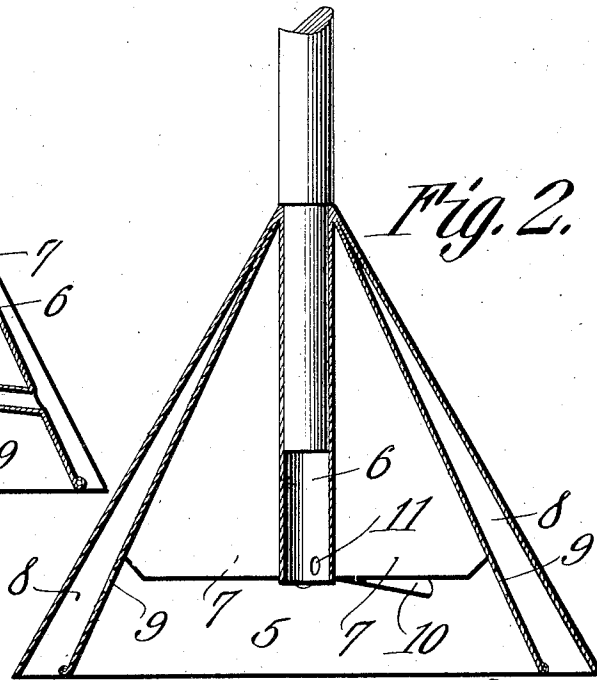
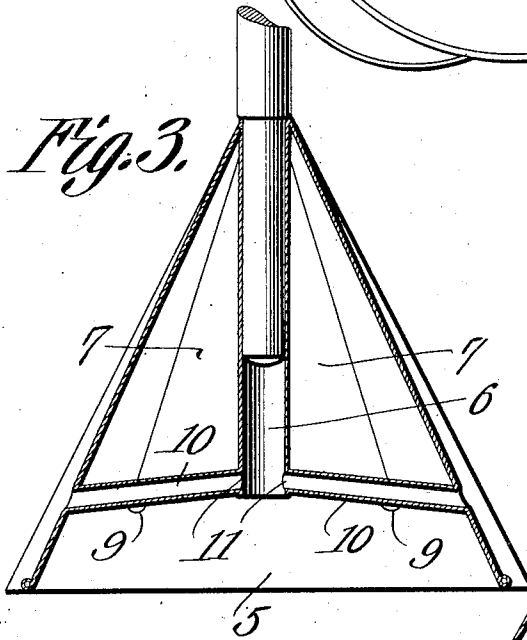
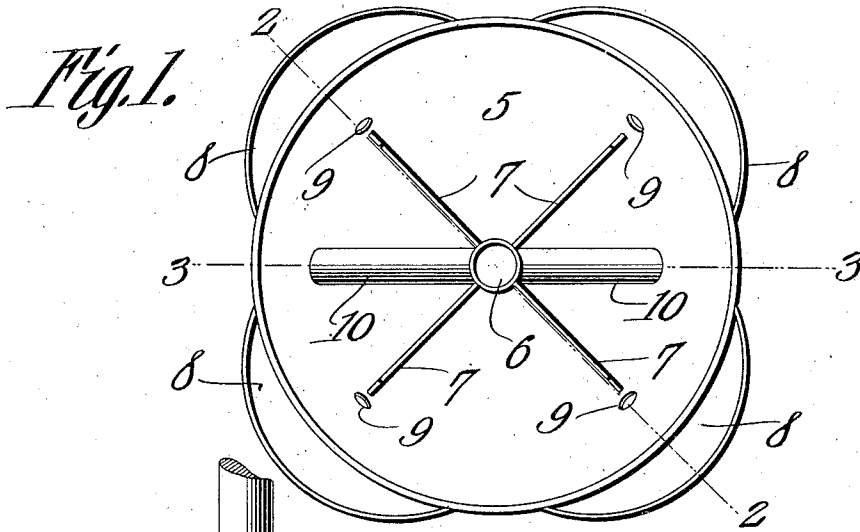


E. W. LYNCH.
CLOTHES POUNDER.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 14, 1908.

940,699.

Patented Nov. 23, 1909.



Inventor

Embry W. Lynch.

Witnesses

E. H. Stewart
J. G. Smith

By

C. A. Snow & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMBRY W. LYNCH, OF COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA.

CLOTHES-POUNDER.

940,699.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 23, 1909.

Application filed November 14, 1908. Serial No. 482,660.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMBRY W. LYNCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at College Park, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Clothes-Pounder, of which the following is a specification.

