

(No Model.)

E. A. FOSTER.
CLOTHES DRIER.

No. 433,859.

Patented Aug. 5, 1890.

Fig. 1.

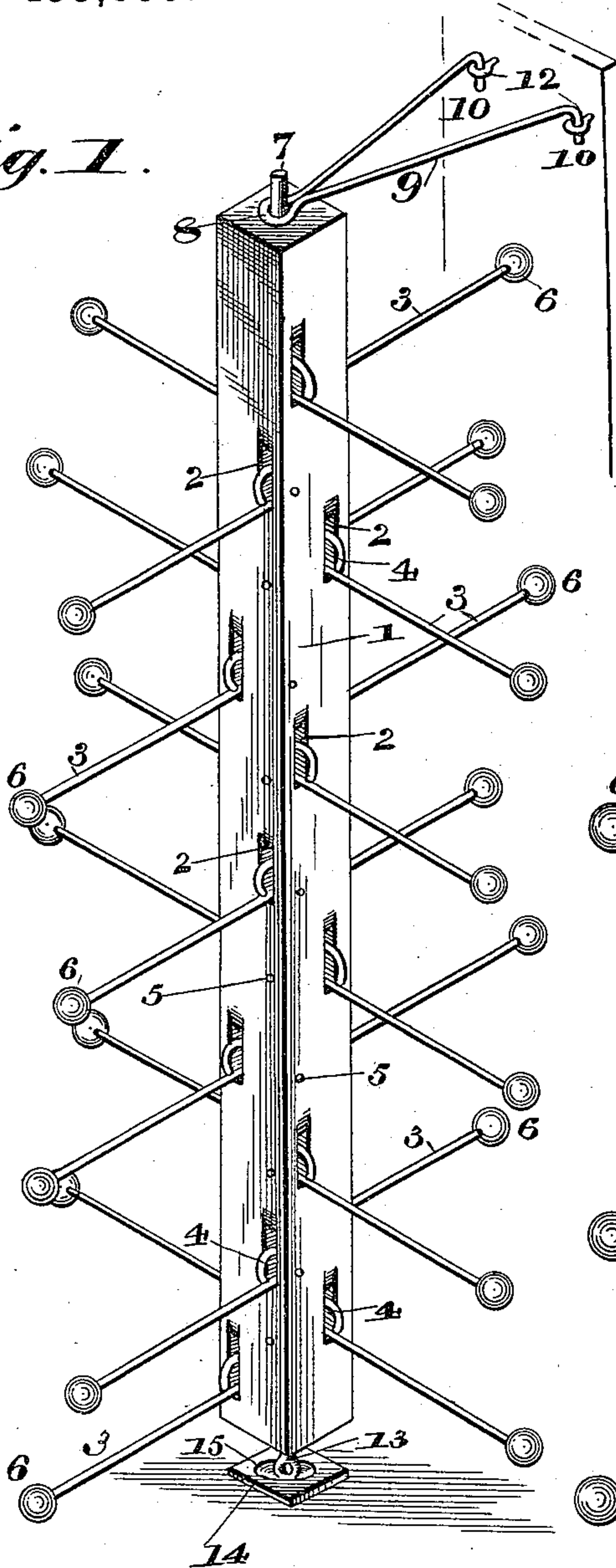


Fig. 2.

