

(Model.)

I. V. COOLEY.
CLOTHES DRIER.

No. 344,628.

Patented June 29, 1886.

Fig. 1

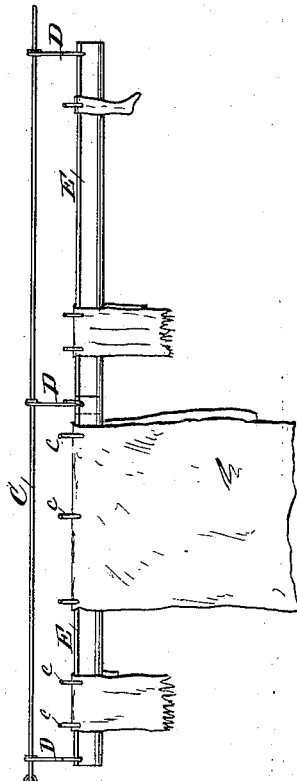
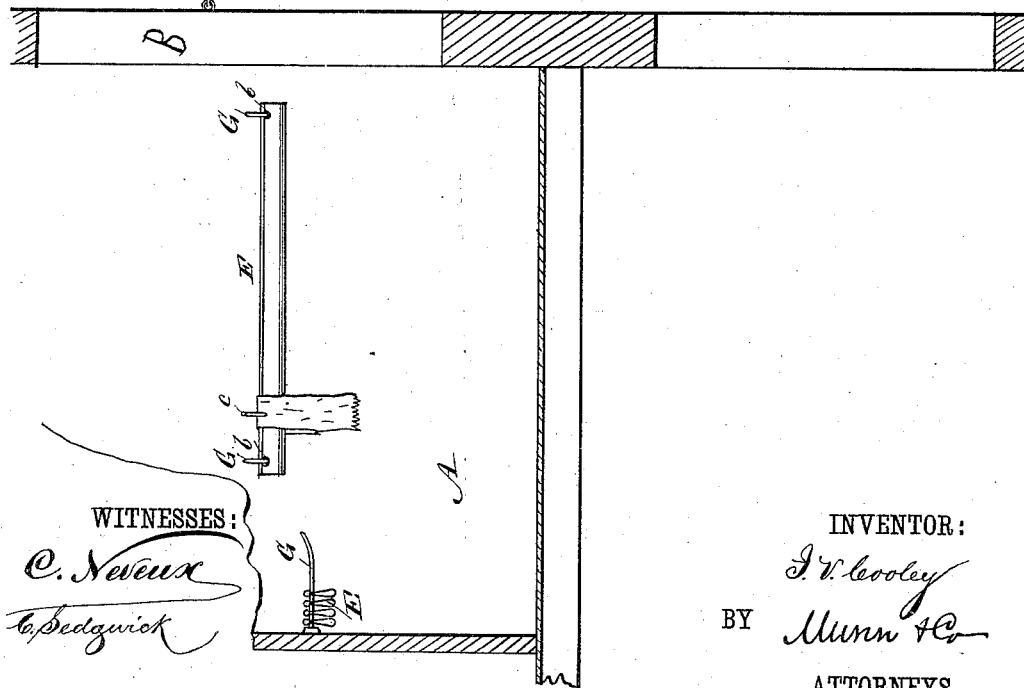
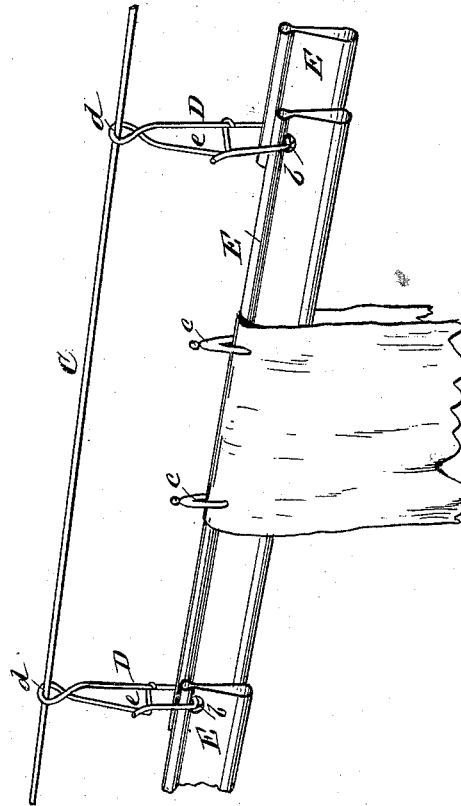


Fig. 2



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IDE V. COOLEY, OF BERLAMONT, MICHIGAN.

