Oct. 7, 1947. L. A. LOEB 2,428,573

CABINET FOR DISHWASHING MACHINES

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Fig. 1.

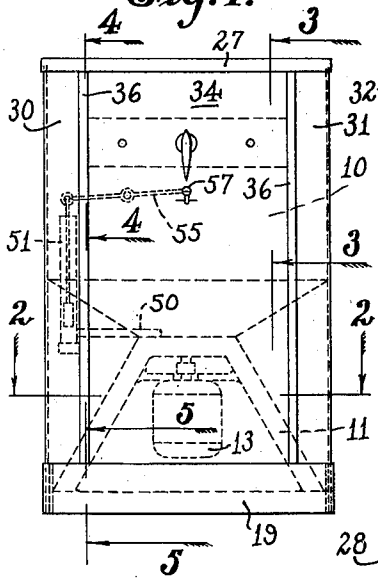


Fig. 2.

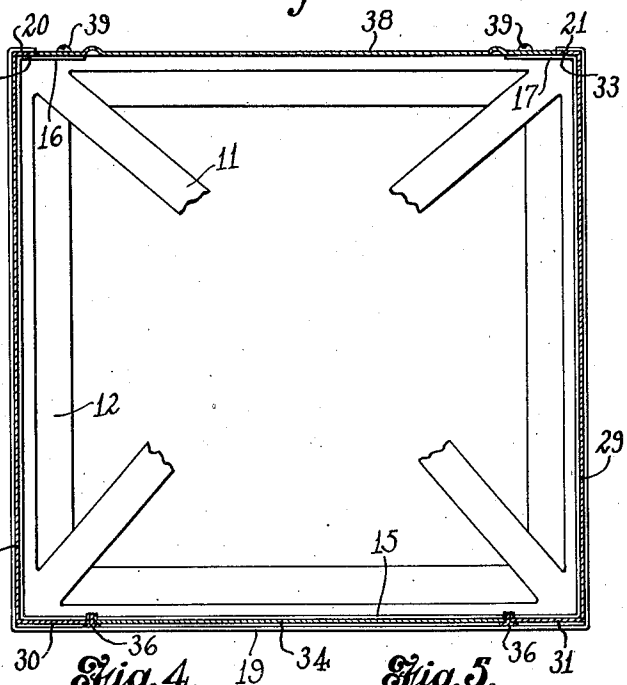


Fig. 3.

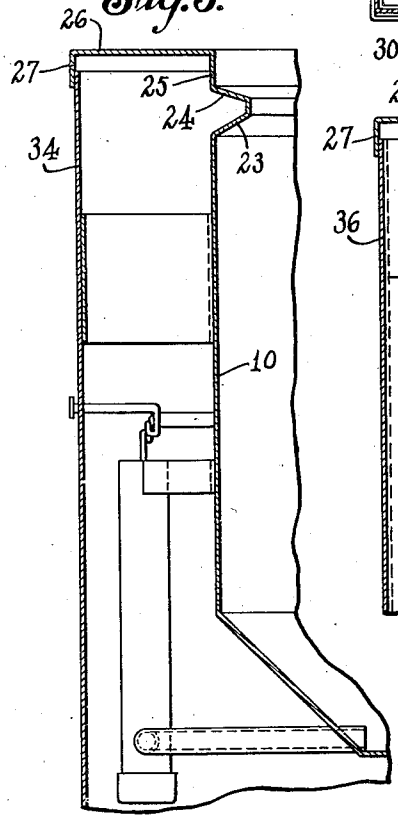


Fig. 4.

