

No. 667,703.

Patented Feb. 12, 1901.

B. HINES.
CLOTHES POUNDER.

(Application filed May 4, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

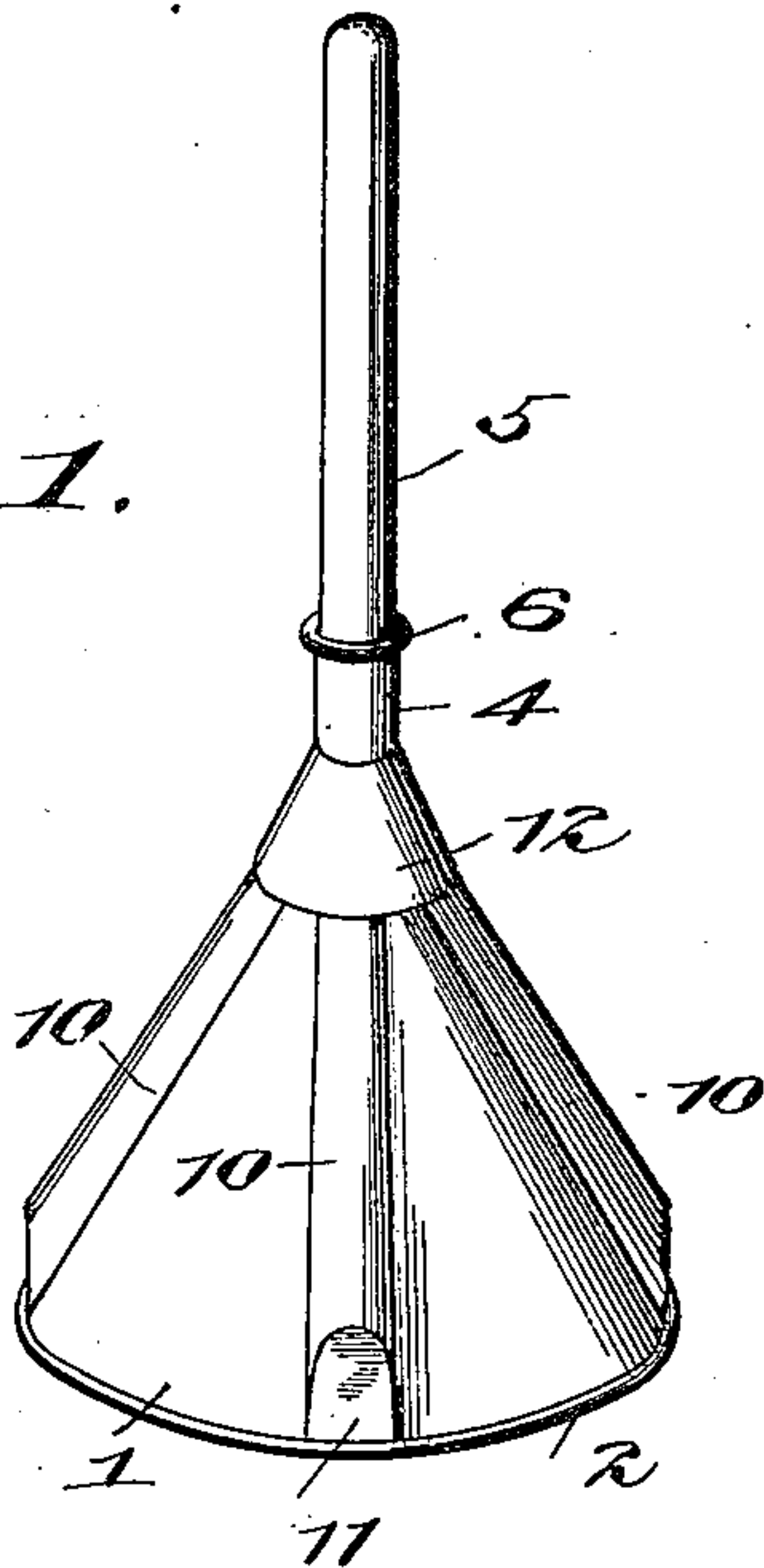


Fig. 2.

