

(No Model.)

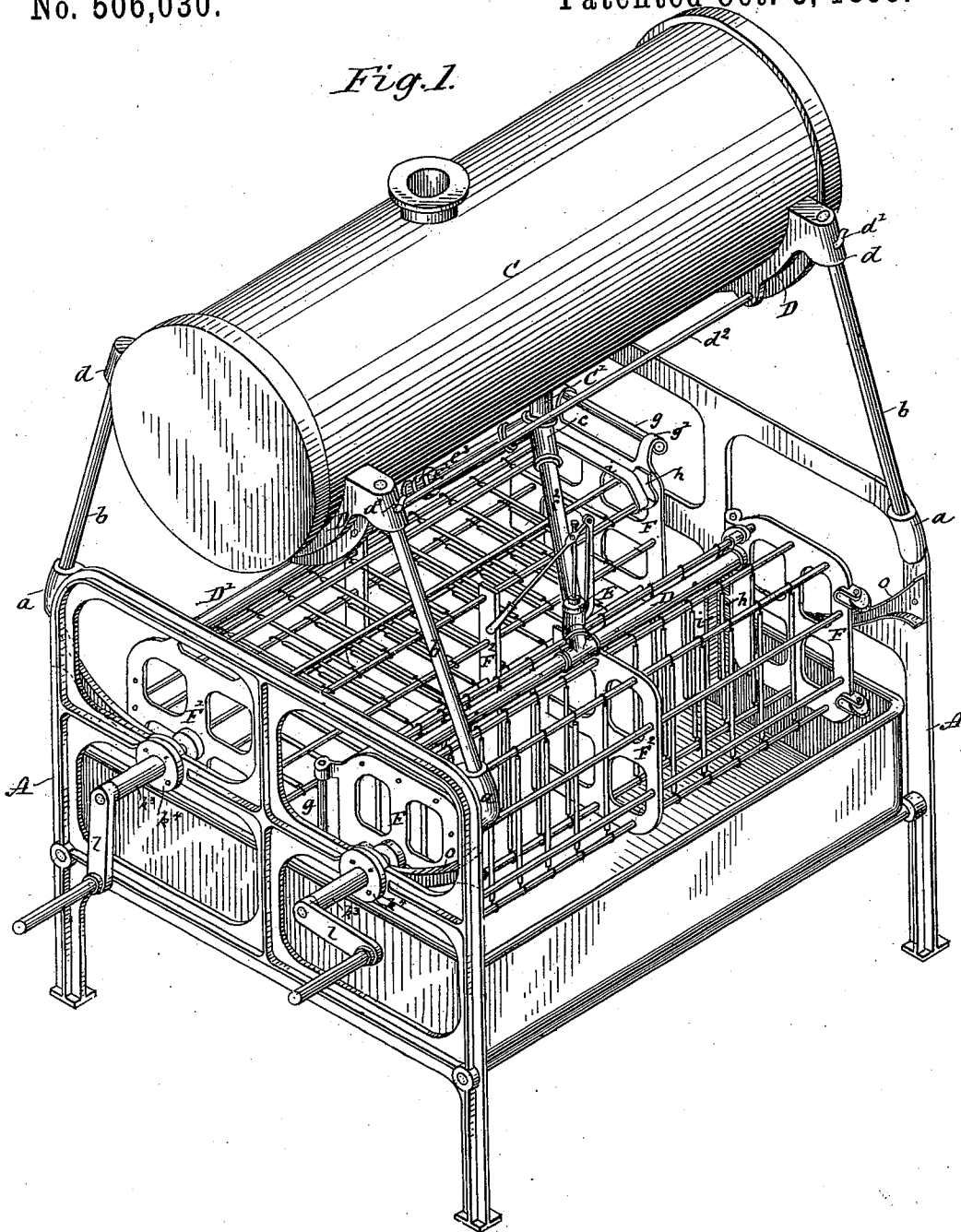
3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. S. BLAKESLEE.  
DISH WASHING MACHINE.

No. 506,030.

Patented Oct. 3, 1893.

*Fig. 1.*



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Fig. 2.

