

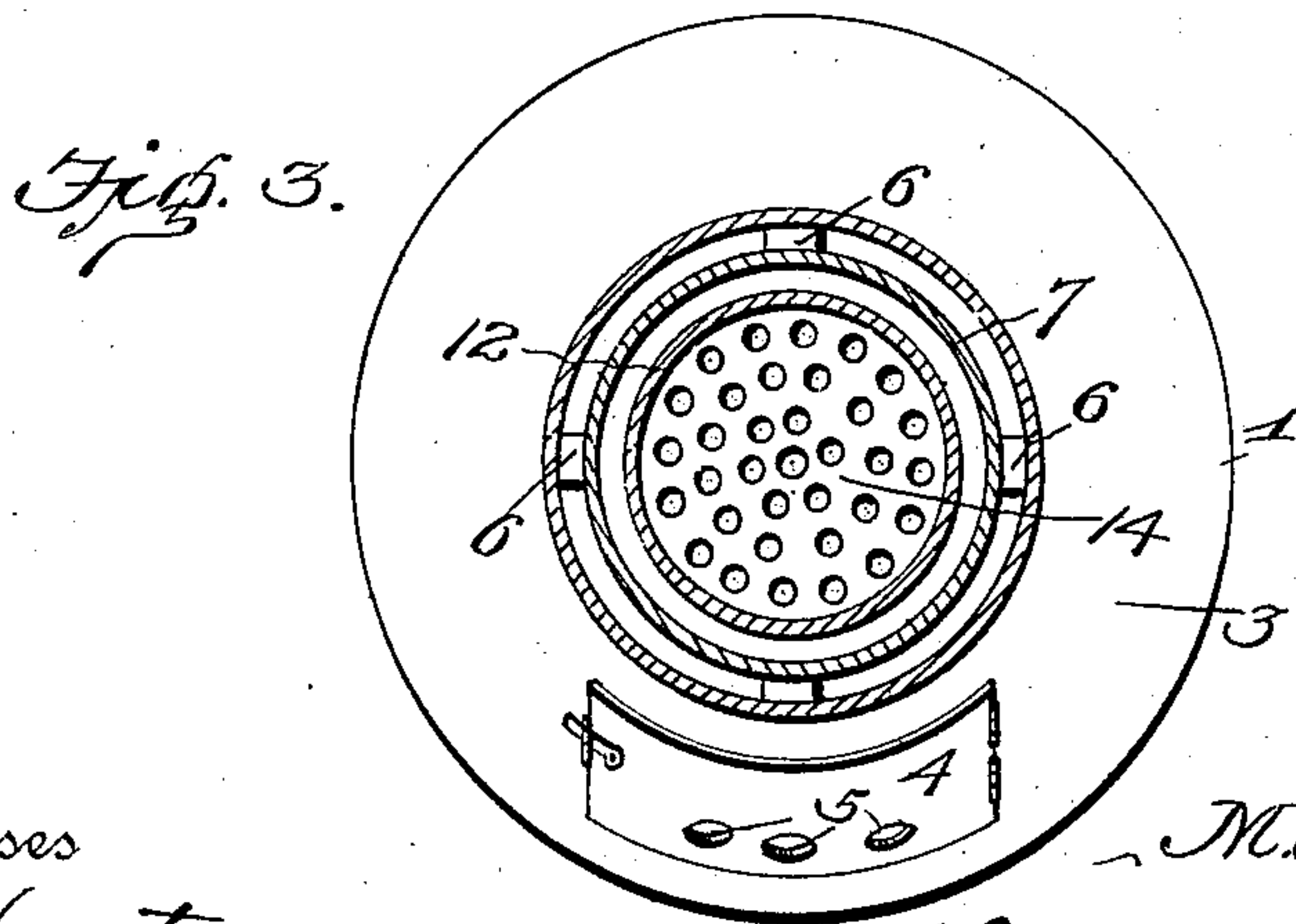
