

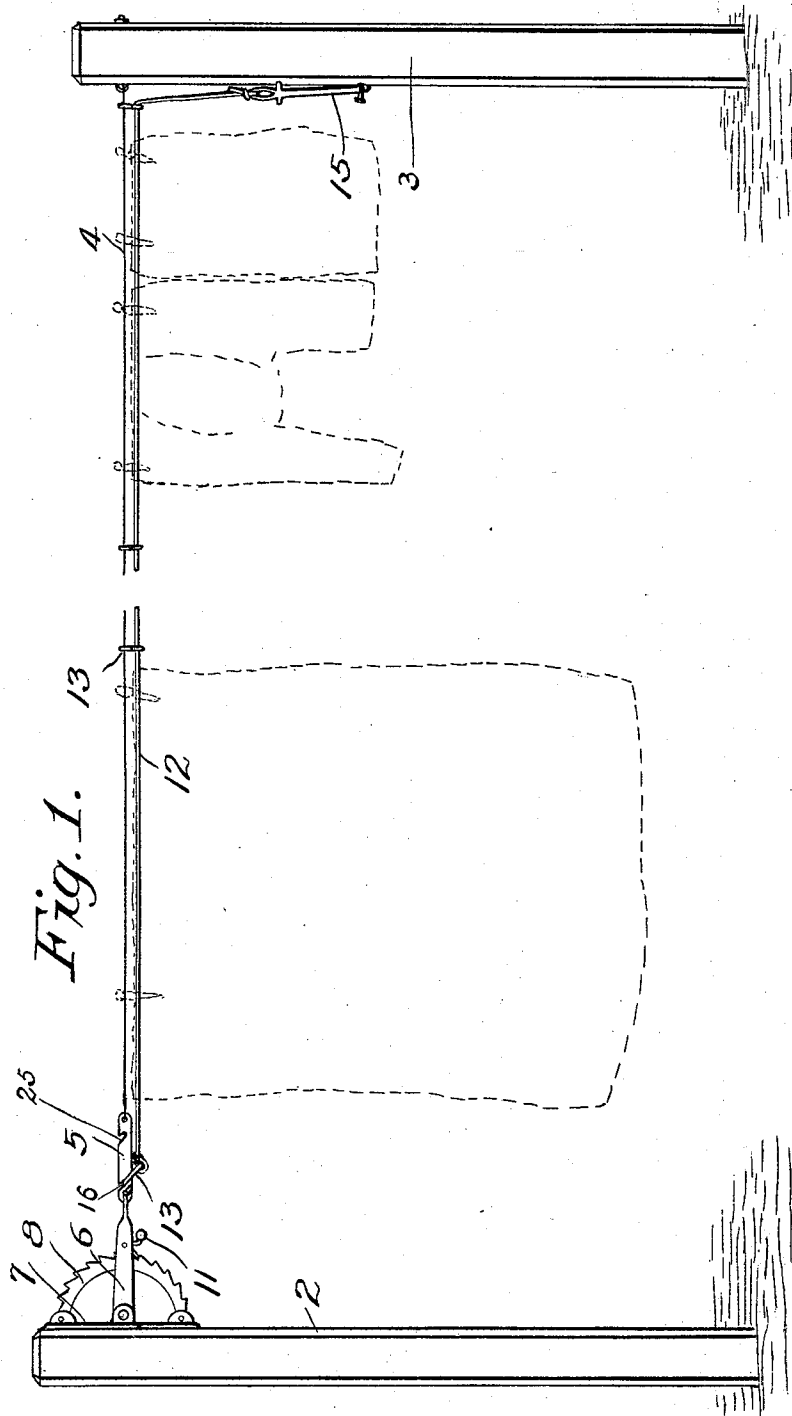
(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. E. GRAHAM.
CLOTHES HANGING DEVICE.

No. 534,687.

Patented Feb. 26, 1895.



Witnesses.
Chas. E. Van Doren.
W. E. Goolley

Inventor.
Herbert E. Graham
By Paul Hawley, Atty.