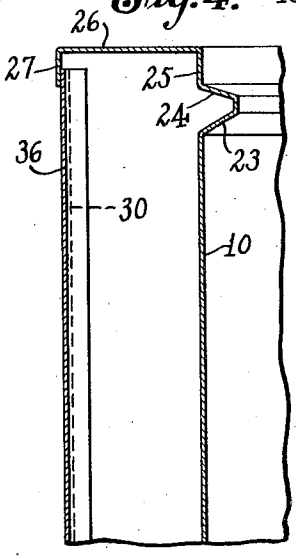
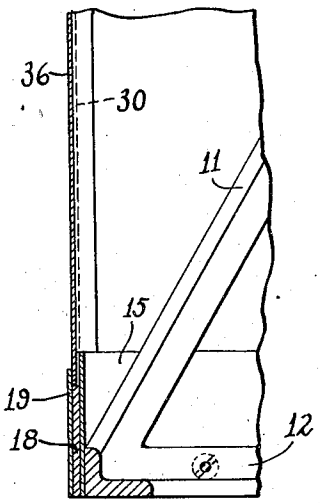


Fig. 5.



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Fig. 6.

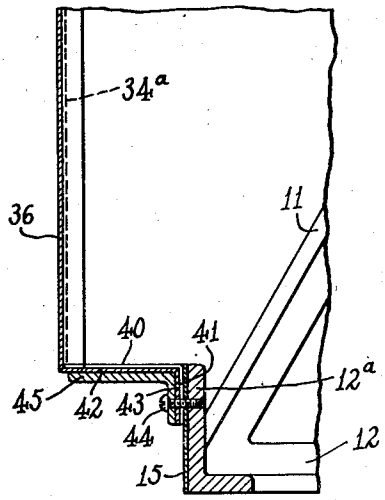


Fig. 8.

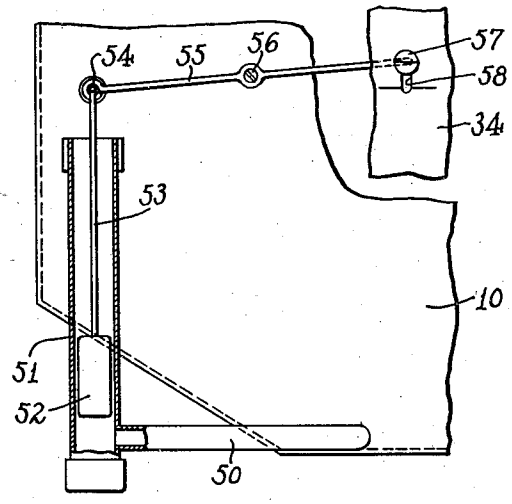


Fig. 7.

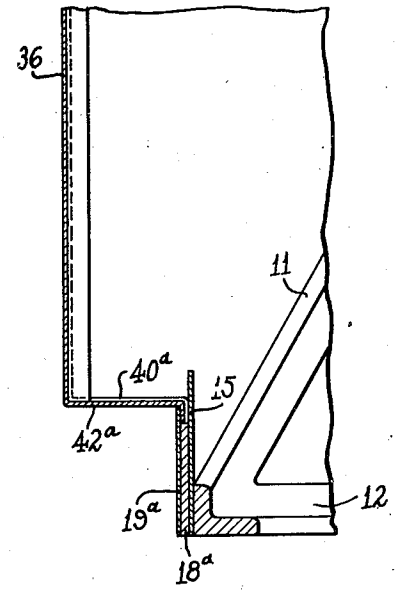
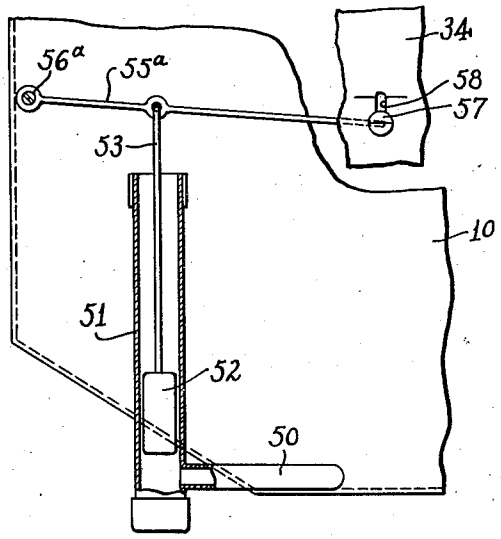


Fig. 9.



