

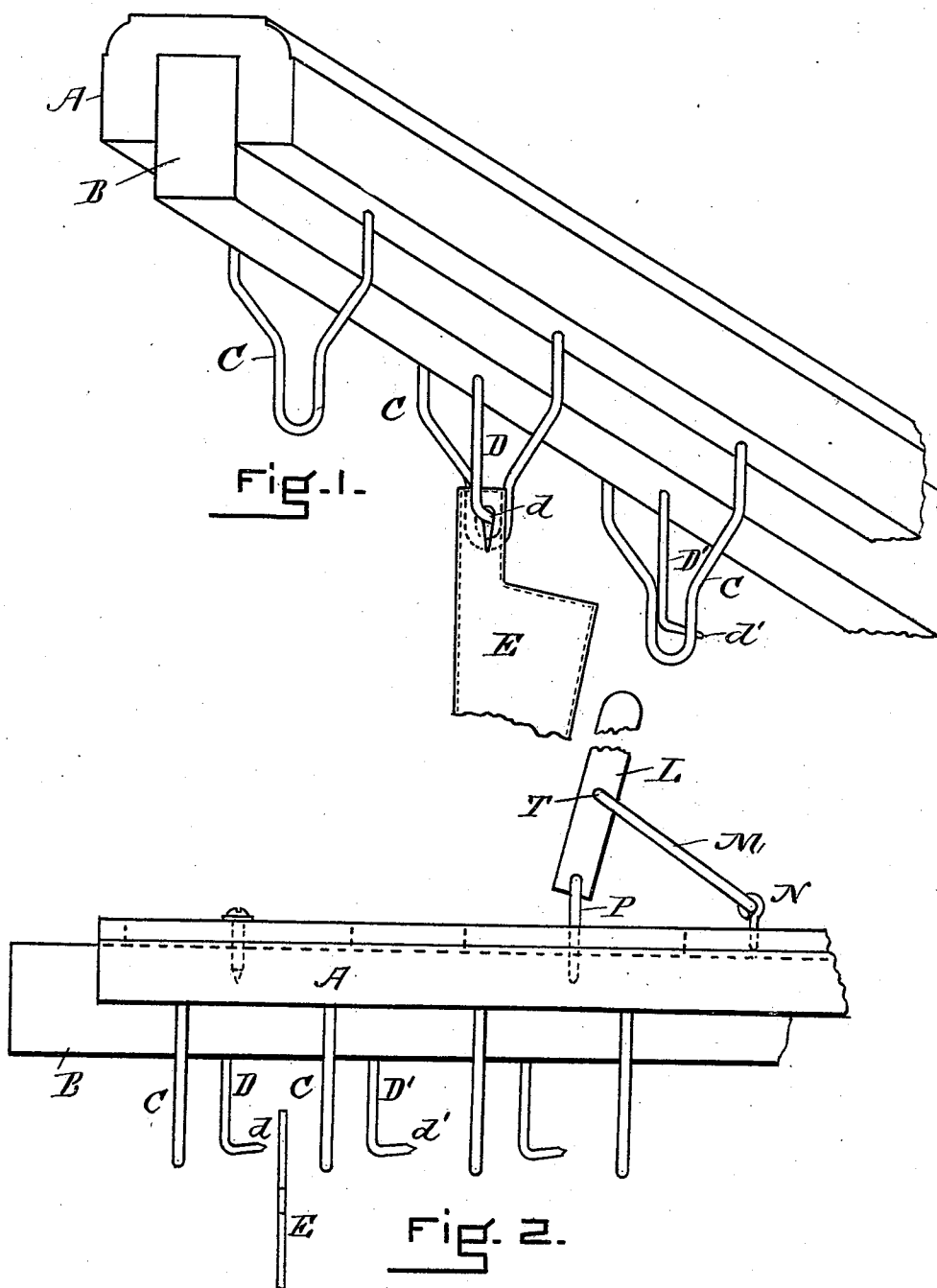
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. S. COBURN.
LAUNDRY HANGING ROD.

No. 519,017.

Patented May 1, 1894.



