

(No Model.)

W. H. HERRINGTON.
CLOTHES POUNDER.

No. 460,966.

Patented Oct. 13, 1891.

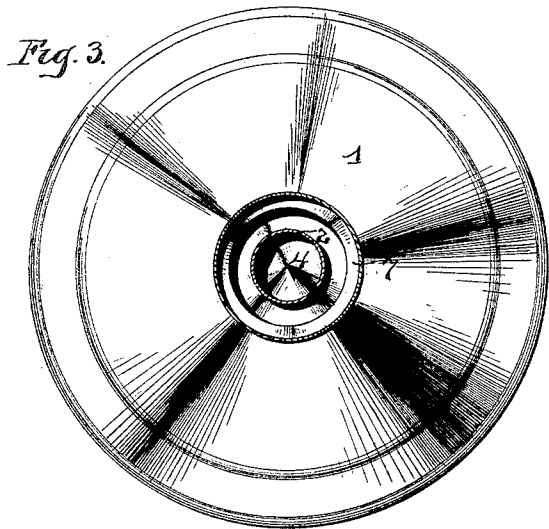
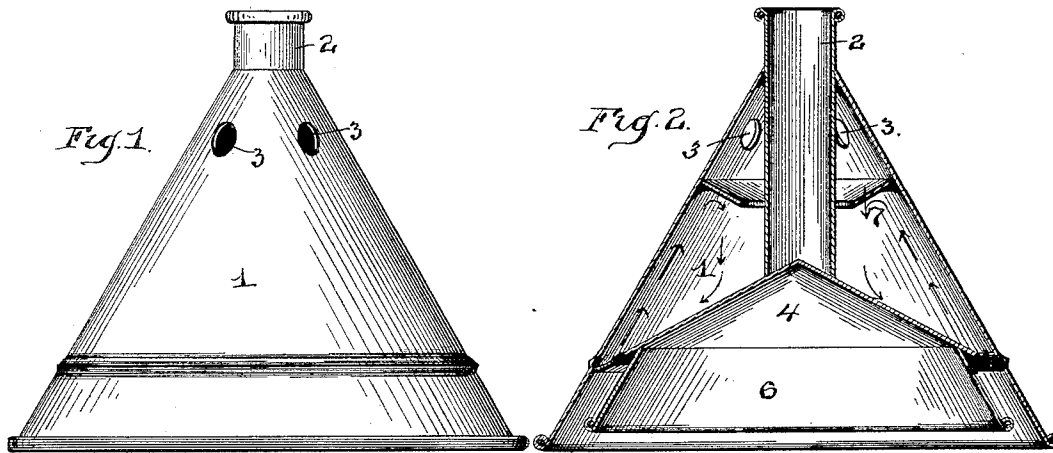


Fig. 6.

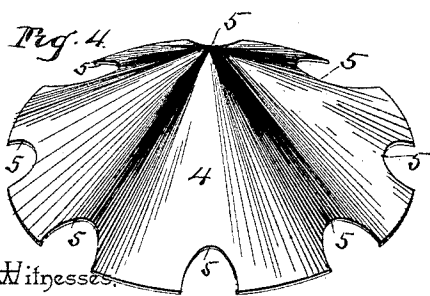
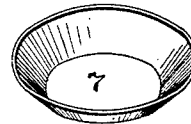
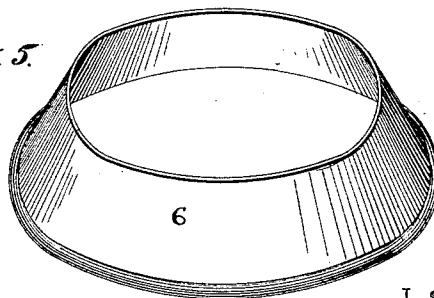


Fig. 5.



Witnesses,

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Inventor

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By his Attorneys,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. HERRINGTON, OF LANARK, ILLINOIS.

CLOTHES-POUNDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 460,966, dated October 13, 1891.

Application filed June 10, 1891. Serial No. 395,786. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. HERRINGTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lanark, in the county of Carroll and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Clothes-Washing Device, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in clothes-washing devices, the objects in view being to provide a hand device for efficiently eradicating the dirt from clothes and other articles, and to so construct said device as to effect a thorough manipulation of the articles and to prevent all splashing or undue agitation of the water within the tub.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a washing device constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section. Fig. 4 is a detail of the notched conical diaphragm. Fig. 5 is a detail in perspective of the conoidal-shaped flange. Fig. 6 is a detail in perspective of the guard-ring.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In practicing my invention I construct the entire device of sheet metal; and the same consists of the parts hereinafter enumerated and described, assembled in the manner to be specified.