The primary object of the present invention is to provide a clothes pounder so constructed that but little exertion will be required to operate it, the construction being such that upon its downward stroke, the pounder will act to compress air and force it through the clothes and will, upon its up stroke, draw water upwardly, by suction, through the clothes. One of the chief disadvantages to be found in clothes pounders of this class lies in the fact that considerable force is required to be exerted to lift the pounder in its up stroke, the suction force produced being considerable. It is therefore the object of the present invention to provide a clothes pounder of the class described in which a maximum suction force will be produced upon the up stroke of the pounder with the exertion of a minimum degree of lifting force.

Other objects of the invention will be apparent from the specific description which is to follow.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a bottom plan view of a clothes pounder constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view there-through on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a similar view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

As shown in the drawings, the clothes pounder embodying my invention is comprised in part of a hollow conical body 5 in which is axially fixed a tubular handle socket 6, the said socket extending from the upper end or apex of the body, downwardly axially thereof with its lower end terminating in a plane above the lower edge of the wall of the body. This socket is designed to receive one end of any suitable form of handle which may be grasped after its insertion into the socket for the purpose of manipulating the pounder.

Arranged within the hollow body 5 of the pounder and extending radially from the handle socket 6 to the wall of the said body, are a plurality of partitions 7 which form within the body a number of air chambers. These partitions have their lower edges all in a common plane with the lower end of the

handle socket 6 and they extend vertically to the upper end of said socket or more specifically speaking, to its point of connection with the body 5.

Secured upon the outer surface of the wall 5 of the body of the pounder are a plurality of air pockets 8 which are of sheet metal, of which the entire device is formed except for the handle, and which are substantially semi-conical, being secured at their vertical edges to the said outer surface of the wall of the body and forming, as stated, air pockets. The lower edges of the pockets 8 are coincident with the lower edge of the wall 5 and the pockets are so arranged upon the outer surface of the said wall that each of the partitions 7 extends in a plane coincident with the vertical median line of one of the pockets 8. The wall 5 of the body of the pounder is formed, at a point directly beneath the lower edge of each partition 7, with an opening 9 which establishes direct communication between the adjacent pockets and the interior of the body 5.

As clearly shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the lateral edges of the pockets 8 are spaced from each other throughout the extent of the series and leading radially from the handle socket 6 adjacent the lower end thereof to, and opening through the wall 5 of the body at a point between the opposed or adjacent edges of pairs of the said pockets 8 are tubes 10, it being understood of course that the handle to be inserted in the handle socket 6 will terminate at its lower end short of the plane of the tubes 10, the handle socket 6 being formed with openings 11 which are inclosed by the inner ends of the tubes 10.

In operation, the pounder is plunged downwardly into the water containing the clothes and upon the said clothes, and is then lifted and this operation is repeated until the dirt shall have been removed from the clothes. As the pounder is forced downwardly into the water and onto the clothes, the air collecting in the body will be compressed and will be forced through the clothing to remove the dirt therefrom. Upon lifting the pounder, suction will be created and water will be forcibly drawn up through the clothing to be washed, this suction force continuing in effect until the outer ends of the tubes 10 reach the level of the water in the tub or other container at which time air will rush in through the tubes and will

equalize the pressure within the body of the pounder so that it may be readily withdrawn from the water.

As heretofore stated, the openings 9 are located in a plane directly beneath the plane of the lower edges of the partitions 7 and it will thus be seen that the compression and suction forces within the body 5 of the pounder will be more readily equalized than would be the case if the openings were located in a higher plane than that of the said lower edges of the partitions 7.

What is claimed is:—

In a clothes pounder, a conical body, a tubular handle socket extending downwardly axially into the body, said socket being open at its lower end and having its said end terminating in a plane above the plane of the lower edge of the body, a plurality of partitions arranged within the body and extending radially from the tubular handle socket, the said partitions being secured at their inner edges through the said socket and at their outer edges to the wall of the body, the said partitions being of a height equal to the length of the said socket with their lower edges in a plane with the lower end of the socket, the said wall of the body being formed with an opening in a vertical plane with each partition and in a plane with the lower edge thereof, the said openings being

unobstructed, a plurality of closed air pockets secured upon the outer surface of the wall of the body and opening at their lower ends in a plane with the lower edge of the said wall of the body, the said pockets tapering upwardly with their lateral edges spaced throughout the extent of the series, each of the openings in the wall of the body establishing communication between the interior of the body and one of the said closed air pockets, and tubes leading radially from the handle socket in a downward direction and opening through the said wall of the body between the opposed lateral edges of certain of the said closed air pockets whereby to establish communication between the exterior and interior of said body by way of the said handle socket through the lower open end thereof, the point of connection of each tube with the said handle socket being in a plane immediately above the lower end of the said socket, the tubes occurring each between a pair of the said partitions.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EMBRY W. LYNCH.

Witnesses:

F. S. CLARK,

GEO. W. HILLIS.