

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. E. CHAPPELL.
LAUNDRY DRYING ROOM.

No. 481,845.

Patented Aug. 30, 1892.

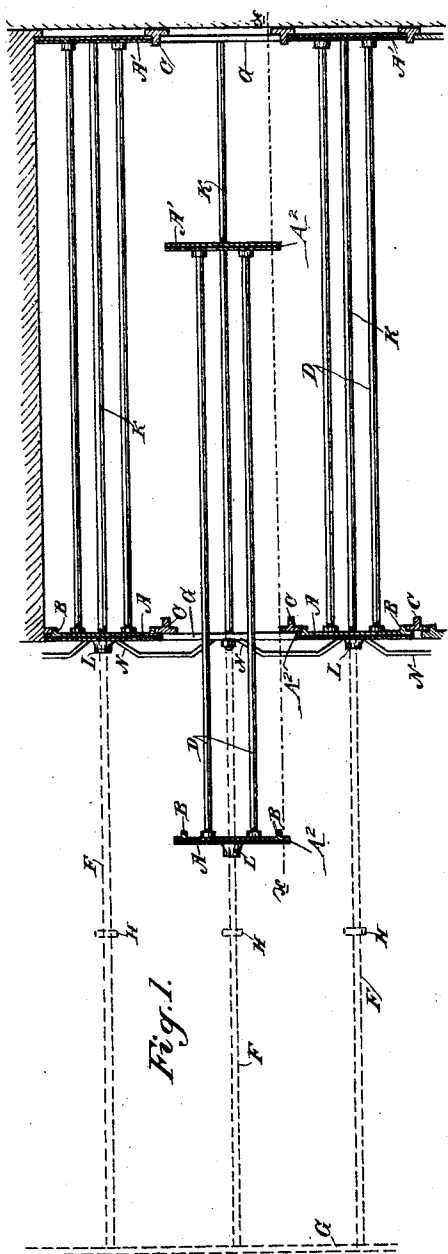


Fig. 1.

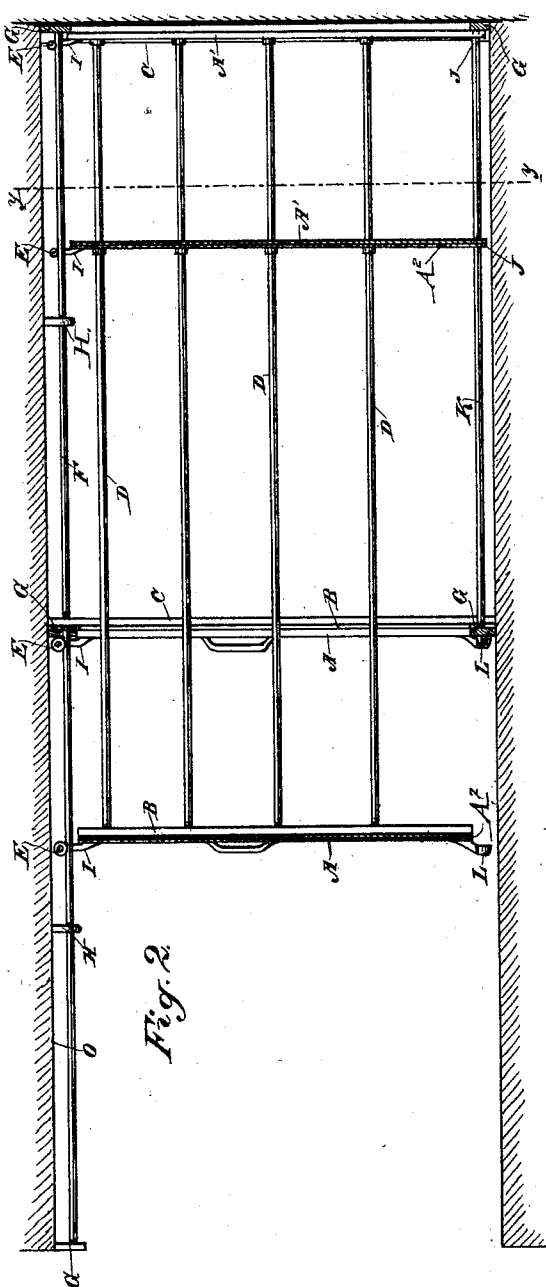


Fig. 2.

