L. COPLIN.

Clothes-Pounder.

No. 216,604. Patented June 17, 1879.

Fig. 1.

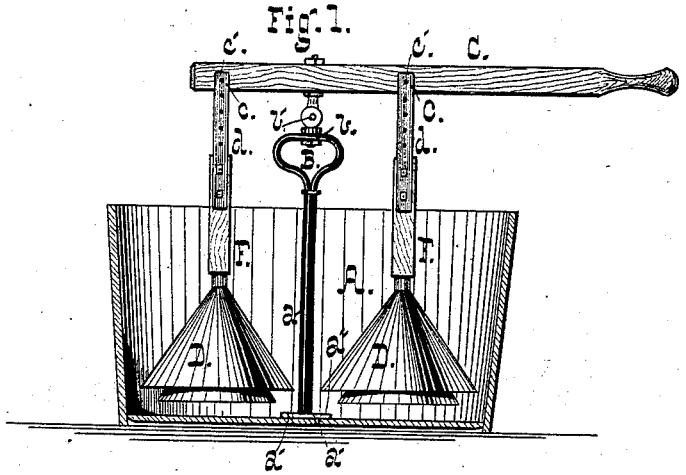


Fig. 2.

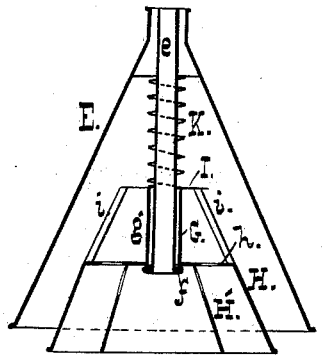
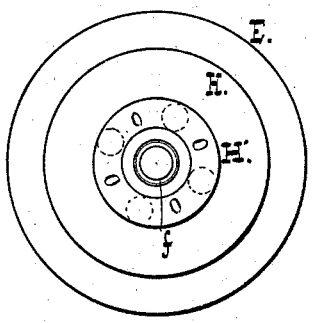


Fig. 3.



Witnesses,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LAFAYETTE COPLIN, OF HEBRON, INDIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTHES-POUNDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **216,604**, dated June 17, 1879; application filed March 7, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAFAYETTE COPLIN, of Hebron, Porter county, State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Pounders; and I hereby declare the same to be fully, clearly, and exactly described as follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of the device complete; Fig. 2, a central sectional view of one of the pounders; Fig. 3, a bottom plan of the same.

This invention relates to what are known as "atmospheric clothes-pounders," adapted to inclose a body of air, which is expelled as the pounder is brought down upon the clothes, driving before it the water, which, passing through the fabric, cleanses it; and my said invention consists in certain features and details of construction, as hereinafter fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, A is a tub of ordinary construction, having a standard, *a*, firmly secured centrally upon its bottom by screws *a'* passing through the base *a''*. The standard terminates above in a handle, B, through which passes a rod, *b*, that terminates in a bearing for the rock-shaft C. A pin, *b'*, secures the rod to the rock-shaft.

D D are the pounders, which are adjustably pivoted at *c c* to the rock-shaft by means of pins *c' c'*, that pass through the rods *d d* and the shaft. One end of the latter is extended to form a handle.

The construction of the pounders is shown in Figs. 2 and 3. They consist of cones E, of suitable material, tin being preferred, firmly secured to a central tube, *e*, in which the rod F is stepped. The lower end of the tube is flanged at *f*, in order to retain the sliding part G, which is mounted thereon, and consists of a tube, *g*, carrying two or more conical flanges, H H'. The outer one is secured to a plate, *h*, perforated as shown, and supported by bars *i i*, which connect it with the bearing I. Between the latter and the apex of the cone E a spring, K, is mounted upon the tube *e*. The inner flange, H', is perforated, as shown, near its junction with the base *h*. The flanges H' H are parallel with the outer cone, E, into contact with which the flange H comes when retracted, expelling the water.

In operation, the handle upon the end of the rock-shaft is raised and lowered in the usual way, bringing the pounders alternately down upon the clothes in the tub. As the sliding part G of the pounder is compressed within the cone, the water is forced therefrom through the fabric, thoroughly cleansing it. The rod *b* being pivoted, as shown, within the handle B, admits of the pounders being moved around the central shaft, as may be desired.

The handle B is very handy in moving the tub to or from the water-supply, the rock-shaft and pounders being removed or not, as the service of but one hand are needed for lifting or carrying the tub.

Instead of making the pounders vertically adjustable upon the rock-shaft, or in addition thereto, the latter may be made similarly adjustable upon the rod *b*.

What I claim is—

In combination with the central tube and spring, the exterior cone, E, rigidly attached to the tube, and the parallel flanges H H', attached to perforated plate *h*, and braces *i*, the inner flange being perforated, and the plate adapted to be retracted until the flange is in contact with the cone E, substantially as described.

LAFAYETTE COPLIN.

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