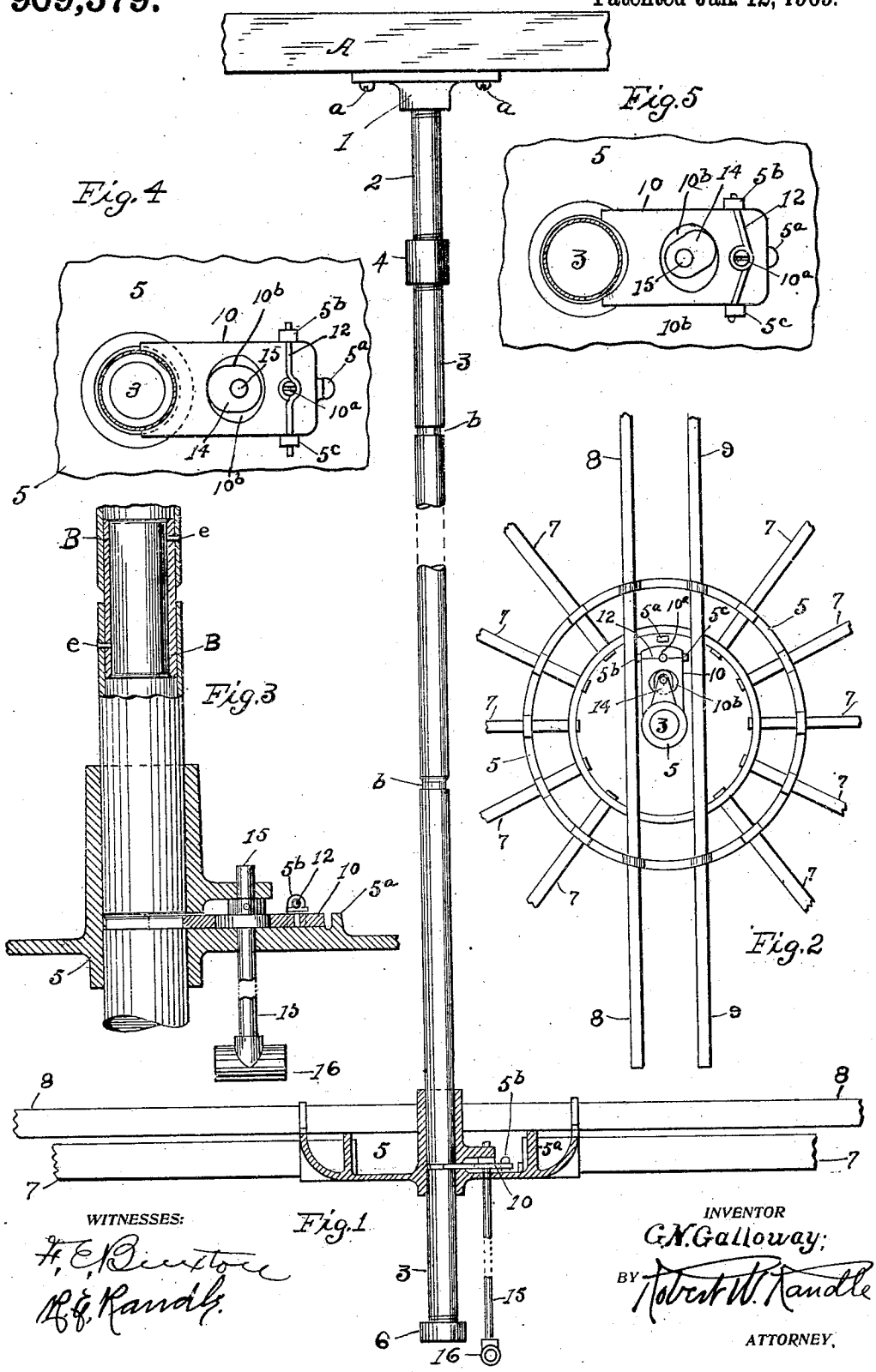
G. N. GALLOWAY.

CLOTHES DRIER.

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WITNESSES:

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GILBERT N. GALLOWAY, OF ELWOOD, INDIANA.

CLOTHES-DRIER.

No. 909,579. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 12, 1909.

Application filed March 13, 1908. Serial No. 420,964.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILBERT N. GALLOWAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Elwood, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Clothes-Drier, of which the following is a full, clear, and accurate specification, being such as will enable others to make and use the same with absolute exactitude.

The object of my present invention, broadly speaking, is to provide a clothes drier which will be neat and attractive in appearance, strong and durable in construction, easily operated and controlled, and which can be manufactured, sold, and installed at a comparatively low price.

More particularly stated my object is to provide a clothes drier adapted to be suspended from the ceiling of a room, whereby it will not occupy any floor or wall space, will be entirely out of the way, will be easily brought to operative position, and which will give a maximum of efficiency when in use, and will require only a minimum of labor for its operation.

