

Aug. 14, 1928.

H. F. VOSHARDT

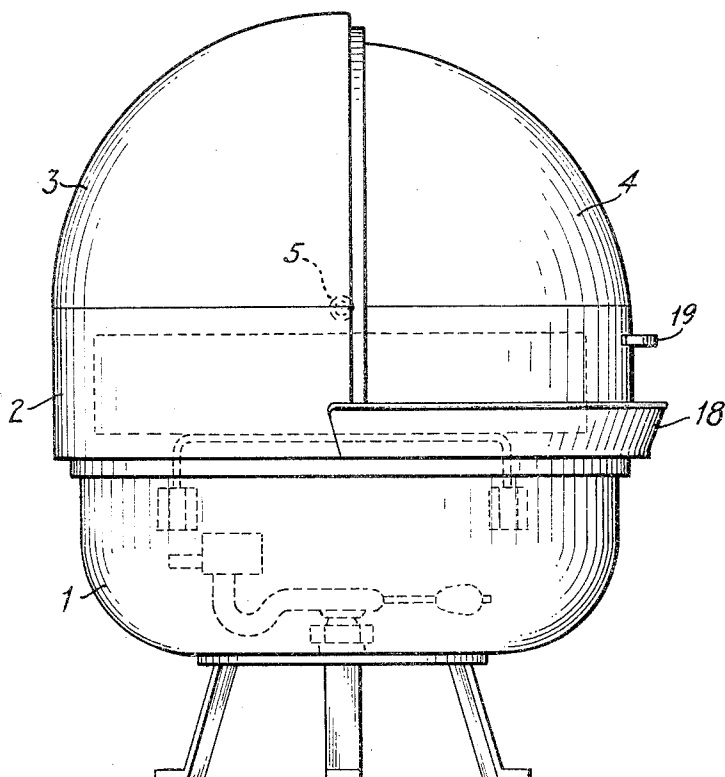
1,680,962

DISHWASHER

Filed Feb. 24, 1927

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1



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Fig. 3

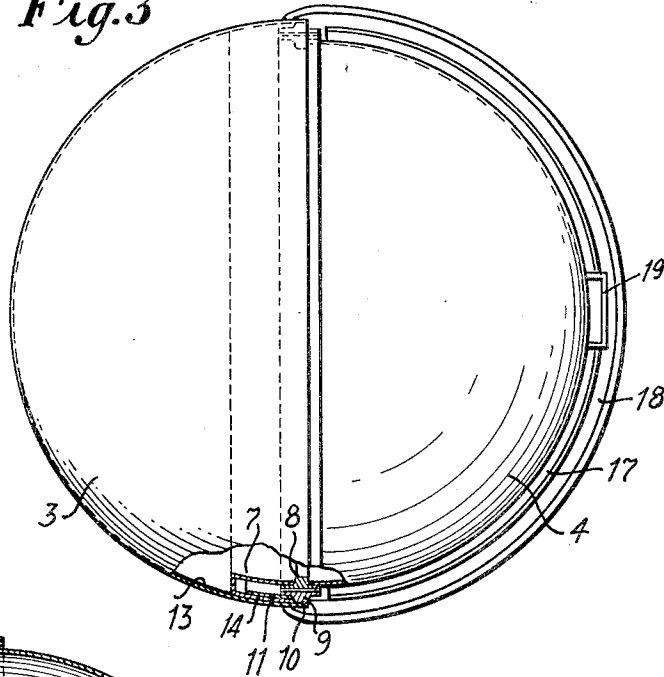


Fig. 6

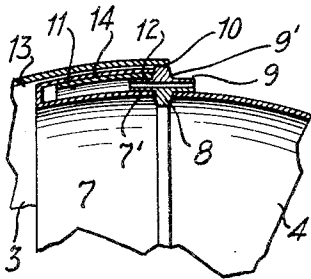


Fig. 2

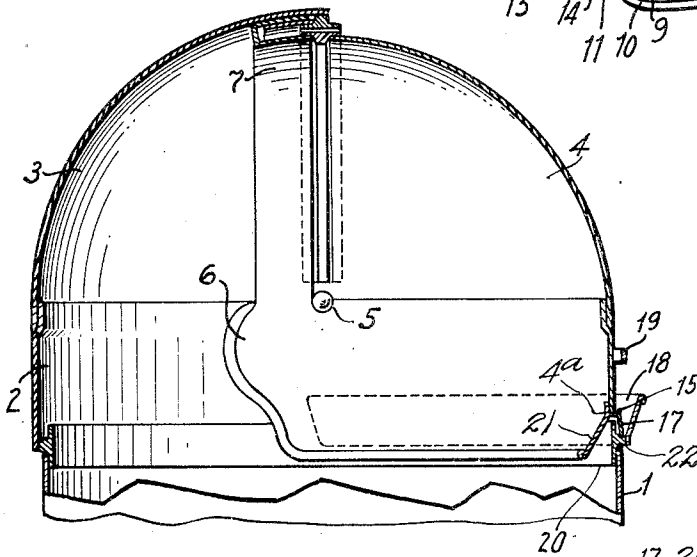


Fig. 7

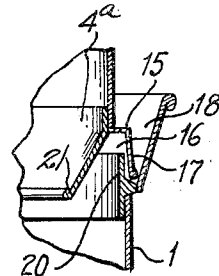


Fig. 4

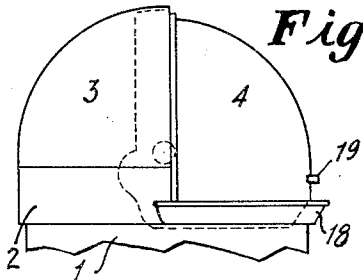
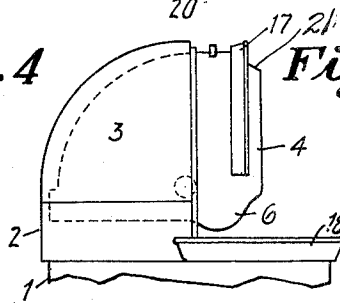


Fig. 5



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HERMAN F. VOSHARDT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO FRIEDLEY-VOSHARDT CO., OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

DISHWASHER.

Application filed February 24, 1927. Serial No. 170,464.

My invention relates to that class of dishwashers described in United States Patent No. 1,502,131, and is designed as an improvement upon the invention therein shown and described.

My invention has for its object a construction which will obviate the necessity for the double wall which forms the top of the dishwasher as called for in that patent, and has for its further object to provide a construction which will effectually prevent the leakage of water, and which will also provide for the escape of any water which may enter the sealing arrangement.

My means of accomplishing the foregoing objects may be more readily understood by having reference to the accompanying drawings, which are hereunto annexed and are a part of this specification, in which—

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of my improved dishwasher;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the upper part of the chamber;

Fig. 3 is a top or plan view, a part of the casing being broken away to show the sealing means;

Fig. 4 is a view of the upper part of the chamber, with the door closed;

Fig. 5 is a similar view, with the door open;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary detail view of the sealing means;

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary detail view of the bottom of the door.

Similar reference numerals refer to similar parts throughout the entire description.

