

(No Model.)

J. D. KELLY.
RINSING TUB.

No. 459,635.

Patented Sept. 15, 1891.

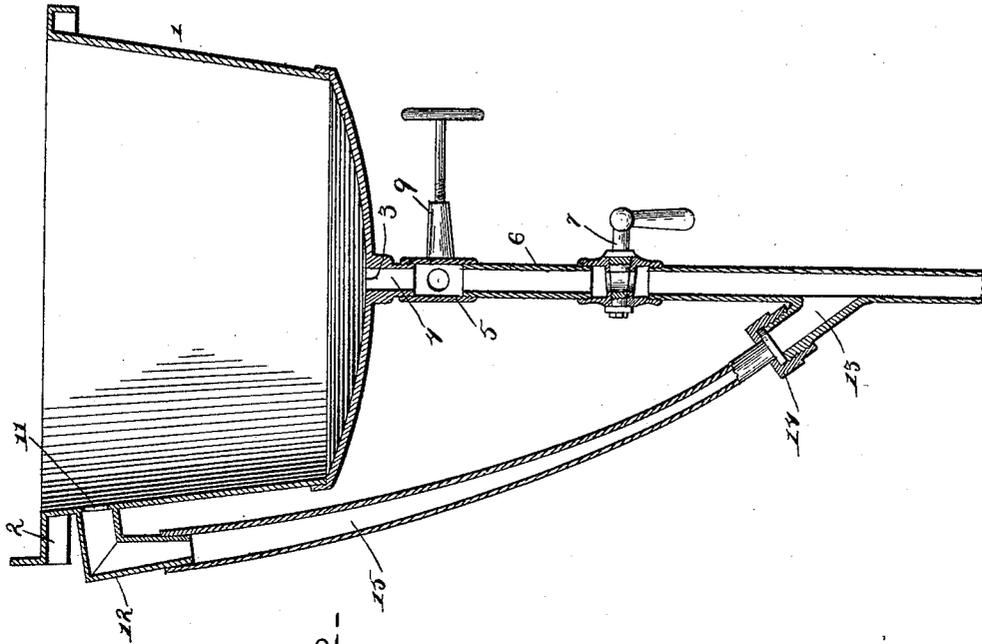


FIG. 2--

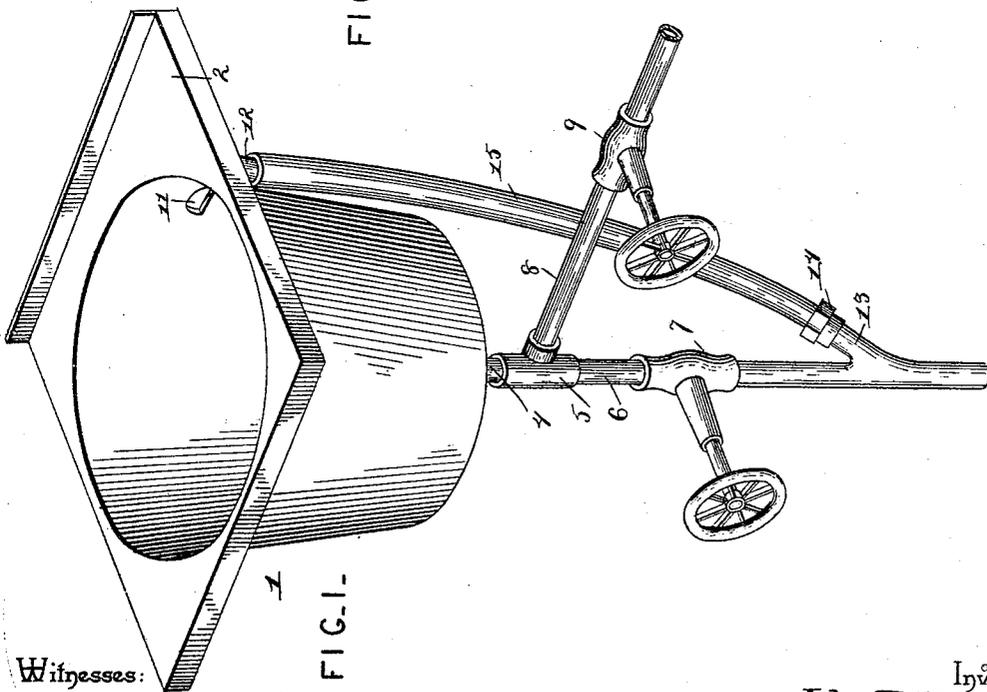


FIG. 1-

Witnesses:

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JOHN D. KELLY, OF KENDALLVILLE, INDIANA.

