

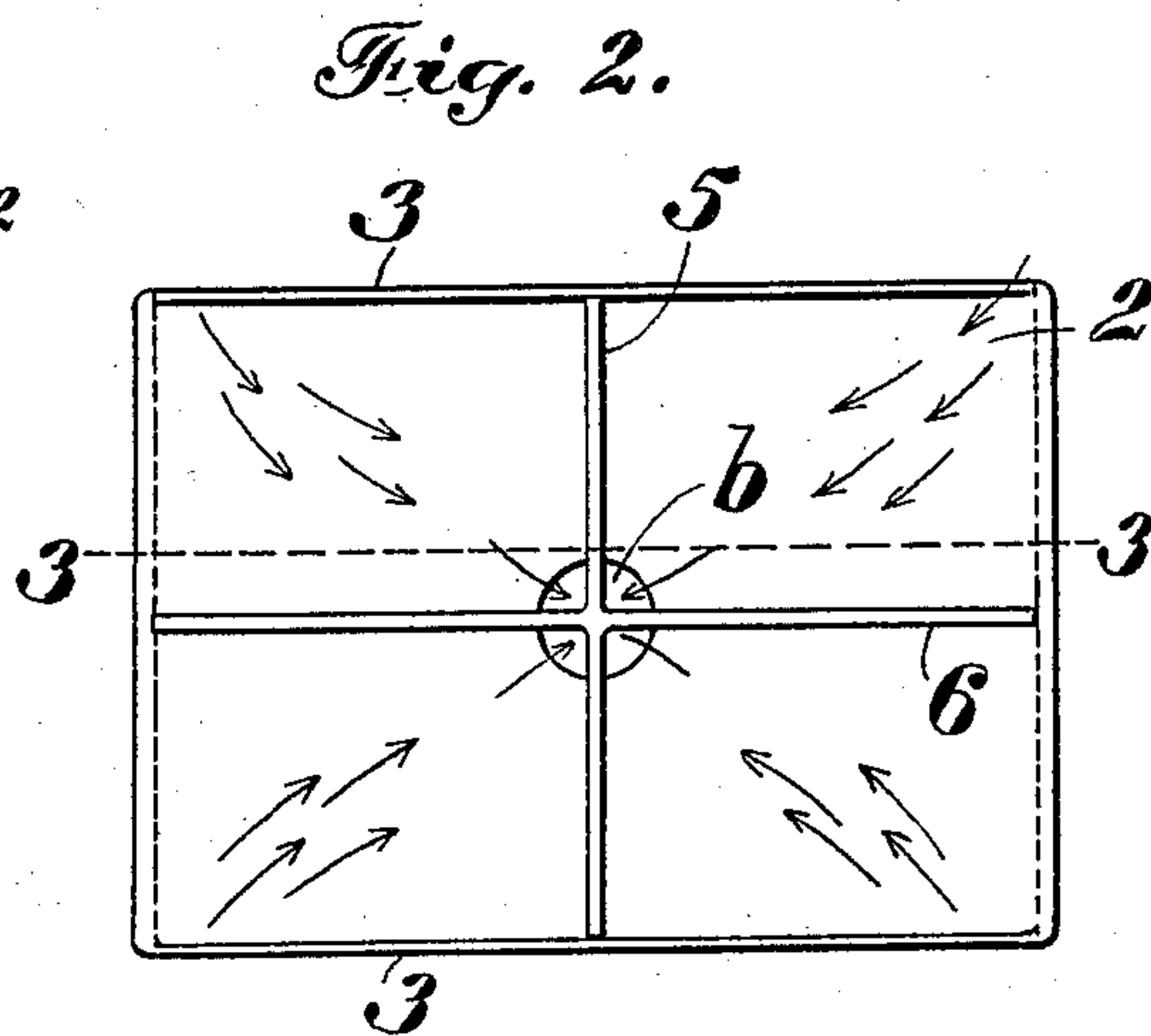
