E. G. Gibson,

Clothes Drier,

No. 21,639, Patented Sept. 28, 1858.

Fig. 1.

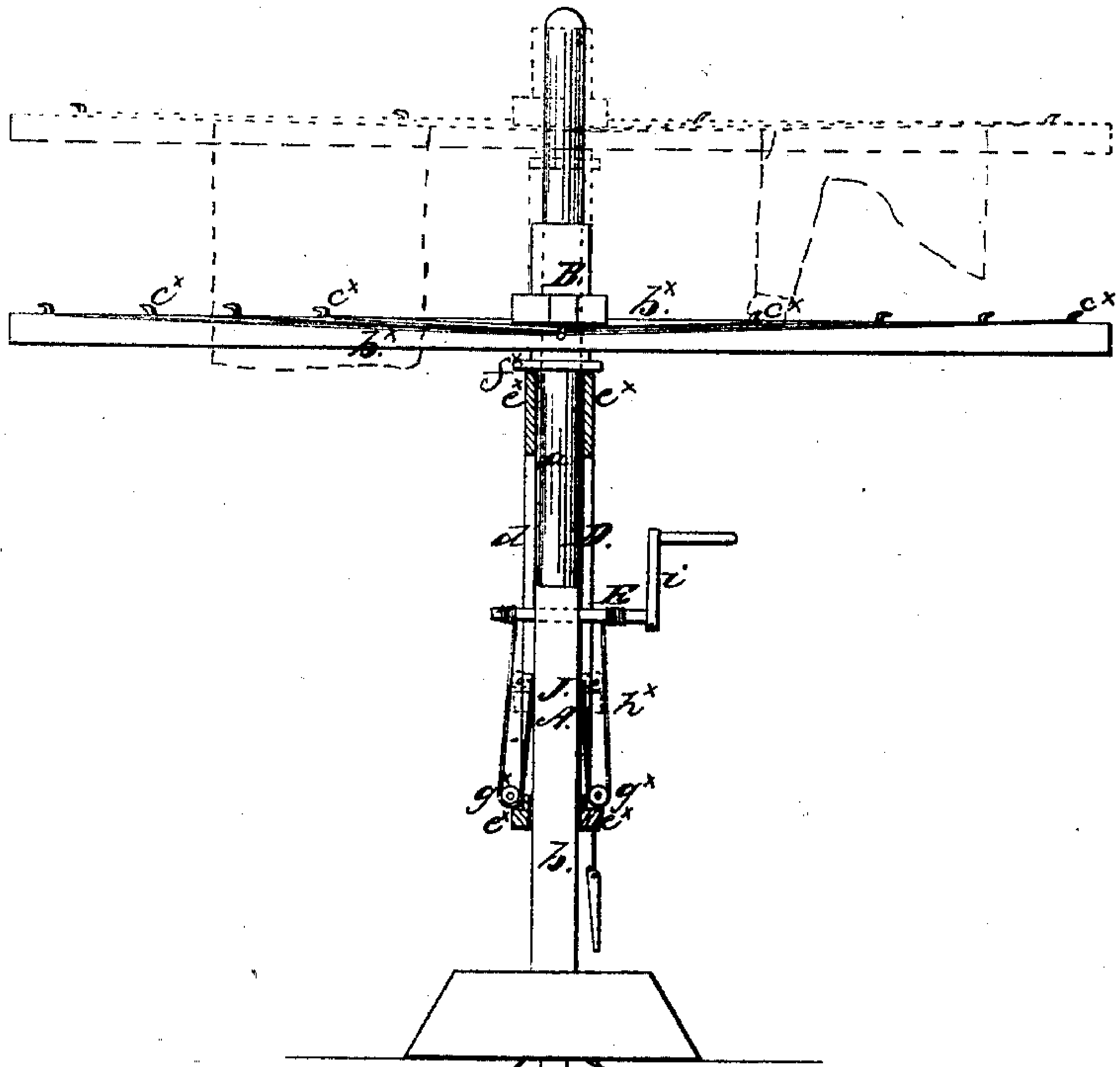
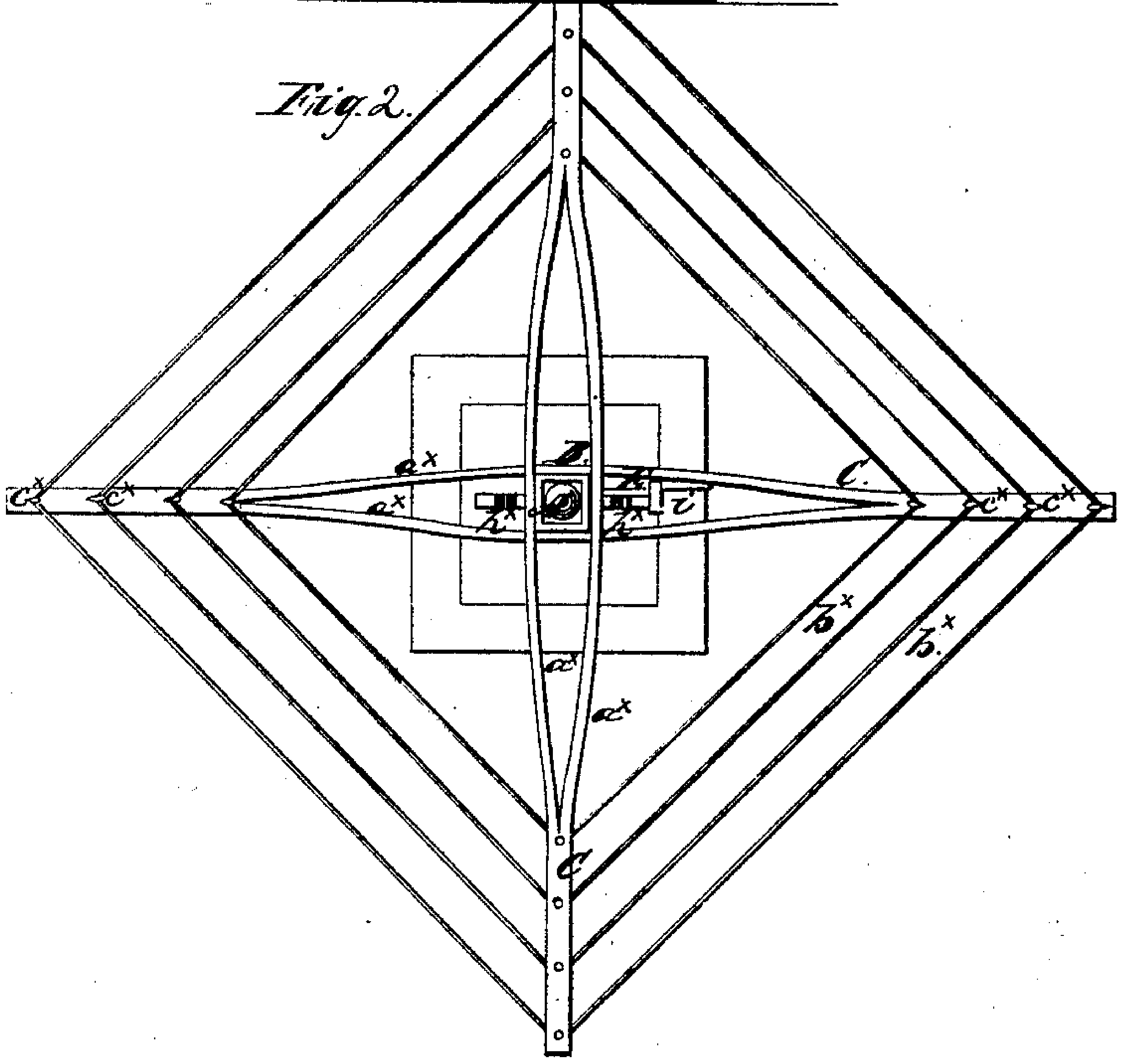


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

E. G. GIBSON, OF OWEGO, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO H. G. FINKHAM, OF SAME PLACE.

CLOTHES-DRIER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 21,639, dated September 28, 1858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, E. G. Gibson, of Owego, in the county of Tioga and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Revolving Clothes-Drier; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is an elevation of my invention a portion being in section. Fig. 2, is a plan or top view of ditto.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the two figures.