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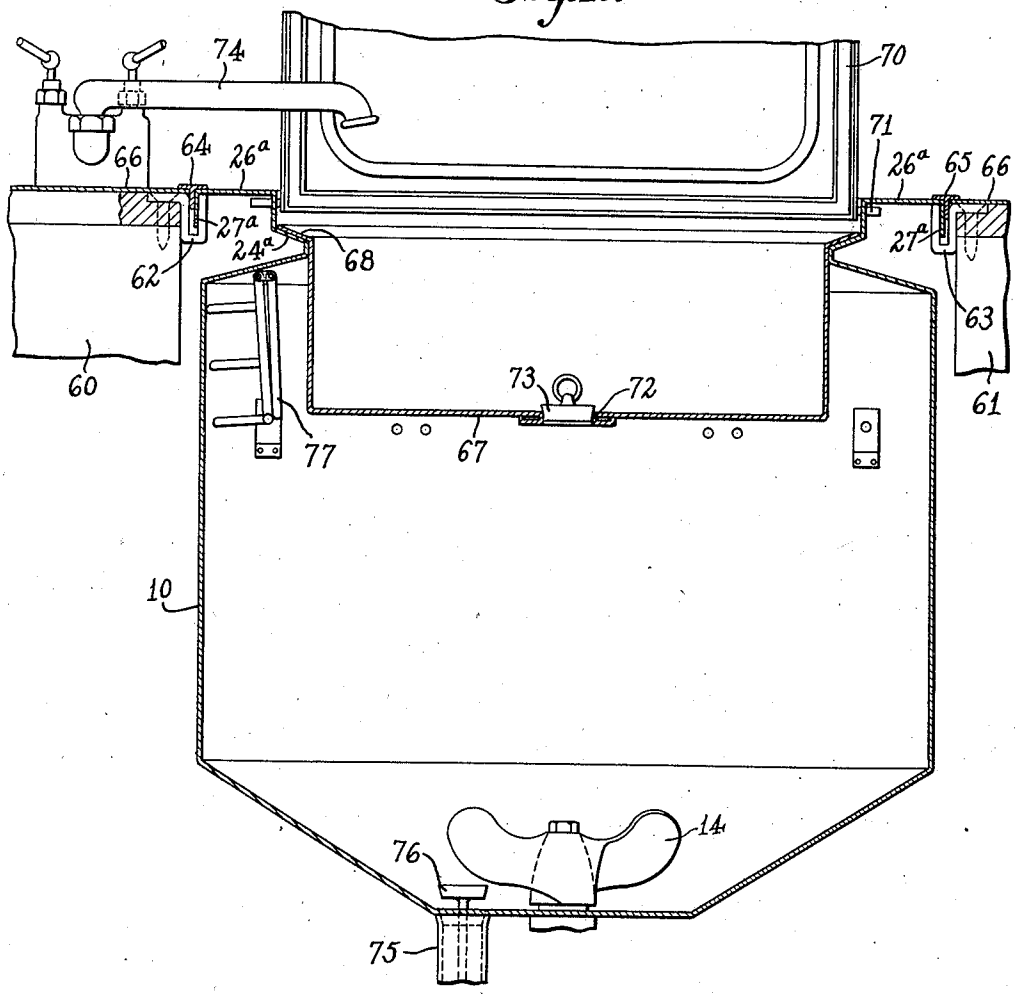
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Fig. 10.



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CABINET FOR DISHWASHING MACHINES

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Application February 29, 1944, Serial No. 524,353

1 Claim. (Cl. 220—10)

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This invention relates to dishwashing machines, and more particularly to a dishwashing machine which is enclosed within an ornamental cabinet so that it will present an ornamental appearance as a piece of furniture in the kitchen or other room of a household apartment.