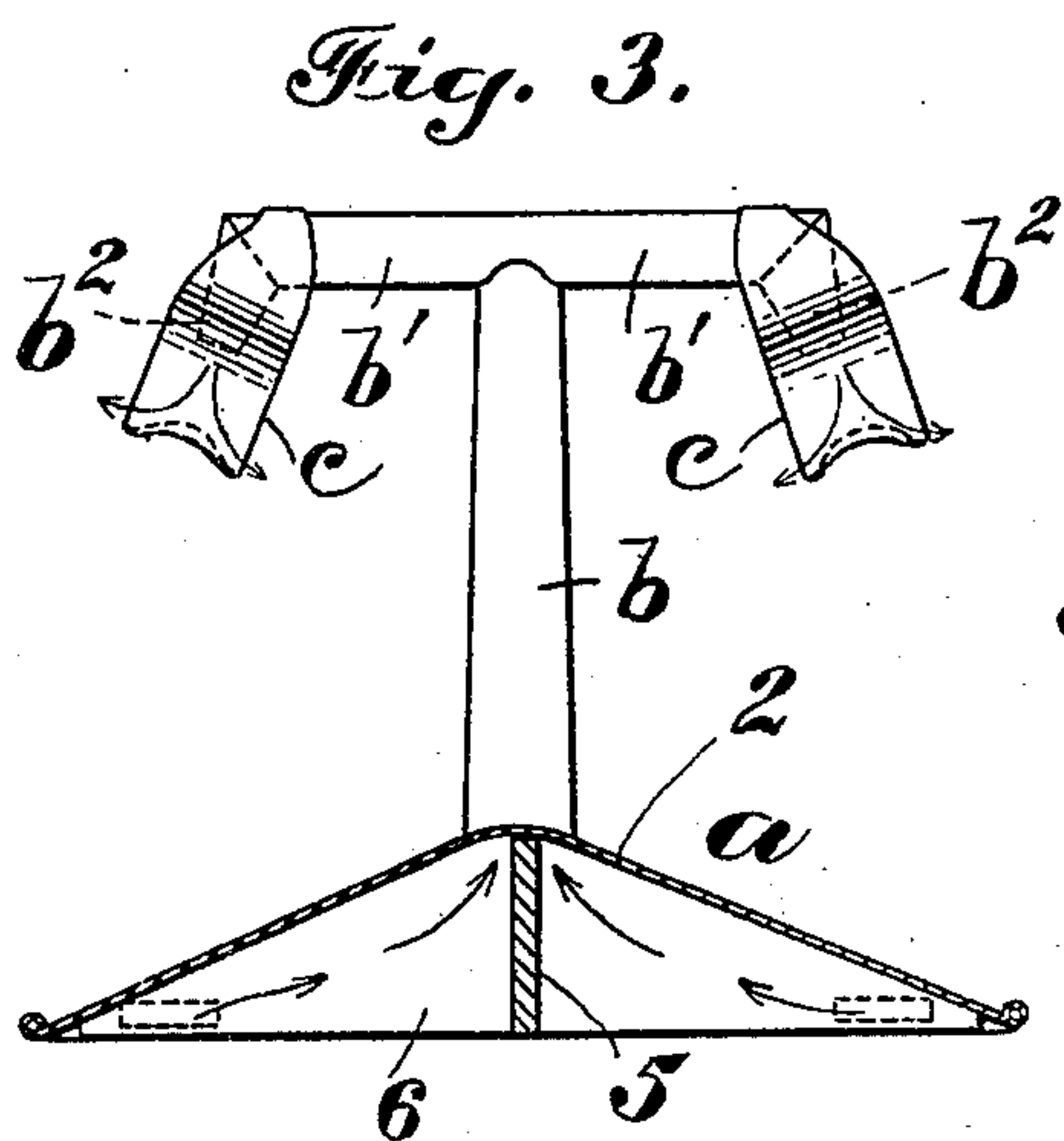
