

No. 612,788.

Patented Oct. 18, 1898.

A. RANTALA.
WASHBOILER ATTACHMENT.

(Application filed Aug. 26, 1898.)

(Model.)

Fig. 1.

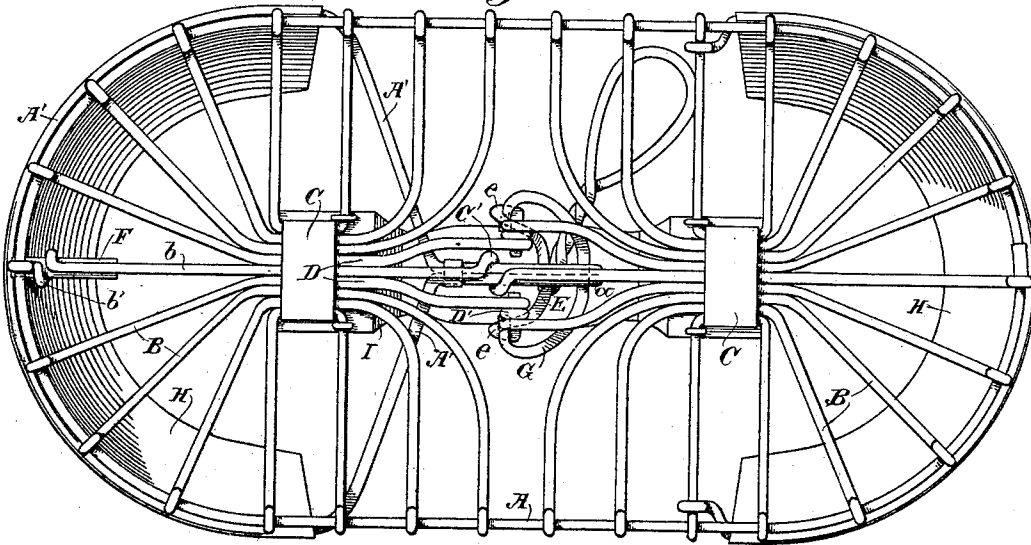
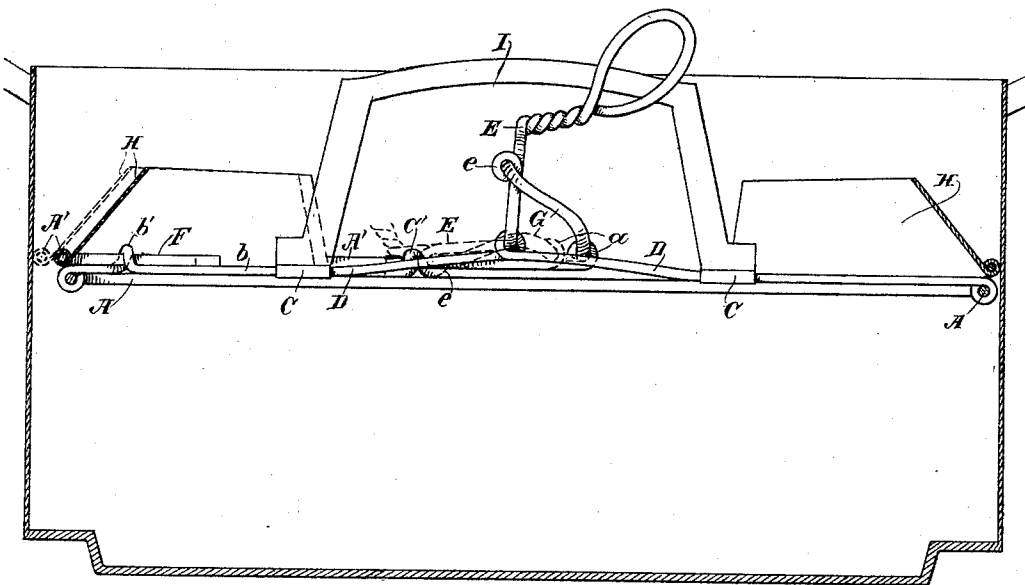


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST RANTALA, OF NAVARRO, CALIFORNIA.

WASHBOILER ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 612,788, dated October 18, 1898.

Application filed August 26, 1898; Serial No. 689,623. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST RANTALA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Navarro, county of Mendocino, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Wash-boiler Attachments; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to a device which is especially applicable for use with washboilers to keep the clothes in position in the lower part of the boiler to prevent them from rising to the surface and causing the water to boil over during the operation of boiling the clothes.

It consists, essentially, of an open-work frame adapted to fit loosely in the boiler, with a handle by which it can be introduced or removed, a supplemental slidable frame guided to move with relation to the main frame, so as to bind and lock the latter in place after it has been placed within the boiler, and curved plates attached to frames and converging inwardly and upwardly, so as to direct the boiling water toward the center of the boiler.

