

(No Model.)

L. OPPENHEIMER.
ROOF DRYING FRAME.

No. 498,080.

Patented May 23, 1893.

Fig: 1.

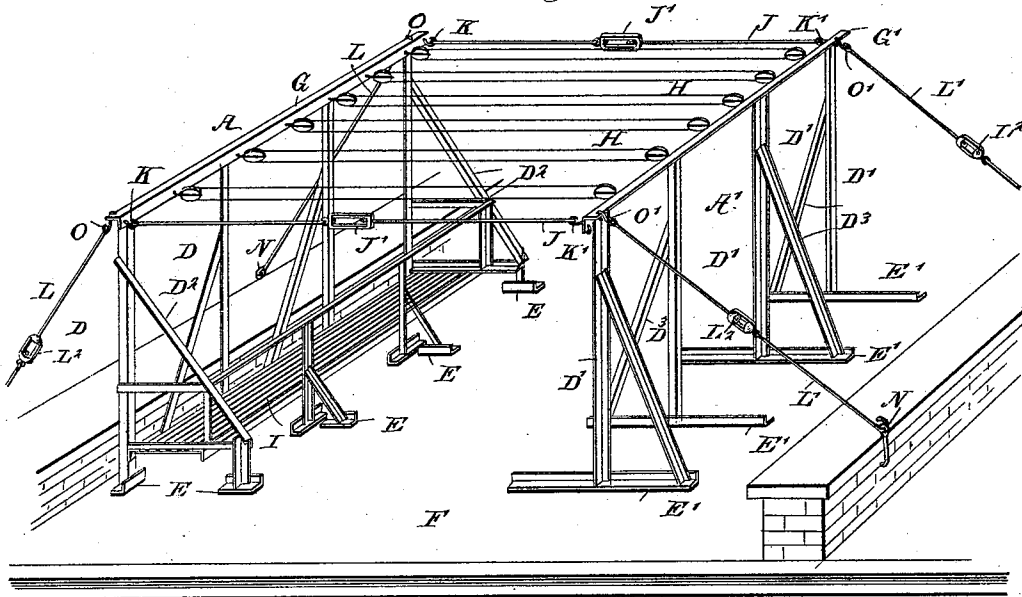
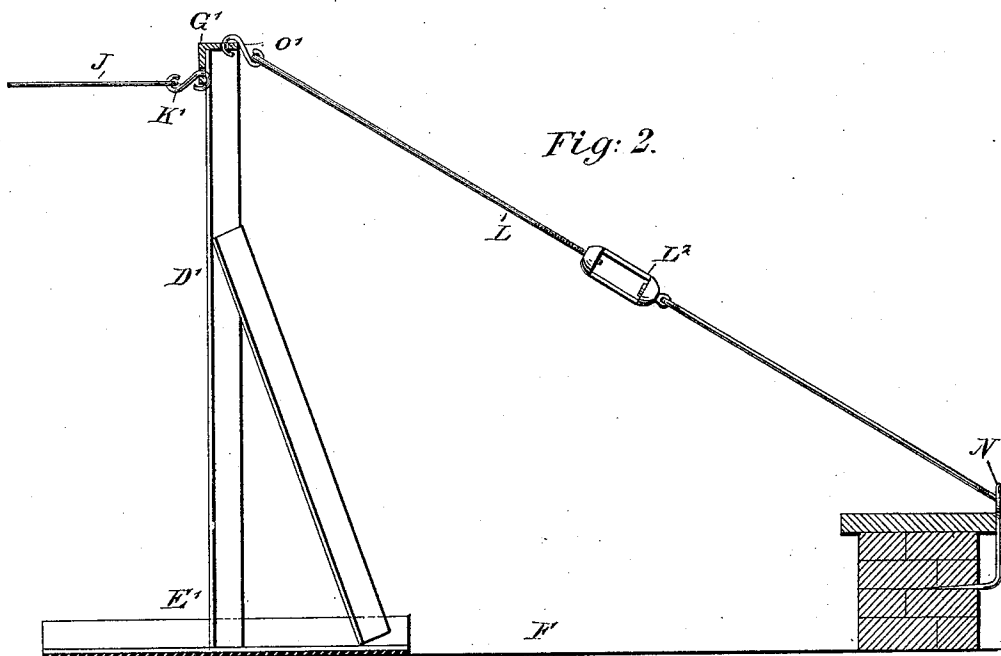


Fig: 2.



