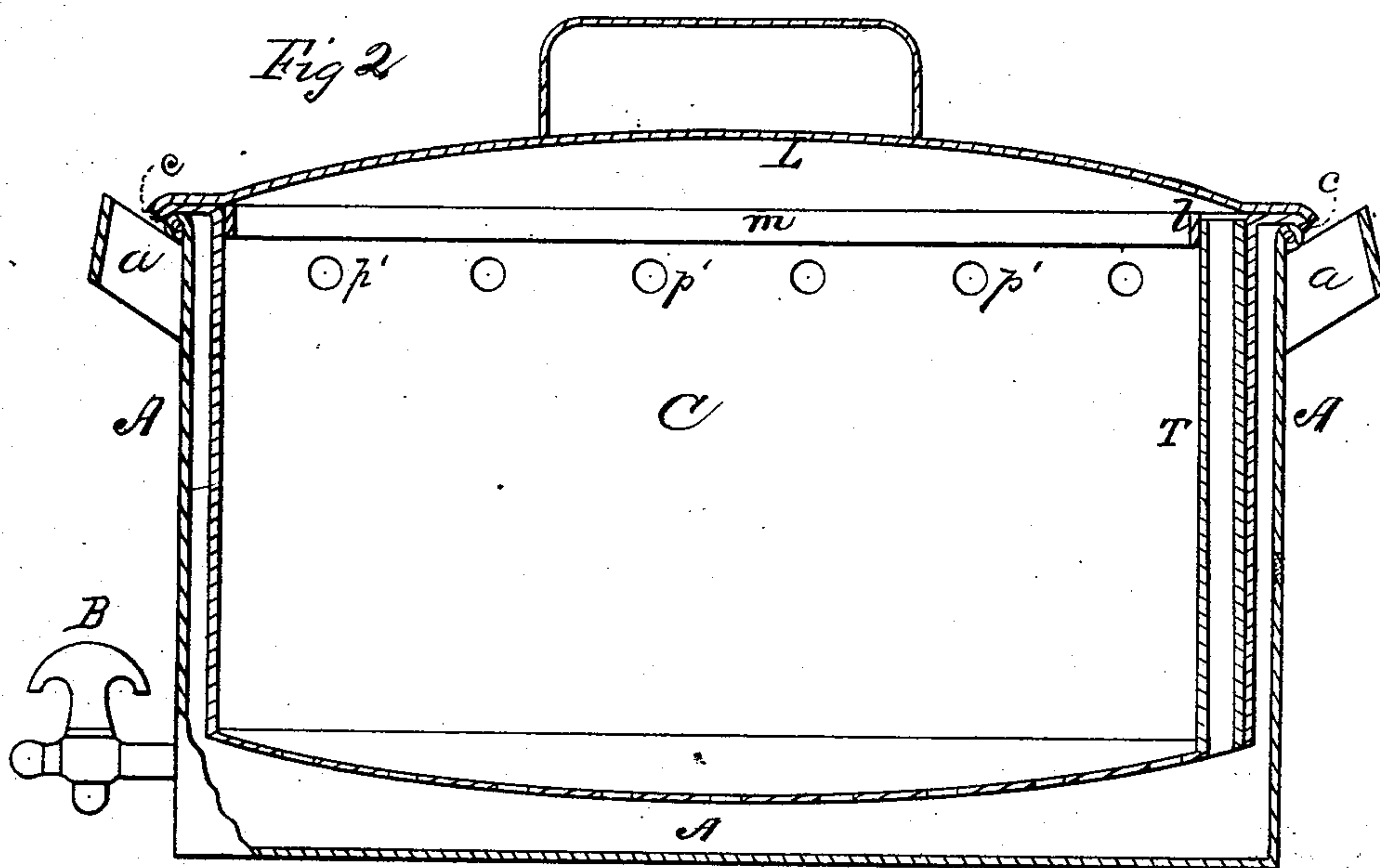