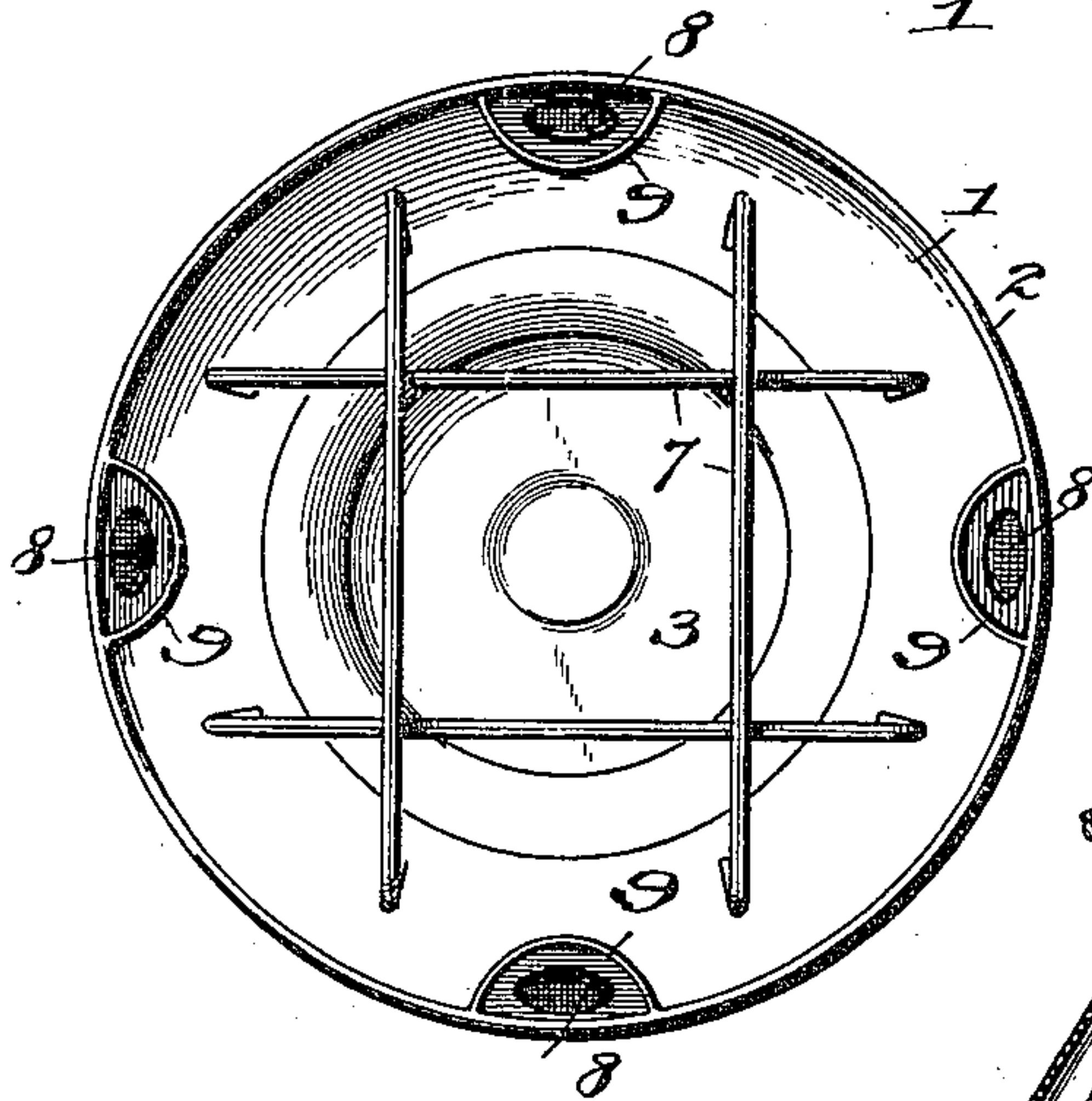


Fig. 3.

