(No Model.)

H. REICHWEIN.

PULLEY LINE HANGER.

No. 508,758. Patented Nov. 14, 1893.

Fig: 1.

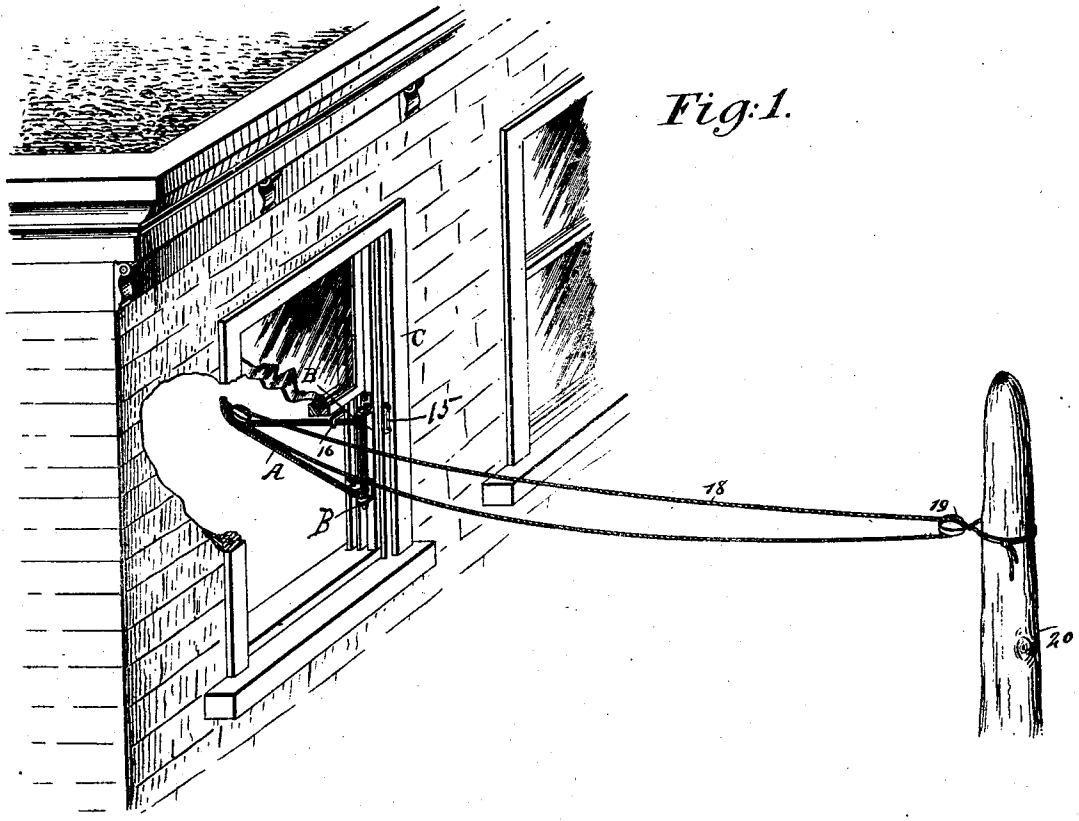
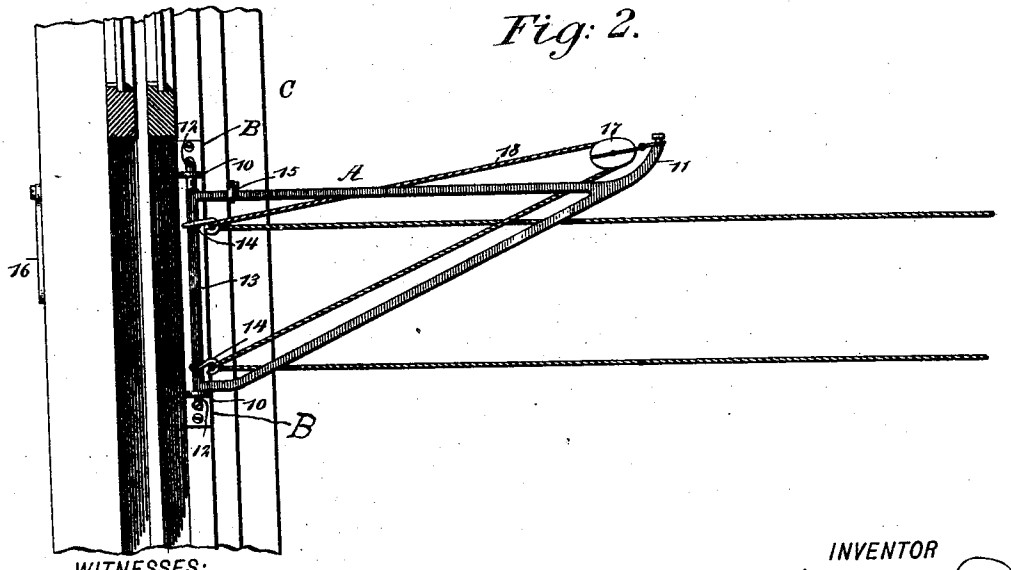


Fig: 2.



