

(No Model.)

W. A. ADAMS.
DISH CLEANER.

No. 502,159.

Patented July 25, 1893.

Fig. 1.

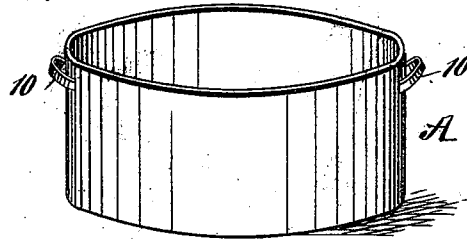


Fig. 2.

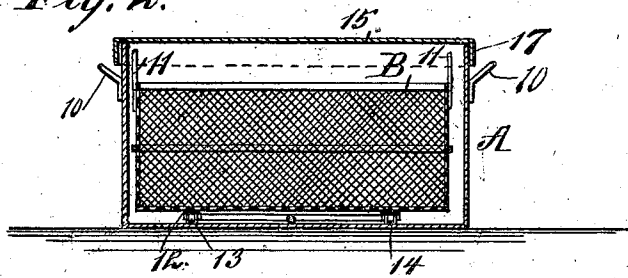


Fig. 3.

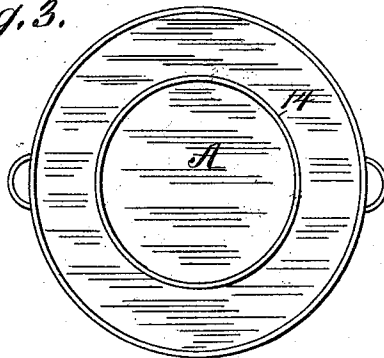
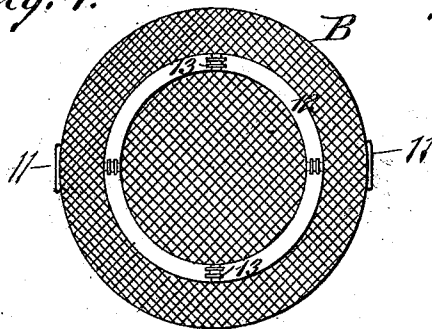


Fig. 4.

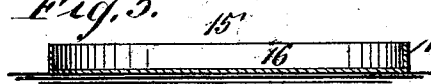


WITNESSES:

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Fig. 5.



INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER A. ADAMS, OF HOGAN, MONTANA.

DISH-CLEANER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 502,159, dated July 25, 1893.

Application filed September 13, 1892. Serial No. 445,769. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER A. ADAMS, of Hogan, in the county of Lewis and Clarke, State of Montana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Dish-Washing Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in dish-washing machines, and has for its object to provide a dish-washer which will be exceedingly simple, durable and economic in construction, and capable of being operated in an effective and convenient manner.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one portion of the washer. Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken through the complete washer, the cover being illustrated as applied. Fig. 3 is a plan view of that portion of the washer shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the inner section of the washer; and Fig. 5 is a vertical section through a tray used in connection therewith, and which may also be utilized as a cover.

The dish washer may be said to consist practically of two parts, an outer receptacle A, adapted to contain water, and an inner receptacle B, adapted to receive dishes. The outer receptacle A, may be shaped as an ordinary dish-pan, or it may be given any other desired shape. In the drawings the outer receptacle is illustrated as being round at top and bottom and as having straight sides, the sides being provided exteriorly with handles 10.

The outer receptacle may be made of any desired material, tin or sheet metal being preferably employed for the purpose. The inner receptacle is given substantially the same shape as the outer receptacle; but the inner or dish-receiving receptacle is constructed as much as possible from wire, either plaited or in woven form; or if in practice it is found desirable the inner receptacle may be made

from perforated sheet metal, in which event the perforations are grouped as closely as possible along the sides and at the bottom, the top of the inner dish-receiving receptacle being open.

The dish-receiving receptacle is of less diameter than the outer receptacle A, as shown in Fig. 2; and the dish-receiving receptacle is also provided with upwardly-extending handles 11, ordinarily located at opposite sides, and upon its bottom a ring-like plate 12, or the equivalent thereof, is secured, the plate or ring being located between the center and the periphery about mid-way. The ring or plate carries a series of friction rollers 13, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, and these friction rollers, when the dish-receiving receptacle is contained within the outer or water receptacle, travel upon a circular track 14, secured to or formed upon the inner face of the bottom of the said outer or water-receiving receptacle. When not in use the outer receptacle may be closed by means of a cover 15; this cover is adapted to fit loosely over the top of the outer receptacle, and comprises a top plate 16 and a flange 17, formed at or near the margin of the plate.

The top 15 may be, and in the operation of the machine is utilized as a tray, and the operation is as follows: Water, with a suitable cleansing compound, such as soap, for example, is placed in the receptacle A, after the dish-receiving receptacle has been removed therefrom. The dishes are then stacked in the inner reticulated or perforated receptacle B, and said receptacle is thereupon placed in the water contained in the outer receptacle in such a manner as to cause the wheels upon the inner receptacle to engage with the track upon the outer one. By means of the handles 11, the inner receptacle may be revolved as rapidly as possible in the cleansing compound, and when the dishes have been sufficiently washed the inner receptacle is removed and either the cleansing compound is removed from the outer receptacle A and fresh water placed therein, or a second outer receptacle A, is employed containing pure water. In any event, after the dishes have been subjected to the action of the cleansing compound contained in the washing receptacle they are placed in an outer receptacle A, containing

pure water, and are revolved in the water until the dishes are thoroughly rinsed, and finally the inner or dish-receiving receptacle may be removed from the rinsing water and
5 placed in the tray 15 to drain.

This device is exceedingly simple, it is durable and economic, as heretofore stated, and the manner in which it is operated may be
10 comprehended by any person of ordinary intelligence.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The herein described dish washer, consisting of the outer receptacle A provided with the
15 circular track 14 in its bottom, and an inner reticulated or perforated receptacle B having handles 11 and provided with a ring like plate on the under side of its bottom and with rollers 13 secured to said plate and adapted to
20 travel upon the track of the outer receptacle, as specified.

WALTER A. ADAMS.

Witnesses:

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ALICE LINGEN BURTON.