Nov. 3, 1925. 1,559,577

F. MOORE

CLOTHESLINE

Filed Jan. 19, 1925

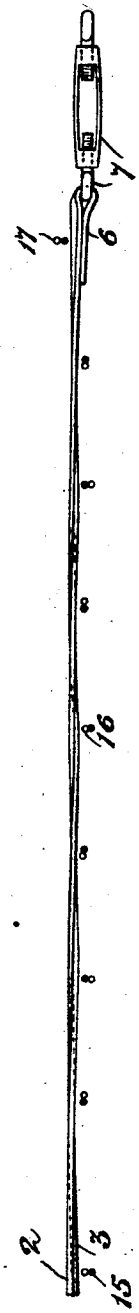


Fig. 1.

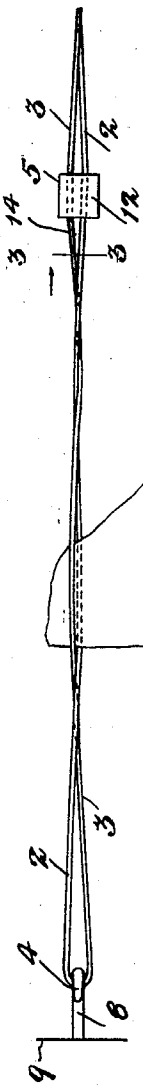


Fig. 2.

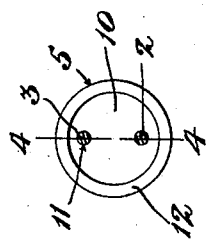


Fig. 3.

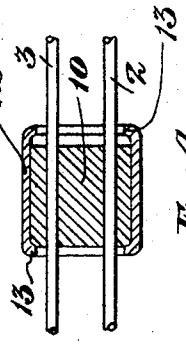


Fig. 4.

Inventor.
F. Moore
By Egerton A. Case
Atty.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK MOORE, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

CLOTHESLINE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK MOORE, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing in the city of Toronto, county of York, Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clotheslines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in clothes lines, and relates more particularly to clothes lines intended to be used without pegs, and the principal object of my invention is to utilize the inherent gripping power of at least two twisted wires held under tension, in order to grip therebetween the garment to be suspended from the line, and to provide means to readily separate the members of the line at the points required in order to permit the article to be inserted therebetween and removed, and in the following specification I shall illustrate and describe one disclosure within my invention, and what I claim as new will be set forth in the claims forming part of this specification.

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of portion of a clothes line twisted after the manner necessary in putting my invention into practice, showing one end attached to means to maintain the line taut. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing a garment held between the two members of the line, and showing the spreading device threaded on the wires, in side elevation. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross section on the line 3—3, Fig. 2, on an enlarged scale, and Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal section on the line 4—4, Fig. 3.

In the drawings, like characters of reference refer to the same parts.

Although I have described my invention embodied for use as a clothes line, it must be understood that this is merely for illustration purposes and is not to be construed as limiting the field of application or usefulness of my invention.

The line must be held under considerable tension in order to maintain the twisted wires normally in close relationship, and it will be understood of course that the material out of which the wires are made will be more or less tempered in order to get the best results.

The wires composing the line are twisted together before the spreading device is mounted thereon, and the pitch of the convolutions or twists of each wire must be such as to permit of the ready movement of said spreading device on the line.

2 and 3 are the wires, and these are twisted together. Usually I take one long wire and bend it in half, thus forming a loop 4, at one end. This loop is attached over a suitable support and the wires 2 and 3 twisted together. After this operation, the spreading device 5 is threaded over the free ends of the wires. These free ends are then coupled in any suitable manner as shown at 6 to a suitable turn buckle 7 or other device capable of putting the line under the desired tension. This device is attached to any suitable support not shown. The loop 4 has been previously placed over a suitable coupling element 8 attached to any suitable support 9.

The form of spreading device disclosed embraces a cylindrical-shaped member 10 having two holes 11 formed therein longitudinally through which pass the wires 2 and 3. For the convenience of handling, the spreading device is provided with a sleeve 12 in which the cylindrical member 10 is mounted. Each edge of the sleeve 12 is turned inwardly so as to form retaining flanges 13 so as to maintain the said sleeve and member 10 in co-operative relationship.

As shown clearly in Fig. 2, the wires 2 and 3 are of course always held in spaced relationship at the place where the spreading device is located. Now when the spreading device is moved obviously the wires 2 and 3 are progressively spread apart, and in the space therebetween at either side of said device, for instance, the space 14, the corner of a garment is placed, and as the device 5 is moving away from this space, the twists or convolutions of the wires close together, and so grip the corner of the garment. By reversing the direction of movement of said spreading device, the wires 2 and 3 are separated and permit of the ready removal of the gripped portion of the garment.

As the spreading device is moved, the cylindrical member 10 is free to turn within the sleeve 12.

The pitch of the turns or convolutions must not be too short, and in practice I have found that approximately a pitch of eleven inches gives splendid results. In Fig. 1 the distance between the circles 15 and 16, and 16 and 17 represent the length of the pitch. The other circles are merely placed to show

approximately cross sections through the twisted wires at certain locations at and between the commencement and ending of a complete twist or turn of the wires.

As far as my knowledge of the prior art goes, I know of no line for the purpose set forth, held under tension to normally keep the twists or turns of the wires in close contact, and which wires are temporarily separated at the desired locations to provide the necessary spaces to permit of the insertion and removal of portion of a garment or other article.

Obviously many different devices may be used to support each end of a line embodying the principle of my invention, and maintain the same under the desired tension or strain.

While I have described what I consider to be the best embodiment within my invention, it must be understood that the principle thereof may be embodied in many different forms, and I desire not to be limited beyond the requirements of the prior art and the terms of my claims.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. As a new article of manufacture a line embracing at least two members suitably permanently twisted together and when in use adapted to be under constant tension in order to maintain said members in close relationship, and a spreading device mounted on said members and adapted to be moved longitudinally of said line to separate said members at the locations desired, for the purpose specified.

2. As a new article of manufacture a line embracing at least two members suitably permanently twisted together and when in use adapted to be under constant tension in order to maintain said members in close relationship, and a spreading device embracing a cylindrical member provided with holes formed longitudinally therethrough through which the members of said line are passed, and a sleeve associated with said cylindrical member, as set forth and for the purpose specified.

FRANK MOORE.