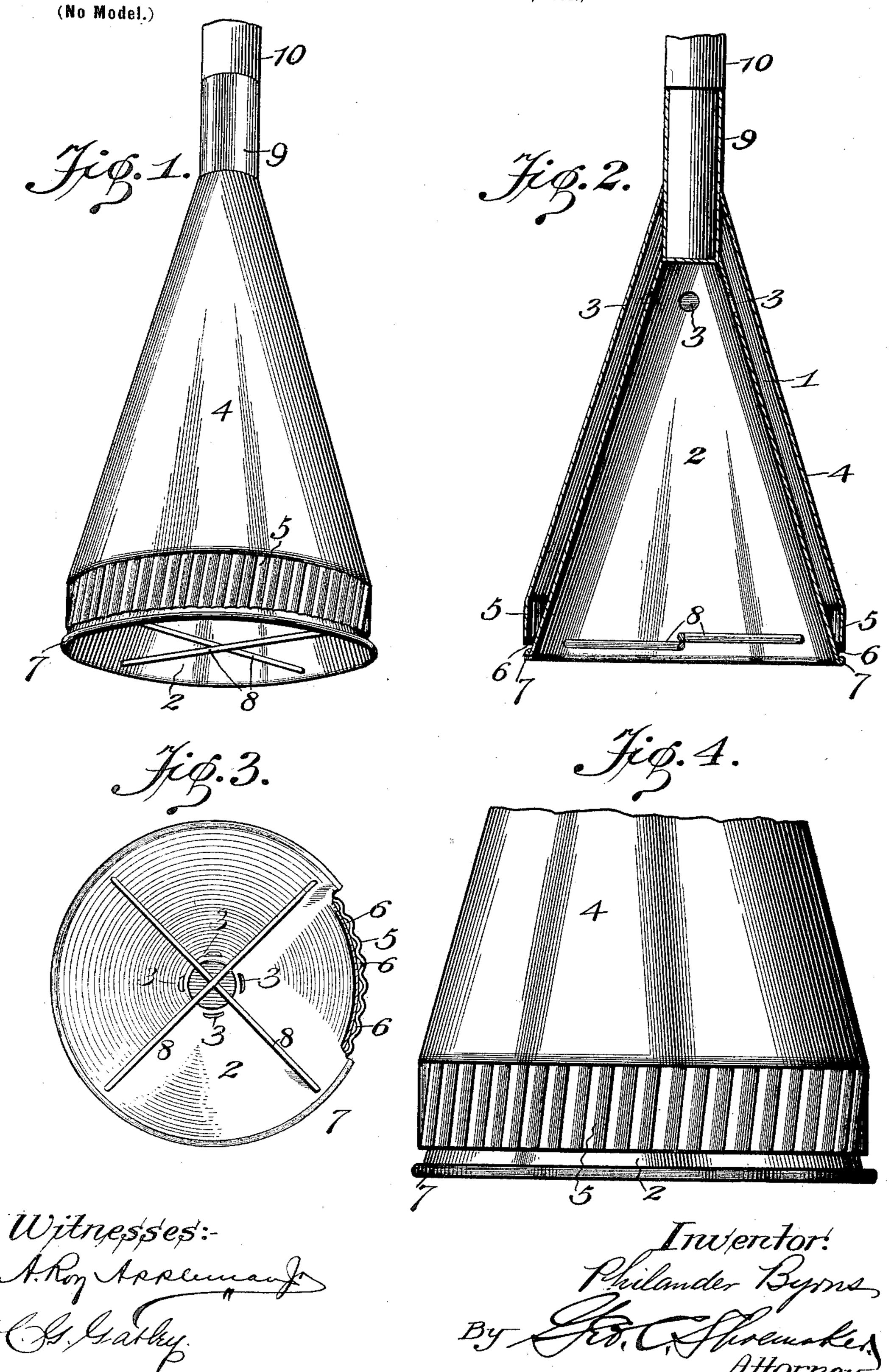
P. BYRNS.

CLOTHES POUNDER.

(Application filed Nov. 19, 1898.)



United States Patent Office.

PHILANDER BYRNS, OF SPARTA, WISCONSIN.

CLOTHES-POUNDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 626,455, dated June 6, 1899.

Application filed November 19, 1898. Serial No. 696,890. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILANDER BYRNS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sparta, in the county of Monroe and State of Wiscon-5 sin, 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 10 it appertains to make and use the same.

In the formation of laundry apparatus of the type comprising a body to be repeatedly pressed upon the clothes submerged in sudswater it is desirable that provision be had for 15 the escape of the air confined within the body when forcing it down upon the clothes and to utilize the escaping air, so as to facilitate the washing process by agitating the suds-water and causing it to pass through the clothes 20 and remove the dirt lodged in the meshes thereof.

Lightness and durability of construction are important factors in the provision of a machine of the pounder variety.

The washing-machine pounder forming the basis of this invention embodies the features enumerated herein, and the novel features will be noted at length in the subjoined description and pointed out more particularly 30 in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the pounder tilted so as to show more clearly the crossed bars located at its mouth. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section thereof. 35 Fig. 3 is an end view of the machine inverted, parts being broken away. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the lower end portion of the pounder on a larger scale.

Corresponding and like parts are referred 40 to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The pounder is composed of two shells having a concentric arrangement and approxi-45 mately of like construction, each shell being of conical form. The conical shells have a space 1 between them. This space has communication at its upper end with the upper portion of the inner shell 2 by means of 50 openings 3, formed in the sides of the shell 2 near its top. The lower portion of the outer shell 4 is contracted and is fluted or corru-

gated, as shown at 5, forming a multiplicity of passages 6 between the lower end portions of the shells through which the air and water 55 flow when the machine is in operation. The flutes, crimps, or corrugations have parallel relation and regular formation and are obliquely disposed, as better results are obtained.

The inner shell 2 projects a short distance below the outer shell 4 and has an outer flange 7, which prevents injurious contact of the edge of the shell with the clothes. This flange 7 stiffens the lower end of the shell 2 and con- 65 stitutes a guard for the fluted edge of the shell 4 and prevents foreign substances readily entering the lower ends of the passages 6.

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Rods or bars 8 are placed at the mouth or lower end of the shell 2 and are rigidly se- 70 cured at their ends to the shell at diametrically opposite points. These rods or bars cross and act as beaters when the pounder is in active service and stiffen and strengthen the machine.

The upper end of the shell 2 terminates a short distance from the upper end of the shell 4 and a short tube 9 connects them and forms a socket for the staff or handle 10.

The machine may be constructed of sheet 80 metal or any material suitable for the purpose and may be used singly or form an element of a group.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be re- 85 sorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention.

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

A clothes-pounder comprising two conical shells arranged one within the other and separated by an interspace communicating with the inner shell at its upper part, the outer shell having its lower edge crimped and en- 95 gaging the inner shell at intervals to form discharge-passages for the interspace.

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

PHILANDER BYRNS.

Witnesses:

BRADLEY H. HACKETT, J. A. Mosher.