

No. 684,860.

Patented Oct. 22, 1901.

F. H. PERRY.  
CLOTHES POUNDER.  
(Application filed Oct. 9, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

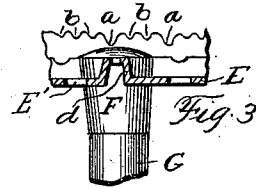
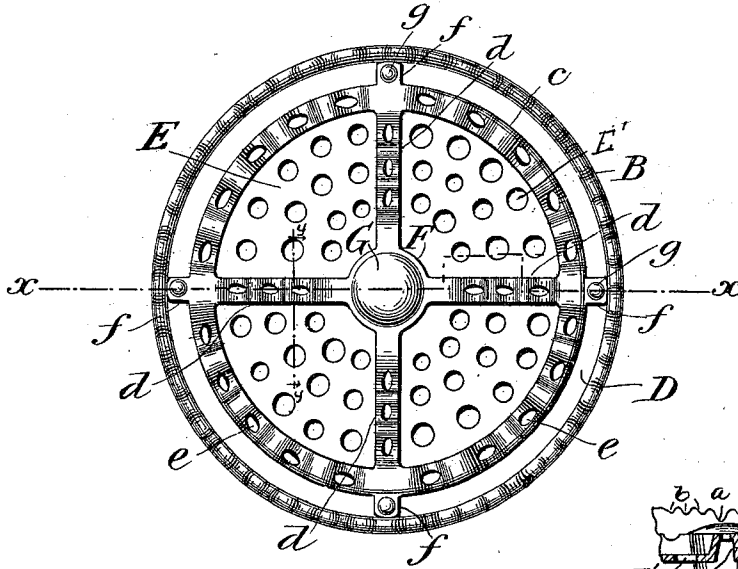
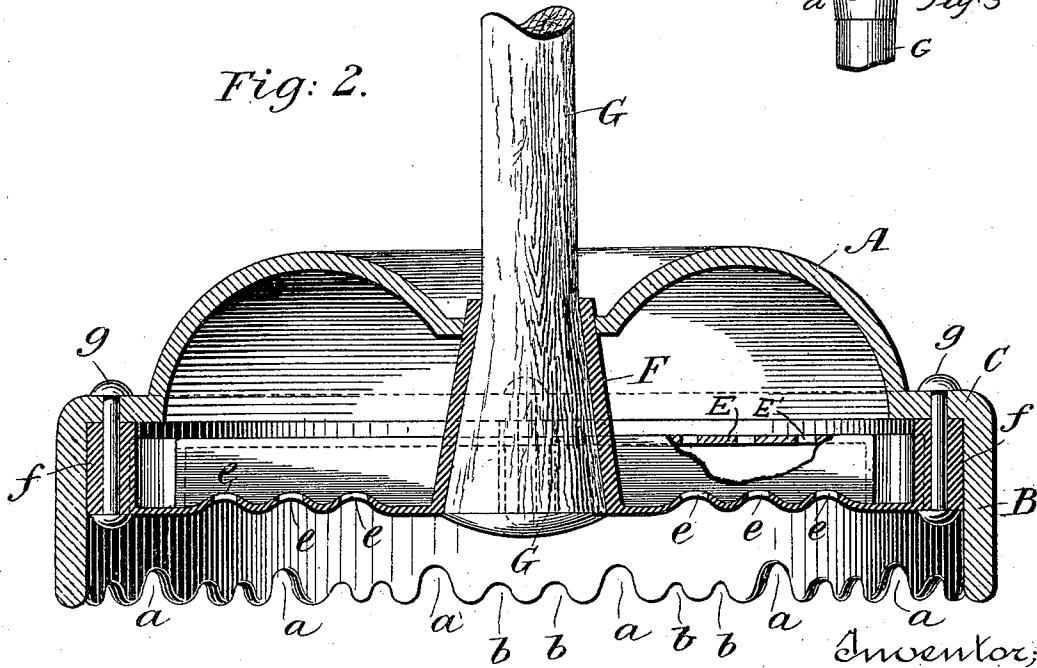


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:  
John A. Rennie  
C. Sedgwick

Inventor;  
Frank H. Perry  
By *Wm. Sedgwick*  
his Attorney.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK H. PERRY, OF NEWBURGH, NEW YORK.

## CLOTHES-POUNDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 684,860, dated October 22, 1901.

Application filed October 9, 1900. Serial No. 32,526. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK H. PERRY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newburgh, in the county of Orange and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Pounders; and I do hereby 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.

My invention has relation to that class of washing implements intended for hand use and commonly known as "clothes-pounders."

