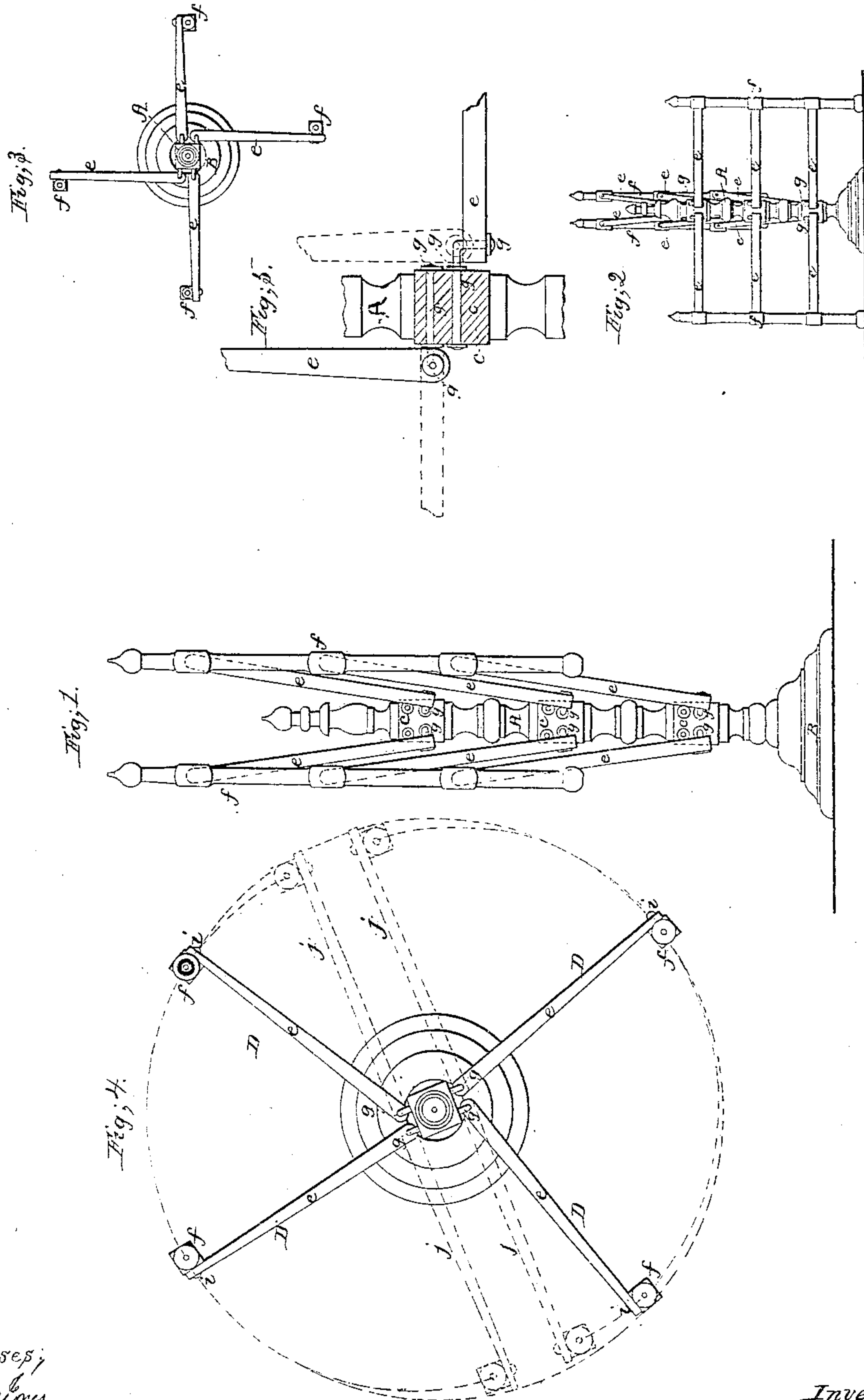


J. FRASER.
CLOTHES BAR.

No. 28,266.

Patented May 15, 1860.



Witnesses,
James E. Jones
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. FRASER, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

CLOTHES-FRAME.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 28,266, dated May 15, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. FRASER, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and useful

5 Improvement in Clothes-Bars; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

10 Figure 1, is an elevation of the same when closed up. Fig. 2, an elevation, of reduced size, showing two wings extended, and the remaining two closed. Fig. 3, is a plan view, on a small scale, showing the wings open

15 and regularly extended, giving its greatest capacity. Fig. 4, is a plan view, showing by dotted lines the position which the wings must assume to enable them to be folded up. Fig. 5, is an enlarged view of a portion of

20 the standard A, in section, showing the crank pivots, and their connection with the slats *e* portions of which are shown.

Similar letters designate corresponding parts in all of the figures.

25 As represented in the drawings, my improved clothes bars are constructed with a single central standard A, having a broad base B, or feet or other provision for giving it a steady support. Portions of the stand-

30 ard at regular intervals apart are made square as at *c c* and to these portions four wings D, are attached in a peculiar manner as will be hereinafter explained. These wings are composed of a small vertical

35 standard *f f*, and of three horizontal slats or bars *e e* for receiving the clothes when in use. These bars may be of a greater or less number to give such capacity for drying as may be required. They are pivoted at one

40 end to the side of the small standards *f* by screws or rivets *i i* that will allow them to turn without difficulty, and yet not too easily. I prefer screws for this purpose, as they can readily be adjusted to make the

45 connection tighter or otherwise.

The inner ends of the bars are attached to the standard A, in pairs upon opposite sides, as seen in Fig. 4, by means of crank-shaped pivots, *g*, which pass horizontally through

50 the standard and vertically (or at right angles with the former direction) through the bars *e*. They are loose enough to turn both in the standard and bars, and are secured in both by means of washers and "heading

55 down" the ends. The object of this method

of connection is to give the bars *e* two distinct motions, a horizontal one to vary the position of the bars when extended, and a vertical one to admit of closing the four wings, D, closely around the standard, when

60 not in use. It will be seen that the bars are, when in an extended position, as shown in Fig. 4, capable of moving half of a revolution around the standard A, by turning on the short arm of the crank pivots *g* with-

65 out moving the same in the standard; and that by placing them in the positions indicated by the dotted lines *j j*, Fig. 4, viz. on the plane of the square *c*, they are also capable of a vertical motion which

70 elevates them to the sides of the central standard, as in Figs. 1 and 5. In this movement the pivots turn in the standard and not in the bars. These two motions accomplish all that is required in an article

75 for this purpose, as when closed it is very compact, portable, and may be made ornamental in form; and when in use the arms are capable of all those movements which convenience may demand, as they may be

80 spread more or less apart for better ventilation, or brought closely together in two parallel lines so as to set against the wall, and occupy but little space.

The crank pivots also form a provision

85 against the bars tipping over or becoming unsteady if the weight is unequally disposed, for, as it is impossible for the wings to rise except on the plane of *c*, they form, when turned from that position, braces to

90 support the structure. The weight on the bars is also supported by the outer standards *f*, rendering the whole firm. These pivots may be cheaply made of wire or of malleable iron. A single wing or two may be used

95 while the others are closed up, as in Fig. 2; and it can readily be adapted to any space or situation from the ease with which its form may be changed.

What I claim as my invention and desire

100 to secure by Letters Patent is—

The combination and arrangement of the arms D with the standard A, by means of the crank pivot *g*, or its equivalent, substantially in the manner and for the purposes

105 herein shown and described.

J. FRASER.

Witnesses:

JAMES JONES,
S. J. ALLIS.