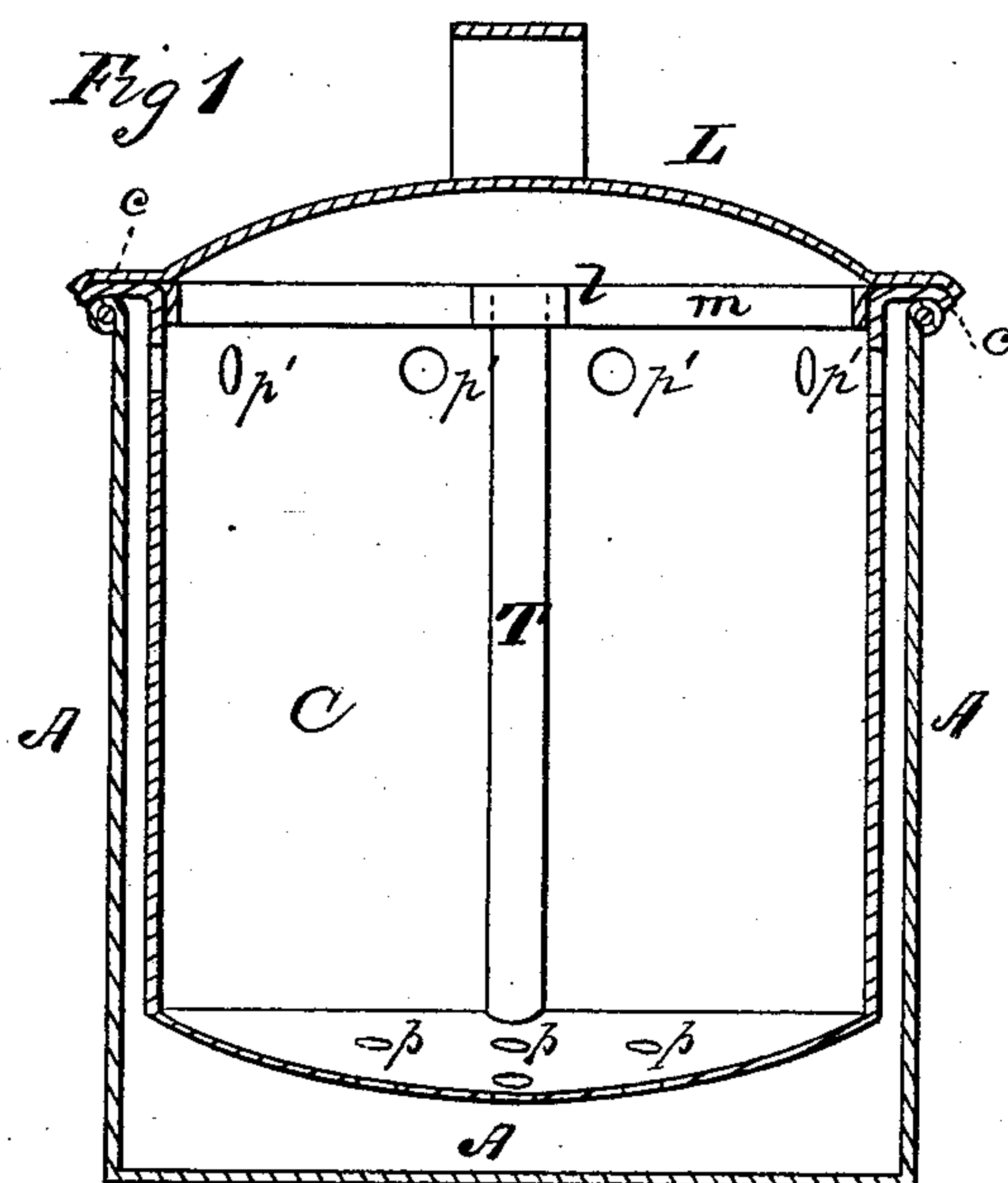