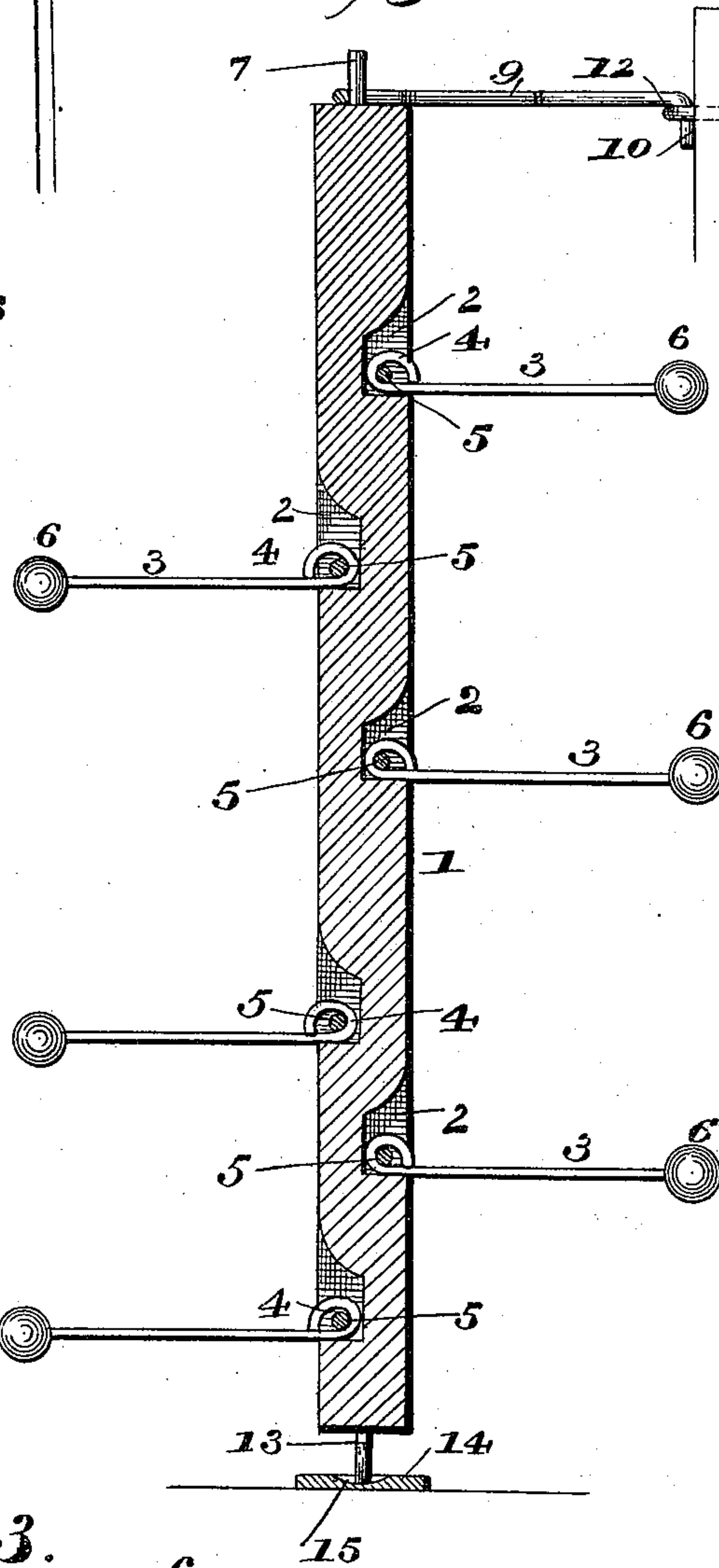
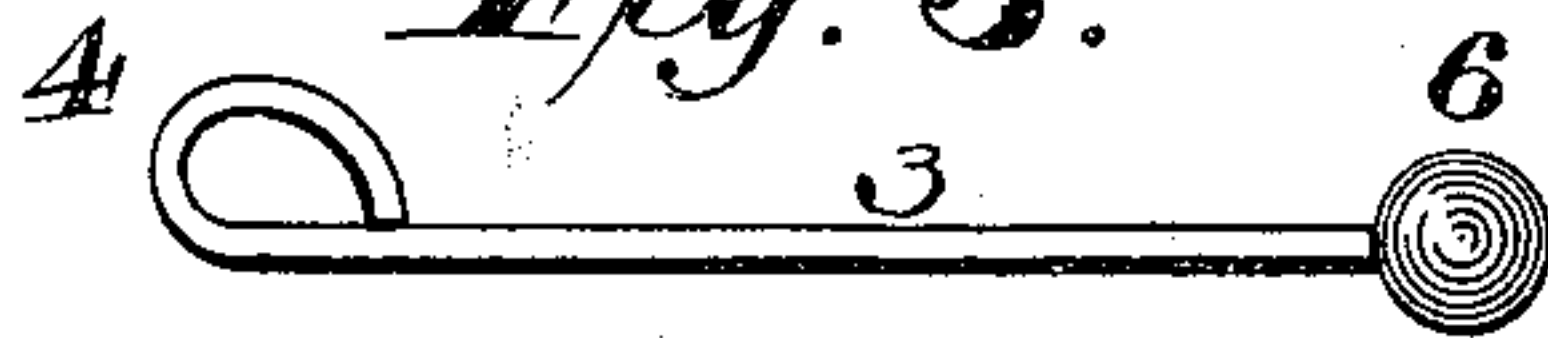


