July 26, 1932. W. COUTTS 1,869,238

LAUNDRY HANGER DRIER

Filed Nov. 5, 1930

Fig. 1.

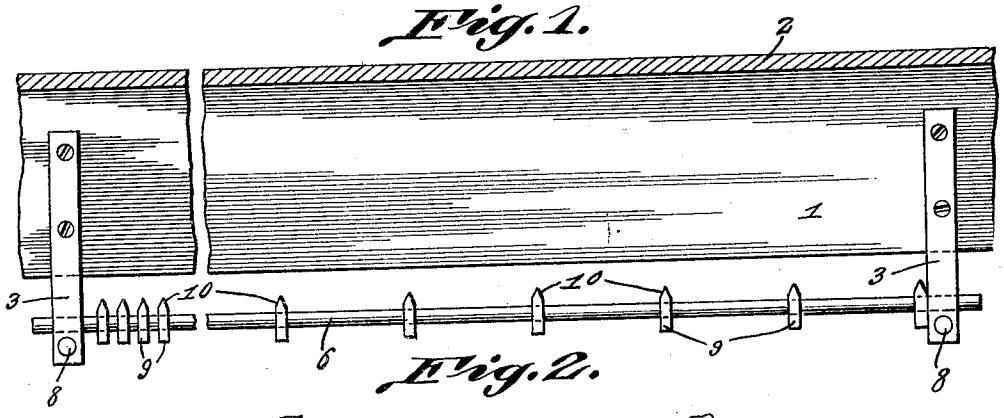


Fig. 2.

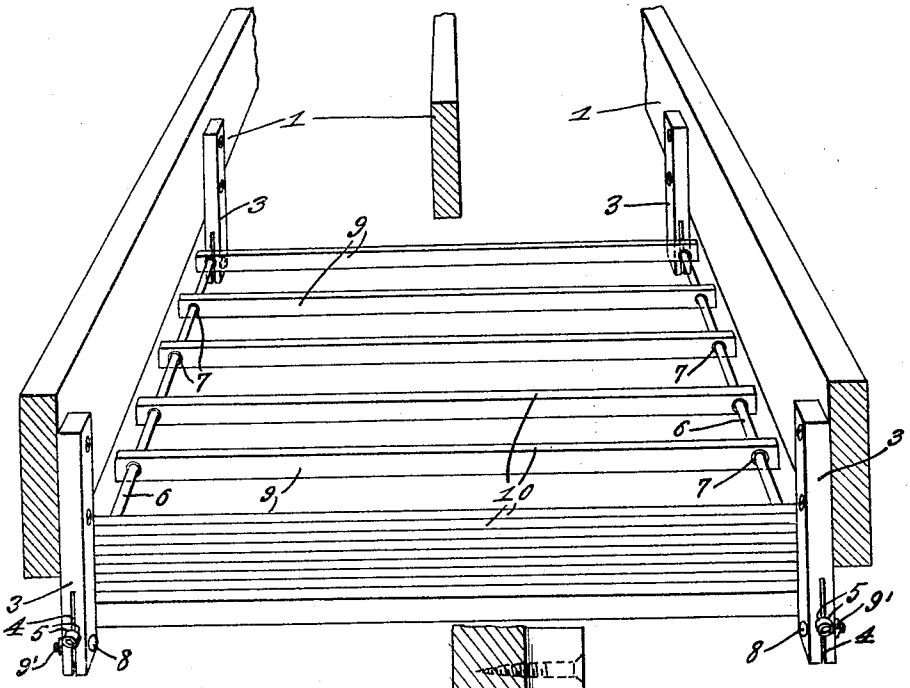


Fig. 3.

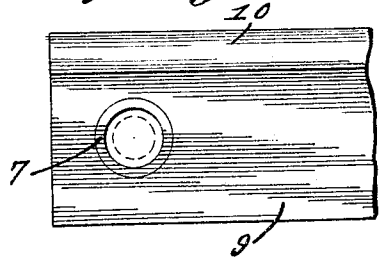
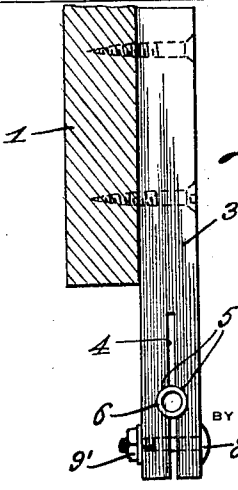


Fig. 4.