At the present time dishwashing machines are relatively expensive in that they must be provided with a tub or tank to hold the cleansing liquid, which must be supported in a suitable manner, and in addition must have an ornamental case or cabinet to conceal the working parts and render them more ornamental in appearance. The construction of the cabinet and working parts of present dishwashing machines has been such as to cause them to sell at a relatively high price, and also such as to cause them to occupy considerably more floor space than should be required with relation to the dimensions as to length and width of the tank itself.

One object of the present invention is to provide a dishwashing machine of such construction that the tub will be provided with suitable supporting means, and the case or cabinet will be attached to the tub in such a manner as to bring about a simple and inexpensive as well as ornamental arrangement.

A further object of the invention is to provide a dishwashing machine having a suitably supported tub or tank, and an ornamental case or cabinet consisting of separate parts which may be easily and conveniently attached to the tank, and which, with the exception of the front of the device, will lie closely adjacent the tank so as to require little more floor space than the tank itself.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a dishwashing machine of the character described wherein the front face of the cabinet will be spaced from the front portion of the tank to permit the placing of certain controls between the front of the cabinet and the tank, while the remaining sides of the cabinet will be disposed closely adjacent the sides of the tank.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a novel and improved liquid-level indicating means to indicate the height of the water or cleansing fluid within the tank.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a dishwashing machine which may also be employed as a sink so that the same device may be used both as a sink and as a dishwashing device, and thus both of these necessary devices for a kitchen may occupy the same floor space.

To these and other ends the invention consists

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in the novel features and combinations of parts to be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of a dishwashing machine embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view on line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary sectional view on line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary sectional view on line 4—4 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view on line 5—5 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5 but showing a modified form of my invention;

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 6, showing a further modification;

Fig. 8 is a view partly in section showing the liquid-level indicating means;

Fig. 9 is a view similar to Fig. 8, showing a liquid-level indicating means of modified form; and

Fig. 10 is a vertical sectional view through the tank of the device, showing the use of the dishwashing machine as a sink.

To illustrate a preferred embodiment of my invention, I have shown in the drawings a dishwashing machine comprising a tank 10 of rectangular form in cross section, the tank being supported upon outwardly inclined legs 11, which legs may be secured together at their lower ends by a band 12 which extends around the four sides of the device. The supporting frame consisting of the band 12 and legs 11 may serve to support the motor 13, which drives a rotor 14 shown in Fig. 10. Also mounted about the base of the support is a band 15 which may be conveniently formed of sheet metal, and which, as shown in Fig. 2, extends about the front and both sides of the frame, but extends only a short distance inwardly from each corner at the back of the device, as shown at 16 and 17 in Fig. 2.

Also extending about three sides of the device, adjacent the bottom thereof, is a spacing member 18 which serves to space apart the member 15 and an outer ornamental base plate 19, which latter plate, as shown in Fig. 2, extends around the same three sides of the device and is turned inwardly at the rear corners, as shown at 20 and 21. It will be seen from Fig. 5 that the spacing member 18 is of less height than the members 15 and 19, thus leaving a slot or groove between these members at their upper ends, which slot or groove, as will be hereinafter explained, is employed in securing the ornamental walls or sides of the cabinet upon the tank.

As will be seen from Fig. 3 of the drawings, the walls of the tank 10 are generally perpendicu-

lar, and it will be understood that the tank itself is substantially of rectangular shape in horizontal cross section. Adjacent their upper ends the walls of the tank are turned inwardly, as shown at 23, and then turned outwardly, as at 24, to provide an upwardly directed shoulder above which they are continued vertically, as shown at 25, these continuations being in substantially the same planes as the walls of the tank below the shoulders, and from the vertical portion 25 the walls are continued horizontally outwardly, as at 26, and then downwardly, as at 27.

