

(No Model.)

J. G. WORK.
CLOTHES LINE.

No. 537,740.

Patented Apr. 16, 1895.

Fig. 1

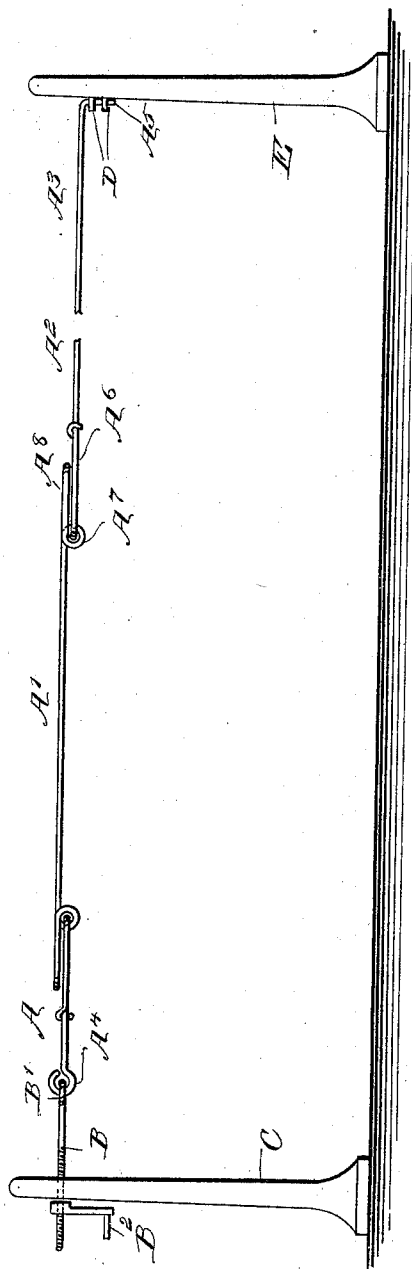


Fig. 2

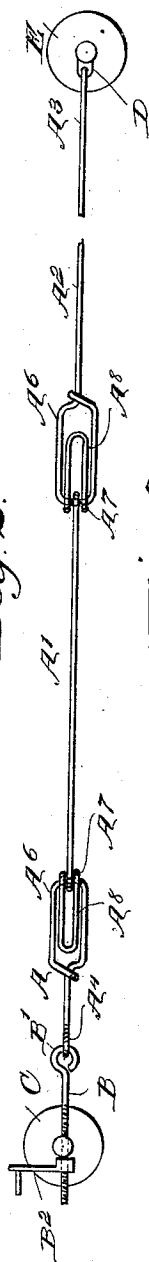
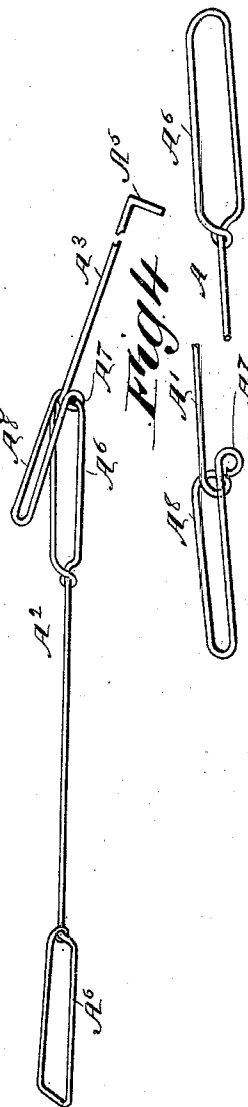


Fig. 3



WITNESSES:

J. M. Andle
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR

J. G. Work
BY *Mum & Co*

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JESSE G. WORK, OF REDCLYFFE, PENNSYLVANIA.

CLOTHES-LINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 537,740, dated April 16, 1895.

Application filed May 31, 1894. Serial No. 513,049. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JESSE GRANT WORK, of Redclyffe, in the county of Forest and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Clothes-Line, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved clothes line, which is simple and durable in construction, arranged to securely suspend clothes without the use of pins, hooks or other separate devices, and adapted to be conveniently drawn taut at any time.

The invention is an improvement in the class of wire clothes lines formed of sections that are pivotally connected and so constructed as to clamp the clothes and thus dispense with the use of pins, or other supplemental fastening devices.

The features of novelty are hereinafter described generally, and more specifically indicated in the claims.

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 all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a broken plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view of a pair of sections A² A³ with their clamping jaws in an open position; and Fig. 4 is a similar view of portions of two sections with their jaws disconnected to better show the construction of said jaws.

The improved clothes line is made in sections A, A', A², A³, preferably of rods, wires or the like, the several sections being connected with each other by clamping jaws hereinafter more fully described in detail, and serving to fasten the clothes directly to the line without the use of pins, hooks, or other separate devices.

The end section A of the clothes line is formed with an eye A⁴, engaging the eye B' of a screw rod B, held in the upper end of a post C set in the ground, the said screw rod being engaged at its outer threaded portion by a handle nut B², so as to move the said screw rod longitudinally to draw the clothes line taut whenever necessary. The other outer section A³ is formed with a downwardly-extending finger A⁵, hung in eyes D secured

on the post E similar to the post C, and likewise set or supported in the ground or other foundation.

The end section A³ at its inner end is provided with a longitudinally extending loop-like horizontal jaw A⁸ and below the inner end of the jaw the wire is twisted to form the hinge eyes A⁷ which turn on the cross bar at the outer end of similarly formed jaws A⁶, of an intermediate section A² both ends of the section A² being alike. The other intermediate section A' is provided at its ends with jaws A⁸ just like the one on the section A³, one of which hinges on the inner jaw A⁶ of the section A², while the other one hinges on the jaw A⁶ of the end section A or of another section A² according to the number of sections used. The jaws A⁸ are smaller than the jaws A⁶ and lie above and parallel therewith, as is best shown in Fig. 1.

When the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 1 it is simply necessary to press or flex the line upwardly at one of the hinge eyes A⁷ in order to cause the jaws A⁸ A⁶ to separate sufficiently to introduce the fabric or garment between them and when pressure is removed the line will return to its normal position and the jaws close. The jaws may be made to grasp with greater or less force by turning the nut B² so as to place the line under greater or less strain.

It is understood that any desired number of sections may be arranged between two posts, and for large sheets for instance, it is not necessary to use intermediate clamping jaws on the sheet, but only those at the ends of the sections of the line over the ends of the sheet.

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

1. The wire clothes line composed of sections, one of which has a loop formed at one end and extending in alignment with its body, and one of the other sections being formed with a similarly arranged loop provided at its inner end with a downwardly projecting eye through which the loop of the first section passes, as shown and described, whereby the loops are hinged together, and when the line is drawn taut one loop projects over the other, parallel thereto, substantially as set forth.

2. A sectional wire clothes line the sections

of which at their adjacent ends are provided
with longitudinally extending horizontal
loops the loops at the ends of one section, hav-
ing downwardly projecting hinge eyes at the
5 inner ends which hinge upon the outer ends
or cross bars of the larger loops of the other
sections and the loops which carry said hinge
eyes lying above and parallel with the loops
to which they are hinged, a straining device

at one end of the line and an attaching de- 10
vice for the other end, whereby when the line
is taut the loops form parallel longitudinal
clamping jaws which may be opened by flex-
ing the line upwardly, as shown and described.

JESSE G. WORK.

Witnesses:

EDSON L. WORK,
FRANK E. HALL.