William Coutts,
INVENTOR

BY Victor J. Evans
ATTORNEY

Patented July 26, 1932 1,869,238

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM COUTTS, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

LAUNDRY HANGER DRIER

Application filed November 5, 1930. Serial No. 493,678.

My present invention has reference to clothes drying racks, which is primarily designed for use in the basements or laundry rooms of houses.

The primary object of the invention is the provision of movable wooden slats that are readily spaced at desired distances from each other so that each of the slats provides a support for clothes to be dried and wherein when the slats are moved against each other the same can be covered to preserve the said slats from dirt or dust.

A still further object is the provision of a clothes drying rack which obviates the employment of the ordinary clothes line and which is of a small compact structure that may be readily hung from the floor joist to occupy a small space in a basement or the like, the hangers of the improvement having detachably clamped therein longitudinally extending rods, the said rods having mounted for movement thereon the ends of slats, the slats having their upper edges beveled from their opposite sides so that the said edges will effectively grip and support clothes to be dried thereon without the employment of the usual clothes pins, the said slats being movable away from each other for desired distances when in clothes supporting position and moved against each other and against one pair of hangers and covered to protect the same when not required for use.

To the attainment of the foregoing the invention consists in the improvement hereinafter described and definitely claimed.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a side elevation illustrating the application of the improvement.

Figure 2 is a perspective view thereof.

Figure 3 is a view looking toward the end of one of the slats.

Figure 4 is an end view looking toward one of the hangers, the joist to which the hanger is secured being in section.

While my improvement is primarily designed for use in the basement or wash room of a residence, it is obvious that the same may be otherwise employed.

Referring now to the drawing in detail, the numeral 1 designates the spaced joists in a basement that support the floor 2 thereof. To the confronting faces of certain of these joists (depending upon the desired width of the rack) I secure by screws or like elements hangers 3 which are all of the same length and which depend an equidistance below the joist. The hangers 3 are preferably of wood and have their lower ends cut or kerfed longitudinally, as at 4, and the walls provided by the kerf are formed with oppositely disposed substantially semi-cylindrical openings or depressions 5. In these openings or depressions there are received cross sectionally rounded rods 6 which are preferably of metal. The rods 6 have headed ends 7, and the kerfed or bifurcated ends of the hangers 3 have passed therethrough bolts 8 engaged by suitable nuts 9′, whereby the said bifurcated ends of the hangers may be forced toward each other and compress the rods in the depressions or semi-circular openings 5.

The numeral 9 indicates the clothes supporting slats. These slats are of wood and, as disclosed by the drawing, the same are beveled from their opposite faces and their upper corners, as indicated by the numeral 10, and whereby the upper edges of the slats are substantially V-shaped in cross section. This is desirable as the pointed edges of the slats will have a biting effect upon the clothes arranged thereover so that the clothes can be attached without the employment of a pin or like fastener. The slats 9 are, of course, provided with round openings each having a metal bushing 7 for the reception of the rods 6.

When not in use the slats are forced against each other so that the outer slat will contact with one pair of hangers 3. A covering protective cloth is placed over the slats to prevent dirt accumulating thereon and whereby the slats are retained in a clean condition so that the same may be employed as hangers without the necessity of wiping the said slats. The slats are drawn away from each other along the guide rods 6 and are properly spaced for the reception thereon of the clothes to be dried.

The simplicity of my construction and the advantages thereof will, it is thought, be un-

derstood and appreciated by those skilled in the art to which such invention relates so that further detailed description will not be required. Obviously I do not wish to be restricted to the precise structure herein shown and described and, therefore, hold myself entitled to make such changes therefrom as fairly fall within the scope of what I claim.

Having described the invention, I claim:

A laundry drier comprising spaced hanger members, each having a longitudinally disposed kerf leading in from the lower end thereof and provided at opposite sides of the kerf with registering depressions, a clamping bolt passing through each hanger member below the depressions and bridging the lower portion of the kerf, a rod received within the depressions of opposite hanger members and clamped in the depressions by the bolt, and slats loosely mounted upon the rod between the hanger members, said slats being V-shaped in transverse section along their upper edges and the rod passing transversely through the lower portions of the slats.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WILLIAM COUTTS.