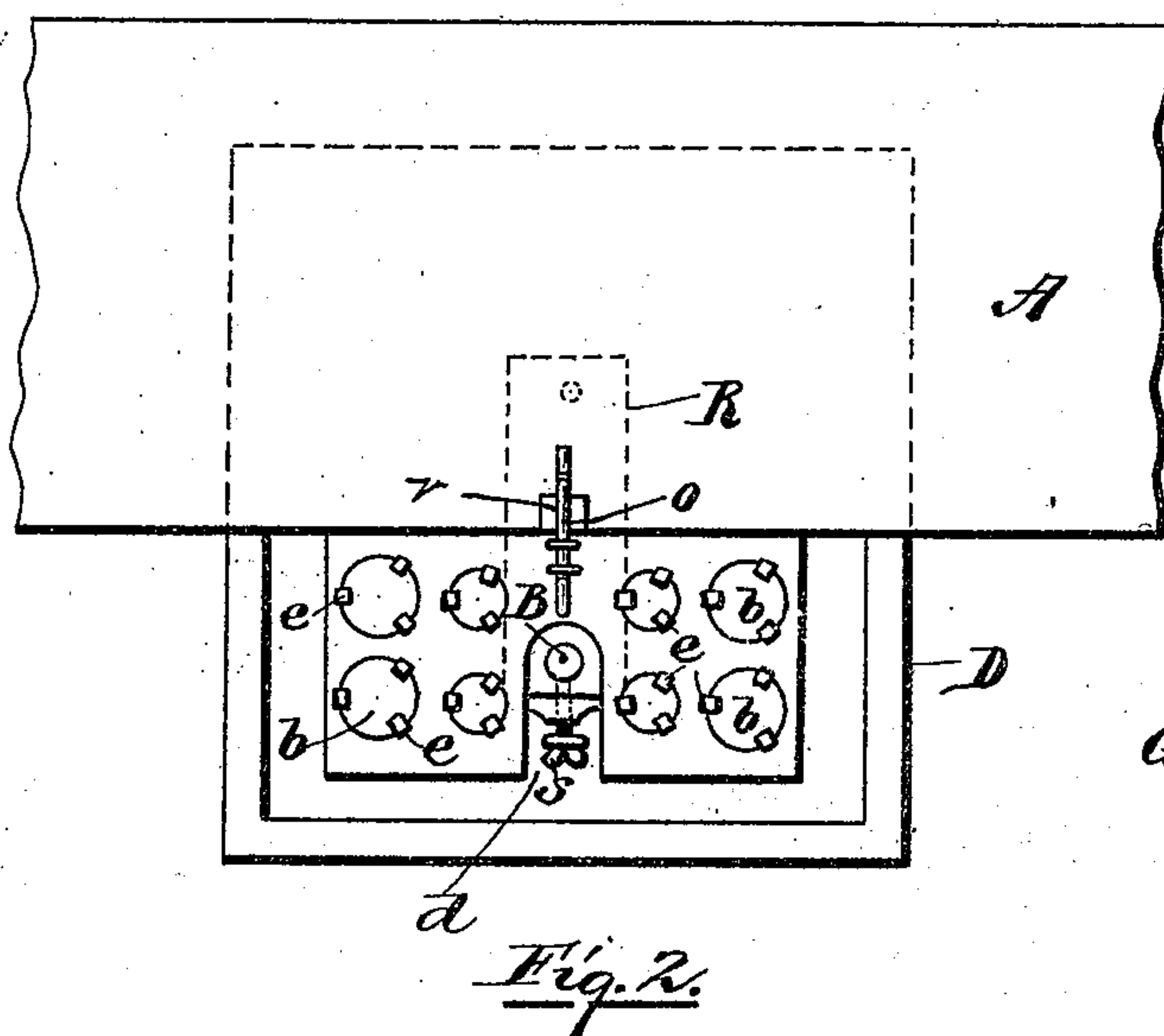