RINSING-TUB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 459,635, dated September 15, 1891.

Application filed December 18, 1890. Serial No. 375,101. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN D. KELLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kendallville, in the county of Noble and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Rinsing-Tub, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a glass and tumbler washer and rinser for use in bar-rooms.

The objects of the invention are to provide a suitable washer to be located behind the bar in which tumblers or glasses may be plunged and washed or rinsed, to construct the washer in a cheap and simple manner, adapt it to avoid waste of water, and to be readily cleaned.

Other objects of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a tumbler or glass washer or rinser constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a preferably cylindrical vessel or tank, the upper edge of which is surrounded by a suitable metal flange 2 and the bottom of which is preferably slightly concaved. The bottom is provided with a waste-hole 3 at its center, and from the same depends a water-pipe section 4, upon the lower end of which is threaded a T-shaped coupling or union 5. To the lower end of the union is connected the waste-pipe 6, which is provided with a valve or cut-off 7. To the lateral branch of the T-coupling is connected a water-supply pipe 8, leading from any suitable source of supply and provided with a valve or cut-off 9. Near the upper edge of the vessel or tank 1 there is formed in the side wall thereof, in this instance, a semicircular port 11, and from the same at the exterior of the tank there depends an inverted-L-shaped pipe 12. Below the valve or cut-off 7 the waste-pipe is provided with a branch pipe 13, threaded at its upper end, and to the same, by means of a threaded sleeve 14, is connected the lower end of a pipe-section 15, the upper end of which is slightly flared, as shown, so as to receive, loosely fit, and be readily removable from the

lower tapered end of the inverted-L-shaped drainage-pipe 12.

In operation the valve 7 is closed and the valve 9 opened, so as to permit water to flow from the supply-pipe up through the pipe 4 into the vessel or tank, in which it rises until it reaches the overflow or waste perforation 11. If desired, the water may now be cut off by the valve 9, and thus no waste occur, or, on the other hand, may be permitted to flow either fully or partially turned off, and as it rises it will pass off through the drainage-port 11 and the pipes 12, 15, and 6. The glasses or tumblers are plunged into the vessel or tank in the usual manner, and thus washed or rinsed, and the sediment or liquors or beer remaining in the tank after the tumbler is withdrawn floats upon the top. By occasionally turning the supply-faucet and permitting the water to flow in the tank the upper strata of water passes over the edge of the port 11 and down through the waste-pipes, by which the water is skimmed and thus maintained clean. By reason of the constant skimming of the water by the waste or overflow port the same is liable to become clogged or choked by the sediment, grease, &c., so that the ready carrying off of the water is impeded. When this occurs, it is simply necessary to rotate the sleeve 14, running the same down upon the waste-pipe 6, and withdraw the pipe 15 from the pipe 12. The pipe 15 may now be blown out or otherwise cleaned, and thus freed from all obstructions. Should the water become full of sediment or of settlings and it be desired to entirely empty the tank, the valve 7 is opened and the water withdrawn from the bottom.

From the above it will be observed that, if desired, a constant circulation of water may be maintained, and that a thorough skimming of all sediment and other refuse rising to the top thereof—such as beer, liquors, &c.—will be carried off through the drainage-port.

The drainage-port 11 may be of any other shape, if desired, though I prefer the shape shown, or at least a shape having a horizontal overflow-edge—this for the reason that a more thorough skimming may be secured and less waste result than if said edge were curved or the entire hole circular.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination, with the vessel provided with a drainage-port near its upper edge and at its bottom with an opening, of a drainage-pipe leading from the port, a water-pipe connected with the bottom, a supply-pipe leading thereto and provided with a valve, a drainage-pipe coupled with the water-pipe and provided with a valve and connected to the first-mentioned drainage-pipe below the valve, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with the vessel provided with a semicircular drainage-port in its side wall and in its bottom with a depending water-pipe, of a T-coupling connected to the water-pipe, a supply-pipe connected with the lateral branch of the T-coupling, a lower main

drainage-pipe connected to the lower end of the coupling and provided with a valve and below the same with a threaded branch, an inverted-L-shaped drainage-pipe leading from the port and having a conical lower end, a drainage-pipe flared at its upper end to receive the conical end of the L-shaped pipe and fit loosely in the branch of the main or lower drainage-pipe, and a threaded sleeve mounted on said branch, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN D. KELLY.

Witnesses:

J. A. SAUL,

J. H. SIGGERS.