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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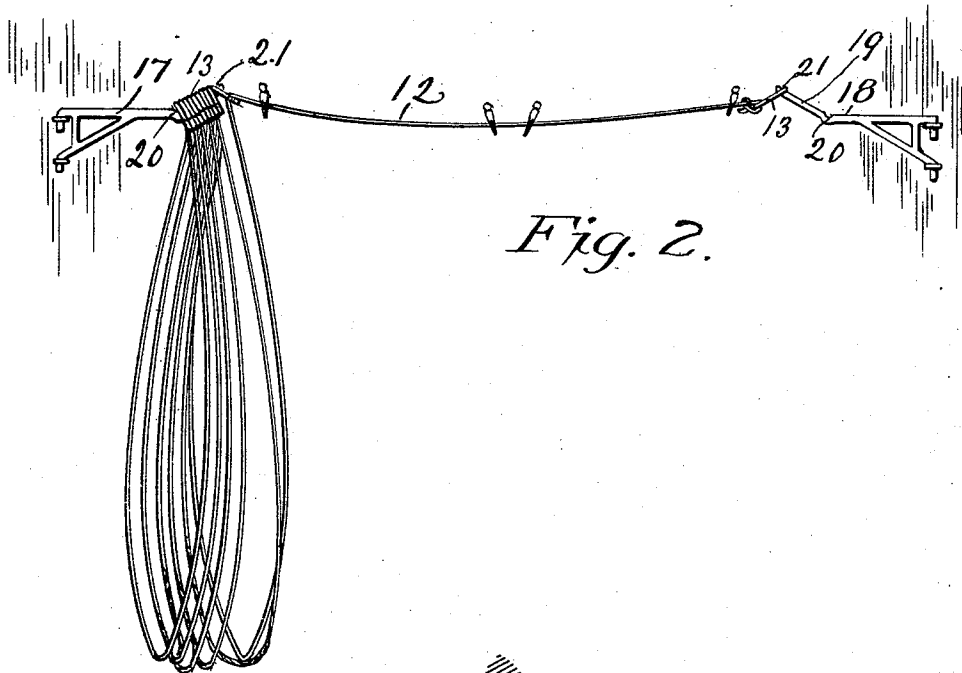


Fig. 2.

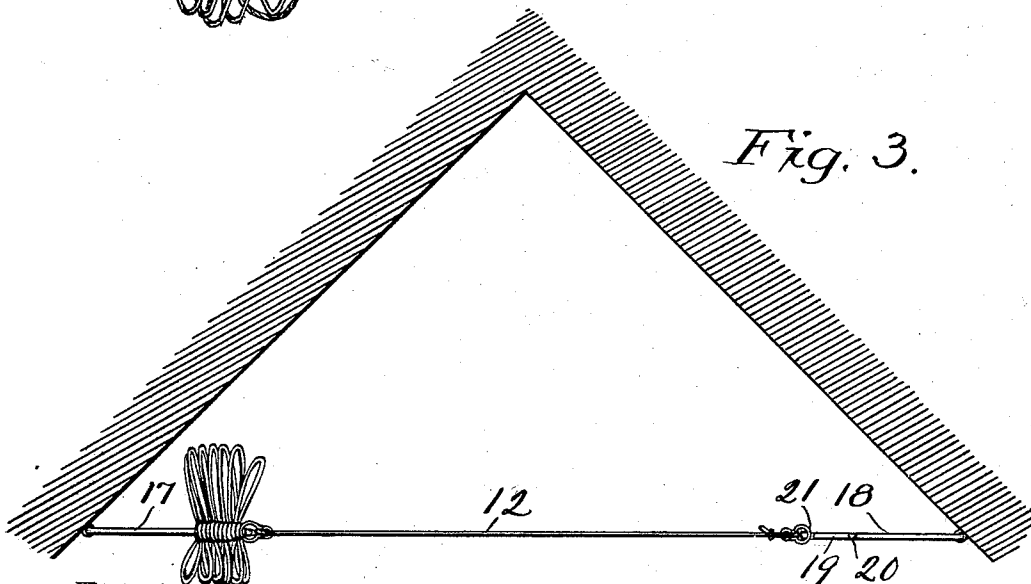


Fig. 3.