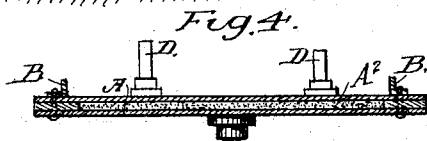
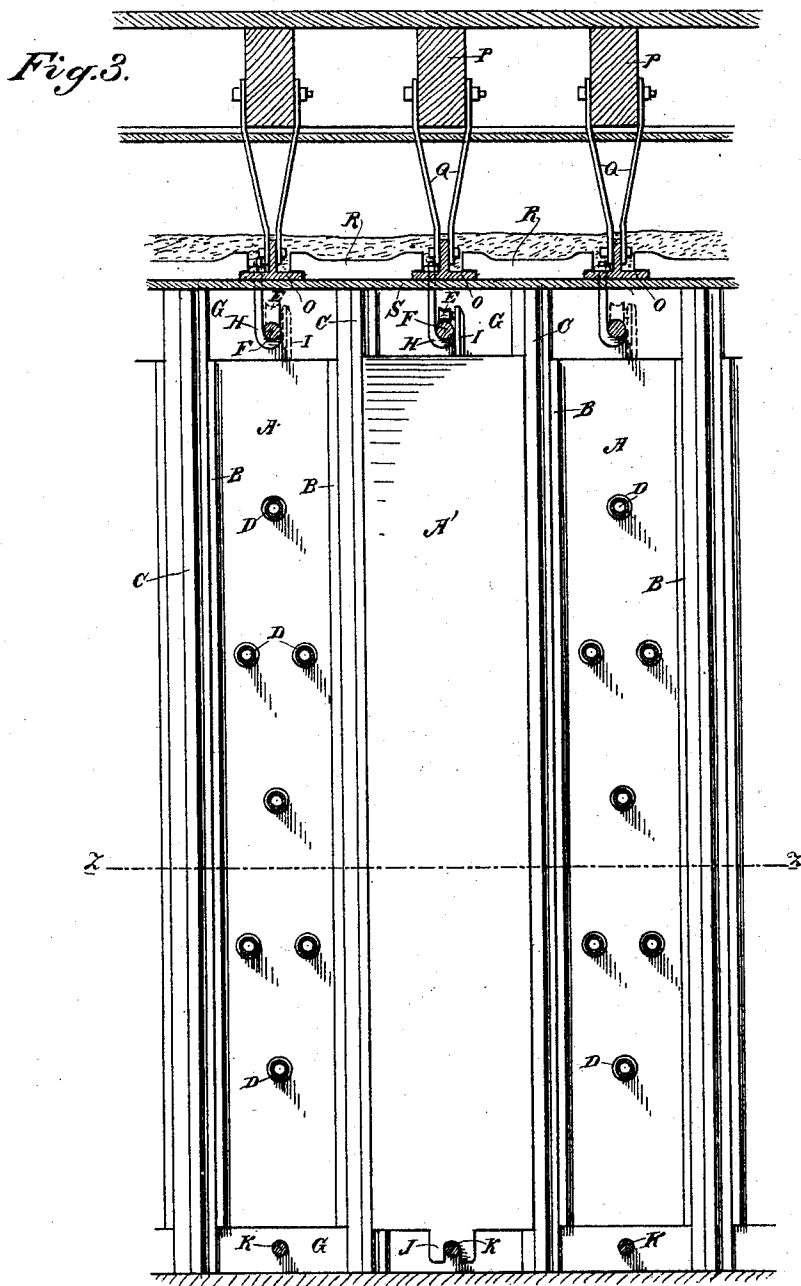
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. CHAPPELL, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

LAUNDRY DRYING-ROOM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,845, dated August 30, 1892.

Application filed July 13, 1891. Serial No. 399,377. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. CHAPPELL, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Laundry Drying-Rooms; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to what I call an "improved laundry drying-room."

It consists in certain details of construction, which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a horizontal section through my drying-room on the line $z z$, Fig. 3. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the same on the line $x x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a lateral vertical cross-section on the line $y y$ of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a section through one of the outer plates.

The object of my invention is to provide certain improvements in drying-rooms for laundry purposes.

It consists of a series of fireproof non-conducting vertical sections having drying-poles extending longitudinally between them, suspending traveling rollers upon which they are easily moved to withdraw them from and introduce them into the drying-room, said end plates forming the ends of the drying-room when they are all closed, and the inner end plate closing the opening at the outer end when either one of the sections is drawn out for the purpose of removing or changing the clothes upon it. The ceiling is also of peculiar construction.