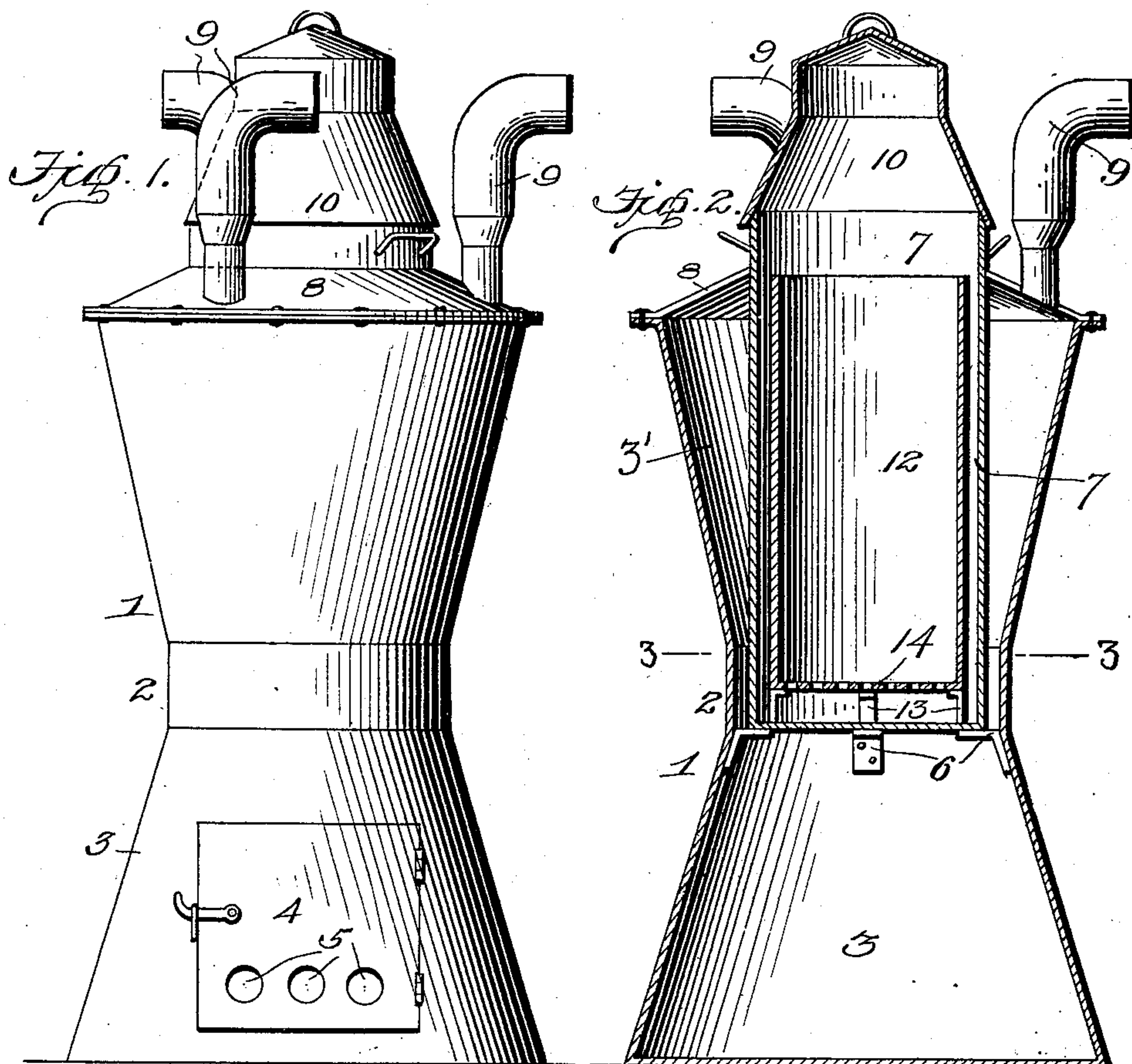
No. 886,234.

