No. 702,506. Patented June 17, 1902.

S. B. TADLOCK.

CLOTHES POUNDER.

(Application filed Apr. 11, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

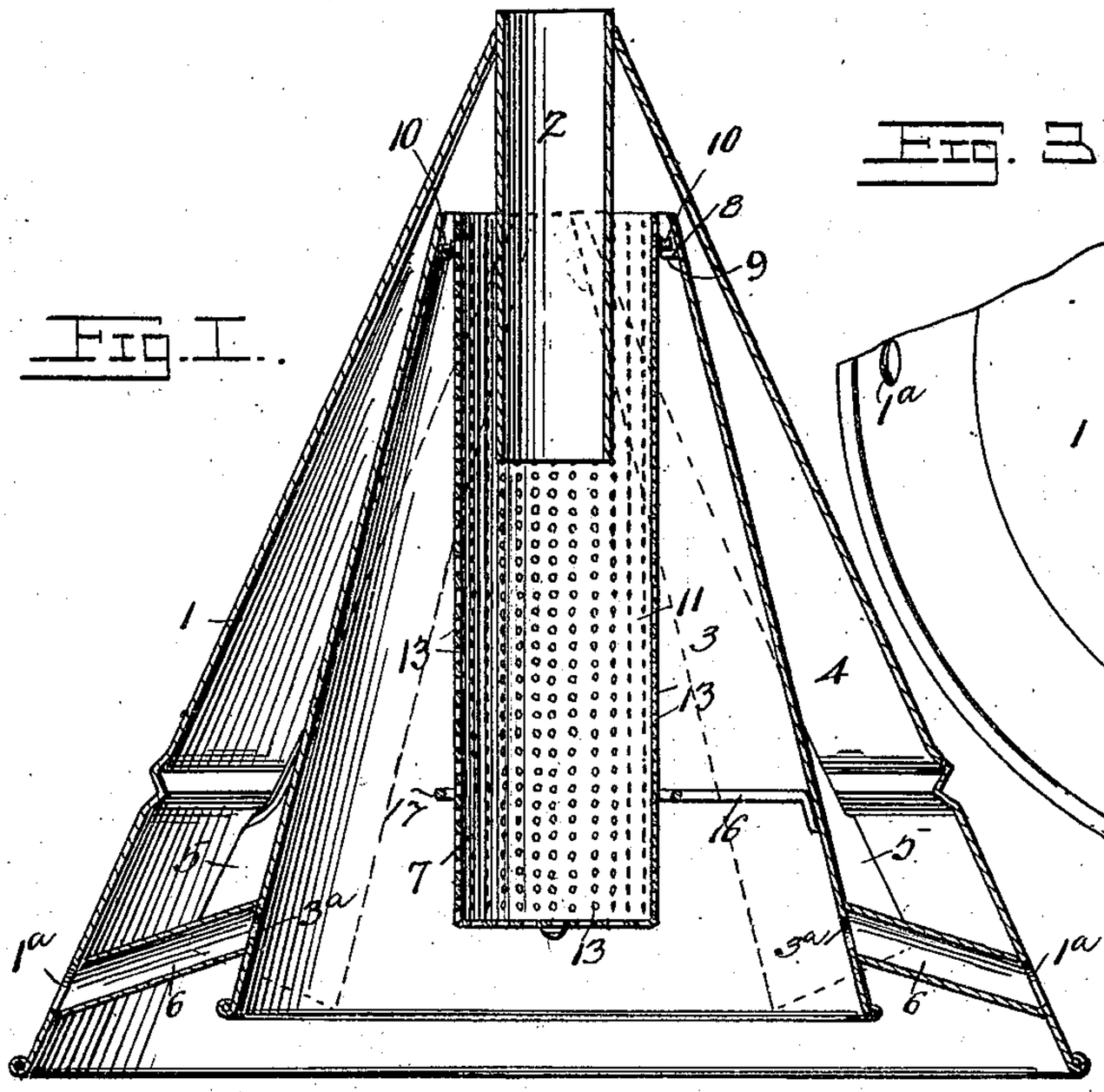


Fig. 3.