It may here be stated that, while the vertically extending portions 25 and 27 are spaced a considerable distance apart at the front of the machine, as shown in Fig. 3, on the remaining sides of the machine these parts will be spaced closely together.

The ornamental sides and front of the cabinet may conveniently comprise three members of sheet material extending from top to bottom or from the top to the outer base member 19. As shown, there are provided two side members 28 and 29, these members also extending around the front corners of the machine to form a part of the front face, as shown at 30 and 31, and also similarly are turned inwardly at the back, as shown at 32 and 33. The front face of the cabinet between the opposed edges of the members 30 and 31 is formed of a single ornamental sheet of material 34. All of these members 28, 29 and 34 may be conveniently attached to the tank and supporting base by having their upper edges slipped upwardly behind the flanges or downwardly turned portions 27 of the tank, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. After these portions are slipped upwardly behind the flanges 27 as far as possible, their lower ends can then be moved inwardly and dropped down between the members 15 and 19 until they rest at their lower edges upon the spacing members 18. Thus they will be held against outward displacement by the flange 27 at the top, and by the upper edge of the member 19 at the bottom.

In order to fill the space between the opposite edges of the member 34 and the adjacent edges of the members 30 and 31 in a decorative manner, I provide a pair of strips 36, which, as shown in Fig. 2, are T-shaped in cross-sectional form, the web of the member extending into the space between the edges of the member 34 and the adjacent edges of the members 30 and 31, and the heads of the strips extending outwardly on each side of these spaces so as to conceal the edges of the parts of the case. These strips may likewise be held in place by being slipped behind the flanges 27 at their upper ends, and behind the base members 19 at their lower ends, so that they will lie at their lower ends in the spaces between the members 15 and 19 and overlie at these points the members 30, 31 and 34. If desired, these members may be made of a color contrasting to that of the rest of the cabinet for ornamental purposes.

It will thus be seen that the ornamental sides and face of the cabinet may be conveniently put into place without the use of any fastening means other than the member 19 and the flanges 27, so that a decorative case or cabinet is provided and secured to the tank and working parts of the device in a simple and economical way. A rear plate 38 may be secured to the rear side of the tank, as shown in Fig. 2, and secured to the members 16 and 17 by screws or other fastening devices 39.

In Fig. 6 of the drawings I have shown a dishwashing machine in which the cabinet is of somewhat modified form at the lower portion of the front side thereof. In this case the base structure comprising the legs 11 and member 12 is made of somewhat reduced size or dimension from front to back, so that the member 15, which extends along the front side of the device adjacent the floor, will be recessed or spaced inwardly from the front face of the cabinet. This will enable the feet of a person standing at the front of the cabinet to project thereunder to some extent.

The front panel 34a of the cabinet, which corresponds to the front portion 34, shown in Fig. 2, is provided at its lower end with an inwardly projecting portion 40 and a downwardly extending portion 41. Likewise, the strips 36 are provided with corresponding portions 42 and 43, these parts being secured to an upward extension 12a of the band 12 by fastening members 44. It will be understood that the portions of the side members corresponding to the parts 30 and 31, shown in Fig. 2, will likewise be provided with horizontally extending portions which will be secured in like manner to the band 15. A lifting member in the form of a relatively sturdy angle bar 45 is secured to the extension 12a by the members 44, to provide means by which the machine may be lifted.

In Fig. 7 of the drawings I have shown a further modification similar to Fig. 6, except that in this instance a spacer member 18a and an outer ornamental base plate 19a are provided in addition to the band 15, and the lower portions 42a of the strip members and the lower portion 40a of the front panel are dropped or pushed downwardly between the band 15 and the base plate 19 substantially as shown in Fig. 5, and will likewise have the same arrangement at the top, as shown in Fig. 3.

That is, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the structure is substantially like that previously described except that the front face of the case is recessed adjacent the base and the front panel sections, and the front strips are provided with inwardly and downwardly turned portions to be secured to the band 15, as in Fig. 6, or between the band 15 and the lower base plate 19, as shown in Fig. 7.