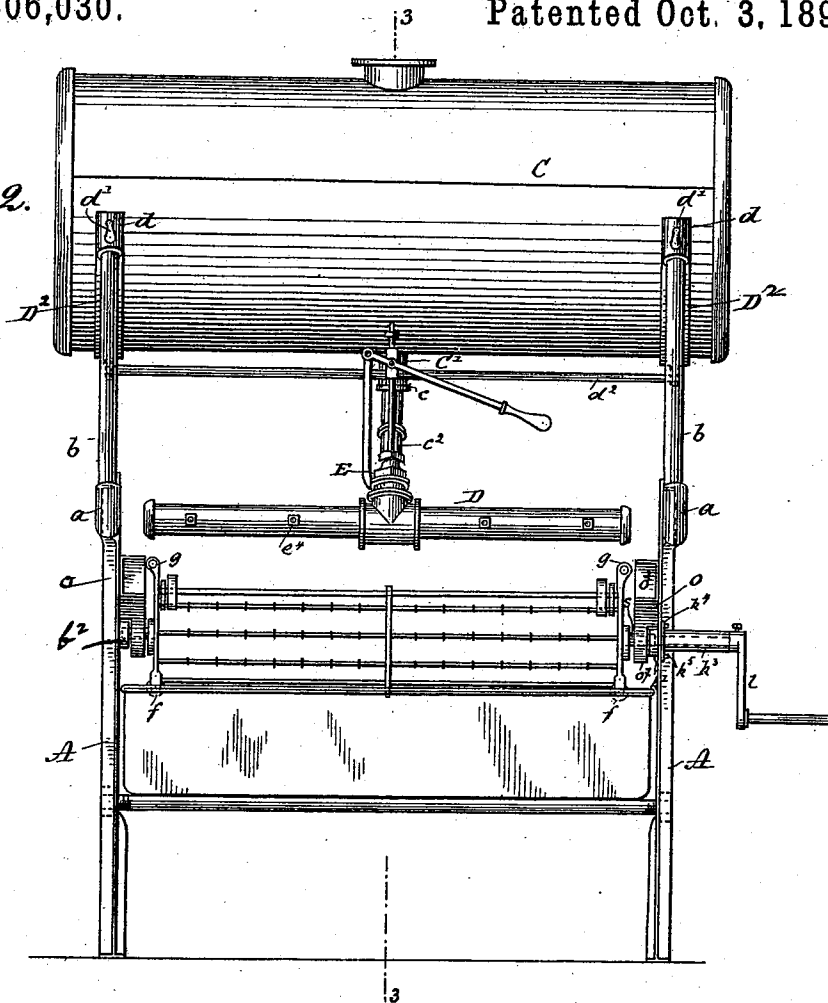


Fig. 8.

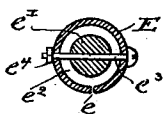


Fig. 9.

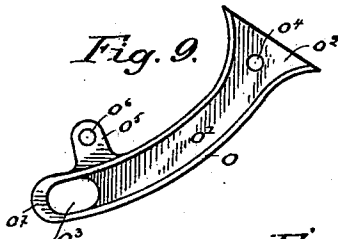


Fig. 11.

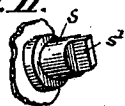


Fig. 12.

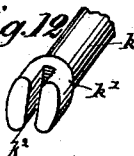
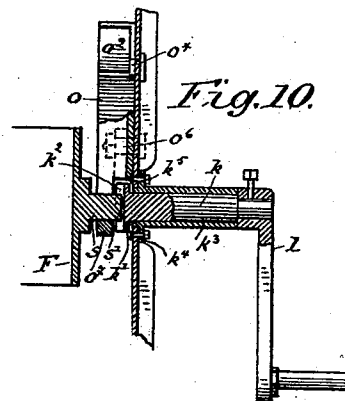


Fig. 10.



