

(No Model.)

E. STREBECK.
CLOTHES SPRINKLER.

No. 418,477.

Patented Dec. 31, 1889.

Fig. 1.

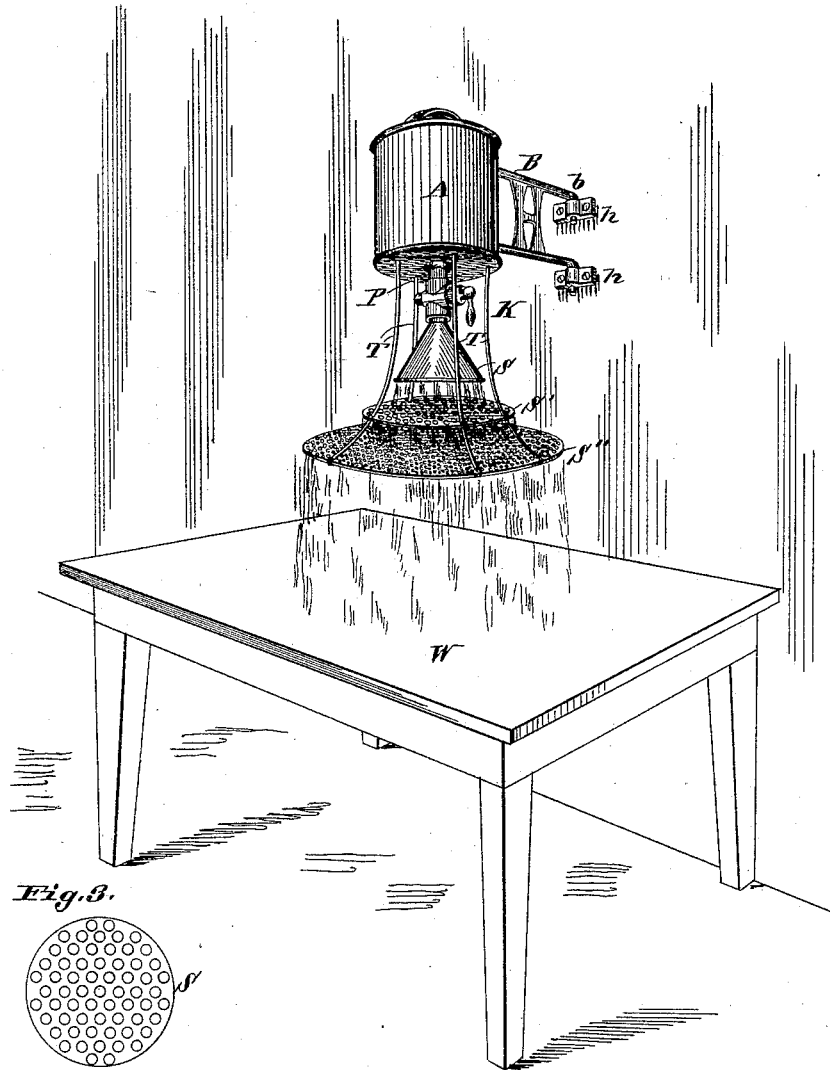


Fig. 3.

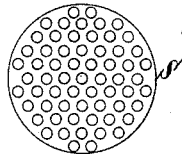


Fig. 2.



Attest,

Wm M Eccles
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIZABETH STREBECK, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

CLOTHES-SPRINKLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 418,477, dated December 31, 1889.

Application filed September 20, 1889. Serial No. 324,547. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIZABETH STREBECK, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Clothes-Sprinkler, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to clothes-sprinklers; and it consists in the arrangement and combination of parts hereinafter claimed.

The objects of my invention are, first, to construct a clothes-sprinkler cheap and durable, and which can be readily taken apart and cleaned; second, to thoroughly distribute the water over the clothes in a fine mist, so as to equally dampen them throughout. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my clothes-sprinkler attached to a wall and situated above a sprinkling-table and in operation. Fig. 2 is a detailed view of a portion of the screens and one of the screen-supports. Fig. 3 is the top screen.

A is a reservoir adapted to hold a quantity of water and may be made of any suitable material and of appropriate dimensions. It has permanently attached to it an ordinary bracket, which bracket is designated by the letter B and is supported by two downwardly-bent journals *b b*, which are adapted to turn in hinge-supports *h h*, which hinge-supports are made fast to the wall of the room where the clothes-sprinkler is to be used, the parts *b b* and *h h* making a detachable hinge, which will permit the reservoir A and its accompanying parts to swing from side to side over the sprinkling-table W, and also permit the sprinkler to be detached at will from the wall and laid away. This reservoir A is provided with an exit-pipe P, communicating with its interior close to the bottom, which exit-pipe is provided with a common water-cock K, situated between the reservoir and the end of the pipe, which serves to regulate the quantity of water admitted onto the first screen S, which is a screen at the bottom of the funnel-shaped extension F of the pipe P.

S' is a screen with a larger surface and smaller holes than the screen S, and serves to distribute the water into finer particles and over greater space than the screen S. It is

provided with small recesses R on the periphery, which are adapted to receive the screen-supports T, which are four in number and are made of spring-wire, made permanently fast to the reservoir A in any ordinary manner, and extending downward and being provided each with shoulders serve to support the screens S' S'' in position one above the other. The shoulders on these supports T are designated by the letters *d d'* and consist of an offset formed by bending the wire back on itself, forming a kind of loop, as shown in Fig. 2, which offset will fit under the screens in the recesses thereof and support them.

S'' is a second screen with larger surface and smaller holes than in S', and it is situated underneath S' and serves to receive the water and distribute the water which comes from the screen S'. This screen S'' is likewise provided with recesses R', which receive the supporters T. These supporters T, with their shoulders *d d'*, can be very cheaply made, and by springing them out from the screens the screens S' and S'' can be easily removed and cleaned and then replaced again. The supporters T are made so as to spring and bear in against the screens S' S'', and thus serve to keep the shoulders in place as well as hold the screens steady and allow them to be detached. W is a table upon which the clothes are placed to be sprinkled.

The object of having a multiple of screens, each being finer than its preceding one, is to more thoroughly distribute the water into fine mist. As it leaves the preceding screen in larger particles than it leaves each succeeding screen, it is obvious that this result is attained. The recesses made in the screens to receive the supporting-wires and the shoulders in the wires T enable the screens to be taken out, cleaned, and replaced.

Now what I claim as new, and for which I ask Letters Patent of the United States to be granted to me, is—

1. A clothes-sprinkler consisting of a reservoir to hold water and exit-pipe interiorly connected therewith, a water-cock situated in said pipe, and a series of screens situated one above the other and adapted to receive and distribute consecutively the water flowing from the pipe, for the purposes set forth.

2. In a clothes-sprinkler, the supports T,

having shoulders *d* and *d'*, said supports being
attached to the reservoir A, in combination
with said reservoir, and the screens S and S',
resting upon said supports, substantially as
5 described, and for the purposes set forth.

3. In a clothes-sprinkler, the supports T,
having shoulders *d*, and being permanently
attached to the reservoir A, in combination
with said reservoir and a screen, said screen

resting upon the supports T, substantially as 10
shown.

Witness my hand on this 9th day of September,
1889.

ELIZABETH STREBECK.

Attest:

WM. M. ECCLES,
FRANCIS VALLÉ.