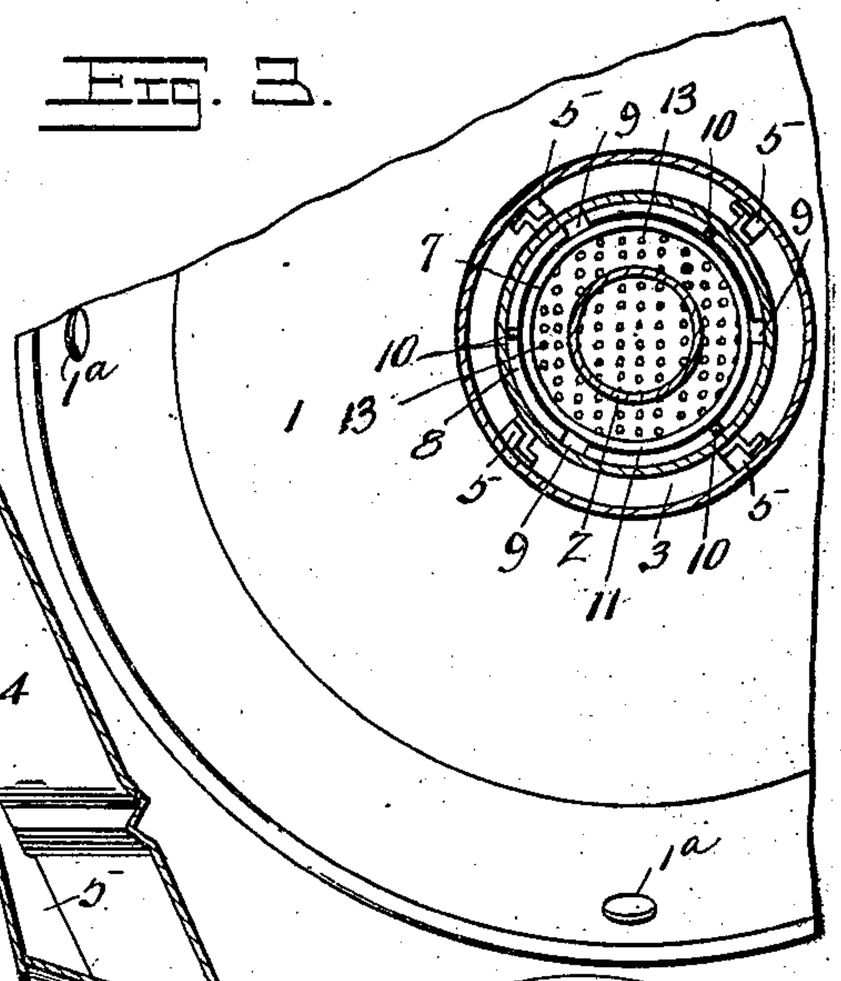


Fig. 2.