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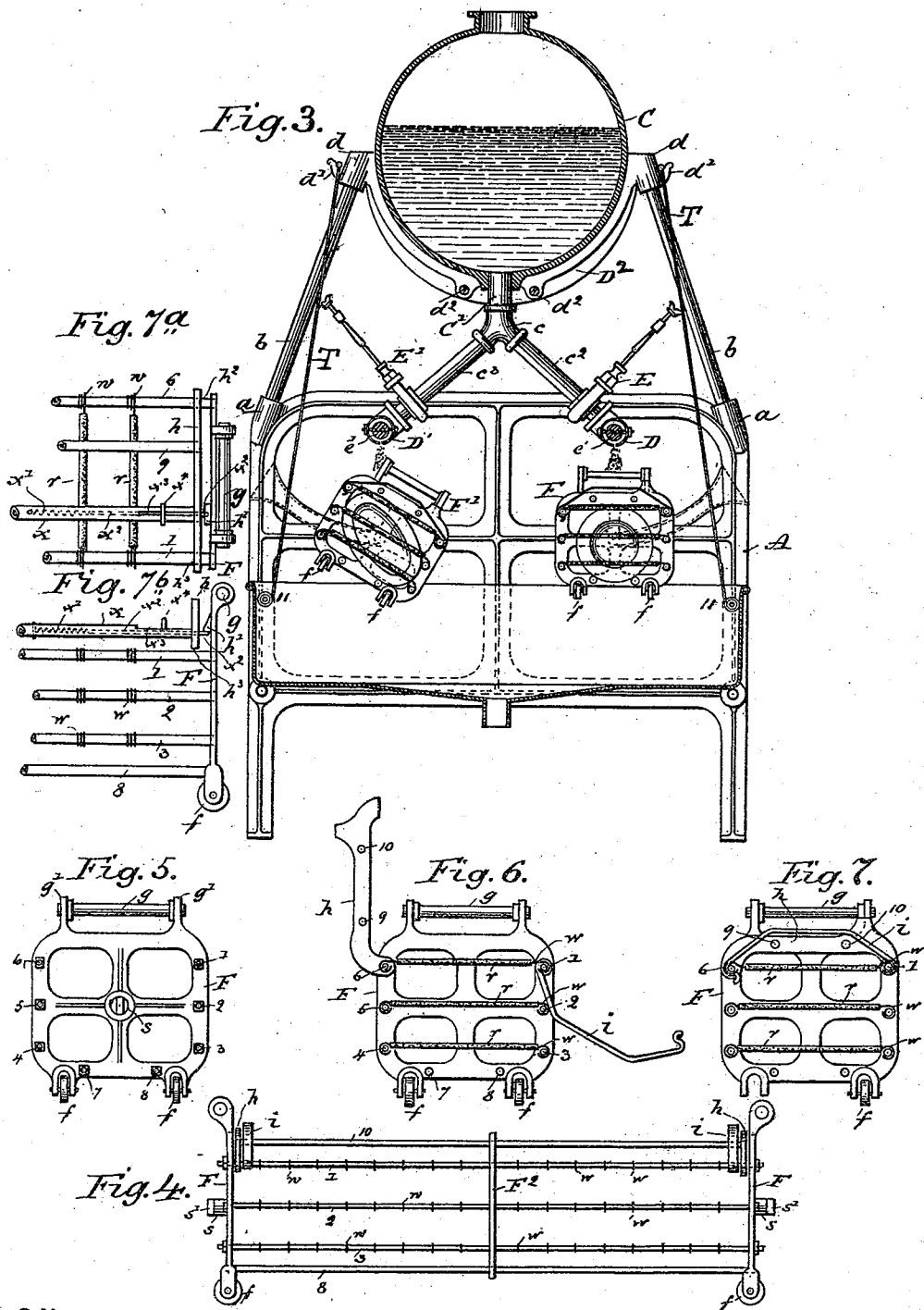
(No Model.)

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G. S. BLAKESLEE.  
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Patented Oct. 3, 1893.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE S. BLAKESLEE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## DISH-WASHING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 506,030, dated October 3, 1893.

Application filed June 16, 1890. Renewed February 16, 1893. Serial No. 462,605. (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 made certain new and useful Improvements in Dish-Washing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2, is a side elevation. Fig. 3, is an end view. Fig. 4, is a side elevation of one of the baskets. Fig. 5, is an end view of the same. Fig. 6, is a cross section of the basket, showing the cover elevated, and the clasp, to secure the cover in position, turned to one side. Fig. 7, is a cross section showing cover closed and clamp in position to secure it. Fig. 7<sup>a</sup>, is a detail, showing plan view of end of a basket, the tubes or pipes forming the basket and one means of fastening the cover. Fig. 7<sup>b</sup>, is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 8, is a cross section of wash pipe. Fig. 9, is a detail of guide. Fig. 10, is a detail of end of basket and crank, showing the means employed to connect the crank with the basket, to revolve it. Fig. 11, shows end of gudgeon on basket. Fig. 12, shows end of crank where it connects with end of gudgeon on basket.

The object of this invention is to construct a practical machine to wash dishes with, as will hereinafter appear.

"A" is the frame supporting the machine, the heads of which are connected by suitable bars as *d*<sup>2</sup>. At the top of each of the four corners of the frame are the posts "b" standing convergingly which support the cradles D<sup>2</sup>. In these cradles lie the water tank C. From the lowest line of this tank, at or near its center, descends the pipe C' having one or more discharge ends *c*. To these discharge ends are connected the water pipes C<sup>2</sup> and C<sup>3</sup>, which are joined to the wash pipes D and D'. Each water pipe D and D' is provided with any suitable kind of a quick opening and closing valve E and E'. These valves are worked by levers, conveniently located, for the attendant to handle. This wash pipe, at its lower line, is provided with a slot (*e*) nearly or quite its entire length. Within this wash pipe is suspended the distributing rod (*e'*), by means of the bolts (*e*<sup>3</sup>). The slot