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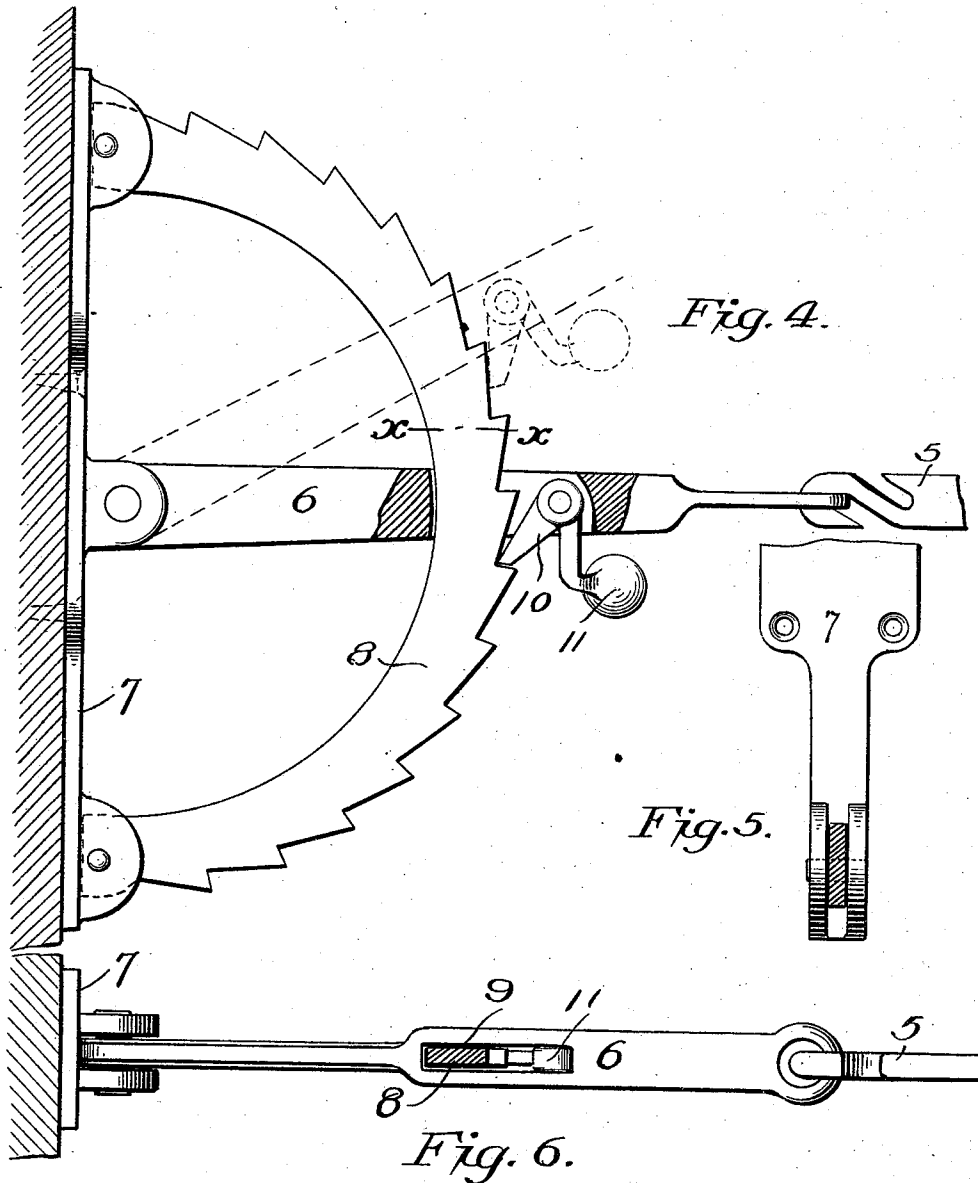
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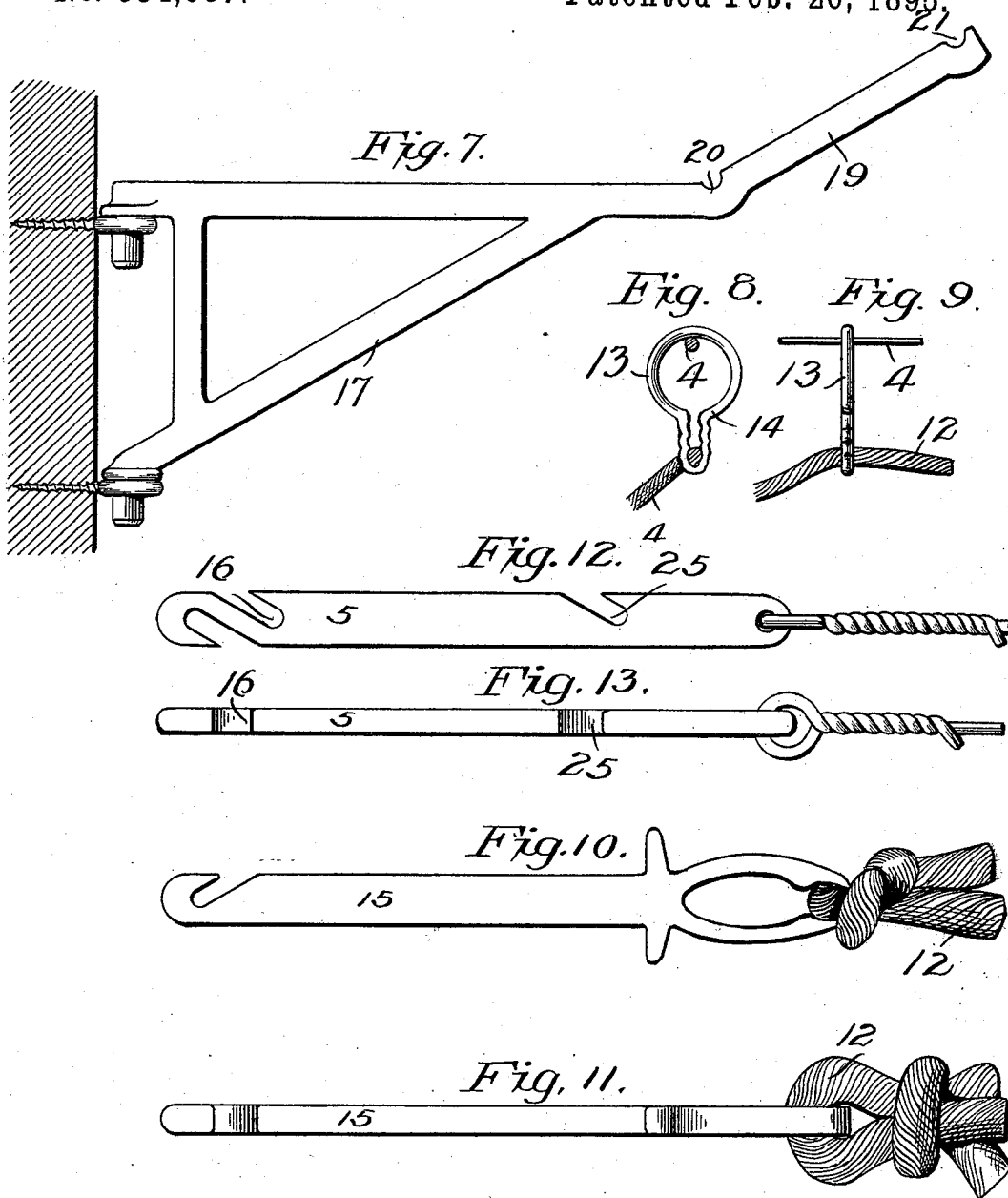
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERBERT E. GRAHAM, OF STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