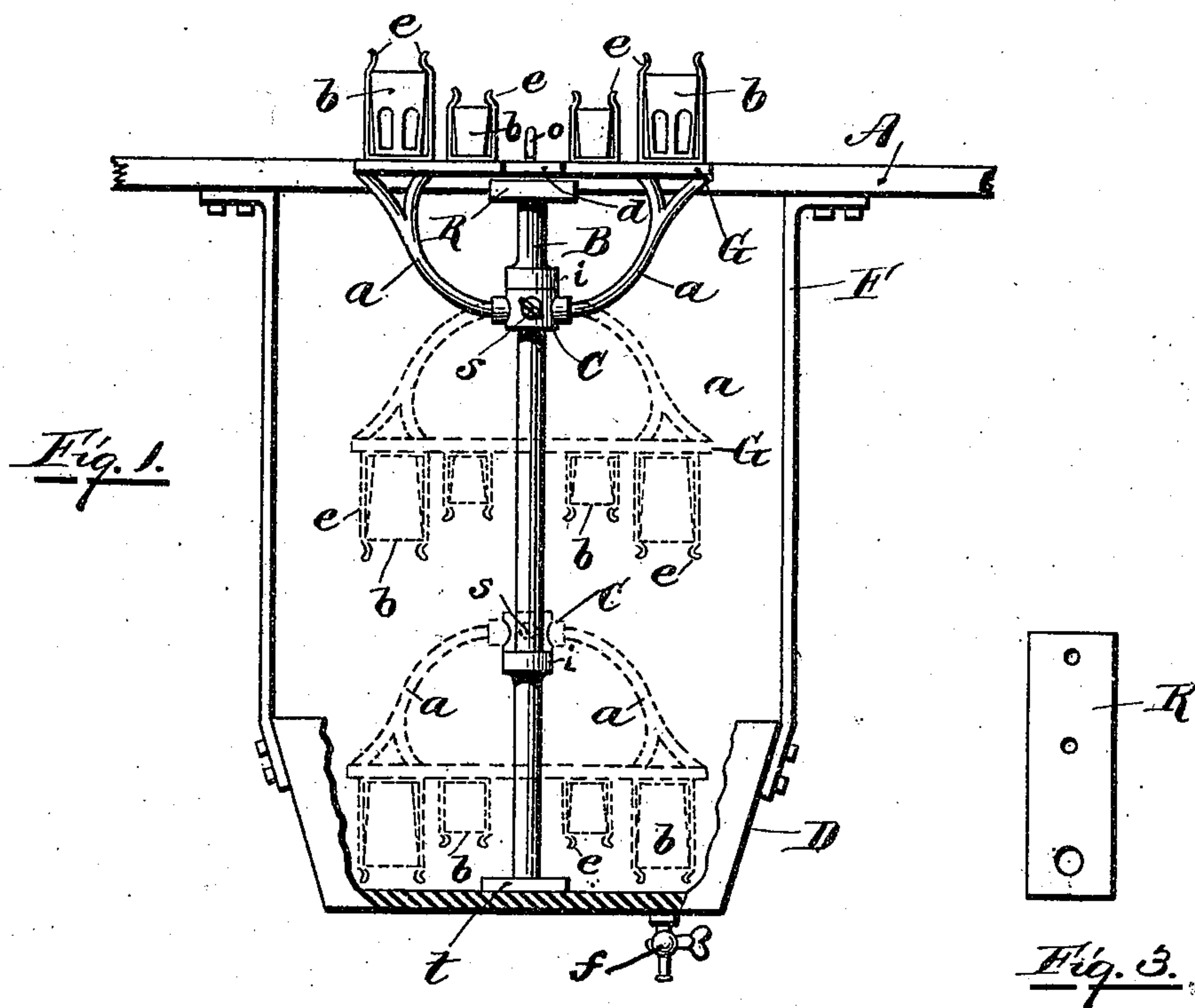


