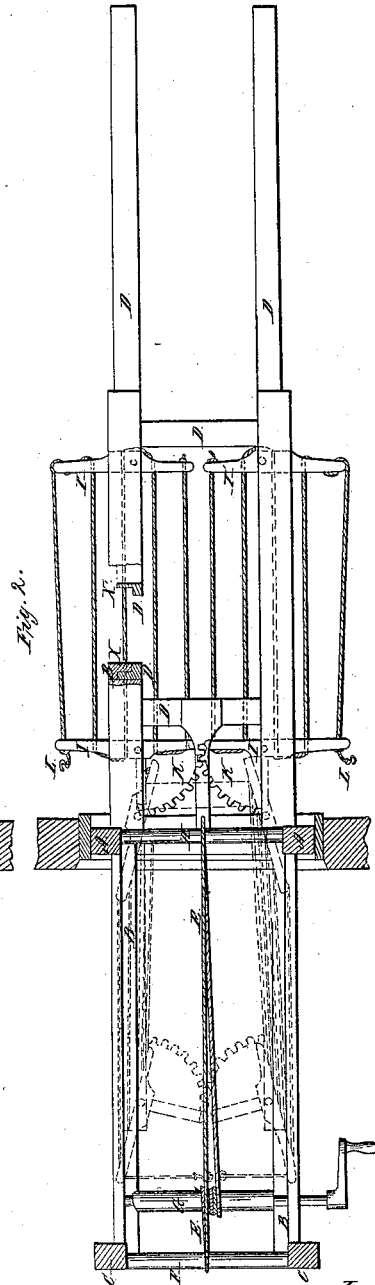
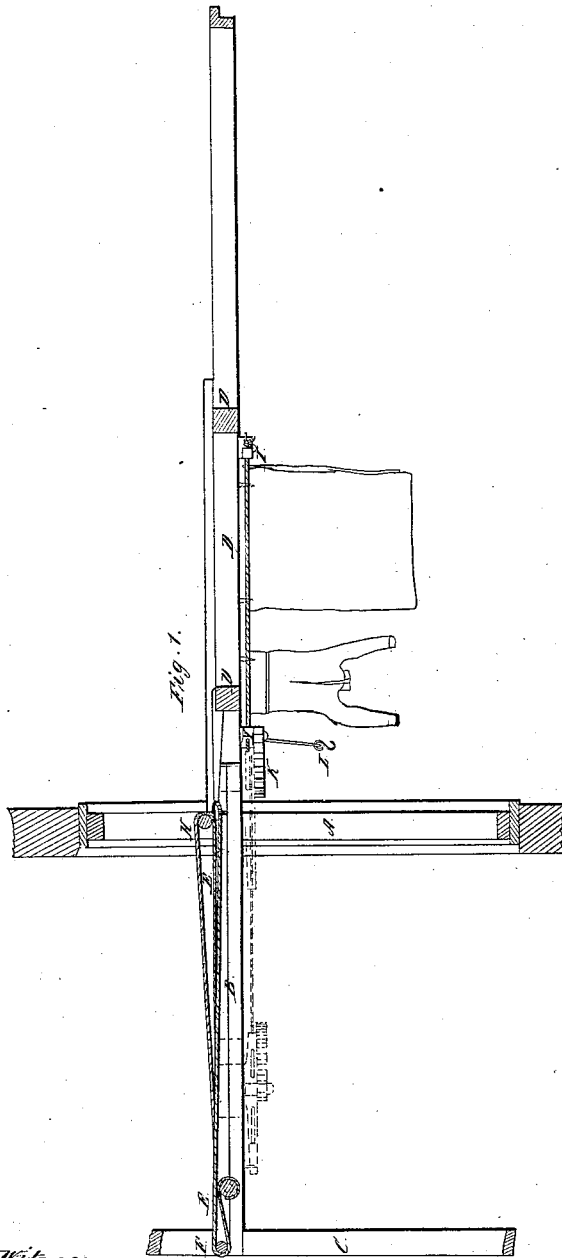


S. Parker,
Clothes Drier,

N^o 53,541.