CLOTHES-HANGING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 534,687, dated February 26, 1895.

Application filed October 30, 1893. Serial No. 489,539. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERBERT E. GRAHAM, of the city of Stillwater, county of Washington, State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Hanging Devices, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to means for facilitating the hanging of clothes on the line; and the particular object of my invention is to provide means whereby the clothes may be prepared in the house for the outdoor line and then being carried out hung thereon in an exceedingly short time, thereby avoiding the long exposure of the person doing the work to the cold of winter or heat of summer.

The invention consists in details of construction and in combinations all as hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

The invention and its use and operation will be more readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 shows a complete device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a view showing the portable part of the device in use within the house. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view of the elevating ratchet device employed in connection with the outdoor part of my device. Fig. 5 is a partial front view thereof. Fig. 6 is a plan view sectioned on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 4. Fig. 7 is an enlarged view of one of the wall brackets used within the house. Figs. 8 and 9 are front and side views of one of the rings or loops which I employ. Figs. 10 and 11 are side and plan views of what may be termed the needle used on the end of the clothes line or rope. Figs. 12 and 13 are side and plan views of the hooked strip which forms one end of the permanent out-door line.

As shown in the drawings, 2 and 3 represent opposite posts. A strong wire 4 is stretched between these posts, one end being attached to one of the posts while at the other end the wire is completed by the strip 5 and the pivoted arm 6 to which it is hooked. The arm is pivoted upon a plate 7 secured upon the side of the post. To this plate is also attached the ratchet 8 which passes through a slot 9 in the arm 6. The arm 6 is provided

with the gravity pawl 10 pivoted within the same and adapted to engage the teeth of the ratchet and to be disengaged therefrom by slight pressure upon the short arm or handle 11 depending from the under side of the pawl. The arrangement of this arm 11, as shown, adapts the pawl and the arm 6 for operation with one hand, when it is desired to lower or raise the arm 6 to slacken or tighten the supporting wire 4. This wire is adapted to support the clothes line with all of the clothes stretched thereon. These parts are simply incident to the present invention shown in order that the rest may be clearly understood, and which are themselves clearly and specifically set forth in the specification and claims of a divisional application related to this application and filed by me in the United States Patent Office the 19th day of January, 1894, said application being entitled "clothes hanging apparatus" and bearing Serial No. 497,360.