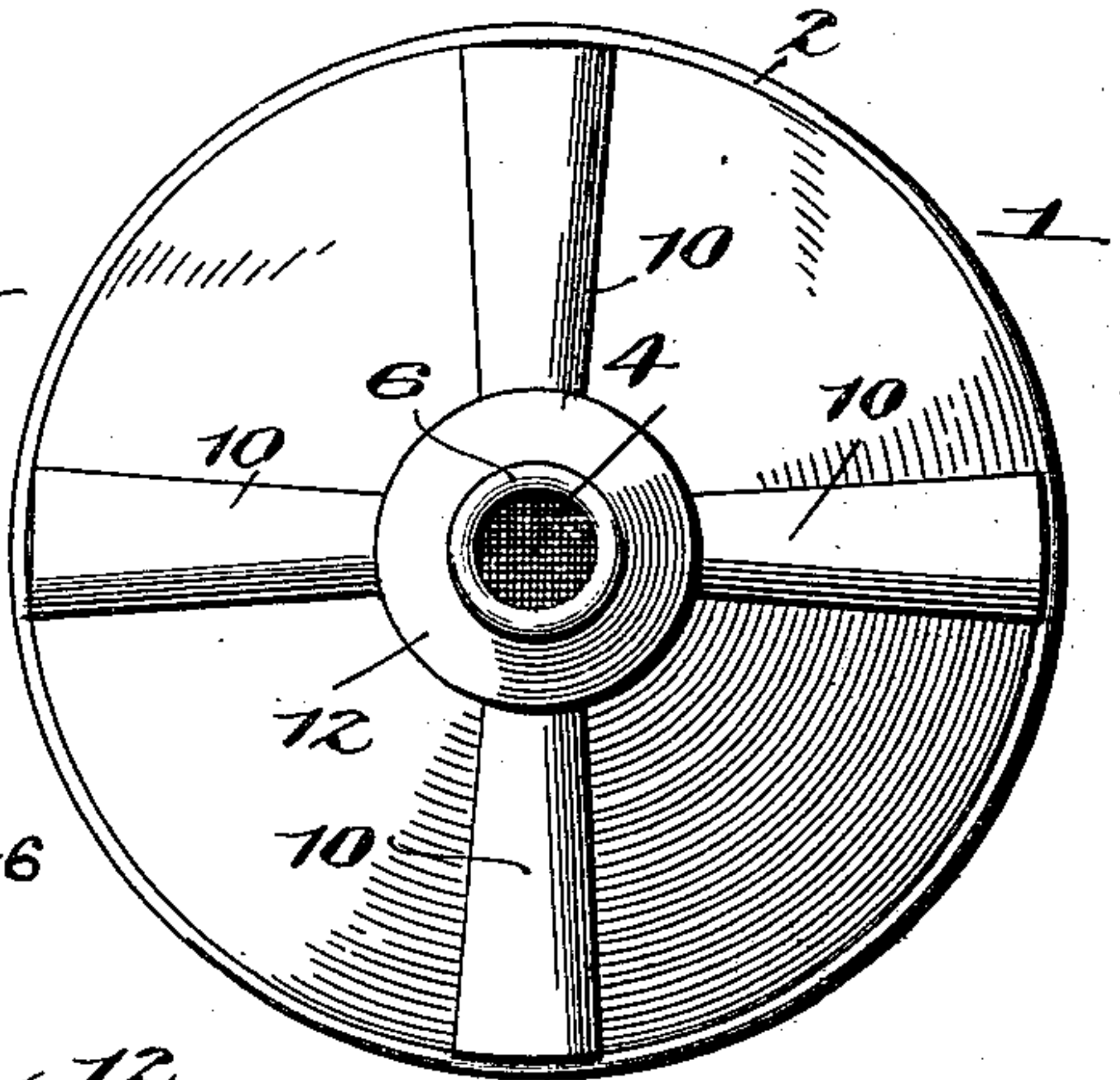