CLOTHES-DRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 344,628, dated June 29, 1886.

Application filed April 28, 1885. Serial No. 163,702. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IDE V. COOLEY, residing at Berlamont, in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Driers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention consists in a sectional and extensible clothes-drier for in and out door use, substantially as hereinafter shown and described.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 represents a sectional view of a building in part, showing a wash-room with certain clothes-carrying bars arranged on brackets therein, also showing like bars with clothes suspended from them as pendent on an outside wire stretched from said building, and certain hooks for carrying and sliding the bars on the wire, and for connecting the several bars together, all in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view, upon a larger scale, of the bars, in part, their coupling and sliding hooks and the wire on which the bars are suspended by said hooks.

A indicates the wash-room of a building, and B its window.

C is a galvanized wire or other suitable clothes-line stretched tight from the side of the window or door of the wash-room to a post, tree, or adjacent building.

D D are bent wire hooks fitted to slide easily on the line C. Pulleys to facilitate their run may be used, if desired. These hooks serve to hold in a pendent manner clothes-drying bars E, each of which may be seven feet (more or less) in length, and may be made of galvanized sheet metal doubled over upon itself in direction of the width of the bar, and so that said bars present swelled longitudinal margins with holes *b* through their upper portions, near their opposite ends. The construction of said bars, however, may be more or less changed. Said bars, when not pendent by the hooks D from the line C, are to be hung on brackets G in a convenient place in the wash-room, and as the washed clothes are taken from the wringer they are to be secured on said bars by the usual clothes-pins, *c*, or any

other suitable attaching devices, the upper ribs or swells on the bars facilitating the attachment of the clothes by the pins.

The hooks D, as represented in Fig. 2, are constructed with eyes *d*, to provide for their sliding on the wire C, and with their one leg *e* made to grasp the other, which latter is bent to engage with the holes *b* of the bars; but this construction of the hooks may be more or less changed.

When the bars E are filled with clothes, they are taken one by one in succession and hung on the line-hooks D, each succeeding bar being engaged with the nearest hook fitted through the previous bar, the hooks passing through the adjacent holes *b* in each consecutive pair of bars, and thus connecting the bars together. The bars E, holding the clothes, are then pushed off along the line C, as fast as filled till all the washing is hung out. A fastening-hook may be attached to the door and last bar, to hold the bars from sliding out of reach. There may be any number of lines C, and they may be of any desired length.

When the clothes are to be taken from the line, the laundress steps to the door or window and detaches the nearest hook from the nearest bar and draws all the other bars on the line toward her. The bars E, as taken in with the clothes pendent on them, are one by one detached from each other and the line-hooks and hung on the brackets G, and so left to hang in the laundry or wash-room. A large number of clothes suspended from their bars may thus be hung in the wash-room in a very small amount of space.

The invention provides for quickly hanging out and taking in the clothes. A child may put them out or take them in, and if the weather is unpropitious for hanging out or drying the clothes in the open air they can be left to hang by the bars on the brackets till the weather is suitable for outside exposure, and they may be put out without soiling. All personal exposure in bad weather is avoided, and there will be no tearing of the clothes from the line when frozen, for by bringing the clothes on the bars in the house they will soon thaw, and, if not quite dry, can be left to hang on the brackets till they are in a suitable condition to remove them from the bars. By making the bars E of galvanized iron or other material not liable

to rust they will not soil the clothes. These means essentially differ from other clothes-driers in which rods are coupled together by blocks at their ends, and suspended by a wire
5 from loops, to one of which is attached a sponge, said rods being grooved longitudinally for the insertion of slats to hold the clothes; also, from others again in which a rack composed of two connected frames and provided with crank-
10 wires is used.

I am aware that a supplemental frame for carrying the clothes has been suspended by hooks or hangers from a clothes-line. Such therefore I do not claim in the abstract.

Having thus described my invention, I claim 15 as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent--

The combination, with the sliding hooks D, constructed substantially as described, of the clothes-carrying bars E, provided with apertures *b* through their upper portions, near 20 their opposite ends, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

IDE V. COOLEY.

Witnesses:

JOHN MODDENCATE,
J. F. WHELAN.