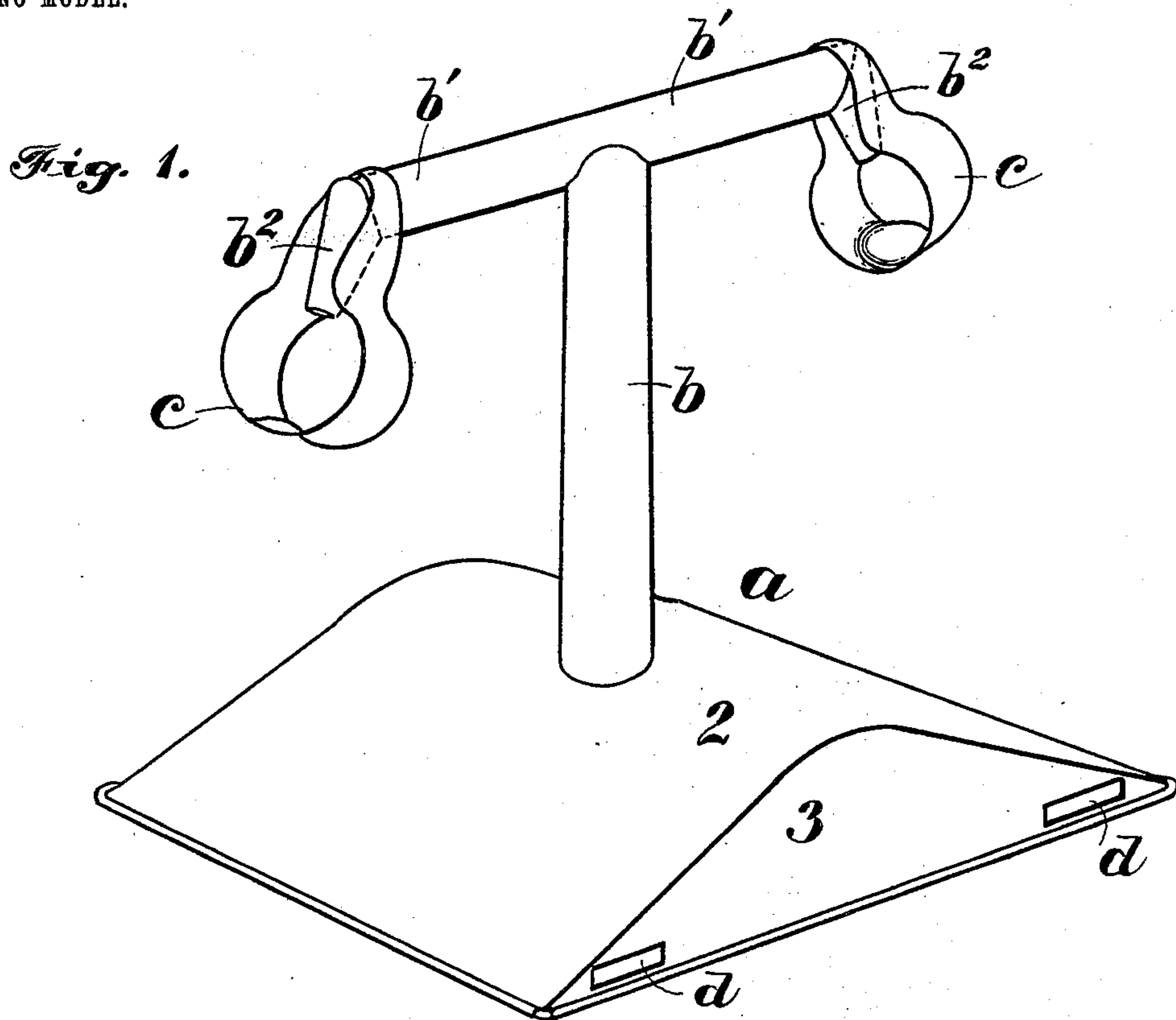
No. 754,790.

