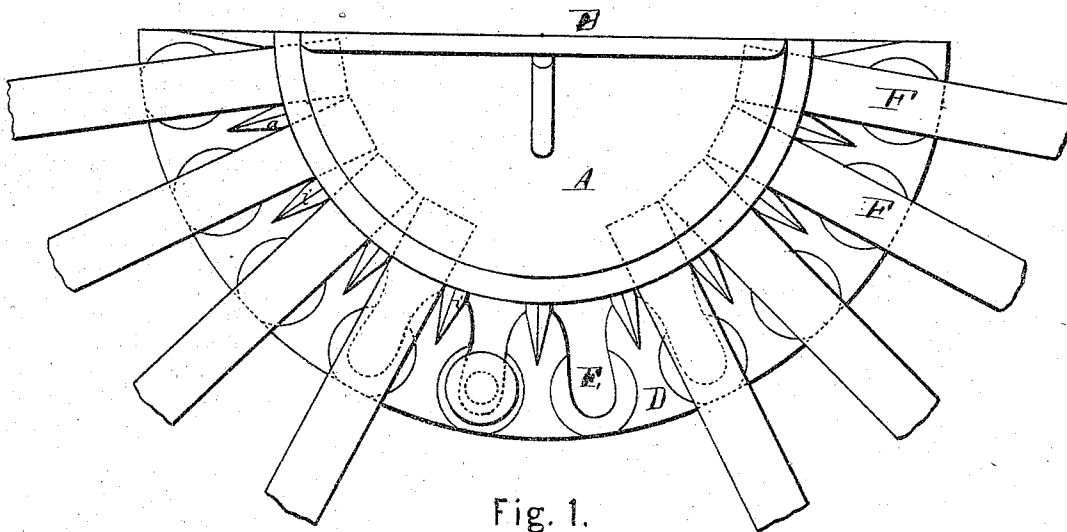
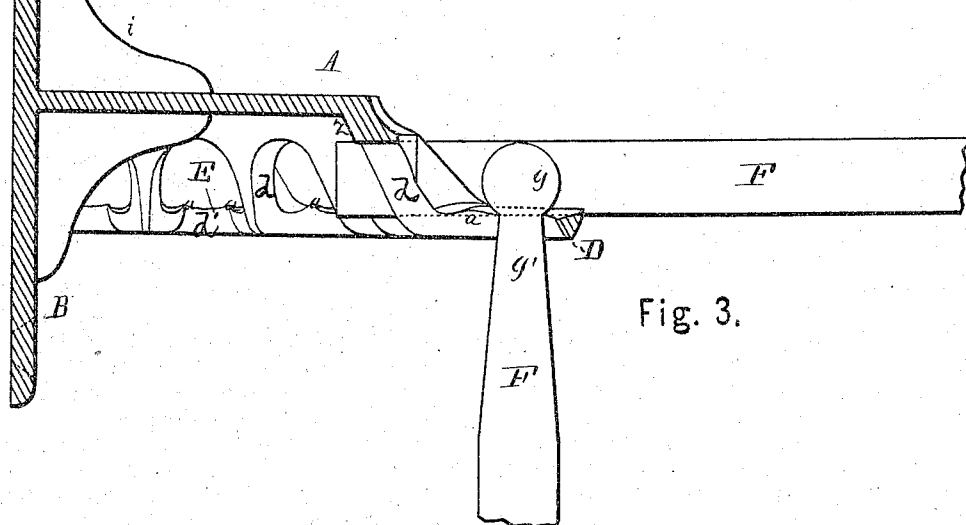
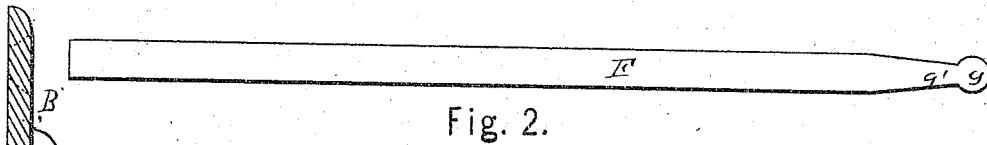


J. P. PACKER.
Clothes-Driers.

No. 133,882.

Patented Dec. 10, 1872.



WITNESSES.

Villette Anderson.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. PACKER, OF FLEMINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTHES-DRIERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 133,882, dated December 10, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. PACKER, of Flemington, in the county of Clinton and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Clothes-Driers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 is a top view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a side view of the arm of the clothes-rack. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of my invention.

My invention has relation to a clothes-drier having a metallic wall-bracket cast or formed with an angular ledge having its inner part vertical and depending from the outside of the bracket-plate, and its outer part horizontal or shelf-like, said ledge being slotted to receive the arms upon which the clothes are to be hung. The novelty of this invention consists in forming said slots with the back or vertical parts enlarged and rounded to receive the butt-ends of the clothes-arms when the same are arranged for use, and with the horizontal parts contracted and rounded at the ends to receive the necks of said arms when they are hung vertically, with their butt-ends down, concave depressions being formed at the sides and forward ends of the horizontal portions of the slots to receive and hold the heads of the arms in position, said concave depressions ending in projections which, when the butt-ends of the arms are arranged within the back parts of the slots, will slightly elevate the outer parts of the arms, and also become slightly embedded in the wood, and thus prevent said arms from slipping forward and out of the slots.

Referring to the drawing, A designates a bracket made of cast metal, and of a semicircular form, with lugs B with which to secure it to the wall by means of screws. D designates a ledge or rim having a vertical section, *d*, depending from the bracket-plate, and a horizontal or shelf-like section, *d'*, extending from the lower part of the vertical section. This ledge is provided with a number of slots, E,

which extend part way through both the vertical and horizontal portions of said ledge. These slots have their back parts enlarged and their forward parts contracted, and are rounded at the ends, as shown in the drawing. F represents the arms upon which the clothes are hung to be dried. These arms are made of wood turned to the proper form—that is, with heads *g* and tapering necks *g'*. The butt-ends of said arms are of the right size to pass through the back parts of the slots E, wherein they are held by the weight of the projecting portions of the arms and the clothes placed thereon. Shoulders at *a* on either side of the slots serve to raise the outer ends of the arms, so that they cannot slide from the slots toward the outside. The arms may have either end inserted in the slots.

When the headed ends are inserted they are held by means of the shoulder or flange *z*, formed by that part of the vertical wall A' which extends above the tops of the slots, the heads of said arms passing behind said flange.

The arms may be suspended vertically, so as to be out of the way, by arranging them with their heads up and above the rim D, and moving them toward the edge of said rim along the slots. The outer parts of the slots are contracted; hence the heads will be supported by the metal on either side of the slots.

Another way of arranging the arms when not in use is to turn the heads down, pass them through the slots, and then lay the arms in an inclined position back upon the bracket, as shown in dotted lines on the drawing. The neck of the arms will then lie within the narrow parts of the slots, filling the same; hence, as the arms become wider toward the upper ends, they cannot pass through the slots, but will remain where they are placed.

The shoulders *a*, before referred to, are the inner parts of the angular edges of basins *a'*, partly surrounding the contracted parts of the slots. These basins receive the spherical heads of the arms when said arms are hung vertically, and prevent the arms from slipping out of place toward the back parts of the slots.

What I claim as new, is—

The metallic bracket herein described, having its angular ledge slotted upward into its vertical wall and outward into its horizontal rim, the slot-edge of the latter portion being contracted to receive the neck of the arm, and provided with upwardly-projecting points to enter the wood of the arm, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN P. PACKER.

Witnesses:

EUGENE L. PACKER,
JOHN G. HARRISON.