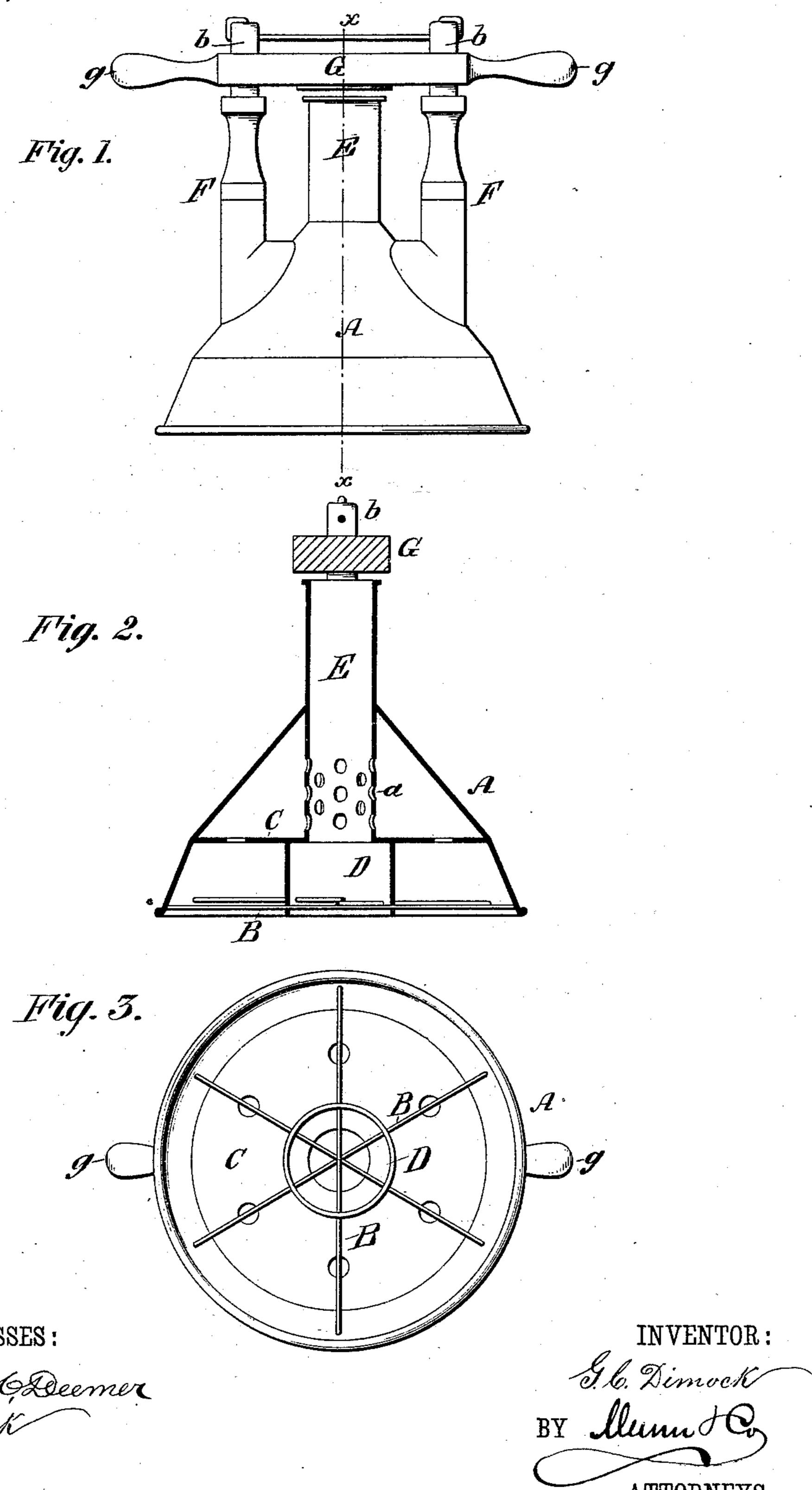
## G. C. DIMOCK.

## PNEUMATIC CLOTHES POUNDER.

No. 280,145.

Patented June 26, 1883.



## United States Patent Office.

GORDON C. DIMOCK, OF MADISON, NEBRASKA.

## PNEUMATIC CLOTHES-POUNDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 280,145, dated June 26, 1883.

Application filed February 27, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Gordon C. Dimock, of Madison, in the county of Madison and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and Improved Pneumatic Clothes-Pounder, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to that class of clothespounders that are designed for forcing air down into the water among and through the clothes, and has for its object to provide a pneumatic pounder which shall be cheaper, more durable, and more practical than those in common use.

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

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my new and improved clothes-pounder. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation taken on the line x x of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is an inverted plan view of the pounder.

A represents the cone-shaped sheet-metal base or air-chamber of the pounder. At its lower open end this base is furnished with the cross-wires B, and near its center, upon the inside, with the perforated sheet-metal partition C, and to the center of this partition is secured to the sheet-metal ring D, which reaches down to the wires B, and the wires are secured to or pass through the lower end or edge of the ring, as shown, thus supporting the wires in the center and stiffening and strengthening the pounder.

Rising from the center of the partition C is the tube E, which extends upward and passes out the apex of the cone-shaped base A, as shown, and this tube is open at the top and 40 formed with the numerous perforations a within the base, as shown.

in the base, as shown.
On the same line with

On the same line with the tube E are secured to the outside of the cone-shaped base A the uprights F F, that reach a little higher than the tube. Upon the reduced portions b b of these uprights is placed loosely the handle-piece G, by which the pounder is operated.

This handle-piece reaches over the top of the tube E, and serves to close it air-tight, when force is applied to the handles g g thereof for 50 forcing the pounder down into the water upon the clothes in the tub, thus confining the air within the cone-shaped base or air-chamber, and causing it to be forced down into the water and among and through the clothes in the 55 tub, facilitating the removal of the dirt from the clothes.

When the handles are raised for lifting the pounder, the tube E will be opened at its upper end by the upward movement of the han-60 dle-piece upon the reduced portions b, and the air will rush in the top of the tube and down through the perforations a, allowing the water in the base A to easily escape, so that the pounder may be easily raised without suc-65 tion.

In this manner it will be seen that the device is very easily operated, and that it is very cheap, strong, and simple, and that there is nothing about the device to get out of order. 70

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

1. The cone-shaped base A, having the uprights F F and open-ended tube E, in combination with the handle-piece G, placed loosely upon the uprights over the tube E, and means for retaining said handle in place, whereby the handle-piece will open and close the tube, as set forth.

2. The clothes-pounder herein shown and described, consisting of the cone-shaped base A, having wires B, perforated partition C, ring D, and perforated tube E, in combination with the uprights F F and handle-piece G, 85 placed loosely upon the uprights, and means for retaining it upon the same, whereby it may open and close the tube, as and for the purposes set forth.

GORDON C. DIMOCK.

Witnesses:

F. M. MARTIN,

J. A. SHIMERDA.