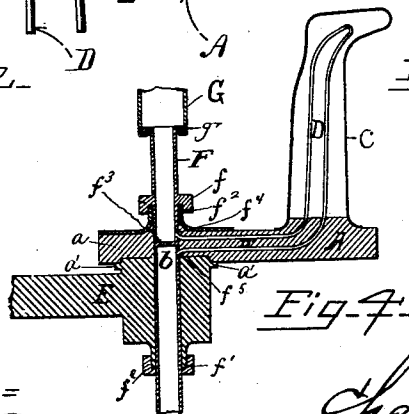
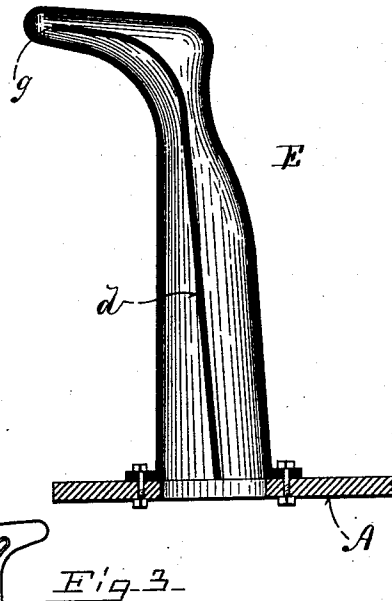
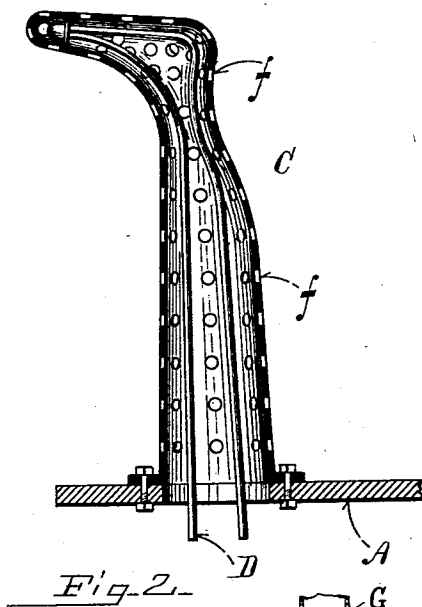
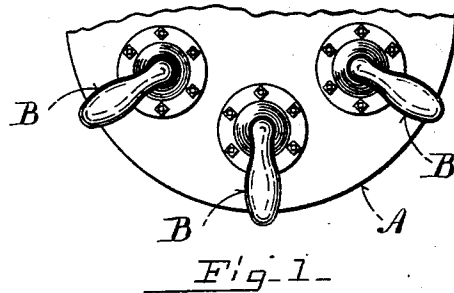


(No Model.)

C. PEASE.
DEVICE FOR DRYING TEXTILE ARTICLES.

No. 568,874.

Patented Oct. 6, 1896.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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THIRDS TO KIRK D. PIERCE, OF SAME PLACE, AND SAM K. PAIGE, OF
WARNER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DEVICE FOR DRYING TEXTILE ARTICLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,874, dated October 6, 1896.

Application filed January 5, 1894. Serial No. 495,748. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES PEASE, of Hillsborough, in the county of Hillsborough, State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Drying Textile Articles, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view showing a portion of a rotary drying-table; Fig. 2, a vertical transverse section of a stocking-form; Fig. 3, a like view showing a modification, and Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation illustrating the arrangement of parts for permitting rotation of the form-carrying table.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates especially to a form for drying stockings, underwear, and other textile articles of wearing-apparel after dyeing, scouring, &c.

The invention is illustrated as applied to a stocking-form.

An ordinary method of drying stockings is to draw them onto a series of solid wooden forms B. The stocking-forms are then put into a rack and moved into a drying-room and there permitted to dry. This process is slow and expensive.

In my improvement I employ a form C, which is of any shape suitable to receive the article to be dried and is attached to a rotary table or frame A. This form is hollow and foraminous. The table or frame A is so constructed as to convey hot air or steam to the form C, and the forms are arranged to be connected and disconnected from the table in order to substitute different sizes. Within the form steam or hot-air pipes D are coiled. When the article to be dried is drawn over the form C, the air in the form becomes heated because of the heated pipe D, and this heated air, passing through the openings *f*, causes the moisture in the textile to evaporate with extreme rapidity, so much so that I

find that as soon as the table A has made a complete revolution, the operator covering the forms as they pass him, they are sufficiently dry to be removed.

The hollow foraminous form into which steam or air can be admitted, as described, I deem the preferable device, but I sometimes employ a form E, which is hollow without perforations. Within said form a partition *d* is arranged, so that steam can be admitted at one side of said partition, passing around the upper end *g* thereof into the opposite side and heating the form.

Any suitable connection with steam or hot-air pipes may be made, the salient feature of my invention comprising a hollow form for drying textile articles into which steam or hot air may be admitted.

Fig. 4, however, illustrates the preferred arrangement of parts. As here shown, the table A (which is for convenience shown cut off at one side) is mounted upon a support E, which enters a recess *a* in the bottom of the table and has ears *a'* extending outwardly below the table. Passing through the table and the support is a pipe F, to which the table is rigidly affixed, the relative position of the pipe as to the table and support being preserved through blocks *ff'*, fitting upon the pipe and having seats *f²* for the table and support, respectively. The pipe F is swiveled, as at *g*, to a supply-pipe G, and as it is rigidly secured to the table A and passes through the support E it forms a shaft which can be rotated in the support, thus permitting rotation of the frame A. At a convenient point in the pipe F, between the top and bottom of the plate A, is a partition *f³*, above and below which are openings *f⁴* *f⁵*, and from these there extend in the plate channels connecting the pipe F with the heating-pipes D. Thus the steam or other drying agent enters through the pipe G, passes through the channel communicating with the opening *f⁴*, thence through the heating-pipes D, and returns through the other channel to exhaust into the portion of the pipe F below the partition.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

1. A drier for textile articles and the like

comprising a support, a table rotatably mounted thereon, drying-forms upon said table, a pipe through the table and the support, the table being rigidly secured to said pipe, a partition across said pipe, entrance and exit passages for the drying agent in the said forms, and ducts connecting the entrance-passage of a form with the pipe on one side of the partition and the exit-passage with the pipe on the other side of the partition; substantially as described.

2. A drier for textile articles and the like comprising a support, a table rotatably mounted thereon, drying-forms upon said table, a pipe through the table and the support, the table being rigidly secured to said pipe, a partition across said pipe between the top and bottom of the table, entrance and exit passages for the drying agent in the said forms, and channels through the table, said channels connecting the entrance - passage of a form with the pipe on one side of the partition and the exit-passage with the pipe on the other

side of the partition; substantially as described.

3. A drier for textile articles and the like comprising a support, a recessed table rotatably mounted upon said support, drying-forms upon said table, entrance and exit passages for the drying agent in said forms, a pipe through the table and the support, the table being rigidly secured to said pipe, a supply-pipe G, a swivel connection between the supply-pipe and the pipe through the table and support, a partition across said latter pipe at a point between the top and bottom of the table, and channels formed in the table and connecting the pipe on one side of the partition with the entrance-passage in a form and the pipe on the other side of the partition with the exit-passage in a form; substantially as described.

CHARLES PEASE.

Witnesses:

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