PATENTED APR. 28, 1908.

M. A. MORTON.

WASHBOILER.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 9, 1906.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILO A. MORTON, OF BROWNWOOD, TEXAS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO SAMUEL W. JOHNSON,
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WASHBOILER.

No. 886,234.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 28, 1908.

Application filed August 9, 1906. Serial No. 329,911.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILO A. MORTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brownwood, in the county of Brown and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Washboilers; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in wash boilers.

The object of the invention is to provide a boiler or clothes washer by means of which clothes placed therein will be automatically cleansed by the action of steam and water in the machine.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a side view of a wash boiler constructed in accordance with the invention; Fig. 2 is a vertical, sectional view of the same; and Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view, taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 denotes a sheet metal hour-glass shaped casing the circular walls of which are contracted midway between their ends, as shown at 2. The lower portion of the casing forms a fire box 3 and is provided with a door 4 having therein draft openings 5. The central contracted portion 2 of the casing extends vertically for a short distance and to said vertical portion of the side walls is connected inwardly-projecting supporting brackets 6.

Arranged in the upper portion of the casing 1 and adapted to rest upon the bracket 6 is a cylindrical boiler 7 the upper end of which projects above the top of the casing, as shown. The upper end of the casing is provided with a frusto-conical cover 8 adapted to close the space between the walls of the casing and the boiler 7, thereby retaining the heat and products of combustion within the furnace and around the boiler. Arranged on the cover 8 and spaced apart thereon at suitable intervals are smoke pipes 9, to conduct the smoke therefrom, a plurality of said smoke pipes being employed to

more evenly distribute the heat around the sides of the boiler as will be understood. The boiler 7 is provided with a removable closing cap or cover 10, which is preferably constructed as shown in the drawings.

The construction of the furnace or casing in an hour glass-shape produces a centrally arranged draft throat, and the plurality of smoke flues 9 arranged at the top of said casing creates a draft at the throat by means of which the flame from the fire box is caused to pass up therethrough and be evenly distributed around the boiler. The cylindrical boiler 7 being disposed in said heat and flame chamber 3', with its bottom resting on the arms of said throat, is completely encircled by the flames, and heat passing there-through, and the contents thereof quickly heated. Thus a maximum heating effect is produced with a minimum consumption of fuel. The upper end of the chamber is flared outwardly to provide for the employment of the plurality of smoke flues.

Adapted to be placed in the boiler 7 is a cylindrical clothes receptacle 12, said receptacle being of less diameter than the boiler, and is adapted to be supported above the bottom of the latter by short legs or supporting brackets 13. The clothes receptacle 12 is provided with a perforated bottom 14, and is open at its upper end.

In operation water is placed in the boiler and the receptacle containing the clothes to be washed is placed therein. The water in the boiler after becoming sufficiently heated from the fire in the fire box passing around the same, will generate steam, the pressure of which will cause the water in the boiler to rise up between the sides of the same and the sides of the clothes receptacle and overflow into the top of the receptacle and onto the clothes therein, the hot water then entering the clothes receptacle will percolate through the clothes and pass to the bottom of the receptacle 12 and through the perforations therein back into the boiler. The passage of the water through the clothes will be materially assisted by suction through the perforated bottom of the boiler induced by the partial vacuum caused by the forcing of the water up in the boiler over the top of the clothes receptacle. The water thus passing through the clothes will thoroughly cleanse the same without further washing.

From the foregoing description, taken in

connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

5 Various changes in the form, proportion and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention, as defined by the appended
10 claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is:—

1. The combination of a casing having its
15 side walls inclined from its upper and lower ends toward its center, lateral arms extending inwardly from said reduced center, a receptacle supported on said arms, a closure for the upper end of said casing provided
20 with a smoke flue to create a draft at said reduced center and cause the heat from the fire box to pass around said receptacle.

2. The combination of an hourglass-shaped casing having lateral arms extending
25 inwardly from the throat thereof, a receptacle, the lower end of which is of smaller diameter than said throat, said receptacle being disposed in the upper end of said casing and resting on said lateral arms, a closure for
30 the upper end of said casing provided with a plurality of smoke flues to produce a draft, thereby causing the heat to be evenly distributed around said receptacle.

3. The combination of a fire box, a heating chamber arranged thereabove and having its
35 walls flared outwardly toward its upper end, lateral arms extending inwardly from the reduced end of said heating chamber, a boiler disposed in said heating chamber and resting
40 on said arms, a closure for the upper end of said heating chamber, and a plurality of smoke flues opening through said closure to produce a draft, causing the heat from the
45 fire-box to be evenly distributed around the boiler.

4. The combination of an hourglass-shaped casing, the lower end of which forms
45 a fire box, lateral arms extending inwardly from the reduced center or throat of said casing, a cover for the upper end of said
50 casing having an opening therein for the insertion of a receptacle therethrough, a receptacle arranged in said casing and supported on said arms with its upper end projecting through and fitting in the opening in
55 said cover, a plurality of smoke pipes opening through said cover, and a door arranged in the fire box portion of said casing and provided with draft openings.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
60 my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MILO A. MORTON.

Witnesses:

T. C. WILKINSON,
R. E. LEE.