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

H. L. Ourand,
J. L. Leomby

INVENTOR:

Optham A. Foster,
J. Davis & Co.,
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EPHRIAM ABIGER FOSTER, OF PORT CLINTON, OHIO.

CLOTHES-DRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 433,859, dated August 5, 1890.

Application filed May 7, 1890. Serial No. 350,898. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EPHRIAM ABIGER FOSTER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Port Clinton, in the county of Ottawa and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Racks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in clothes frames or racks for drying clothes and other articles, the object being to provide a simple and effective device which can be hung or supported in brackets or loops secured to a window-casing or other object, and in which the arms which carry the articles to be dried will fall by gravity into proper position to receive said articles when the device is in use. When not in use, these arms can be folded up so as to be out of the way, thus making a compact device which will require but little room for storage.

The invention consists in the novel features of construction and new combinations of parts hereinafter fully described, and definitely pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improved device in position for use. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a view of one of the clothes-carrying arms detached.

In the said drawings, the reference-numeral 1 designates a standard, preferably square in cross-section, although it may be of any other shape or form found convenient or desirable, and may be made of any suitable material. This upright is provided with a series of slots 2, arranged alternately in different vertical planes, which receive one end of the clothes-carrying arms 3. These slots or mortises are formed as shown in Fig. 2—that is to say, they have curved tops and straight vertical backs and horizontal bottoms. The arms 3 at the ends which are inserted in the slots or mortises are bent into a loop or eye 4, and are held in place therein by means of the pins or bolts 5. From this construction

it will be seen that the arms can be folded close to the upright when not in use and the upright inverted; but when said upright is in proper position will fall by gravity until they assume a horizontal position, being limited in their downward movement by the straight horizontal bottoms of the slots or mortises and the pins or bolts 5. The arms at their free ends are provided with weighted balls 6.

The upper end of the standard is provided with a central upwardly-projecting pin or stud 7, which fits and turns within the eye of a hanger 9, thus forming one of the journals upon which the standard revolves. This hanger consists of a metallic rod or bar bent over upon itself at the center, forming the eye 8 and having its ends angularly bent so as to form two short arms 10, which engage with the eyes or loops 12, secured to a window-casing or other object or place.

The bottom of the standard may be provided with a pin similar to the pin 7, fitting in a depression or recess in the floor, forming the lower journal of the standard; but I prefer to employ the construction shown in Fig. 2, in which the numeral 13 designates a screw-eye centrally secured in the bottom of the standard. This screw-eye rests upon a plate 14, lying on the floor, the upper side of which is concaved or provided with a depression 15, within which said screw-eye turns as the standard revolves.

The operation will be readily understood. When placed in position, the standard is supported at its lower end by the screw-eye and concaved plate, while its upper end is held by the hanger 7, so that it is capable of freely revolving. The weighted arms will fall by gravity into proper position to receive the articles to be dried. When not in use, the arms can readily be folded so as to be out of the way by inverting the upright.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A clothes frame or rack consisting of the revolving standard having a series of slots alternately arranged in different vertical planes, said slots having curved tops and straight backs and bottoms, and the weighted arms looped at one end and secured in said

slots by pins or bolts, substantially as described.

2. In a clothes frame or rack, the combination, with the standard 1, having pivoted
5 arms 3, of the pin or journal 7, the hanger 9, having eye 8, the screw-eye 13, and the plate 14, having concavity or depression 15, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto affixed my signature 10 in presence of two witnesses.

EPHRIAM ABIGER FOSTER.

Witnesses:

JOHN DETLEFS,
JOSEPH DEAL.