GEORGE L. WOODS.

Improvement in Clothes-Driers.

No. 127,206. Patented May 28, 1872.

Fig 1

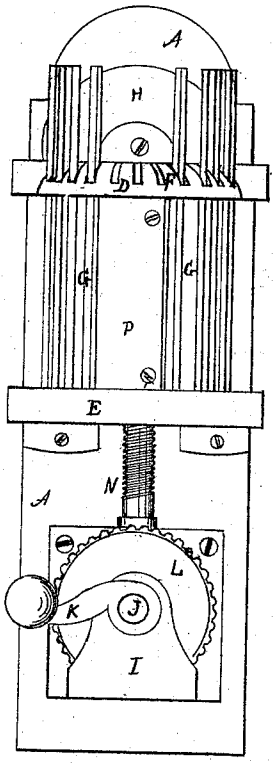
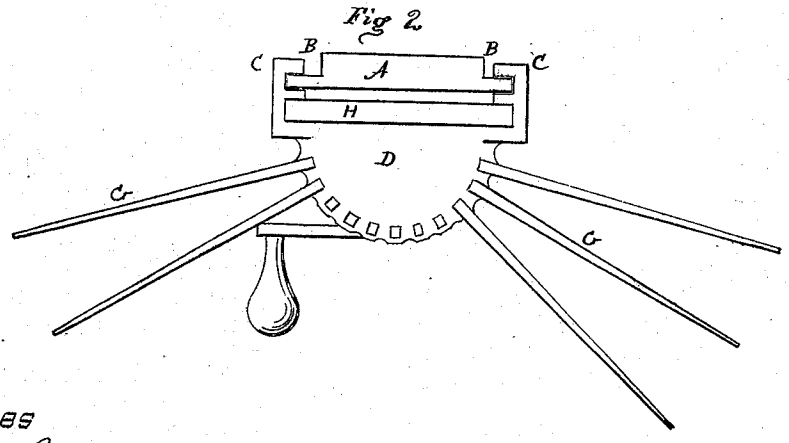


Fig 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. WOODS, OF MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTHES-DRIERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 127,206, dated May 28, 1872.

SPECIFICATION.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. WOODS, of Manchester, Hillsborough county, in the State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Drying Clothes; and I hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification.

The nature or essence of my invention consists in the particular construction, combination, and arrangement of devices forming the improvements described in the following specification, and represented in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a machine with my improvements, and Fig. 2 is a plan of the same with some of the arms extended to receive the clothes to be dried.

In the above-mentioned drawing, A is a piece of plank, which may be fastened to the wall or side of the room where it is wanted to be used; and it may have a rabbet at each edge on the back side, as shown at B B, Fig. 1, for the lugs C C of the traversing-stands D and E to traverse in as they are moved up and down. The traversing-stand D is made, in the form shown in the drawing, of cast metal, with a semicircular arched edge or flange, F, which is perforated to receive the arms or levers G G, on which the clothes are hung to be dried. This stand D is fastened to the upper end of the board H, which has the stand E fastened to its lower end, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing, so that the board H and the two stands D and E form a traversing-carriage to run up and down on the plank A. The stand E is made with a semicircular front about the same size (or less) than the stand D, and has a perpendicular flange projecting upward around its outer edge to form a semicircular box to hold the lower ends of the arms G G when they are arranged in a vertical position, as shown in Fig. 1, the stand D supporting the upper ends. To traverse the carriage before mentioned, I make a stand, I, in the form shown in the drawing, and fasten it to the plank A at or near its lower end, which stand is provided with a horizontal shaft, J, turned by the hand-crank K, and carrying the bevel-gear L, which drives a pinion on the vertical shaft or screw N, which has its lower end stepped in a portion of the stand I behind the gear L. The upper part of the shaft N is a screw fitted to a female screw in the stand E, so that, by turning the crank K, the stand with the carriage may be traversed up or down, as desired. The board H has a groove in it for the screw to turn in, which groove is covered by the piece P fastened to the board H. By putting some short cleats on the back of the plank A, and making the spaces under the lugs C C wider, the plank may be used without rabbeting the edges, if preferred that way.

To use my improved clothes-drier, turn the crank and screw to run the carriage down to a convenient height; then place the arms G G in a horizontal position in the stand D, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawing, and hang the clothes to be dried on the arms; then turn the crank and screw so as to run the carriage up, and carry the clothes up near the ceiling where the air is warmest and where they will dry soonest, out of the way of persons' heads who may be passing under the clothes. When the clothes are dry the carriage may be run down and the clothes removed, and the arms placed in a vertical position out of the way.

Having described my improved clothes-drier, I claim—

The combination and arrangement of the vertical plank A, traversing-stands D and E, arms G G, board H, stand I, shaft J, crank K, gear L with pinion and screw-shaft N, constructed to operate as described.

GEORGE L. WOODS.

Witnesses:

E. P. RICHARDSON,

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