b*; and in the upper side wall of the latter is screwed a pipe connection *c* to which is suitably attached the inlet pipe *d* through which flows water under pressure. Inside of the pipe *b* is mounted the vertical pipe *e* formed with the apertures *e*¹ for the admission of water thereto. Inside the pipe *e* is slidably fitted the valve *f* which is normally pressed upward against its seat by the spring *g* mounted in the pipe *e*. Above the pipe *b* and connected therewith by the union *k* extends a vertical pipe *i*; and screwed into the side of the union *k* is the base or horizontal part of an L-shaped pipe *k*¹ the upper end of the vertical portion of which is formed with the holes *k*² through which flow the streams of water upon the outside of the glass during the operation of washing.

The valve *f* is carried by the lower end of a valve-rod *h* to the upper end of which is secured a hollow plunger *h*¹ formed with the apertures *h*². The hollow plunger *h*¹ is slidably fitted in the vertical pipe *i* and is car-

ried by the lower end of the vertical pipe *l* upon the upper end of which is screwed an apertured cap-piece *m* preferably made of metal. Upon the latter is mounted a rest *n* of rubber or other yielding material formed with outlet passages *m*¹ which communicate with the apertures in the cap *m*.

Upon the pipes *l* and *i* is rotatably mounted the brush-carrying sleeve *o* formed with helical slots *o*¹ into which project the ends of the screws *i*¹ mounted in the upper end of the stationary vertical pipe *i*. These screws are practically lugs. The sleeve *o* is formed near its upper end with an interior collar *o*² which is held free to rotate between the base of the cap *m* and the flange *l*^{*} on the upper end of the pipe *l*. Upon the outside of the sleeve *o* are mounted the helically-disposed brushes *q* for the inside of the glass, while the lower end of the sleeve *o* carries a frame *o* upon which are mounted the brushes *p* for the outside of the glass.

Removably mounted upon the upper end of the pipe *b* is the catch basin *s* which collects the cleaning water.

In using the apparatus the glass *r* is inverted and placed with its bottom resting upon the rest *n*. Upon pressing the glass downwards, the pipe *l* and valve-rod *h* are forced in the same direction, thereby unseating the valve *f* against the tension of the coil spring *g* and allowing water under pressure to flow from the pipe *d* through the pipe connection *c* and the apertures *e*¹ up into the pipes *i* and *l* and out through the holes *m*^{*} in the cap *m* and the passages *m*¹ in the rest *n*, against the inside walls of the glass. At the same time the water rises in the L-shaped pipe *k*¹ and is projected in streams flowing through the apertures *k*² against the outer walls of the glass. As the pipe *l* and the cap *m* move downward, the sleeve *o* is carried in the same direction; and since the pipe *i* remains stationary, the engagement of the heads of the screws *i*¹ in the helical slots *o*¹ results in causing the sleeve *o* to rotate as it moves downward. Rotation of the sleeve *o* results in the rotation of the brushes *p* and *q* against the outer and inner walls, respectively, of the glass. When the latter is removed the coil spring *g* seats the valve *f* and shuts off the flow of water, at the same time restoring the other parts to the position shown in Fig. 1.

I claim:

1. The combination of a water-pipe; a

valve controlling the same; means for opening said valve; a sleeve rotatably mounted on said means and free to slide lengthwise of said pipe and to rotate thereon; a brush-carrying frame secured to said sleeve; and means for rotating said sleeve during the lengthwise movement of the same.

2. The combination of a water-pipe; a spring-controlled valve controlling the same; means for opening said valve; a sleeve rotatably mounted on said means and free

to slide lengthwise of said pipe and to rotate thereon; a brush-carrying frame secured to said sleeve; and means for rotating said sleeve during the lengthwise movement of the same.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALFRED VODOZ.

Witnesses:

R. DE WURSTEMBERGER,
L. H. MUNIER.