1 designates the usual external conical hood, suitably beaded and wired at its base for the purpose of giving strength and rigidity. In the apex of the conical hood there is located an ordinary socket 2, and said socket is surrounded by air-vents 3, formed in the hood.

4 designates a shallow conical diaphragm, the apex of which, when the diaphragm is in position, is directly in the lower end of the handle-receiving socket 2, which latter forms a substantial seat and support for the diaphragm. The circular edge of the diaphragm is provided with a series of notches 5, and between the notches the edge of the diaphragm is swaged or otherwise secured to the inner surface of the conical-shaped wall of the ex-

ternal hood, so that, as will be apparent, the diaphragm and hood combine to form an intermediate air-space having upper and lower vents, the former being formed in the hood, as before described, and the latter in the diaphragm.

6 designates a truncated cone-shaped or beveled flange of a lesser diameter than the base of the external hood and narrower than the distance from the point upon the diaphragm at which the flange is secured to the base of the external hood, so that the flange and hood combine to form an annular space around the flange, and the lower edge of the flange is above the corresponding edge or base of the hood. The lower edge of the flange is preferably beaded, as shown, in order to give a proper stiffness and rigidity, while the upper edge thereof may be swaged, soldered, or otherwise secured to the under surface of the conical diaphragm. This completes the construction of the washing device with the exception of the conical guard-ring 7, which ring encircles the socket 2 within the external hood immediately below the annular series of air-vents 3, at which point the guard-ring 7 is secured at its outer edge to the said hood. The ring is sufficiently large to provide an annular space or passage-way between it and the socket 2.

In operation the clothing or other articles to be washed are placed in the tub or suds-box employed with the proper quantity of soap or other cleansing agent and the device lowered upon the clothes and vertically reciprocated. It will be seen that as the device is lowered upon the clothes the air within the diaphragm and the conical flange 6 will become condensed and in its efforts to escape will be forced through the meshes of the apparel. In such washing devices there is always a certain amount of air that is unable to thus make its exit, and hence is forced from under the washing device and out at the sides of the same, causing a splattering and spraying of the water in all directions over the floor, walls, and the operator, and it is for this reason that the flange 6 is set above the lower edge of the external hood, so that such splashings and surplus air are prevented from making their exit in this manner. In my de-

vice such surplus air and water forced thereby strikes the surface of the external hood and passes up the space between the hood and the flange and up through the perforations in the edge of the diaphragm. into the chamber between the diaphragm and the external hood. The upward flow of water is here checked by the guard-rim 7, which deflects the water back upon the upper side of the conical diaphragm, from which it flows back into the tub through the perforations in the diaphragm and permits the surplus air to pass on out of the upper air-vents 3.

A device of the above-described construction will be found extremely efficient in operation and will clearly obviate all waste of water, thereby effecting not only a saving in this article, which is of great benefit on account of its scarcity in many regions, but also prevents the wetting of the operator and the adjacent surroundings.

It will be seen that my device consists, essentially, of an inner cone formed by parts 4 and 6 and an outer cone 1, the inner cone being entirely closed at the top. In this respect this invention differs from other devices of its class in that the inner cone is not connected with the external air at the top by a socket or tube. I have found in practice that when thus arranged the device spatters very much and causes a great waste of water. In the present invention the tube serves only as

a socket for the handle and a brace for the parts.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a washing device of the class described, the combination, with the external conical hood having air-vents in its upper end, and a guard-ring or deflector secured to the inner surface of the hood below the vents, of an imperforate diaphragm located in the hood and provided with notched edges, and a flange smaller than the hood and secured to the diaphragm within the notches and terminating above the base of the hood, substantially as specified.

2. The external hood 1, perforated at 3, combined with handle end 2, the inner conical diaphragm 4, secured at its top to the handle and arranged within the hood, with a space separating the hood from the diaphragm, with which space the openings 3 of the hood communicate, the lower edge of the diaphragm being above the lower edge of the hood, and the guard 7, arranged below the perforations 3 of the hood, substantially as specified.

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

W. H. HERRINGTON.

Witnesses:

J. H. SIGGERS,

R. W. DAYTON.