As shown in the drawings, the dishwasher comprises a casing which consists of a lower or base portion 1, in which is mounted a whirling spray (shown in dotted lines). Extending upwardly from the base portion 1, for approximately one-half of its circumference, is a semi-cylindrical portion 2, and extending upwardly from said portion 2 is a semi-hemispherical portion 3, the radius of which is struck from a point where the front of the semi-hemispherical portion 3 joins the top of the vertical semi-cylindrical portion 2. This part 3 is fixed or stationary, and is either secured to the vertical semi-cylindrical portion 2 in some suitable or convenient manner, or is formed integral therewith. The door comprises a semi-hemispherical part 4, which has a radius slightly smaller

than the radius of the semi-hemispherical part 3, so as to telescope within said part 3, and also has a vertical semi-cylindrical part 4^a, corresponding in shape to the portion 2, though not of equal depth therewith. The lower edge of this part 4^a tapers inwardly, as clearly seen at 21 in Figs. 2, 5 and 7, to provide clearance as the door swings upon its pivots 5. The two semi-hemispherical parts, 3 and 4, are hinged together by means of the pivot pins 5, which extend through both the semi-hemispherical part 4 of the door and the wall of the semi-hemispherical portion 3. These pivot pins 5 are located adjacent the upper edge of the vertical semi-cylindrical portion 2, and adjacent the front edge of the semi-hemispherical portion 3. It will be obvious, from the foregoing description, that the semi-hemispherical door 4 may be lifted and swung upon its pivots 5. The semi-hemispherical door 4 is provided with an inwardly extending wing 6 which, as clearly seen in Fig. 2, extends for a considerable distance inside of the joint adjacent the pivots 5. The inner edge 7 of the door 4, from the top of the wing 6, as clearly seen in Fig. 6, is formed into an arcuate channel, the inner wall 7' of which is soldered to a T-shaped member 8, to which the edge of the door 4 is also soldered. A similar T-shaped member 9 has its vertical portion 9' soldered to the edge 10 of the stationary part 3, and an inwardly extending arcuate flange 11 is soldered to the branch 12 of the T-shaped member 9. This leaves a space intermediate the flange 11 and the inner surface 13 of the stationary portion 3, into which the outer wall 14 of the channel enters when the door 4 is closed.

