

(No Model.)

J. SCHMITZ.
CLOTHES DRIER.

No. 508,989.

Patented Nov. 21, 1893.

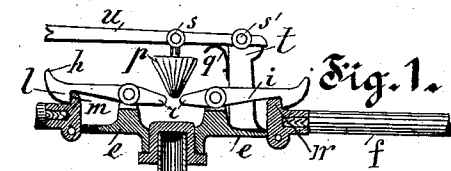


Fig. 2.

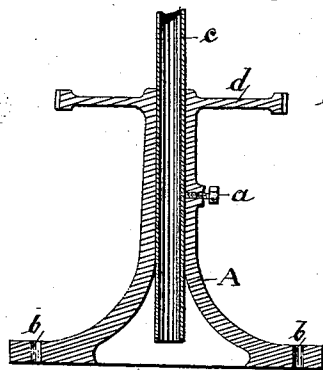


Fig. 3.

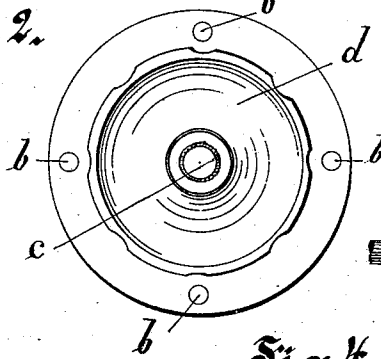
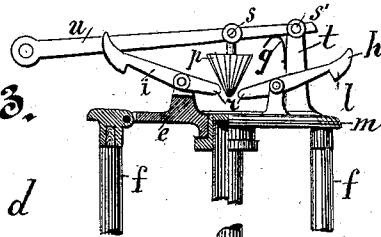


Fig. 4.

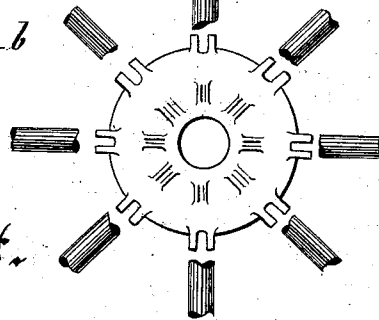
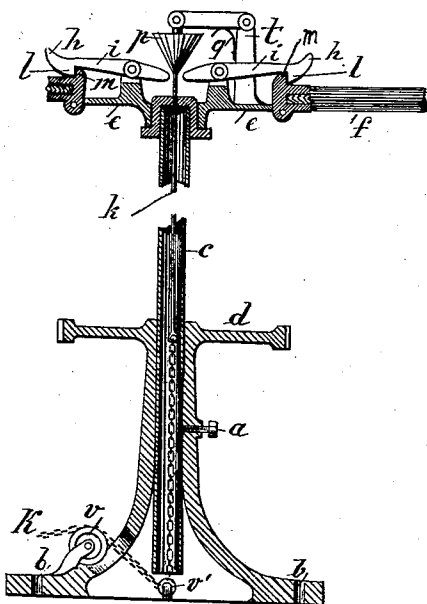


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB SCHMITZ, OF HENNEF, GERMANY.

CLOTHES-DRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 508,989, dated November 21, 1893.

Application filed March 29, 1892. Serial No. 426,916. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB SCHMITZ, of Hennef, in the Kingdom of Prussia and German Empire, have invented new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Drying and Airing Clothes and Fabrics, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to "improvements in apparatus for drying and airing clothes and fabrics" upon rods or staves and its object is to enable such apparatus to be adapted to, and employed in combination with ranges and stoves or to be used in kitchens and laundries, in such a manner that it shall occupy very little space, and if desired, be capable of entire removal. The apparatus may also be employed in the open air or in ordinary dwelling rooms or special drying chambers.

I will describe my said invention with reference to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 represents a partial sectional elevation of one form of the apparatus; Fig. 2 a plan of the base of the same apparatus; Fig. 3 a sectional elevation of the upper part of the apparatus showing the staves liberated; Fig. 4 a diagrammatic plan of the top plate and Fig. 5 is a modification of the apparatus.

The apparatus as shown in these figures consists of a hollow pedestal A which may stand on the top of a stove or range or be fixed to the floor by means of bolts passing through the holes b. This stand has a broad base which is gradually contracted to a columnar form bored for the reception of the rod or tube c upon the upper end of which the table e is fixed. The rod or tube c may be adjusted at any desired height within its limits by means of the set-screw a. A disk d may be formed around the upper part of the pedestal A to act as a stop and support for the staves f when they are let down. When this disk is employed it is advisable to arrange a soft caoutchouc ring around its periphery, to act as a buffer and prevent damage either to the staves or to the disk when the staves are allowed to fall down. It is preferred to fix the table e upon the rod or tube c in such a manner that it can if desired, be rotated thereon. This table carries two concentric sets of pairs of lugs,

in the outer set of which the sockets for the staves are hinged or pivoted as shown in the drawings. The upper part of each socket has a nib m formed upon it with which engages a catch l formed upon the outer end of a lever i fulcrumed in the inner set of pairs of lugs, there being of course one of these catch levers for each of the staves f. The levers i are fulcrumed nearer to their inner ends, so that the outer ends h naturally tend to fall by gravity, and the outer ends are also beveled or curved so as to more readily engage automatically with the nibs m when the staves are lifted into the horizontal position. From the construction of the apparatus it will be seen that the staves f being in the horizontal position as when in use, if either of the parts h of the levers i be lifted, the corresponding stave f will drop into the vertical position as indicated by Fig. 3, while if any stave is lifted out of the vertical into the horizontal position, the catch l will engage with the nib m and hold the stave in that position.

To provide for the simultaneous liberation of all the staves f, a cone p is suspended immediately above the inner ends r of the levers i from the lever n which is fulcrumed at s in the upper part of the bracket t fixed on the table e. The lever n is normally held up with the cone p out of contact with the inner ends of the levers, by means of the spring q. Assuming all the staves to be in the horizontal position, if the lever n is depressed, the cone will depress the inner ends r of the levers i, thus raising the catches l and liberating the nibs m whereupon the staves will fall, as shown in Fig. 3.

A modification of the hereinbefore described construction is illustrated in partial sectional elevation by Fig. 5. In this modification the lever from which the cone is suspended is shortened, and to the under side of the cone there is attached a rod and chain or cord k which passes down the center of the tube c, under the pulley v' and out through the pedestal over the pulley v. With this arrangement, the chain or cord k is simply pulled when it is desired to drop all the staves into the folded or vertical position. In other respects the construction is similar to that illustrated by Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive.

I claim—

1. In a clothes drier the combination of a hollow pedestal, a tube within said pedestal, a revolving table mounted on said tube, a series of staves hinged to said table and provided with a nib or projection on their hinged ends, and a series of engaging levers pivotally mounted on said table and engaging the nibs or projections on the staves for holding them in a horizontal position, and suitable means on the table for releasing the staves substantially as set forth.

2. In a clothes drier, the combination of the hollow pedestal, a tube within said pedestal, a revolving table mounted on said tube, a series of staves hinged to said table and pro-

vided with a nib or projection on their hinged ends, a series of engaging levers pivotally mounted on said table for holding the staves in a horizontal position, a bracket on said table for suspending a cone or weight for engaging the inner ends of said levers, and suitable means for depressing said cone or weight whereby all the staves are simultaneously released, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

JACOB SCHMITZ.

Witnesses:

SIBILLA LANG,
H. A. MAXWELL.