WITNESSES:
John A. Rennie
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR
H. Reichwein
BY Munn & Co
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMAN REICHWEIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PULLEY-LINE HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 508,758, dated November 14, 1893.

Application filed January 26, 1893. Serial No. 459,917. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMAN REICHWEIN, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Pulley-Line Hanger, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in pulley line hangers, and it has for its object to provide a hanger which when not in use may be removed from connection with a window frame and stored in but little space; and another object of the invention is to provide a pulley line hanger which may be carried directly into a room when attached to a window frame, and attached to a pulley line and held within the room until all the clothes necessary have been pinned or otherwise secured upon the line; and whereby, further, when the line is filled the hanger may be released and carried out from the window to stand at a right angle to the outer face of the frame, in which position it may be locked, and the slack of the line at the same time be taken up.

It is a further object of the invention to construct the hanger in such manner that it may be manipulated as above described without the slightest danger to the operator even though the operator be a child.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth and pointed out in the claims.

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

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the hanger, illustrating it as applied to a window frame and held in position within a room, admitting of the clothes being placed upon the line connected with the hanger; and Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the device, illustrating it in the position it occupies when the line has been filled with clothes, the slack of the line being taken up.

In carrying out the invention the device consists primarily of a bracket A and bearing plates B, the said bearing plates being of any suitable size and are angular in general contour. The plates are screwed or otherwise attached to a window frame C at one side, out of the path of either the upper or the lower sash or the blinds of the window frame. One member of the bearing plates is horizontal and the other member is vertical, the horizontal members being designated as 10, and in these members the inner end of the bracket is to be journaled or pivoted. The bearing plates are located at suitable distances apart, and preferably the said plates are attached to that portion of the window frame known as the blind stop. The bracket A, is of skeleton and practically triangular shape. At the reduced or pointed end of the bracket an upwardly-curved horn or curved extension 11, is located, and at the top and bottom of the base or inner portion of the bracket trunnions 12, are formed, the said trunnions being adapted to enter suitable openings or eyes in the horizontal members 10 of the bearing plates as is best shown in Fig. 2, the trunnions being of such length and so located that by raising the bracket it may be entirely removed from connection with the plates.

Upon the base bar 13 of the bracket, or a bar located at the base thereof and preferably in alignment with its trunnions, two hooks 14, are held to slide, these hooks being adapted to be engaged with the line in a manner to be hereinafter set forth. When the bracket is pivoted upon the bearing plates it may be carried inward into a room, and made to stand at a right angle to the inner face of the window frame, and it may be likewise carried across the window, or outward at a right angle to the outer face of the sash; and it may be held rigidly either in its outer or inner position by pivoting upon the outer and inner faces of the window frame hooks designated respectively as 15 and 16, which hooks are adapted to be brought into engagement with the upper edge of the bracket.

In operation, one pulley 17 over which the line 18 is to pass, is connected with the horn or extension 11 of the bracket, the second pulley 19, being connected with a post 20, or the equivalent thereof as shown in Fig. 1. When it is desired to hang out clothes upon the line, the bracket is carried within the room, as shown in Fig. 1, and locked in that position by engaging with it the hook 16. Clothes may now be placed upon the line from the inside of the room, the operator being out of

danger and protected from the inclemency of the weather. When the line has been properly filled, the hooks 14, are carried upward or downward upon the base portion of the bracket in a manner to cause one of the hooks to engage with the upper stretch of the rope and the other hook to engage with the lower stretch, as shown in Fig. 2. It will be understood that the hooks may be made to face upward or downward as in practice may be found most desirable, and it will be further observed that the line need not be lifted in order to connect it with the base of the bracket, but that the hooks only need be manipulated until they are brought into engagement with the line.

When hangers of the description above set forth have been employed heretofore, it has been necessary to lift the line to an engagement with hooks, and in so doing the strength of a woman is overtaxed, and oftentimes is attended with more danger than that to which the manipulator would be subjected in leaning from a window to hang clothes upon a line.

After the hooks have been engaged with the line, as shown in Fig. 2, the bracket is forced to the outer position, also shown in said Fig. 2, and the hook 15, is brought in locking engagement with the bracket. The slack of the line will at that time be fully taken up, and the upper and lower stretches of the line will be at proper intervals apart. When the device is not needed the bracket is readily removed from the bearing plate and may be stored in a wash tub or in an equally small space.

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

1. In a pulley line hanger, the combination, with bearing plates, and a bracket attached thereto, the bracket being provided with a bar at its inner end, of sliding hooks having a vertical movement over the entire inner portion of the bracket bar, and a fastening device connected with the bracket and adapted to receive a pulley block, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a pulley line hanger, the combination, with bearing plates and a support therefor, of a bracket provided at one end with a bar and trunnions, the bracket being removably pivoted in the bearing plates through the medium of said trunnions, the opposite end of the bracket being fitted to receive a pulley block, hooks having sliding vertical movement over the entire inner portion of the inner bar of the bracket, adapted for engagement with the upper and lower stretches of a line, and locking devices located at opposite sides of the bearing plates and adapted for engagement with the bracket, as and for the purpose specified.

HERMAN REICHWEIN.

Witnesses:
J. FRED ACKER,
C. SEDGWICK.