In Fig. 8 of the drawings I have shown a liquid-level indicating device of simple and convenient form. In this case an outlet pipe 50 communicates with the tub or tank 10 at its inner end, and at its outer end with an upright cylindrical member 51 in which is mounted a float 52. This cylindrical member 51 is, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, mounted within the space between the front of the tank and the front panel members, it being disposed adjacent a corner of the case.

A link 53 is connected at its lower end to the float 52, and pivotally connected at 54 to a lever 55 pivoted to the tank at 56, which lever carries upon one end an indicating device 57 projecting through a slot 58 in the panel 34 so as to be visible from without the casing. It will be apparent that as the float moves up and down in response to the level of the water in the member 51, which level is the same as that within the tank 10 due to its communication therewith through the tube 50, the indicator 57 will move within the slot 58 and thus indicate when the water in the tank has reached the desired level.

It will be noted that, as shown in Fig. 8, the indicator 57 will move downwardly as the level

of water in the tank rises. If it is desired that the indicating member move upwardly as the water level rises, the construction shown in Fig. 9 may be employed, wherein the link **53** is pivoted to a lever **55a**, which is in turn pivoted to the tank at **56a**, the point of connection of the link **53** with the lever being between its pivot and the indicating member **57**. In other respects the construction shown in Fig. 9 is similar to that shown in Fig. 8.

In Fig. 10 of the drawings I have shown a somewhat modified form of construction in which the tank **10** is supported between two cabinets **60** and **61**. These cabinets may be provided with U-shaped brackets **62** and **63** which receive between the arms thereof the downturned sides **27a** of the tank, these sides corresponding to the parts **27**, shown in Fig. 3. T-shaped strips **64** and **65** may be employed between the upper surfaces **26a** of the tank and the upper surfaces **66** of the cabinets so as to close any gap between the cabinets and the tub.

In this instance the tub is arranged to be employed as a sink as well as a receptacle or tank for dishwashers, and for this purpose a sink receptacle **67** may be inserted through the tank opening, which receptacle **67** is provided with an inclined outwardly projecting flange **68** designed to rest upon the shoulder **24a**. As shown, the tank is provided with a swinging top **70** pivoted to the tank upon the hinge pins **71**, the cover being shown in raised position in Fig. 10.

When the cover is in raised position it will be seen that the sink member **67** may be inserted or removed from the tank or tub **10**, and when in position therein the flange **68** will rest upon the shoulder **24a** so that the sink member will be given suitable support. The sink member may be provided with a drain opening **72** and plug **73**, of usual construction. Above the cabinet **60** is shown a water connection **74** from which hot or cold water may be run into the tub or sink. The tub **10** is provided with a drain **75** and drain plug **76**, which may be of any preferred construction. A dish rack **77** is shown in the upper portion of the tub, which rack is foldable so that it may be moved to the folded position shown in order to make room for the sink member **67**.

While I have shown and described some preferred embodiments of my invention, it will be understood that it is not to be limited to all of the details shown, but is capable of modification and variation within the spirit of the invention and within the scope of the claim.

What I claim is:

A dishwashing machine comprising a tank provided at its upper end with a horizontally disposed surrounding shelf portion and a downwardly depending flange at the outer edge of said portion, supporting means for the tank comprising a frame having a rectangular base portion, inner and outer sheet metal base bands secured to said base portion in spaced relation with each other to leave an upwardly facing opening therebetween, an outer casing comprising a plurality of vertically extending panel members, said panel members having their upper edges inserted behind said depending flange of the tank and their lower ends inserted into said opening between the base bands, said panel members comprising a pair of side panels having angular portions extending over the side edges of the front side of the tank and a front panel member disposed between said angular portions and vertically disposed strip-like members spanning the edges of said front panel member and adjacent side panels, and said strip members having their upper ends inserted behind the tank flange and the lower ends inserted between said base bands.

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