Patented Mar. 27, 1866.



Witnesses:
John Deckerheim
Charles Pettit

Inventor:
S. Parker
By Munroe & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL PARKER, OF FOREST GROVE, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO ELTON WARD, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVED CLOTHES-DRIER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 53,541, dated March 27, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL PARKER, of Franklin township, in the county of Gloucester and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Apparatus on which to Dry Clothes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, and Fig. 2 is a plan or top view, of my invention.

In both figures like parts are indicated by the same letters of reference.

The nature of my invention consists in so arranging a set of lines upon a frame as that the clothes to be dried may be hung inside of an apartment in their proper positions, and afterward sent through a door or window out into the open air and be brought back again at pleasure, thus obviating the necessity for any one to go outside to be exposed to the weather, and affording perfect security against the depredations of thieves by night, when the clothes can be housed without disturbing their pendent position.

A A are the uprights of a frame set in a door or window in the outside wall of any apartment, and each one supports near its upper end the horizontal rails B B, which project out into the open air to any required distance, while their inner ends are secured to and supported by the frame C C, erected within the apartment. That portion of the rails B B which is outside of the wall is protected from the weather by a covering-strip, as shown in section at X, Fig. 2.

Resting upon the rails B B, and sliding freely upon them, is the carriage D D. One end of a cord, E, is attached to the carriage, and is then passed around a roller, F, in the inside frame, C C, and thence to a windlass, G, resting between and supported by the rails B B. The cord E makes three or four turns around the barrel of the windlass G, and is then conducted to another roller, H, supported by the uprights A A of the outer frame, from whence it returns and is made fast again to the carriage D D at or near the place where its other end is secured. By turning the windlass the

carriage D D is made to traverse backward and forward at will upon the rails B B.

X, Fig. 2, is a cross-section of one of the beams of the carriage. To the under sides of the beams of the carriage D D are attached four levers, I I I' I', two upon each beam, turning upon pivots placed near the end of the carriage. The levers upon the same beam are connected by the lines upon which the clothes are to be hung, and the lines act as parallel connecting-rods to the levers and keep them always parallel with each other, no matter which way they turn; and when the levers stand at right angles with the beams of the carriage and with the rails B B the lines are sufficiently far apart to allow currents of air to pass through between the rows of clothes.

The levers I I have attached to their inner and contiguous ends toothed segments K K, having centers common with their levers, which mesh into each other and give motion reciprocally, so that one lever cannot be moved without moving the other three.

The outer ends of the levers I I are furnished with hooks L L, that will catch each other when the levers are in line with the beams D D of the carriage and retain them in that position until it is required to open them out. This is shown distinctly in Fig. 2, where the closed position of the levers and lines is shown in red.

In making use of my apparatus the carriage D D is to be within the apartment with the levers I I' standing at right angles with the beams of the carriage and the rails B B to allow plenty of room for hanging the clothes. After these are disposed of the levers are brought parallel with the beams of the carriage and there held by interlocking the hooks L L in order that they may pass between the uprights A A of the opening in the wall.

The windlass is turned and the carriage sent upon the rails B B through the opening into the open air, when the hooks L L are disengaged and the levers made to assume a position at right angles with the beams of the carriage.

The clothes are returned indoors when desired by inverse procedure.

The opening to the outside air may be closed

by shutters arranged in any convenient manner.

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

1. A clothes-frame sliding on guide ways for the purpose of receiving the clothes within a room and carrying them out into the open air for drying, when arranged to expand and contract as herein described.

2. The levers I I' I' with the hanging cords for contracting the apparatus to pass through a door or window and expanding it for use, as explained.

SAML. PARKER.

Witnesses:

ELTON WARD,
VICTOR D. HIGMAN.