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PATENTED FEB. 18, 1908.

W. C. & J. W. PERRY.

CLOTHES POUNDER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 29, 1907.

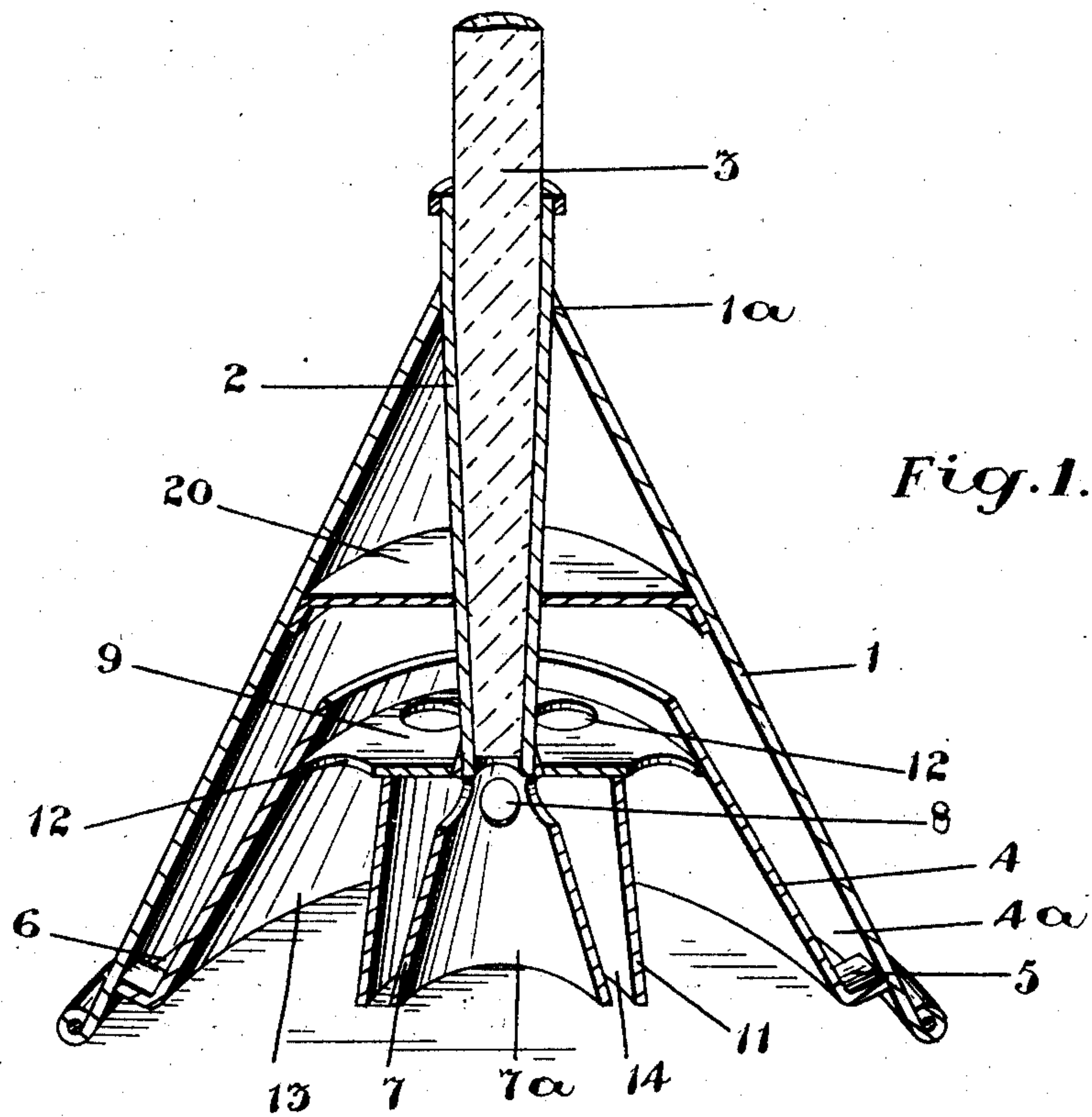


Fig. 1.

