(No Model.)

W. W. SMITH & D. J. DOYLE.

CLOTHES LINE HANGER.

No. 589,867. Patented Sept. 14, 1897.

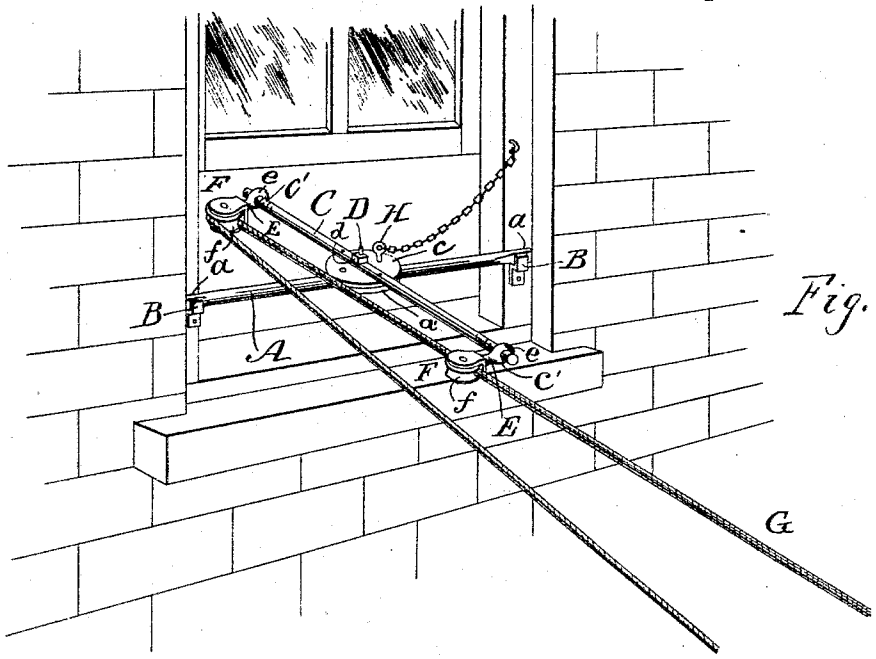


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

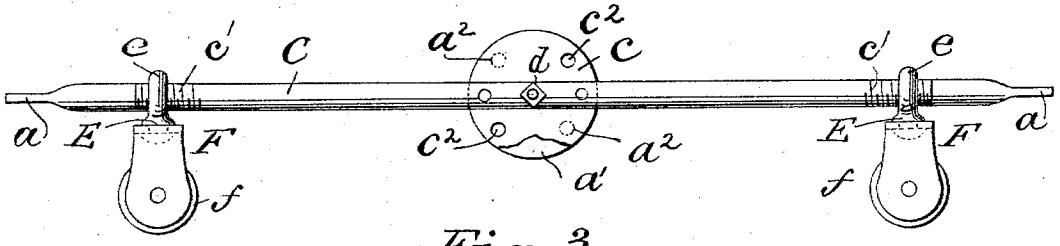
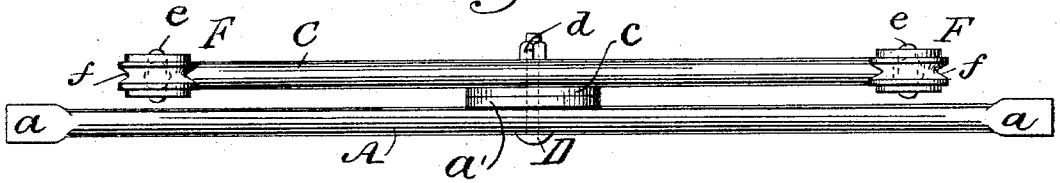


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER WILLIAM SMITH AND DENNIS JOSEPH DOYLE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CLOTHES-LINE HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 589,867, dated September 14, 1897.

Application filed November 10, 1896. Serial No. 611,592. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WALTER WILLIAM SMITH and DENNIS JOSEPH DOYLE, citizens of the United States, and residents of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Line Hangers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to improvements in clothes-line hangers, the object thereof being to facilitate the hanging of clothes from elevated windows, whereby a user can effectually operate an endless clothes-line from the interior of a room without the necessity of leaning out of the window. The device is light in weight, inexpensive and durable, and when not in use it can be so folded as not to interfere with the operation of raising and lowering the window-sash.

The invention will be hereinafter fully described, and specifically set forth in the annexed claim.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved clothes-line hanger, showing the same connected to a window-frame in position ready for hanging the clothes. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the device, illustrated in its folded position; and Fig. 3 is a front elevation thereof.

In the practice of our invention we provide, primarily, a rod A, which rod is preferably composed of a piece of metal tubing, and the two ends thereof are flattened, as indicated at a, for the purpose of engaging with brackets B, as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

Secured to the center of the rod A, upon its upper surface, is a plate a', this plate being preferably circular in contour. Bearing upon this said plate is a similar plate c, forming part of a rod C, and the rod A and rod C are pivoted to each other by means of a bolt D and nut d, or they may be secured together by a rivet, if desirable, whereby they are pivotally attached to each other and can be revolved or oscillated independently.

The two ends of the rod C are provided with threaded portions c', adapted for engagement with threaded eyes e of spindles E, to which spindles are attached swiveled blocks F, containing pulleys f for engagement with the line G.

As a means for locking the rods A and C in the position at right angles, as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the plates a' and c are respectively provided with apertures a^2 and c^2, which said apertures register with each other when the rods are at right angles, whereby a pin H can be inserted for locking the two plates together and maintaining the two rods in their relative positions.

In the operation and use of this device it is simply necessary to turn the rod C at right angles with the rod A, whereby the inner end of the rod C is extended rearwardly of the window and into the room, so that a person may stand inside of the room and readily hang clothes upon the line and operate the same without the necessity of at any time leaning out of the window. When the device is not in use, it is simply placed in the position as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings, whereby the window can be readily closed.

We do not confine ourselves to the specific details of mechanical construction as herein described, as it is obvious that under the scope of our invention we are entitled to slight variations of structural detail. For instance, we may use double pulley-blocks instead of single pulley-blocks, as illustrated in the drawings, or the rods and their connected plates may be formed integrally. This structure would be employed in case of using castings instead of tubular rods.

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

A clothes-line hanger, comprising two rods, the lower one of which is flattened at each end, for the purpose of engaging in brackets, a flat circular apertured plate secured on the upper portion and centrally of said rod, and the upper rod provided near its extremities with screw-threads adapted to engage with

eyes secured to pulleys, a flat circular apertured plate, located on the lower surface of the upper rod, a bolt adapted to pass through each rod and plate, and a pin adapted to pass through the apertures in the circular plates and hold the rods in any desired position.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we have signed our names, in presence of two witnesses, this 5th day of November, 1896.

WALTER WILLIAM SMITH.
DENNIS JOSEPH DOYLE.

Witnesses:
C. SEDGWICK,
EMILY SEIDLER.