The object of this invention is to simplify the construction of the revolving clothes driers, and at the same time to obtain a durable device, one that may be readily kept in repair and constructed at a comparatively small cost. These articles are quite extensively used and are exceedingly valuable for by their use a large quantity of clothes may be exposed to the air within a limited space and be expeditiously dried, but, as hitherto constructed the expense has been great, sufficiently so to exclude their use among those who most need them, to wit, the poorer class who especially in large cities are restricted to very small gardens or inclosures. By my improvement the drier may be very cheaply constructed and placed within the reach of all.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention I will proceed to describe it.

A, represents a post the upper part *a*, of which is turned of cylindrical form and the lower portion *b*, is of rectangular form. The post should be of oak, locust or other hard and durable wood, either sunk a proper distance into the earth or supported by a proper base.

B, is a box of rectangular form constructed of boards 1 or 1¼ inches in thickness. This box is made of such dimensions that it may be fitted on the upper or round portion of the post, and allowed to turn easily thereon. The box may be about 2 feet in length and the pieces composing it may be secured together with screws or nails. This box may be termed a head piece or hub, and the arms C, C, are constructed and secured to it as follows. The arms are made of boards $a^{\times}$, $a^{\times}$, of usual thickness and about 5 or 6 inches wide, two pieces for each arm. The ends of these boards are secured together by screws, bolts or clenched nails, and the central portions are distended so as to fit over the head B, see Fig. 2, the boards $a^{\times}$, of each arm C, being slightly "let into" each other or locked. The arms are secured to the head B, and ropes $b^{\times}$, are secured to the arms, said ropes passing around hooks $c^{\times}$, which are driven in the upper surface of one arm and in the under surface of the other, so that the ropes will be nearly in the same horizontal plane, see Fig. 1.

D, is a box which is formed of two pieces of boards $d^{\times}$, $d^{\times}$, connected by traverse pieces $e^{\times}$, at its upper and lower ends. This box has a cap or top plate $f^{\times}$, secured to its upper end, said cap or plate having a circular hole made in it to allow the upper cylindrical portion *a*, of the post A, to pass through. To the lower traverse pieces $e^{\times}$, of the box D, pulleys $g^{\times}$, are attached one to each, and a cord $h^{\times}$, passes around said pulleys and through the post A, the ends of the cords being attached to a rotating shaft E, which passes through the post A, and has a crank *i*, at one end.

The head B, rests on the cap or plate and is allowed to turn freely thereon, and the arms C, are retained at a suitable height by a pin $j^{\times}$, which passes through the post and on which the box D rests.

The clothes are placed on the ropes $b^{\times}$, as usual, the arms being lowered by withdrawing the pin $j^{\times}$, so that the clothes may be readily adjusted on the ropes. The arms being elevated by turning the shaft E, the cord $h^{\times}$, as it is wound on shaft E, raising the box D, which is retained at the proper height by passing the pin $j^{\times}$, through the post, as shown in red.

From the above description it will be seen that the device may be readily constructed and that all metal parts with the exception of pin $j^{\times}$, nails, screws or bolts, may be dispensed with thereby avoiding not only expense but also enabling the device to be kept readily in repair, by any one of ordinary mechanical ability. The pin $j^{\times}$, may have a head on one end and a padlock placed in the other so that when the arms are elevated the pin will be secured in proper position to guard against thieves the clothes when elevated being beyond their reach.

I do not claim, broadly, a rising and falling frame, nor the lifting thereof, by windlass and cords; but—

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is:

The arrangement of the square or box head B, between the pieces $a^{\times}$, $a^{\times}$, of the arms C, C, as and for the purposes herein shown and described.

E. G. GIBSON.

Witnesses:
TIMOTHY CLARKE,
STEPHEN D. GIBSON.