J. B. CAMYRE.

Wash-Boiler.

No. 160,158.

Patented Feb. 23, 1875.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEAN B. CAMYRÉ, OF MONTREAL, CANADA.

IMPROVEMENT IN WASH-BOILERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **160,158**, dated February 23, 1875; application filed August 29, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEAN B. CAMYRÉ, of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec and Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Wash-Boilers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawing is a representation of a cross-sectional view of my wash-boiler. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same.

This invention has relation to wash-boilers wherein an inner perforated boiler, surrounded by a circulating-space, is used; and the novelty of my invention consists in a notch which is made into the fastening-rim of a cover or lid, whereby I am enabled to extend the supply-pipe quite up to the upper edge of the inner boiler, thus keeping its upper extremity at all times above the clothes, ready at all times for the introduction of a fresh supply of water, and avoiding the accidental tearing thereof by the upper edges of the feed-pipe, all as will be hereinafter more fully explained.

In the annexed drawings, A designates the outer case of my improved wash-boiler, which is provided, in the usual well-known manner, with handles *a*, and also with a stop-cock, B. C designates the inner boiler, of smaller size than the exterior one, in order that a circulating-space may be had for water between the two, which is suspended within the outer case by means of a downwardly-curved lip, *c*, extending around the upper edge of the said inner boiler, and closely fitting over the corresponding edge of the outer boiler, which it also closely embraces. By this means I have provided adequate support for the said boiler, and at the same time prevented the escape of water from the circulating-space between the two consequent upon its violent ebullition. The bottom of the inner boiler is of a concave form, its concavity being upward, and it is provided with a suitable number of perforations, *p*. Its sides and ends are also constructed with apertures *p'*, for a purpose hereinafter to be explained. At any point within the inner boiler

C, but preferably at one of its ends, a cylindrical tube, T, is rigidly secured, extending from the upper edge thereof through the bottom of the said case, through which water may be poured to replace that which is drawn off through the stop-cock B when dirty.

It is evident that neither for drawing off water from the space between the inner and outer boilers nor for replacing the water thus withdrawn is it necessary to remove the apparatus from the fire, nor the inner from the outer case—an advantage all housekeepers and laundrymen will appreciate, as by this means the necessity of exposing the hands to hot currents of steam is done away with and a great saving of time obtained.

I use my improved boiler in the following manner: The cleansing compound, which may consist of soap and water, soda and water, or of any cleansing material, is first placed in the outer cage A. The inner boiler C is then put in its place within the outer boiler, and is then filled with soiled clothing, which it is preferable should not be too closely packed. It will then be placed upon the fire, when boiling will quickly ensue, causing the linen to be thoroughly permeated from every side by hot water or steam, effectually dissolving and removing all impurities. When it is discovered that the water has become too soiled for further use it is drawn off, through the stop-cock B, into a vessel, and is immediately replaced by a fresh supply poured through the feed-pipe T, the clothes being thus subjected to the action of one or more charges of water without being removed from the vessels.

L designates a lid of the usual construction, into the flange of which an inward notch, *l*, is made for the purpose of allowing the feed-pipe T to be extended up to the upper edge of the inner boiler without interference with the placing therein of the said lid.

I am well aware that a supply-pipe connecting a water-reservoir with the water-space of a wash-boiler is not new; hence I do not make a broad claim to this device. I am also aware that a wash-boiler has heretofore been constructed consisting of an outer vessel which receives an inner one, having perforations near its upper edge, through which hot water and steam pass, thus producing a circulation of the

same through the clothes contained in the inner vessel, and I therefore lay no claim to such invention.

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

The outer vessel A, having a stop-cock, B, and lid L, the flange *m* of which is provided with an inward bend, *l*, in combination with the inner perforated vessel C, provided with the flange *c* and supply-pipe T, the whole con-

structed, arranged, and operated in the manner herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JEAN BAPTISTE CAMYRÉ.

Witnesses:

L. A. DESSAULLES,
EUSEBE GEHILLER.