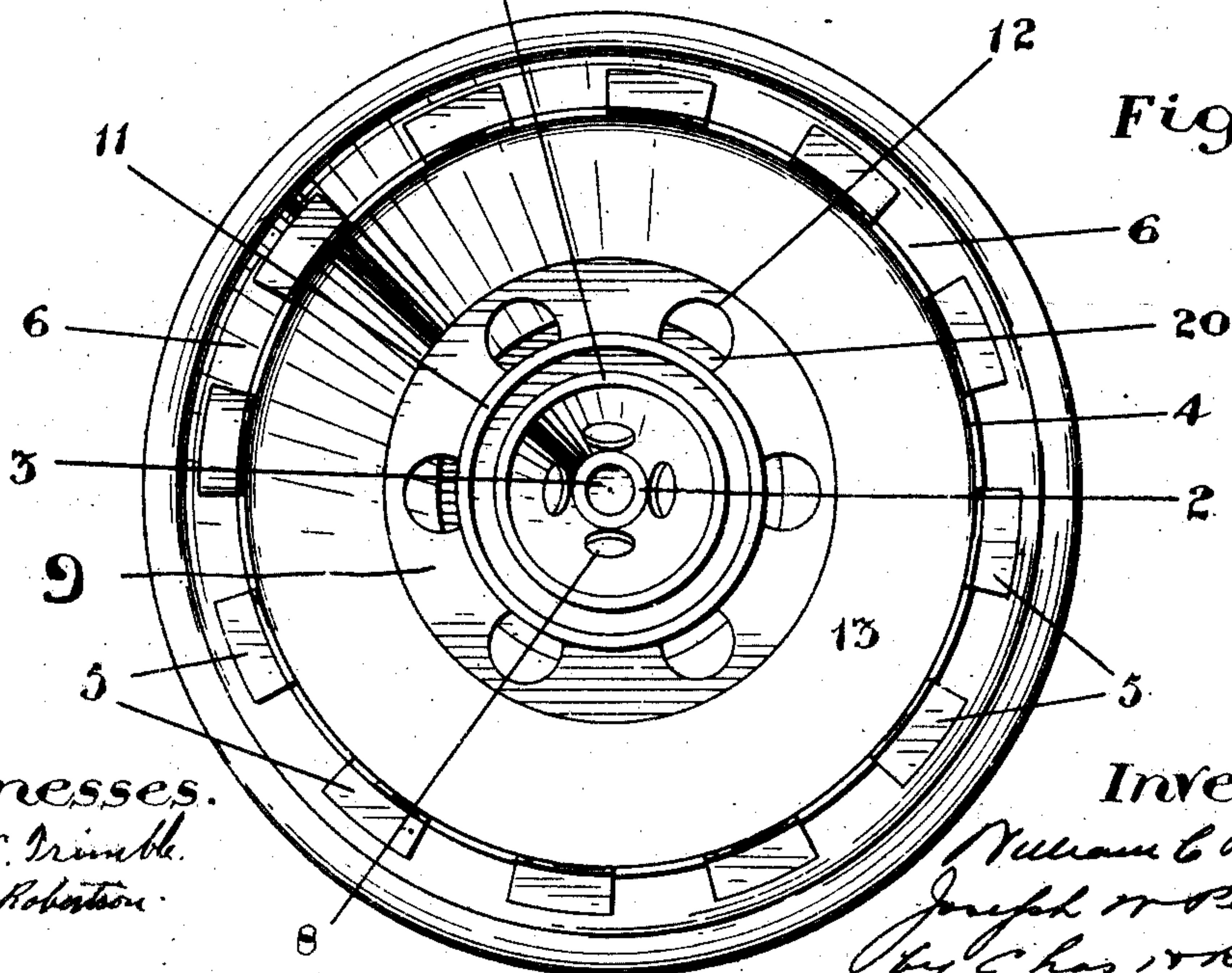


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

H. L. Drimble.  
W. R. Robertson.

Inventors

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By Charles W. Riches  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM CURLESS PERRY AND JOSEPH W. PERRY, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

## CLOTHES-POUNDER.

No. 879,313.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 18, 1908.

Application filed October 29, 1907. Serial No. 399,725.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, WILLIAM CURLESS PERRY and JOSEPH WALKER PERRY, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York and Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Pounders; and we hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

10 This invention relates to a clothes pounder using air as the active agent for forcing the suds through the fabrics being cleansed, and it relates particularly to the specific construction and arrangement of the parts, whereby the air currents are delivered against the suds and fabrics as the apparatus comes into contact therewith, as hereinafter set forth and particularly pointed out in the claims.

20 For an understanding of the invention reference is to be had to the following description and to the accompanying drawings in which:—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of the apparatus. Fig. 2, is an inverted plan of the same.

Like characters of reference refer to like parts throughout the specification and drawings.