WITNESSES:

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LEO OPPENHEIMER, OF COLLEGE POINT, NEW YORK.

ROOF DRYING-FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 498,080, dated May 23, 1893.

Application filed January 28, 1893. Serial No. 460,053. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEO OPPENHEIMER, of College Point, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Roof Drying-Frame, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to frames for supporting clothes lines on the roofs of houses.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved roof drying-frame, which is simple and durable in construction, cheaply manufactured, and securely held in place on the roof without the use of nails or screws.

The invention consists of certain parts and details, and combinations of the same, as will be hereinafter described, and then pointed out in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement, and Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional side elevation of part of the same.

The improved roof drying-frame is provided with the two side frames A and A', composed of posts D and D', of which any desired number may be employed for each side frame, the posts being set at their lower ends on bases E and E', respectively, resting on the roof F. The upper ends of the posts D are connected with each other by a rail G, and the posts D' are likewise connected with each other by a rail G'.

On the rails G and G' are supported the clothes lines H, of any approved construction, and the posts D support in addition, the usual gang-way I, located a suitable distance above the roof F and serving as a stand for the operator during the time of attaching the clothes to the lines H or removing the same therefrom. Now, in order to securely hold the side frames A and A' in position on the roof F and at the same time permit of adjusting the frames toward or from each other, according to the tautness or slack of the clothes lines H, I connect the ends of the rails G and G' with each other by rods J, each attached at its ends to S-hooks K and K' hung on the vertically-disposed part of the L-shaped rail G or G' respectively. Each of the rods J is

provided with a turnbuckle J', so that the rod can be lengthened or shortened according to the direction in which the turnbuckle J' is turned. From the ends of the rail G also extend downwardly and outwardly the rods L, and similar rods L', extend downwardly and outwardly from the other rail G', the said rods being fastened to hooks N, or other devices fastened to the wall of the building or other part of the same, with the exception of the roof proper. Each of the angularly-extending rods L or L' is provided with a turnbuckle L², for lengthening and shortening the rods to adjust the frames and to securely hold the same down onto the roof F.

As illustrated in the drawings, the posts D and D' are strengthened by suitable braces D² and D³, respectively, leading from the post to the corresponding base, as shown. In practice I prefer to construct the posts, bases, braces and rails above enumerated of angle iron, securely riveted together in the usual manner.

As shown in the drawings, the upper ends of the diagonal rods L and L' are connected with the rails G and G' by S-hooks O and O', respectively, similar to the hooks K and K' above described. When the frames A and A' are set on the roof and the clothes lines H are supported on the rails G and G', then the turnbuckles J' are adjusted so that the rods J are of the proper length to hold the frames G and G' the proper distance apart, to hold the clothes lines H sufficiently taut. At the same time, the diagonal rods L and L' are attached to the hooks N and their turnbuckles L² are adjusted so as to securely fasten the side frames A and A' in place by holding the said side frames with their bases E and E' firmly on the roof to prevent the frames from moving in either direction. Now, when the clothes lines H become slack in the course of time, then the operator turns the turnbuckles J' so as to lengthen the rods J, and at the same time turns the turnbuckles L² on either of the rods L or L' to shorten the same, whereby the corresponding frame A or A', is drawn from the other frame and consequently the clothes lines H are drawn taut. Thus, by the arrangement above described, the frames are always held at a proper distance from each other according to the condition of the clothes

lines, and at the same time the frames are securely held on the roof F proper without the use of nails, screws or other fastening devices driven through the bases E and E' into the metallic roof.

It will be seen that by the arrangement described, the roof is not perforated and consequently no leakage can take place.

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

A roof drying frame comprising two vertical parallel side frames having bases to rest

upon the roof, rods connecting the upper ends of the said frames and provided with turnbuckles, the inclined brace rods at opposite sides of the said side frames provided between their ends with turnbuckles and connected at their outer ends to hooks which engage a part of the building to which said frame is to be applied, substantially as set forth.

LEO OPPENHEIMER.

Witnesses:

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