The object of my invention is to provide or produce a clothes-pounder which shall be of few and simple parts, easy of construction, light but yet durable, and which shall be reliable and efficient in effecting the cleansing of clothes or fabrics or washable articles without danger of damage to the material and without the necessity of touching the articles with the hands. To accomplish all of this and to secure other and further advantages in the matters of construction, operation, and use, my improvements involve certain new and useful peculiarities of construction and arrangements or combinations of parts, as will be herein first fully described and then pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a detail plan view of the under side of my improved clothes-pounder, showing the location, arrangement, and general construction of the perforated grate situated and secured within the lower portion of the outer shell. Fig. 2 is a central section and elevation of the improved implement on a plane through line  $ax$  of Fig. 1, this view being on a scale considerably larger than that of Fig. 1, and showing all the parts of the device as they are assembled for use, omitting a fragment of the handle. Fig. 3 is a section in detail on the line  $yy$  of Fig. 1.

In these figures like letters of reference wherever they occur indicate corresponding parts.

A is the outer dome or shell, which is preferably of cast metal, but may be made of other material, if desired. The dome is arched in shape and formed integrally with

a cylindrical apron or rim B, these two portions being for convenience of mounting and securing the grate in connection therewith united by a narrow horizontal ledge C, so that the diameter of the cylindrical part is greater than that of the lower portion of the dome. The central part of the dome is perforated to receive the hollow conical neck which is formed with the grate and calculated to make a tight joint with such neck, so as to close the dome at the top.

The lower margin of rim B is smoothly scalloped all around, so that contact with the materials to be washed may be made without damaging such materials. As indicated in Fig. 2, the indentations are not of equal depth or height. It is preferred to provide regular groups of these indentations, the lower margin of the rim being divided into parts by the greater indentations, as  $a$ ,  $a$ , &c., and to indent the portions between these, as at  $b$ ,  $b$ , &c. This affords distinct groups of indentations and corresponding projections, the purpose being by this arrangement to imitate as near as may be the effect ordinarily produced by pounding with the knuckles of the hand. The projections between the indentations  $a$  and  $b$  are shown as terminating about in the same plane; but they need not be so terminated and they may be made to vary slightly in length, as may be preferred.

The grate is located below the dome A and stands within but is smaller than the rim B, so as to leave a channel D between the two. The flat portions, as E, of the grate are perforated throughout, as indicated at E' in Fig. 1, the margin being provided with a fluted and perforated depending rim  $c$  and the surface of the grate being divided by radial ribs similarly fluted and perforated, as  $d$ ,  $d$ , the perforations in these members being through the uppermost parts of the flutings, as indicated at  $ee$ . The central portion of the grate is provided with a slightly-conical socket F, the upper portion of which enters the perforation in the dome and forms a tight joint therewith. This socket receives the end of handle G, which may be of any length, the handle being entered from the bottom of the socket and wedged therein, as indicated. The handle may be pinned or otherwise locked in place, if desired, but when once

properly wedged to its seat in the socket it will be found quite secure and will not be likely to be displaced by any ordinary use of the washing implement. The grate is supplied on its periphery with perforated lugs at about equal distances from each other, as at *f f*. These bear against the rim B and maintain the grate in its central position, and they receive the locking-rivets *g g*, which, passing also through ledge C, hold the grate against any dislocation while in use. The grate is located somewhat above the lower mouth of rim B and is preferably of cast metal and smooth, so as not to injure the material. The grate and dome are each made as light as is consistent with their necessary strength and durability, and they are preferably galvanized or otherwise suitably protected against rust. The two metallic parts are easily united and secured and the handle is afterward applied, as will be readily understood. The improved implement thus constructed is employed to wash clothes, fabrics, and other materials by moving it up and down upon them while they are in the water or cleansing liquid. The action of the implement is to force the liquid through the materials on the downstroke and on the upstroke to cause a suction by which the liquid will be compelled to traverse the goods in the

opposite direction. Thus the goods are thoroughly cleansed without direct application of the hands thereto and without danger of damage to the finest fabrics.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim as new herein, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an implement of the character herein set forth, a perforated grate having the marginal fluted rim and radial fluted ribs, all perforated through the upmost parts of the flutings, said grate being combined with a dome or shell open at bottom and closed at top, substantially as shown and described.

2. The herein-described washing implement composed of the dome or shell having the ledge and depending fluted rim, the grate having the marginal fluted rim and radial fluted ribs, peripheral lugs on the grate, means for connecting them with said ledge, the handle-socket, and the handle, all constructed, combined, and arranged, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANK H. PERRY.

Witnesses:

C. SEDGWICK,  
WORTH OSGOOD.