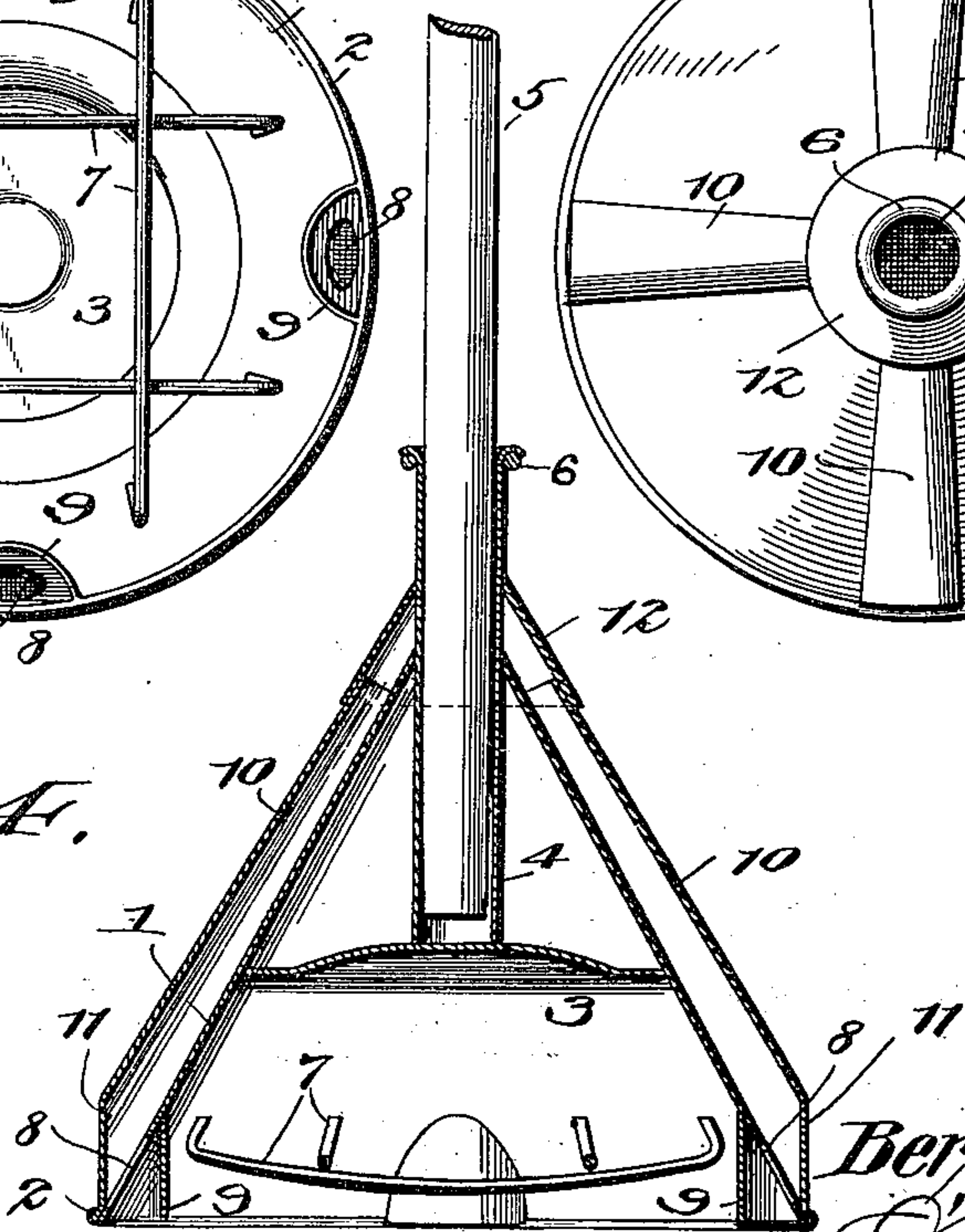