The drying-rooms may be made of any suitable size and convenient height and have two permanent sides. The other two sides (which I call "ends" in this description in order to identify them) consist of independent plates A and A', having a layer of asbestos or non-conducting material A² between them and having the angle-iron strips B riveted to their inner faces. These strips serve to give sufficient rigidity to the plates and also form the edges, which fit against the vertical angle-iron beams C, and thus close the openings into the end of the room. The floor and ceiling extend outwardly in front from these vertical pieces C a distance equal to the interior depth of the room from end to end. The plates A

and A' are connected together by rods D, which are preferably made of tubular metal for lightness, and these rods receive the clothes which are hung upon them to dry. Each pair of plates thus connected together is supported by pulleys E, which travel upon the rods F, extending through the iron plates G at the top and ends of the drying-chamber. These rods F have also intermediate supports in the form of the hooked rods H, and in order to pass these rods the pulleys E are journaled loosely upon shafts, which have one end only fixed in the bent hanger-arms I, the lower ends of which are bolted or otherwise secured to the vertical end plates A. The lower ends of the inner plates A' have a forked lug J projecting from it, and these lugs clasp and travel upon the rods K at the bottom, thus steadying the plates A and preventing their swinging from side to side. These rods K, however, extend only to the front vertical angle-iron beams G, and the outer end plates A are comparatively unsupported at the bottom when they are drawn outward from the chamber. Each of these outer plates A has upon its lower end a projecting lug L, and when the sections are pushed into place these fit over the outer nuts of the rods K, which project a little at this point to receive these lugs. The lower ends of the plates A are guided so that the lugs will exactly fit in place by the rails N, which stand out a little at the bottom and incline toward each other to make a V-shaped directing-guide at this point. By this construction it will be seen that when these sections are all pushed in the end plates A and vertical bars C form the outer ends of the chambers, fitting closely enough together to make a tight joint. The inner ends of the chambers may have, in addition to the inner ends A' of the sections, a permanent rear wall of some description which will retain the heat when the sections are drawn out for the purpose of changing the clothes upon them. When the sections are thus drawn out, they travel by means of the suspending-rollers E upon the supporting-rods F in the upper parts of the chambers, and the inner ends A' fit into the spaces which are vacated by the outer ends, and thus keep the chamber close while the clothes upon the rods are being changed, and

there will be no loss of heat and no difficulty in examining or changing the clothes upon either of the racks. The ceiling consists of iron bars O, which are suspended from the joists P of the floor above by hangers Q. Across the spaces between the bars O are placed the smaller iron bars R, the ends of which are bent, so that they rest upon the flanges of the bars O, while the portion between is flush with the bottom of the beams. Upon this lower surface sheets of iron S are secured, and the space above is filled with a non-conducting mortar or other material to about the level of the tops of the cross-bars R. The lower surface of the joists P is covered with iron laths and plaster, and the space between this and the false ceiling below may be about ten inches, which thus provides a non-conducting air-space in addition to the construction itself. By thus constructing the whole room and the attachments of iron and the asbestos or non-conducting filling all danger from fire and waste of heat are avoided.

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

1. In a drying-room, the sections consisting of the vertical metallic end plates having the non-conducting material between them and the angle-iron flanged pieces bolted thereto, rods connecting these end plates in pairs, suspending-rollers attached to the upper ends of the plates, and guide-rods upon which the rollers travel, whereby the sections may be drawn out, so that the inner end plate is advanced and closes the opening formed by the withdrawal of the outer end plate when the clothes are outside of the drying-room and the outer end plate closes and forms a portion of the outer end wall when the sections are pushed in, substantially as herein described.

2. In a drying-room, the sections composed of the vertical end pieces, with the non-conducting material between, the angle-iron plates bolted thereto, forming flanges thereon, drying-poles connecting said end pieces, suspending-rods extending above each of these sections in the upper part of the chamber, pulleys with angular suspending-yokes connecting them with the end plates of the sections, so that the pulleys travel upon the suspending-rails, and vertical angle-iron posts against which the flanges of the sections close, whereby the outer end plates of the sections form the outer wall of the room when they are closed in place, substantially as herein described.

3. In a laundry-room having permanent side and end walls, the combination of sections composed of vertical interspaced iron end pieces A and A', having the non-conducting material between them, the angle-iron plates B, bolted to said end plates, the plates C on said sections, having flanges against which the end plates abut, drying-rods extending from one end plate to the other, whereby when the front end plate is drawn out the rear end plate is advanced and closes the opening formed by the withdrawal of the front end plate, track-rods and travelers for suspending the sections, a non-conducting ceiling over the sections, means for supporting the same from the floor-girders above, so as to form an air-space, and means for supporting the track-rods, substantially as herein described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JOHN E. CHAPPELL.

Witnesses:

S. H. NOURSE,
J. A. BAYLESS.