

(No Model.)

D. D. CADY.
CLOTHES POUNDER.

No. 480,069.

Patented Aug. 2, 1892.

Fig: 1.

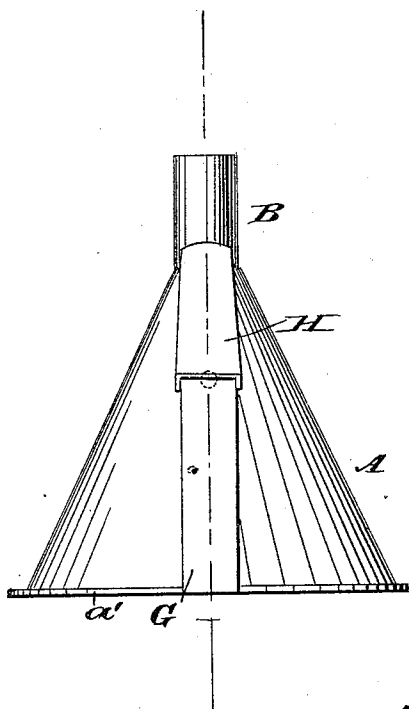


Fig: 2.

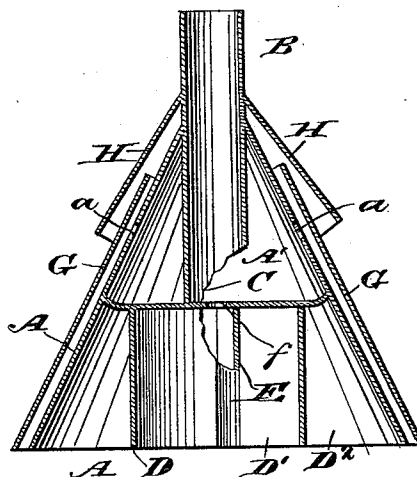
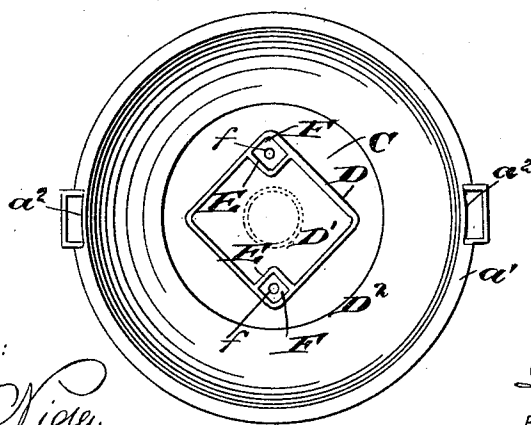


Fig: 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID D. CADY, OF MUNSON, ILLINOIS.

CLOTHES-POUNDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 480,069, dated August 2, 1892.

Application filed February 1, 1892. Serial No. 419,925. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID D. CADY, residing in Munson township, (Genesee P. O.,) in the county of Henry and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Clothes-Pounder, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a strong and efficient clothes-pounder of simple construction; and the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of its elements, as hereinafter particularly described, and defined in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is an elevation of a clothes-pounder constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section and partly broken away, and Fig. 3 is an inverted plan view.

In constructing a clothes-pounder in accordance with my invention, the body or shell A is made conical, as usual, and into its upper end extends the socket B for receiving a handle (not shown) by which the structure is manipulated. Within the shell A the horizontal partition C is secured, to which the handle-socket B is held at its lower end. The partition C divides the shell into an upper closed chamber A' and a lower open chamber or flaring mouth, the latter being divided vertically by a vertical partition D, thereby forming inner and outer chambers D' D². The partition D is rectangular, or approximately so, and to two opposite corners thereof are secured vertically-ranging corner-pieces E, so secured to the partition D as to form tubes F, which are thus made very strong and will not be damaged or broken off by the severe strain to which they are subjected in washing.

In the top of the tubes F apertures *f* are produced, and in the main body or shell A above the partition C other apertures *a* are produced, thereby establishing air communication between the exterior of the pounder and the interior of the same at the extreme bottom. There is a further medium of conducting air to the bottom of the pounder, provided by open-ended air-conductors G, which are secured to the exterior of the shell A at opposite sides, said conductors at their upper

ends extending over and above the apertures *a* and into downwardly-ranging guard-hoods H, which are secured to the exterior of the socket B and extend downward a distance over the upper ends of the conductor G, said hoods being closed, except at their lower ends. The air-conductors G extend to the extreme bottom edge of the shell A, and at the bottom of the said conductors the flange *a'* of the shell is removed, as at *a'*, so that the openings to said tubes at the lower ends will be effectively closed by the clothes when the pounder is forced downward. The tubes F, also terminating on a plane with the lower edge of the pounder, will also be closed as the pounder is moved downward against the clothes. There are no other apertures in the partition C than those registering with the tubes F. Consequently the chambers D' D² are closed, except at their mouths, neither communicating with each other nor with the upper chamber A'. By this construction practically the whole of the lower part of the pounder is effective for confining the air and water above the clothes for forcing the water through the clothes when the pounder is forced downward; also the air-passages are so disposed and arranged that by the closure of their lower ends by the clothes the latter will be made to cling to the pounder sufficiently to cause them to be lifted a distance when the pounder is raised, the air-passages, however, being sufficient to effect the final detachment of the clothes. In this way a most effective forcing of the water is obtained as well as a thorough agitation.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A clothes-pounder having a horizontal partition forming an upper closed chamber, communicating by apertures in its side walls with the exterior of the pounder, a depending partition in the lower chamber, concentric with the outer shell of the pounder, or approximately so, and vertical tubes formed within the depending partition and braced by the latter, said tubes communicating with the upper closed chamber of the pounder, substantially as described, the horizontal partition being imperforate, except the apertures registering with the vertical tubes, substantially as described.

2. A clothes-pounder consisting of a conical shell flanged at the bottom and having a horizontal partition forming an upper closed chamber which is in communication with the exterior of the shell by reason of apertures in the latter, said shell being imperforate below the horizontal partition, a handle-socket secured to the horizontal partition and projecting through the upper end of the shell, an imperforate vertical partition depending from the horizontal one, vertical tubes formed partly by said depending partition and communicating by apertures with the upper closed chamber, open-ended air-conductors on the

exterior of the shell, said conductors extending at their upper ends over the apertures leading to the upper closed chamber and communicating with said chamber by such apertures, the lower ends of the tubes extending to the extreme bottom of the shell, the flange of which is removed at such conductors, and guard-hoods secured to the handle-socket and overhanging the upper ends of the conductors, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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