Fig. 4.



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BERT HINES, OF LYONS, KANSAS.

CLOTHES-POUNDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,703, dated February 12, 1901.

Application filed May 4, 1900. Serial No. 15,479. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BERT HINES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lyons, in the county of Rice and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Clothes-Pounder, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to clothes-pounders, and has for its object to produce a device of this kind which will be simple, efficient, and very durable; and it consists in the improved construction and novel arrangement of parts of the same, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, in which the same reference-numerals indicate corresponding parts in each of the views in which they occur, Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved clothes-pounder. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a top plan view, the handle being omitted; and Fig. 4 is a central vertical section.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 indicates the shell or main portion of my pounder, which is conical and of any suitable size and material and is preferably provided around its lower edge with a strengthening bead or flange 2. Arranged transversely of the shell, substantially midway between the top and bottom, is a partition 3, which is preferably arched upward or slightly dome-shaped upon its lower side. Extending from the partition up through the top of the shell is a cylindrical tube 4 for the reception of the handle 5. The lower end of the tube is secured to the partition in any suitable manner, as by means of solder, and the intermediate portion is secured to the top of the shell in the same manner. The top of the tube is preferably provided with a strengthening bead or ring 6.

Between the partition and the bottom of the pounder is arranged a wire guard 7, which is preferably composed of four wires which cross each other at right angles near their ends and are preferably bowed slightly downward. The ends of each wire are bent upwardly at an acute angle, so that they can be rigidly secured to the inclined walls of the shells, and thereby render the guard so strong and rigid that it will not be easily broken or got out of place.

The lower portion of the shell is provided

with perforations 8, preferably four in number, and arranged between the ends of the wires of the wire guard. Arranged in front of each opening upon the interior of the shell is a slight shield or partition 9, which extends down to the bottom of the pounder and is curved inward, so as not to obstruct the entrance to the opening. On the outside of the shell are arranged tubes 10, which extend from the openings 8 nearly up to the top of the shell 1. The lower end of each tube is preferably cut off at an angle to its axis and provided with a cap or cover 11, which will stand substantially vertical when the pounder is in use. The cap is secured to the shell below the opening 8 and preferably to the bead, whereby the opening is closed and the bead is strengthened at that point. Secured to the tube 4 above the top of the shell 1 is a conical shield 12, which extends down over the upper ends of the tubes 10 and is secured thereto by means of solder or otherwise.

When constructed in this manner it is evident that my improved pounder will possess great strength and durability, for the reason that the shell will be braced transversely by means of the partition and the wire guard upon the inside and vertically by means of the tubes 10 upon the outside. It can be made from sheet metal, preferably tin or other non-corrosive material, whereby it can be made so light as not to be tiresome in use. The interior of the shell above the partition is hermetically sealed against the entrance of water, and thereby the liability of decay from rust is entirely avoided.

In using my improved pounder the clothes are placed in a tub that is partially filled with water, and the pounder is forcibly driven down upon the clothes by means of the handle. As soon as the lower portion of the pounder enters the water the air therein is confined and compressed to a greater or less extent between the top of the water and the arched or dome-shaped partition. When the limit of compression has been reached, the air within the pounder will be forced out through the clothes, thereby assisting materially in the cleansing operation.

The guard-wires are located intermediate the partition and the lower edge of the pounder, so as to permit the edge of the

pounder being forced down into the clothes a sufficient distance to assist in cleansing them, and yet a portion of the clothes will not be permitted to be forced up into the dome, and thus expel the air gradually. By forming the guard from wires it can be cheaply constructed, and it will not injure the clothes as would a thin sharp edge.

Although I have shown what I consider the best form of constructing my improved pounder, yet I reserve the right to make such changes and alterations therein as will come within the scope of my invention.

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

In a clothes-pounder, the combination, with a conical shell provided with openings at its

lower edge, shields in front of said openings in the interior of the shell, and hollow braces extending down its exterior to said openings, of a shield over the upper ends of said braces, a dome-shaped partition within the shell, a handle-socket extending from the partition up through the top of the shell, and a wire guard below the partition, comprising four downwardly-bowed wires crossing each other near their ends and having their ends bent upwardly at an acute angle and secured to the interior of the shell intermediate the partition and the lower edge of the shell, substantially as described.

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