It also comprises details of construction, which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a bottom view of my attachment. Fig. 2 shows the device in position in the boiler.

My invention is designed for use in boilers of any form where it is desirable to keep the contents from rising to the surface by the ebullition while it takes place and also to prevent the liquid from being thrown out of the boiler by violent ebullition.

In the present case I have shown my device as adapted to fit an oblong boiler with rounded ends and vertical sides; but it will be manifest that it may be adapted to any form of boiler by making it of a shape to correspond with the particular boiler in which it is to be used. As here constructed, it consists of a rim A, of heavy wire, having transverse and radial wires B extending toward the center from the rim, so as to form an open grillwork of the wires with intermediate spaces, as shown. I have here shown the wires which extend to the rounded ends of the frame as

diverging radially from points which are approximately the centers of the curves. The first two wires from the straight sides extend approximately parallel and unite with the radial wires. The intermediate wires connecting with the straight sides extend toward the center and then are curved outwardly in each direction, so that they unite in two groups, one near the center formed of each of the curved ends, and the wires are here secured by bands C and by soldering or otherwise fixing them rigidly. Between these two clamps C a stout wire *b* extends centrally and longitudinally, and at about the middle it is bent to form a single turn C', which serves as one of the guides for the movable portion of the frame, as will be hereinafter described. Upon each side of this central wire are two other wires D, which are also bent to form coils D' a little above the coil C', and these coils D' serve as fulcrums for the lever E, which is formed of a twisted wire, the bight of which is separated to form an operating-handle, and the ends are bent to enter the coils D' and form the fulcrum, about which the lever is movable. This exterior wire frame A is of a size to fit into the boiler, as before described, and it may be pressed down upon the clothes or other substance which is to be boiled after the boiler has been sufficiently filled therewith.

In order to lock the frame in place, I have shown a supplemental curved end A', made of wire, having a guide F slidable in a single turn or coil of the longitudinal radial rod B, which extends to the center of the curve of the main frame A, this coil making a guide, through which the rod connected with the end of the curved frame A' is slidable. The ends of the wires A' are then brought together at a point near the coil C', and thence extend parallel through this coil, which thus serves as a guide for this end of the movable frame. The ends of these guide-wires are then turned over to make a loop, as shown at *a*, and this loop receives a wire G, the bight of which passes through the loop, and the ends are then bent inwardly and pass through a coil or turn *e*, made in the wires of the handle E. By this construction it will be seen that when the handle E is moved to one side or the other the guide-wires of the mov-

able frame will slide in the guiding-coils, so that when moved in one direction the supplemental frame A' will be drawn inward and stand approximately in line above the end of the frame A, so that it can be easily introduced into the boiler.

After it has been pressed down to its proper position the lever E is then moved in the opposite direction, forcing the end A' outward until it presses against the interior of the boiler, thus forcing the opposite end of A against the opposite end of the boiler, and the frame will thus bind closely and retain itself in position.

The connection between the link F and the handle-sockets e is such that when the lever is turned these sockets pass down just below a line through the fulcrum-points, and thus lock the parts and prevent the movable portion A' from returning.

In order to prevent the water from boiling over during strong ebullition and also to direct it so that a circulation will take place, I have shown curved plates H fixed to the frames A A', these plates converging inwardly toward the upper edges, so that the boiling water striking the interior of the plates will be thrown toward the center, and this will produce a circulation, as the water will again return toward the bottom of the boiler through the central portion, being forced up at the outer sides or ends and returning continuously.

I is a wooden handle suitably secured to the central portion of the frame and standing high enough above it so that it can be easily grasped for the purpose of introducing or removing the device.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An attachment for boilers consisting of a main reticulated frame fitting approximately the shape of the utensil and movable therein, a supplemental frame movable in guides upon the main frame and a lever by which it may be extended so as to bind the device within the boiler.

2. An attachment for boilers consisting of a main reticulated frame, the central longitudinal wires of which are bent to form guiding-loops, a supplemental frame slidable with relation to the main frame having guide-rods connecting with its opposite ends and slidable in the loops, a lever centrally fulcrumed to the frame, a link connecting said lever with one end of the slidable frame whereby the movement of the lever will extend or retract the movable frame.

3. An attachment for boilers consisting of a main reticulated frame fitting loosely within the boiler, a supplemental frame with guides whereby it is slidable with relation to the main frame, a lever connected with the supplemental frame adapted to move it outward so as to lock the device within the boiler, and curved inwardly-converging directing-plates fixed upon the main frame and the supplemental frame respectively and acting to guide the liquid from the ends toward the center above the material contained in the boiler.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

AUGUST RANTALA.

Witnesses:

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