(*e*) is made wider or narrower by tightening or loosening the nuts on the bolts (*e*<sup>3</sup>). Immediately under each wash pipe is suspended a basket for holding the dishes to be washed. These baskets are of any suitable material and form, to answer the purpose, preferably, they are made with rigid ends, joined together by tubes or pipes, which are of the requisite length, thus making the basket as long as desired. These tubes or pipes are covered with any proper kind of cushion, such as rubber or canvas. These rods are placed immediately opposite each other as shown in Figs. 6 and 7. These baskets are divided into compartments, by any suitable means, such as rods, wire, &c., extending from one side tube to the one immediately opposite. These partition rods, in each partition, are situated one above the other, thus dividing the basket into compartments, and are cushioned as the side pipes are. In each compartment a dish is placed on its edge, which rests on tubes in the bottom of the basket, extending from one end to the other (see Figs. 5 and 6). Over the top of the basket is the cover *h*. This cover has rigid end pieces joined together by pipes or tubes, 9 and 10, the same as the body of the basket. When closed the cover is held in position by the binding strap *i* shown in Figs. 6 and 7. At one end the binding strap is loosely fastened to the top side tube of the basket, the other end is made in hooked form, and clasps the top tube on the opposite side (see Fig. 7). At each end of the basket is a handle (*g*) made of wood, or any other slow or nonconducting substance. The bottom of the basket is provided with rollers or casters *f. f*. The ends of each basket, at their center, are provided with gudgeons or pivotal points, upon which they revolve. One is an ordinary round gudgeon fitting into a slotted bearing *b*<sup>2</sup>. The other gudgeon is provided with a tenon end, (see S' Fig. 11.) It also fits into a slotted bearing in the end of the shaft *k*.

To facilitate placing the baskets into position, in the frame, each side of the frame is provided with a gutter or guide, O Fig. 9, which is placed with the smaller end—having the slot *o*<sup>3</sup>—over the slotted bearing, at each side of the frame—the other or larger end is at the

outer edge of the basket, and elevated higher than the other end, so the workman in replacing the basket in the frame, lifts the basket and places each end in a gutter, when by its own gravity it slides into position, into the slotted bearing. The gutter or guide O is formed in a separate and detachable casting which is secured to the end of the frame by a bolt  $o^4$  near its outer end, and by a lug  $o^5$  and a bolt  $o^6$  near its inner end. Resting in the slotted groove where is the tenoned end S', is the slotted end K<sup>2</sup> of the crank K. The slot (K<sup>2</sup>) and arm (l) of the crank are in the same plane, so that when the crank is at rest the slot (K<sup>2</sup>) is at all times in a vertical position, and the tenoned end S' readily falls into the slot (K<sup>2</sup>) in the crank. T T Fig. 3 are aprons with their lower ends fastened to spring roller rods I I, and as they are raised and lowered, they are wound and unwound, on these rollers, like a window curtain. When elevated their upper ends are fastened to hooks ( $d^2$ ).

Different baskets are made with compartments of different sizes, to admit dishes of different sizes. The dishes are placed in the compartments in the baskets, the door is closed, and fastened, the basket is placed in position in the frame, when the operator, with one hand, turns the crank, which revolves the basket, with the other he takes hold of the lever of the quick moving valve, and opens the valve, when the water from the tank rushes out through slot, (e) in the wash pipe on to the revolving dishes in the baskets and quickly performs the act of washing the dishes.

Very hot water at all times is used. No soap is used or required, as the hot water

melts the grease and readily removes it and all other substance from the surface of the plate.

No towels are used or required for wiping the dishes, as the hot water sufficiently heats the dishes to cause all moisture on their surface to evaporate, and leaves the dishes in a cleaner and brighter condition than by the old hand method.

By using pipes or tubes for joining together the rigid ends of the basket, greater strength and durability are secured, and with less weight. It will be observed that I do not employ or use any rack or other means for holding the basket, but use only the basket, thus using fewer parts to come between the water and the dishes and thus causing all the water to come in contact with the dishes, hence I can use less water and accomplish the same result. I have found by using tubes in the baskets, as herein shown, I can make a lighter and stronger basket.

I claim—

1. A slotted wash pipe provided with means for increasing or diminishing the thickness of the sheet of water discharged.

2. A wash-pipe having an expansible and contractible longitudinal discharge opening or slot.

3. An expansible and contractible wash pipe, in combination with a water distributor within the pipe, and bolts extending transversely through the pipe.

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