(No Model.)

W. B. TAYLOR.  
APPARATUS FOR WASHING GLASSES.

No. 502,868.

Patented Aug. 8, 1893.



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, OF GLENMORE, GEORGIA.

## APPARATUS FOR WASHING GLASSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 502,868, dated August 8, 1893.

Application filed May 17, 1893. Serial No. 474,521. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, of Glenmore, in the county of Ware and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Washing Glasses; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to provide an apparatus for washing the glasses used in bar rooms, in a handy, safe way, and lessen the labor of the operation by a combination of devices for handling the glasses in the process, and holding them to drip and dry, and also in position to be used as wanted after the washing. It is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is an elevation of the apparatus as seen from the inside of the bar when in use. Fig. 2 is a top view of a portion of the bar counter with the apparatus in the same position as it is in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a separate view of a plate that will be mentioned hereinafter. Fig. 4 is a side view of the hook.

The apparatus is shown attached to the under side of the bar counter A, a portion of which only is shown in the drawings. A trough D to hold the water for washing the glasses is held by bars F, F, one on each side of the trough the lower ends of the bars being fastened to the sides of the trough and the upper ends secured to the under side of the counter A. One side of trough D, is broken away to show the inside. A flat plate of metal or wood R, Fig. 3, is also made fast with screws to the under side of the counter midway between the supports F, F, and is made to project a short distance out beyond the edge of the counter A. A post B, which may be either of wood or metal, has its upper end made fast to the plate R, near its outer end, and has its lower end secured to the bottom of the trough D, on its inside, by means of a foot piece *t*, which is screwed down to the bottom of the trough. A block C, has an opening made through it fitted to slide vertically on the post B, and a thumb screw *s*, is put in through one side of the block G, so as to bear upon the post when screwed clear

in and hold the block at any desired point on the post.

Two openings are made in the block C, one on each side opposite to each other to receive the lower ends of two arms *a*, *a*, and serve as bearings in which they can turn. These two arms support a board or carrier G, to the under side of which they are attached by screws. This carrier G, may be made of wood or sheet metal, and has vertical wires *e*, *e*, made fast in its upper surface arranged in groups, each group forming an inclosure to hold a glass tumbler *b*, the groups being made of different sizes to hold glasses of more or less capacity. The wires are bent in near their upper ends so as to retain the glasses when the carrier is reversed, and bent outward again at the end to allow the glasses to enter easily when pushed down between them.

Two stops *i*, *i*, are made fast on the post B, to limit the extent of motion of the block G, up and down, and a hook *o*, is fastened to the top of the carrier so as to catch over a block *v*, made fast in the top of the counter A. This is for the purpose of holding the carrier securely when up in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, with the glasses on it.

The way in which the apparatus is used is as follows: A proper supply of water is put in the trough D, and the glasses to be cleansed are placed in the wires as in Fig. 2; then the hook is moved out of the block *v* and the carrier is tipped over toward the operator, into the reversed position shown by the upper set of dotted lines in Fig. 1, a notch being made in the carrier at *d*, to receive the post B. The thumb screw is then loosened and the carrier is allowed to slide down into the position shown by the lower set of dotted lines in Fig. 1, when the glasses will be immersed in the water in the trough D. In this position the carrier can be swung back and forward until the glasses are sufficiently rinsed, then slid up again to the position of the upper dotted lines in Fig. 1, and held there by tightening up the thumb screw, to allow them to drip and dry. When the glasses are dry the carrier is turned up again into the first position with the glasses ready for use, as seen in the full lines in Figs. 1 and 2. A faucet *b*, is put in the bottom of the trough to draw the water off when necessary. This makes a very neat and expeditious

way of handling the glasses and also makes a great saving of time and glasses over the usual way of washing them by hand in which the liability of breakage is much larger.

5 Having thus described my improvements, I claim as my invention—

1. In an apparatus for washing glasses, the combination of a trough to hold the water, a post placed over said trough, a reversible carrier to hold the glasses and slide on said post, with means to hold the carrier at any point thereon, substantially as described.

10 2. An apparatus for washing glasses, consisting of a trough arranged to be suspended

from a counter, a post attached to said trough 15 and arranged to be made fast to a counter, a sliding block on said post having openings in its sides to receive the ends of arms supporting a carrier for holding the glasses, said arms and carrier, means for fastening the block at 20 any point on the post, and means for securing the carrier to the counter, substantially as described.

WM. B. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

C. F. PURDOM,  
S. E. CRIBB.