The clothes are first secured upon the clothes line 12 by the usual clothes pins, and at intervals say of six feet, or the distance between the notches 20 and 21 of the brackets 17 and 18 along the line are small rings or loops 13 which run along upon the wire 4.

The rings are of the peculiar form shown in Figs. 8 and 9, where it will be seen that each ring is provided with a crimped loop portion 14, the slot within which is irregular and narrower than the rope which is drawn into the same. The ring is thus bound firmly upon the clothes line or rope, and after all of the rings have been slipped over the strap 5 the line is drawn taut by pulling down and fastening the handle or needle 15 attached to the outer end thereof, while the last ring 13 is caught into the notch 16 of the strap 5 and so anchors the other end of the clothes line.

Within the house or other place and preferably between angular walls or parts as shown in Fig. 3, I provide the two brackets 17 and 18 both of the same construction and preferably arranged to swing back against the walls so as to be out of the way, or they may be taken out of their sockets altogether when not in use. Each bracket is provided at its outer end with an upwardly extending part 19 and a notch 20 is made in the obtuse angle of the bracket, and another one 21 at the extreme end of the inclined part. These

notches are to retain the first and last rings of the clothes line as the same is folded upon the bracket as indicated in Fig. 2. All of the rings being placed upon one bracket, the end of the rope and the first ring are then carried across and slipped into the notch 21 in the end of the opposite bracket. The second ring in the mean time slides up the inclined part and catches, and is held in the outer notch 21 of the first bracket and the rope is thus held quite taut between the two. The clothes are then attached by the clothes pins shown, in the usual manner, and after the first length of line or rope has been filled with clothes this length is let down by removing the second ring from the bracket and carrying the same over to the second bracket, this ring taking the place of the first in the notch thereof. Then the second length of line is pulled taut and is in readiness to receive its load of clothes. In this way all of the sections or spaces on the line may be filled until finally all of the rings have been transferred to the second bracket. The needle or handle 15 which is on the end of the rope is then passed down through all of the rings on the inclined part of the second bracket and the hook in the end of the handle 15 is caught into the last ring and by means of the same, the rings, line, and clothes may be lifted off of the bracket and carried out of doors, where the hook strap 5 is unloosened from the arm 6 and passed through the rings at the side or top of the needle 15. The strap is then hooked back into the arm and the line pulled out to its full length, as shown in Fig. 1, the rings slipping readily on the supporting wire. At the time when the rings are being transferred to the strap 5 and to prevent the rings naturally running down upon the sagging wire 4, I provide the second notch 25 in the strap and which serves to hold the end ring of the group of rings thereon until the strap has been secured in the end of the arm 6.

Preferably before the clothes have been drawn out along the wire, the arm 6 is moved

up to take up all slack in the wire 4, and at the same time raise the line, thus avoiding the use of a troublesome clothes pole.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination, of two brackets, each provided with an upwardly inclined and notched part, with the clothes line provided at intervals with fixed rings adapted to swing from and be temporarily secured upon said brackets, said line being provided at one end with a needle or handle rod adapted to be inserted through all of the rings, as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination, with suitable supports placed opposite one another, of brackets pivotally arranged thereon and each provided with an upwardly turned end 19, and the notches 20 and 21, the clothes line provided with loops or rings arranged at various points thereon, and having a crimped lower portion, the distance between said rings being substantially equal to that between the notches 21 of said brackets, substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

3. The combination, with the two brackets, of the sockets wherein said brackets are pivoted and removable, each of said brackets provided with an upwardly turned notched end, the line or cord provided at several points with suspending loops, the distance between the loops being substantially equal to that between the ends of said brackets, one of the loops being at one end of said cord and a needle or handle rod at the other end, said handle rod being provided with a notched or hooked end whereby all of the loops may be held thereon, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 16th day of October, 1893.

HERBERT E. GRAHAM.

In presence of—

A. T. LINDHOLER,
W. A. COVELL.