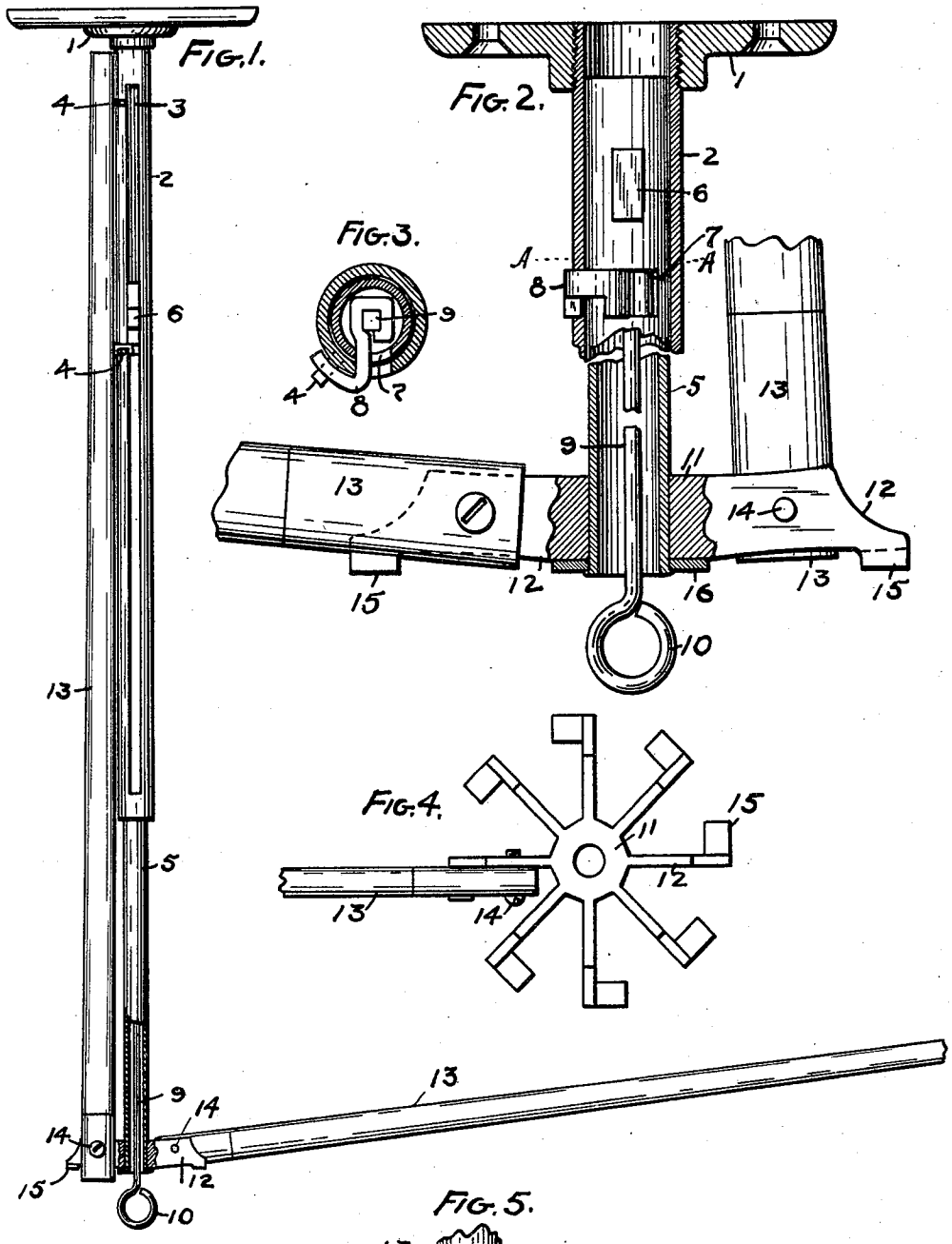
No. 681,397. Patented Aug. 27, 1901.

J. B. JUNKER.

CLOTHES DRIER.

(Application filed Mar. 15, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. JUNKER, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO FREDERICK KREMP, OF SAME PLACE.

