

J. Green.

Wash Boiler.

N^o 86,918.

Patented Feb. 16, 1869.

Fig. 1.

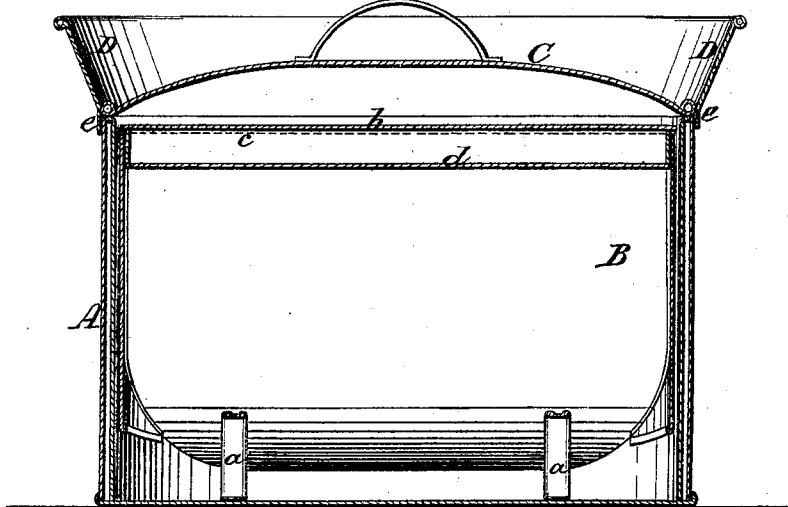
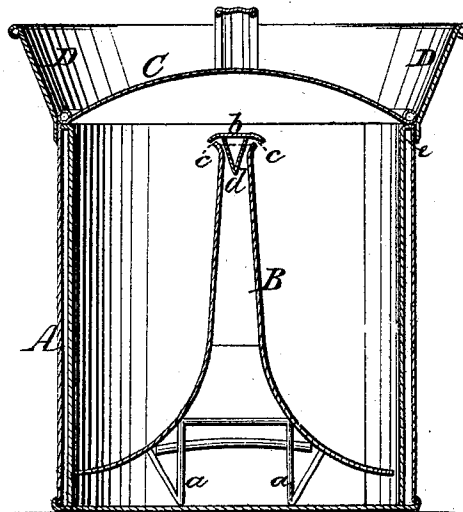


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
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JOEL GREEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 86,918, dated February 16, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN WASH-BOILERS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOEL GREEN, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Wash-Kettle; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which drawing—

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal vertical section of this invention.

Figure 2 is a transverse section thereof.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in the arrangement of a hollow, central, bell-shaped partition, provided with two slits near its top, extending throughout its whole length, and supported by legs, said partition being placed loosely into a wash-kettle in such a manner that room is left for the clothes on both sides thereof, and that the water or soap-suds, when heated, will rise in the interior of the partition, and discharge, through the slits, upon the clothes on its sides, and thereby said clothes will be exposed to a uniform action of the water or soap-suds. The spreading of the water or soap-suds, and its uniform discharge through the slits in the top of the partition, is facilitated by a conical rib secured to the inner surface of said top.

The invention consists also in the arrangement of a shoulder at the bottom of a flange, which rises from the top edge of the kettle, and serves to support the cover in such a manner that the water or liquid, which rises above said shoulder, is prevented from boiling over, and is conducted back into the interior of the kettle.

A represents a wash-kettle, made of tinned sheet-iron, or any other suitable material, in the usual form or shape.

In the interior of this kettle is placed a partition, B, which extends throughout its whole length, and separates the kettle into two compartments. Said partition is hollow, and its bottom edges are flaring outward, so that the cross-section of the partition is bell-shaped, and that said flanges extend over the entire bottom of the kettle.

The partition B is supported by legs *a*, which are fastened to its side flanges, or which may be formed by the ends of the partition, so that the water and soap-suds, or other liquid contained in the kettle, has free access to the interior of the said partition.

The top, *b*, of the partition is elevated a short distance above the edges of the side pieces of said partition, as shown more particularly in fig. 2, so that slits *c* are formed under said top, extending throughout the entire length of the partition.

When the liquid in the kettle begins to boil, it rises in the interior of the partition B, this being the hottest place in the kettle, and it discharges through the slits *c*, so that a complete circulation of said liquid is effected, and that the clothes to be washed, which are placed on each side of the partition, will be thoroughly and uniformly saturated with the liquid; and furthermore, by the current of the liquid, which is formed by the action of the hollow, central partition, the dirt and impurities adhering to the clothes are readily extracted and removed.

The discharge of the liquid through the slits in the top of the partition is facilitated by a conical rib, *d*, projecting from the inner surface of the top, *b*, down into the partition, as shown in fig. 2.

The kettle is provided with a cover, C, which, when put on, rests upon a shoulder, *e*, from which rises a flaring flange, D, as shown. By this flange, the liquid, which rises above the shoulder *e* by the ebullition, is prevented from boiling over, and is compelled to run back into the kettle, so that the kettle, when properly filled, can be left on the fire for a long time, without requiring any attention; and furthermore, the bad odor caused by soap-suds boiling over on the heated stove, is avoided.

It must be remarked that the partition B is movable, so that it can be readily taken out for the purpose of cleaning.

I do not lay claim to the principle of conveying or conducting the water from the lower parts of the vessel to the upper part, nor broadly to establishing or inducing currents therein; but having thus described my invention,

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

The hollow partition B, extending through the length of the kettle A, and provided with slits *c*, in combination with the conical projecting rib *b*, when constructed and operating substantially as and for the purpose described.

JOEL GREEN.

Witnesses:

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