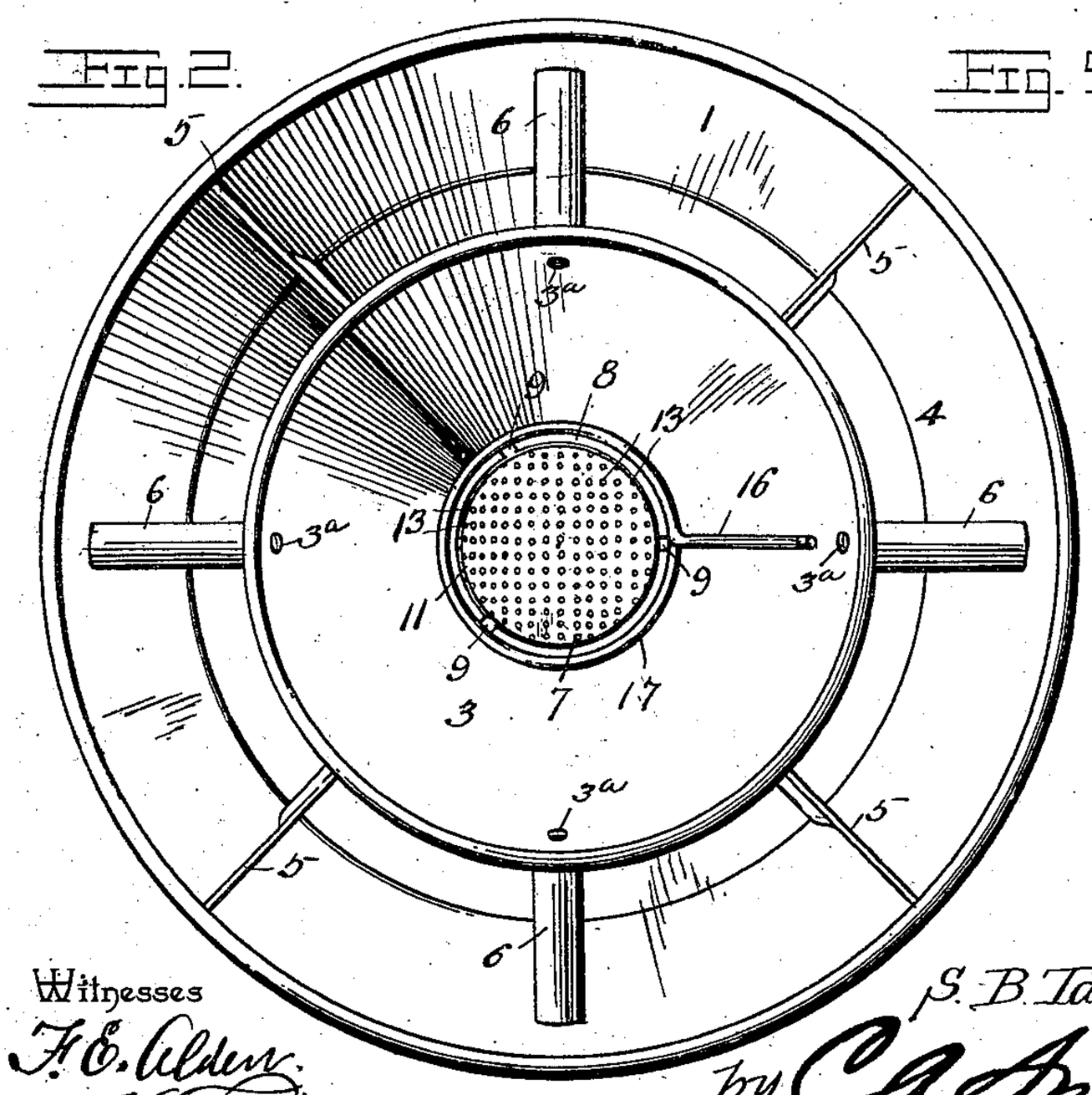
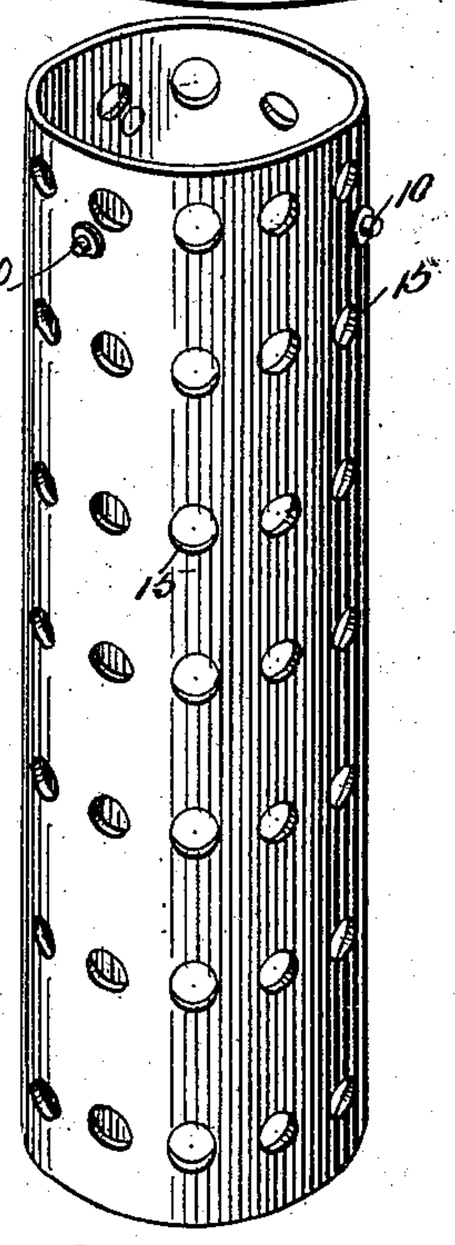


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STERLING BUNYAN TADLOCK, OF JUNCTION CITY, ARKANSAS.