Other particular objects and specific advantages will be made apparent in the course of the ensuing specification and description.

The preferred manner for carrying out my present invention in a practical manner is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows my invention complete, partly in section, and shown in operative position. Fig. 2 is a plan view, partly in section. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view taken on an enlarged scale. Fig. 4 is a plan view of catch or securing means, showing same in normal operative position. And Fig. 5 shows the same as Fig. 4, except that the parts appear out of operative position.

Similar indices denote like parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

In order that the invention may be more fully understood and its construction and operation be fully appreciated I will now take up a description thereof in concrete detail, in which I will refer to the several parts and the operation thereof as briefly and as comprehensively as I may.

In the drawings the letter A denotes the ceiling of a room.

The numeral 1 denotes the ceiling-plate which is secured by screws or nails *a*—*a*, as shown. Extending down from the center of the plate 1 and integral therewith is a boss which is interiorly threaded to receive the upper end of the member 2 of the standard, said standard being formed of two members, 2 and 3, which may be connected by the coupling 4. The members 2 and 3 may be formed of an integral length of material such as a metal tubing, the object of providing the coupling 4 being simply that the member 2 may be varied in length to suit the height of the ceiling from the floor, without changing the length of the member 3.

The numeral 5 denotes a circular head, or casting, having a central vertical aperture therethrough to receive the member 3, along which it is adapted to freely slide and revolve. Said head is prevented from inadvertent removal by reason of the cap 6 which is threaded on the lower end of the member 3. Flanges extend both upward and downward around said central aperture, as shown, they being integral with the head, to provide the requisite bracing surface for the head with relation to the standard. Said head 5 is formed cup-shaped and is provided with a plurality of horizontally disposed apertures therearound and extending thereinto from the periphery thereof, for the reception of the several removable arms 7, substantially as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2. Rising above said arms, from opposite edges of the head, are two pairs of apertured hangers, which are oppositely disposed to receive the two relatively long arms 8 and 9 which extend across and over the head, located on each side of the central aperture, and the standard, as indicated in Fig. 2. Said long arms may be moved endwise as desired and may be entirely removed when desired.

One or more channels, *b*—*b*, are formed around in the periphery of the member 3 to afford engaging notches for the purpose hereinafter set forth. In place of said channels I may provide other means for the same purpose, which consist in cutting the pipe or standard where the notches are desired, then separating the cut ends a slight distance apart, and securing them in this position by inserting an inside tube B to fit the interior and break the joint as shown in Fig. 3, and then securing both parts of the member 3

to said inner tube by rivets or screws *e*—*e* as shown. By this latter means I am enabled to form a deeper channel and also tending to reinforce the standard where it might be weakened by the other means.

The numeral 10 denotes a plate-like plunger which is slidably mounted on top of the head 5, and having a segmental concave inner end to fit the member 3, or more properly the said channels thereof, there being a slot formed horizontally through the head and leading into the central aperture thereof, to allow said plunger to impinge the standard. Said inner end of the plunger is adapted to fit in either one of said channels in the standard as indicated.

The stop 5^a prevents the plunger from moving too far outward, and the ears 5^b and 5^c act as guides and retain the plunger in proper alinement. Rising from the upper face of the rear portion of the plunger 10 is a pintle 10^a which is normally in alinement with the ears 5^b—5^c. Pivoted at its ends in the ears 5^b and 5^c is a wire spring 12 with its central portion coiling the pintle 10^a. The tendency of said spring is such as to normally retain the plunger tightly against the standard, as in Fig. 4.

Formed through the central portion of the plunger 10 is an elongated aperture 10^b. The numeral 14 denotes an eccentric disk operative in said aperture 10^b.

The numeral 15 denotes a vertical lever extending up through an aperture therefor in the head 5 with its upper end rigidly secured a little to one side of the center of the disk 14. The eccentric is so located that by turning the lever 15 the plunger 10 will be drawn back against the resiliency of the spring 12, and when the lever is released the spring will press the plunger back into engagement with the standard.

On the lower end of the lever 15 is secured a T-fitting 16 to form a hand-hold for the operator.

Various changes may be made in the several details of construction without departing from the spirit of my invention or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof which are new and useful.

Having now fully shown and described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In a clothes-drier, a head, vertical suspension means projecting therethrough, and means carried by the head for holding it at any desired height of adjustment on said suspension means, and comprising: a perforated plate slidably movable on the upper surface of said head with its inner end normally engaging said suspension means, and having a pintle toward its outer end, a vertical, rotatable lever projecting through the head and eccentrically carrying toward its upper end a horizontal cam working in said perforation of the plate, combined plate-guiding and spring-retaining ears disposed on each side of said plate, and a spring carried by said ears and bearing against the pintle normally to maintain the plate with its inner end bearing against said suspension means.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GILBERT N. GALLOWAY.

Witnesses:

R. W. RANDLE,

R. E. RANDLE.