30 The external wall 1, of the clothes pounder is of a hollow truncated cone shape, and has an opening formed centrally through its apex 1<sup>a</sup>, to receive the tubular socket 2, for the handle 3. The tubular socket does not extend to the bottom of the external wall, and secured to its lower end is a truncated cone shaped wall 7. At the upper end of the cone shaped wall 7 are a series of apertures 8, to provide for the circulation of the air from the chamber 7<sup>a</sup> within it, to the chamber 14, formed around its external surface.

45 Centrally contained within the external wall 1, is a truncated cone shaped wall 4, the top of which extends above the cone shaped wall 7 and the external surface of which converges towards the lower edge of the external wall 1. The cone shaped wall 4, forms a chamber 4<sup>a</sup>, between itself and the external wall 1, with the bottom edge of the chamber 4<sup>a</sup>, of a contracted area as compared with its other dimensions, but the lower end of the cone shaped wall 4, does not extend to the bottom edge of the external wall 1.

55 Connecting the lower edge of the cone shaped wall 4, to the inner surface of the ex-

ternal wall 1, is an annular plate 5, having a series of apertures 6, for the exit of the air from the chamber 4<sup>a</sup>. Connected to the inner surface of the wall 4, above the plane of the apertures 8, is a transverse plate 9, and extending from the under side of the transverse plate 9, is a tapering wall 11, the lower edge of which is in the same plane as the lower edge of the cone shaped wall 7, the lower edge of the cone shaped wall 7, being in the same plane as the bottom edge of the wall 4. Formed through the annular plate 9, are a series of apertures 12, arranged between the external surface of the tapering wall 11, and the internal surface of the cone shaped wall 4, to form the means of communication between the chamber 13, formed by the walls 4 and 11, and the chamber 4<sup>a</sup>. Above the wall 4 is a transverse plate 20 connected to the inner surface of the wall 1, to form the top of the chamber 4<sup>a</sup>. As shown in Fig. 1, of the drawings, the opening at the bottom of the chamber 14 is of a contracted character, as compared with the other dimensions of the chamber 14, and the bottom of the chamber 13, is of greater dimensions than the other dimensions of the last mentioned chamber.

In the use of the apparatus the device is pounded against the fabrics which have been previously immersed in the suds or other cleaning agent, and as the apparatus comes into contact with the fabrics they and the suds enter the chambers 7<sup>a</sup> and 13, and compress and force the air in the first mentioned chamber through the apertures 8, into the chamber 14, and from the second mentioned chamber through the outlets 12 into the chamber 4<sup>a</sup>. The air passes from those chambers through the contracted openings at the bottom thereof, with sufficient force to drive the suds or other cleansing agent through those fabrics opposed thereto. This arrangement of parts enables the apparatus to create currents of air through the chambers 7<sup>a</sup> and 13, as it comes into contact with the fabrics and suds, by permitting the fabrics and suds to enter the chambers 7<sup>a</sup> and 13, in sufficient quantities to effect a compression of the air contained therein and force the air through the apertures 8 and 12, to the chambers 14 and 4<sup>a</sup> respectively, to the fabrics and suds, the openings at the bottom of the last mentioned chambers being of sufficiently reduced area to prevent the fabrics and suds entering



them in sufficient quantities to counteract the force of the currents of air compressed in the chambers 7<sup>a</sup> and 13.

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

1. A clothes washer comprising an external wall, an inner wall within the external wall converging towards the lower edge  
10 thereof but not extending to the top of the external wall, an apertured means connecting the lower part of the internal wall to the external wall, an apertured transverse plate within the inner wall, a tapering wall sus-  
15 pended from the transverse plate, and a cone shaped wall within the tapering wall having apertures near its upper end, but below the plane of the transverse plate.

2. A clothes washer comprising an exter-

nal wall, an inner wall within the external 20 wall converging towards the lower edge thereof but not extending to the top of the external wall, an apertured means connecting the lower part of the internal wall to the external wall, an apertured transverse plate 25 within the inner wall, a tapering wall suspended from the transverse plate, a cone shaped wall within the tapering wall having apertures near its upper end, but below the plane of the transverse plate, and a transverse 30 plate secured to the inner surface of the external wall above the top of the inner wall.

Toronto, October 24th, A. D. 1907.

WILLIAM CURLESS PERRY.

JOSEPH W. PERRY.

Signed in the presence of:

OLIVE A. BATEMAN,

CHAS. H. RICHES.