T. A. RAISBECK & J. H. GREEN.

Pulley-Crane for Clothes-Lines.

No. 218,773. Patented Aug. 19, 1879.

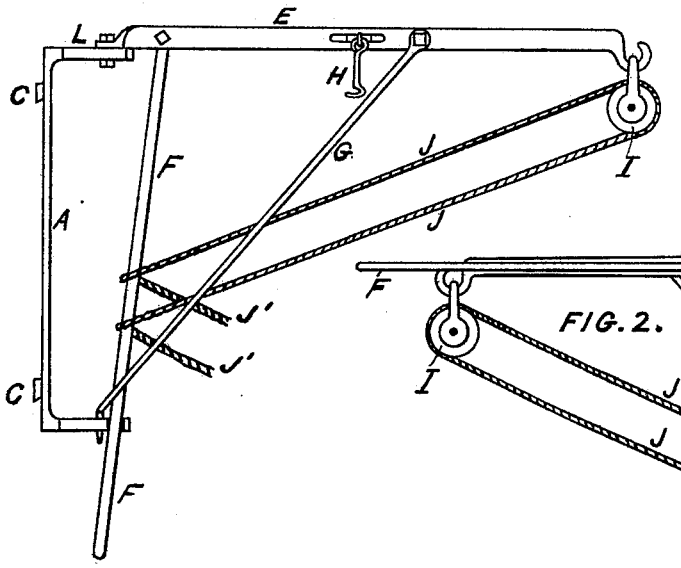

FIG. 1.

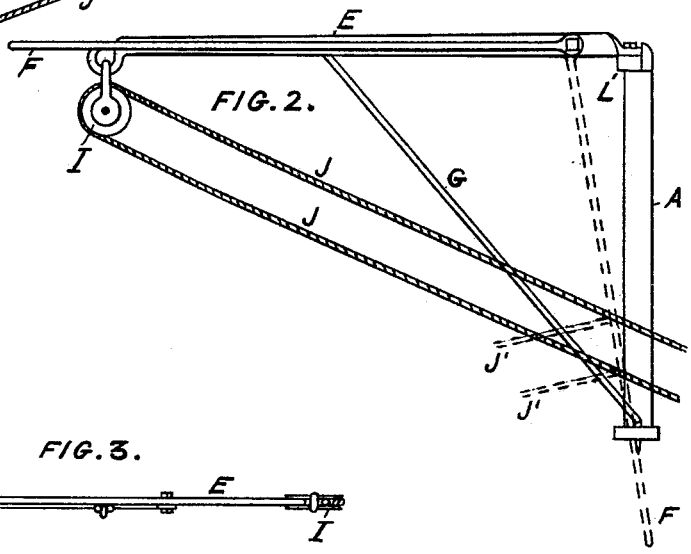

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

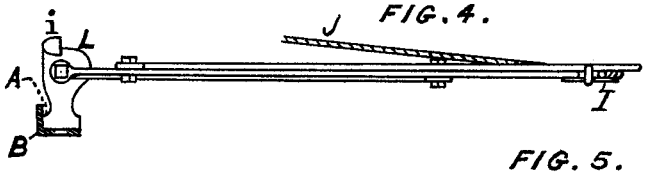

FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

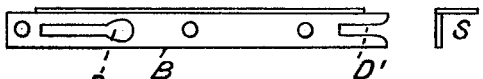

FIG. 6.

WITNESSES.

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IMPROVEMENT IN PULLEY-CRANES FOR CLOTHES-LINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **218,773**, dated August 19, 1879; application filed April 19, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS A. RAISBECK and JOHN H. GREEN, both of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improved Pulley-Crane for Clothes-Lines, of which the following is a description in such full, clear, and exact terms as will enable any one skilled in the art or science to which it is most nearly connected to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the crane, showing the line drawn tight around a tension-lever. Fig. 2 is an elevation, showing the line hanging slack. Fig. 3 is a top view, showing the line drawn tight by the tension-lever. Fig. 4 is a top view, showing the line hanging slack. Fig. 5 shows a front view, and Fig. 6 a side view, of a bracket, making part of the post of the crane.

The invention appertains more especially to the use and operation of a clothes-line leading from the windows of buildings; and its object is to bring the line more completely within the convenience and control of the person using it, and to avoid unnecessary exposure and danger in hanging out the clothes.

It consists of a combination of well-known mechanical devices comprising a fixed and a removable bracket constructed to lock into each other to form the post of a crane, a swinging bar forming the beam of the crane, a supporting-brace, and a swinging lever to take up the slack of the line.

The parts and combinations of parts comprising the invention are substantially as follows:

The post of the crane consists of two brackets, A and B. The bracket B is provided with slotted openings D and D′, beveled around their inside edges to receive lugs C, formed or fixed upon the bracket A. The bracket B is firmly fixed to the window-frame or to the wall inclosing it by means of screws or bolts outside of the window.

The lugs C of the bracket A are slipped in the slots D and D′, and pressed down in the slots until the bracket A comes to a firm bearing upon the bracket B, the two constituting the post of the crane.

To the bracket A an arm, E, is pivoted, forming the beam of the crane. This beam is supported by a brace, G, the upper end of which is bolted or riveted to the beam, and the lower end of which pivots in a lug made on the lower end of the bracket A, the pivot of the lower end of the supporting-brace and of the arm E forming the center or axis about which the beam of the crane swings.

To the end of the beam E a pulley, I, is connected by any suitable attachment, and over said pulley the line J is drawn.

To the beam E, near its rear end, a tension-lever, F, is pivoted, said lever swinging around its pivot in the beam and hooking in the lug made on the lower end of the bracket A. In the beam E a slot is also cut, in which a block is fitted to slide to and fro, and carry a hook, H, arranged to catch in a staple or other fastening in the window-frame or wall, to hold the beam in position while the line is being loaded or unloaded.

Upon the top side of the lug L of the bracket A that carries the end of the beam E a projection, *i*, is raised, the object of which is to keep the beam from swinging too far back out of the window or out of the reach of the person using it.

The operation of the crane is as follows: Let the window be shoved up or opened, and the beam of the crane swing in the room, and let the tension-lever F be raised up and supported upon a suitable support fixed in the beam in the position shown by Fig. 2. The line in that case will hang slack, will run easily over the pulleys, and the clothes can be hung upon it in the room without reaching out of the window. After the line is loaded with clothes, let the tension-lever F be brought down upon it in the position shown by dotted lines, Fig. 2, and let the beam be swung out of the window in the position shown by Fig. 1, and the line will be drawn tight around the lever, as shown by J′, and will remain so until the beam is brought in and the lever unhooked to

unload the line or "take in the clothes," as it is called, the lever filling the double function of taking up the slack of the line and holding it tight by drawing it back to the post of the crane when the beam and pulley are turned out toward the opposite fastening of the lines.

Having now described our invention, we claim—

In a clothes-line pulley-crane, a swinging beam to swing in the room with the line and pulley, combined with a swinging tension-lever to take up the slack of the line, and a stationary post to carry the beam and its supporting-brace, substantially as described, for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:
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