CLOTHES-POUNDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 702,506, dated June 17, 1902.

Application filed April 11, 1901. Serial No. 55,377. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STERLING BUNYAN TADLOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Junction City, in the county of Union and State of Arkansas, have invented a new and useful Clothes-Pounder, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in clothes-pounders.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of clothes-pounders and to provide a simple and efficient one capable of enabling clothes to be rapidly and thoroughly washed and adapted to soap the clothes during the operation of washing.

A further object of the invention is to provide a clothes-pounder having a soap-holder adapted to be readily removed and replaced for supplying it with soap and for other purposes.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of a clothes-pounder constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a reverse plan view. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing another form of soap-holder.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates an outer conical shell having its upper end truncated for the reception of a depending sleeve or socket 2, adapted for the reception of a handle, (not shown,) which may be of any desired construction. Within the outer conical shell is arranged an inner tapering shell 3, spaced throughout its entire length from the outer shell and terminating short of the top and bottom of the same and forming an annular space 4 between it and the outer shell. The annular space tapers toward the top of the inner shell, which is supported by tapering plates 5, arranged radially and extending from the bottom to the top of the inner shell. The radially-arranged plates, which are slightly inclined to conform to the configuration of the shells, have their longitudinal edges secured to the same, and they divide the annular space, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The inner and outer shells are also connected near the bottom by radially-arranged tubes 6, disposed at a slight inclination and extending downward and outward and forming passages for air and water. The tubes communicate with suitable perforations 3^a and 1^a of the inner and outer shells, as clearly shown in Fig. 1.

The upper end of the outer shell is united to the cylindrical sleeve or socket 2, and the upper end of the inner shell is spaced from both of those parts to permit water to pass upward through the space 4 and flow over into a soap-holder 7, which is detachably secured to the inner shell and which depends from the top of the same. The inner shell is provided on its interior with an annular horizontally-disposed flange or seat 8, having apertures or openings 9 arranged at intervals and adapted to permit lugs 10 of a soap-receptacle 11 to be passed through them and arranged above the flange or seat. The soap receptacle or holder, which is cylindrical, is engaged with the supporting flange or seat by passing the lugs upward through the openings or apertures 9 and by partially rotating the soap holder or receptacle to carry the lugs 10 away from such openings. By this means the soap-holder may be readily attached to and removed from the clothes-pounder. The soap receptacle or holder, which is open at its top and closed at its bottom, is provided with perforations or openings 13 for the passage of water, and the perforations 13 are designed to be small, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, when it is employed for holding soft soap; but when ordinary hard soap is used openings 15, such as are shown in Fig. 4, may be provided.

The lower portion of the soap-holder is supported by a brace 16, consisting of a rod secured at its outer end to the inner shell and provided at its inner end with a ring 17, receiving the soap-holder and being of a sufficient size to permit the lugs to pass through it.

It will be seen that the pounder is adapted to force air and water through the clothes and that it is capable of automatically soaping the clothes during the operation of washing and that such operation may be much more rapidly performed than when the clothes

have to be soaped by hand. It will also be apparent that the soap is thoroughly subjected to the action of the water, which may float through the holder and also over the upper edges of the inner shell into the holder.

What I claim is—

1. A clothes-pounder comprising an outer shell, an inner shell spaced throughout its entire length from the outer shell and supported from the same, said inner shell being open at its top to permit water to flow upward in the space between it and the outer shell and to flow over its upper edges and pass downward through it, and a soap-holder arranged within the inner shell and detachably connected with the same at the top thereof, said soap-holder being open at the top and arranged to receive the water flowing over the upper edges of the said inner shell, substantially as described.

2. A clothes-pounder comprising a shell, open at the top to permit water to flow over its upper edges a cylindrical soap-holder detachably interlocked at its upper end to the shell, and a brace mounted on the shell and provided with a ring arranged to receive the soap-holder, substantially as described.

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

S. BUNYAN TADLOCK.

Witnesses:
F. C. NORRIS,
A. J. MARTIN.