PATENTED MAR. 15, 1904.

W. A. MAYOR.
FOUNTAIN ATTACHMENT FOR WASHBOILERS.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 11, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. MAYOR, OF EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS.

FOUNTAIN ATTACHMENT FOR WASHBOILERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,790, dated March 15, 1904.

Application filed December 11, 1903. Serial No. 184,741. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. MAYOR, of Everett, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fountain Attachments for Washboilers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to fountain attachments for washboilers, and has for its object to provide an attachment of simple construction and of greater efficiency than heretofore.

The invention consists in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a fountain attachment embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a bottom plan view. Fig. 3 represents a section on line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, *a* represents a bottomless casing composed of a crowning top 2 and end walls 3 3, the upper edges of which conform to the crowning shape of the top. The crowning top gives the space inclosed by the casing its greatest height at the central portion, the height of the chamber gradually decreasing from the central portion toward the ends.

b represents a substantially vertical tube or uptake, which is connected with the highest portion of the top 2 and has at its upper end branches *b'* *b'*, which terminate in downwardly-extending outlets or nozzles *b²* *b²*. When the described device is placed upon the bottom of the washboiler, the heat to which said bottom is subjected causes an expansion of the water confined in the space inclosed by the casing *a*. Steam is generated in said casing, and the pressure of the steam causes the water to flow along the inclined under surfaces of the crowning top 2, into and through the uptake *b*, and through the nozzles *b²* in forcible streams which are directed upon the fabrics placed in the boiler. I regard the crowning form of the top of the casing as of special advantage,

because it gradually facilitates the upward passage of the water to the uptake and its circulation through the device. The crowning form of the top of the casing reduces to the minimum the friction exerted upon the top by the water and steam and the liability of the upward displacement of the device by pressure exerted upon the under side of the top of the casing.

I prefer to subdivide the interior of the casing by partitions 5 6 into a series of bottomless chambers, the partitions being arranged so that each of said chambers communicates with the uptake *b*, as shown in Fig. 2. The lower edges of the partitions are flush with the lower edge of the casing. The subdivision of the casing by the partitions prevents liability of the water flowing across the lower end of the uptake *b* without rising into the same, which might be the case, particularly if the bottom of the boiler is hotter under one part of the casing than under another. Said partitions cause the pressure from all parts of the bottom of the boiler covered by the casing to be directed toward the uptake *b*. Said partitions, or one of them, may be relatively thick and bulky, so as to serve as a weight, preventing liability of the upward forcing of the attachment by steam-pressure.

c c represent guards which are attached to the nozzle *b²*, each guard being preferably a loop of sheet metal or other suitable material, the central portion of which presents a deflector arranged opposite the mouth of each nozzle, while the edges of the loop present enlarged openings or outlets for the water. The said guards prevent the fabrics from crowding up against the mouths of the nozzles, and thus obstructing the flow.

If desired, pieces of cheese-cloth or other filtering material may be wrapped around the guard *c* to retain foreign matter that may have been separated from the fabrics.

d d represent water-inlets formed in the ends of the casing, there being preferably one inlet for each compartment.

The top 2 may be dome-shaped—that is, it

may be inclined upwardly from all parts of its margin toward the central portion, where the uptake is located.

I claim--

5 1. A device of the character described, comprising a bottomless casing having a crowning top, and a substantially vertical uptake communicating with the higher portion of said top, said uptake having one or more outlets
10 at its upper portion provided with deflecting shields or guards.

2. A device of the character described comprising a bottomless casing having a crowning top, a substantially vertical uptake connected
15 with the higher portion of said top, and partitions intersecting across the bore of said uptake and substantially dividing the interior of said casing into a plurality of non-communi-

cating bottomless chambers, each of which has an inclined top opening independently into said uptake, said compartments being each provided with an inlet-opening.

3. A device of the character described, comprising a bottomless casing, an uptake extending from said casing and provided with an outlet, and a deflecting shield or guard affixed to said outlet and having a deflecting portion arranged opposite the outlet, and relatively large outlets at opposite sides of the deflecting portion.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM A. MAYOR.

Witnesses:

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