Around the front upper portion of the base 1, I mount a member 20, which has a circumferential shoulder 22, to which is secured, by soldering, or in any other convenient manner, a trough 18. This trough 18 extends beyond the point where the semi-hemispherical door 4 is hinged to the stationary portion 3. On the lower edge of the door 4, just above the inwardly tapering portion 4^a, I form a downwardly depending apron 15, the lower edge 17 of which abuts the shoulder 22 to which is secured the trough 18, as clearly seen in Fig. 7. This construction is also clearly shown in Figs. 4 and 5. A handle 19 is provided on

the front of the door 4 for its convenient operation.

The operation of the device is as follows:

It will be obvious that by grasping the
 5 handle 19 one can swing the door 4 upon its
 pivots 5 upwardly and rearwardly. The
 distance from the center of the pivots 5 to
 the door 4 constitutes a radius of the hemispherical portion thereof. The arcuate channel
 10 passes along the inner wall of the stationary part 3 until the door 4 assumes the position shown in Fig. 5, when the basket shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 containing the dishes (not shown) can be placed inside of the machine, and by a reverse action
 15 the door 4 can be lowered and closed. This causes the wall 14 of the channel to enter the space intermediate the flange 11 and the inner surface 13 of the stationary portion 3, thus effectually shielding it from leakage.
 20 At the same time, if any water gets into the channel, it will be obvious from this description that as soon as the door 4 is closed, since the lower ends of the channel are open
 25 the water will flow freely away, leaving no place for the lodging of dirt, particles of food, etc. When the semi-hemispherical door 4 is lowered into closed position, it is plainly apparent that the downwardly-depending portion 17 of the apron 15 will enter
 30 the trough 18, and in this manner effectually prevent any escape of the water.

Practice has shown this form of construction to be very inexpensive, and absolutely
 35 tight, as far as leakage of water is concerned.

Having thus described my invention, what I regard as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:

1. A liquid receiving receptacle comprising a body portion and a hood-like portion
 40 thereabove, a concavo-convex closure member similar in contour to the hooded portion and telescoping therewithin, pivoted mountings for said closure, and a trough-like member receiving the lower edge portion of the
 45 closure when in closed position whereby overflowing of liquid is prevented.

2. A liquid receiving receptacle comprising a body portion and a hood-like portion
 50 thereabove, a concavo-convex closure member similar in contour to the hooded portion

and telescoping therewithin, pivoted mountings for said closure, sealing means for the telescoping members, and a trough-like member receiving the lower edge portion of
 55 the closure when in closed position whereby overflowing of liquid is prevented.

3. A liquid receiving receptacle comprising a body portion and a hood-like portion
 60 thereabove, a concavo-convex closure member similar in contour to the hooded portion and telescoping therewithin, pivoted mountings for said closure, sealing means for the telescoping members, a trough-like member receiving the lower edge portion of the
 65 closure when in closed position whereby overflowing of liquid is prevented, and an inwardly tapering portion on the end of the closure member for guiding said member to closed position.
 70

4. A liquid receiving receptacle comprising a body portion and a hood-like portion
 75 thereabove, a concavo-convex closure member similar in contour to the hooded portion and telescoping therewithin, pivoted mountings for said closure, sealing means for the telescoping members, a trough-like member receiving the lower edge portion of the closure when in closed position whereby
 80 overflowing of liquid is prevented, an inwardly tapering portion on the end of the closure member for guiding said member to closed position, and a shoulder in said trough to form an abutment for the closure member.

5. A closure for liquid receptacles comprising a body portion and a hood-like portion,
 85 a concavo-convex closure member similar in contour to the hooded portion and telescoping therewithin, a pivotal mounting for said closure member, an open ended
 90 flange on the inner edge of the closure member and a mating open ended flange on the hooded portion, said flanges interlocking when the receptacle is closed; and a trough formed on the outer wall of the receptacle
 95 to receive the lower edge of the closure member, said member being provided with a forked lower end, one side of the fork entering the trough when the closure member is lowered and the other side lying within the receptacle.
 100

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