CLOTHES-DRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 681,397, dated August 27, 1901.

Application filed March 15, 1901. Serial No. 51,323. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. JUNKER, of Indianapolis, county of Marion, and State of Indiana, have invented a certain new and useful Clothes-Drier; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals refer to like parts.

This invention relates to a clothes-drier that can be secured to the ceiling of a kitchen or laundry, is telescoping, whereby it can be pushed up and held out of the way, and is provided with a plurality of radiating bars on which clothes may be hung and which while not in use may be folded up out of the way.

The full nature of this invention will be more clearly understood from the accompanying drawings and the following description and claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the device partially lengthened out and with one bar turned down and opened out for use, parts being in section. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the device with parts broken away. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the telescoping tubes just above the finger-catch on the line A A of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan of the casting at the lower end of the telescoping tubes for mounting the radiating bars. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of a bar and the means with which it is pivoted at the pivotal point.

In detail, 1 is a bracket or plate provided with screw-holes for securing it to the ceiling of a kitchen or laundry and having an internally-threaded opening in it for receiving and holding the tube 2, whose upper end is externally threaded to enter the hole in the bracket. The tube 2 is provided with a longitudinal slot 3, that extends almost to the lower end. On the outside of said tube and adjacent the slot I place stop-lugs 4, two being shown in the drawings.

A tube 5 of smaller diameter telescopes in the tube 2. It has near its upper end a guide-lug 6, which extends through the slot 3. The tube 5 has also near its upper end an opening 7, (seen best in Fig. 3,) through which the finger 8 on the rod 9 extends. The rod 9 lies within the tube 5 and extends beyond the lower end thereof and has at its lower end a handle 10, whereby the rod may be turned or twisted somewhat to move the finger 8 into or out of engagement with the stop-lugs 4, as appears in Figs. 1 and 3. This enables one to push the tube 5 upward within the tube 2 and hold it in the desired position by catching the finger 8 over one of the stop-lugs 4.

A casting 11 is rotatably mounted at the lower end of the tube 5, resting upon the plate 16, and has on it a number of radiating arms 12, to which the bars 13 are separately pivoted by the screw-bolt 14. Each arm 12 carries on its outer end a supporting-plate 15 to hold the bar 13 when it is turned down for use in a position substantially horizontal. This arrangement for mounting the bars 13 enables them all to be folded up about the tubes 2 and 5, as shown in Fig. 1, where one of said bars is folded up while the other bar shown is in position for use and may be held up by the tightness of the bolt 14. The side elevation of the arms 12 and plates 15 is brought out in Fig. 2.

From this description it is seen that after the device is secured to the ceiling of the kitchen or laundry by reaching up to the handle 10 and releasing the finger 8 from the lug 4, on which it is caught, the tube 5, carrying the bars 13, will by gravity drop down as far as the slot 3 will permit the downward movement of the finger 8. That will be in a lower position than is shown in Fig. 1. When in such lower position, the bars 13 may be opened out into a substantially horizontal position and the clothes placed thereon for drying. Then the tube 5 may be pushed up and the finger 8 caught over the lower stop-lug 4, or, if desired, pushed farther and caught over the upper stop-lug 4. Then the clothes will be up out of the way and in the upper and warmer portion of the room in which the device is placed. When it is desired to remove the clothes, the tube 5 can be lowered, the clothes taken off of the bars, the bars folded up about the tubes 5 and 2, and the tube 5 pushed up into the position shown in Fig. 1, and the device remains in that position out of the way until it is to be used again.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A clothes-drier including a bracket that may be secured to the ceiling of a kitchen or laundry, a tube secured vertically to said bracket with a longitudinal slot in it, stops on said tube near said slot, a smaller tube that telescopes in said slotted tube with an opening in it, a rod extending into said smaller tube with a handle at its lower end, a finger secured to said rod that extends through the opening in the smaller tube and into position to engage or disengage the stops on the slotted tube, and means secured to the smaller tube upon which the clothes may be hung.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of the witnesses herein named.

JOHN B. JUNKER.

Witnesses:
LAURA HITT,
V. H. LOCKWOOD.