WITNESSES

Frank G. Parker,
William Edison

INVENTOR

Walter S. Coburn

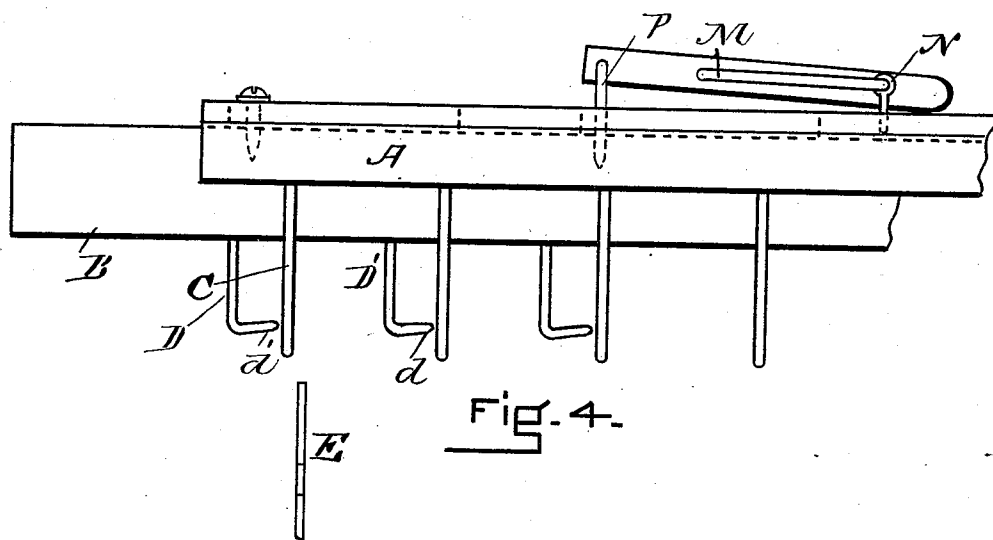
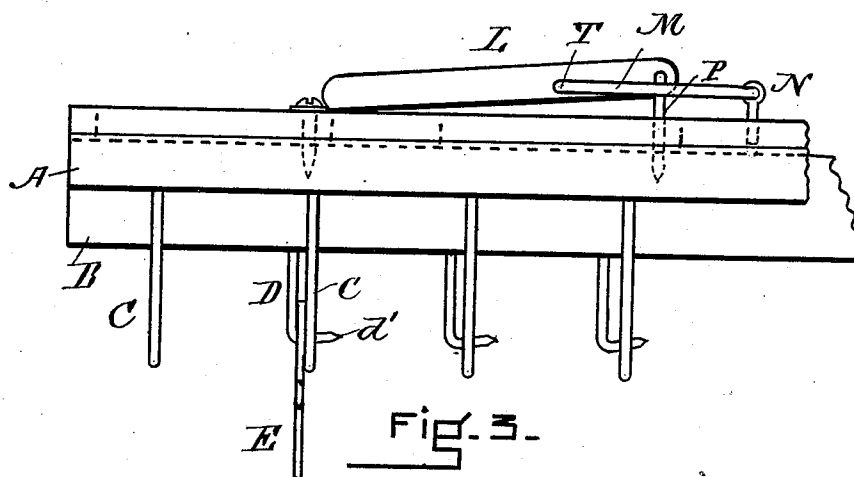
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER S. COBURN, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

LAUNDRY-HANGING ROD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 519,017, dated May 1, 1894.

Application filed December 19, 1892. Serial No. 455,694. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER S. COBURN, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Laundry-Hanging Rods, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My invention relates to a device for hanging collars, cuffs, or other small articles, in a drying-room, and consists in arranging upon a rod, of convenient length and size, a series of loops and hooks, in such a manner that when the articles are placed upon the hooks, a single movement will cause all of the hooks to move toward the loops, and thus securely lock all of the articles on; another movement, in an opposite direction, will cause all of the articles to drop from the hooks.

The device is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective, showing the under side of one of my hanging rods, and the arrangement of the hooks and loops. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, showing the hooks and their relation to the loops, when the device is ready to have the articles placed upon the hooks. Fig. 3 shows the device as it appears when the articles are locked on to the hooks. Fig. 4 shows the device as it appears after the hooks have been drawn through the rear loops for the purpose of dropping the articles.

In the drawings I have shown but a part of one of my hanging rods, as the length is immaterial, and any number of sets of hooks and loops may be used.

In all of the figures, A represents a loop bar, made of any suitable material, and provided with a sliding or hook bar B. The main bar has firmly attached to it a series of loops of wire C, formed substantially as shown, their exact shape and construction not being essential to the working of the device.

The sliding or hook bar B is made in such a manner that it may be moved longitudinally in the grooves of the loop bar A, and is provided with a number of hooks D *d*—D' *d'* as shown; these hooks D *d*, &c., may have the ends that are driven into the rod B flattened or squared, so that they will not turn, and thus get their points *d d'*, &c., out of place.

My device for moving the sliding or hook bar B and for holding it in position is shown

in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, and consists in a lever L, which is connected at its end to a standard P, this standard P is rigidly attached to the sliding or hook bar B, and plays in a slot in the bar A, as indicated by dotted lines.

M is a link, one end of which engages with the lever L at T, and the other end is connected to a suitable fastening N, which is attached to the bar A.

From the above it may be seen that by swinging the lever L to the right or the left, an opposite movement is given to the sliding bar B, and that when the lever L is thrown over to a horizontal position, either to the right or to the left, it locks the sliding or hook bar B in its position.

To use my device, I proceed as follows: The lever L is turned up, as shown in Fig. 2, that is, the hooks D *d* are away from the loops C—C', &c., and the articles (like E, for instance) to be dried and placed upon the hooks; now the lever L is turned to the left; this carries all the hooks D up to the loops C, as shown in Fig. 3, and the articles to be dried are all hooked on, and the whole placed in the drier. When the drying has been accomplished, the device is taken from the drier, and held over a table or bench and the lever L is turned to the right. This causes the slide B and all of the hooks D *d* to go to the left; that is, the hooks D *d*, &c., are passed backward through their rear loops, and all of the articles on the hooks are pushed off, and drop onto the table or bench, or in fact, to any receptacle provided for them.

I claim—

In a laundry hanging rod the combination of a rod having a series of loops extending beyond and including a second rod (sliding in relation to the first rod) having hooks adapted to hold articles suspended upon them, and to pass forward or backward bodily through the said loops of the first rod; with the sliding rod having hooks substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 9th day of December, A. D. 1892.

WALTER S. COBURN.

Witnesses:

FRANK G. PARKER,
WILLIAM EDSON.