

(No Model.)

M. L. W. MARTINOT.  
CLOTHES DRIER.

No. 446,260.

Patented Feb. 10, 1891.

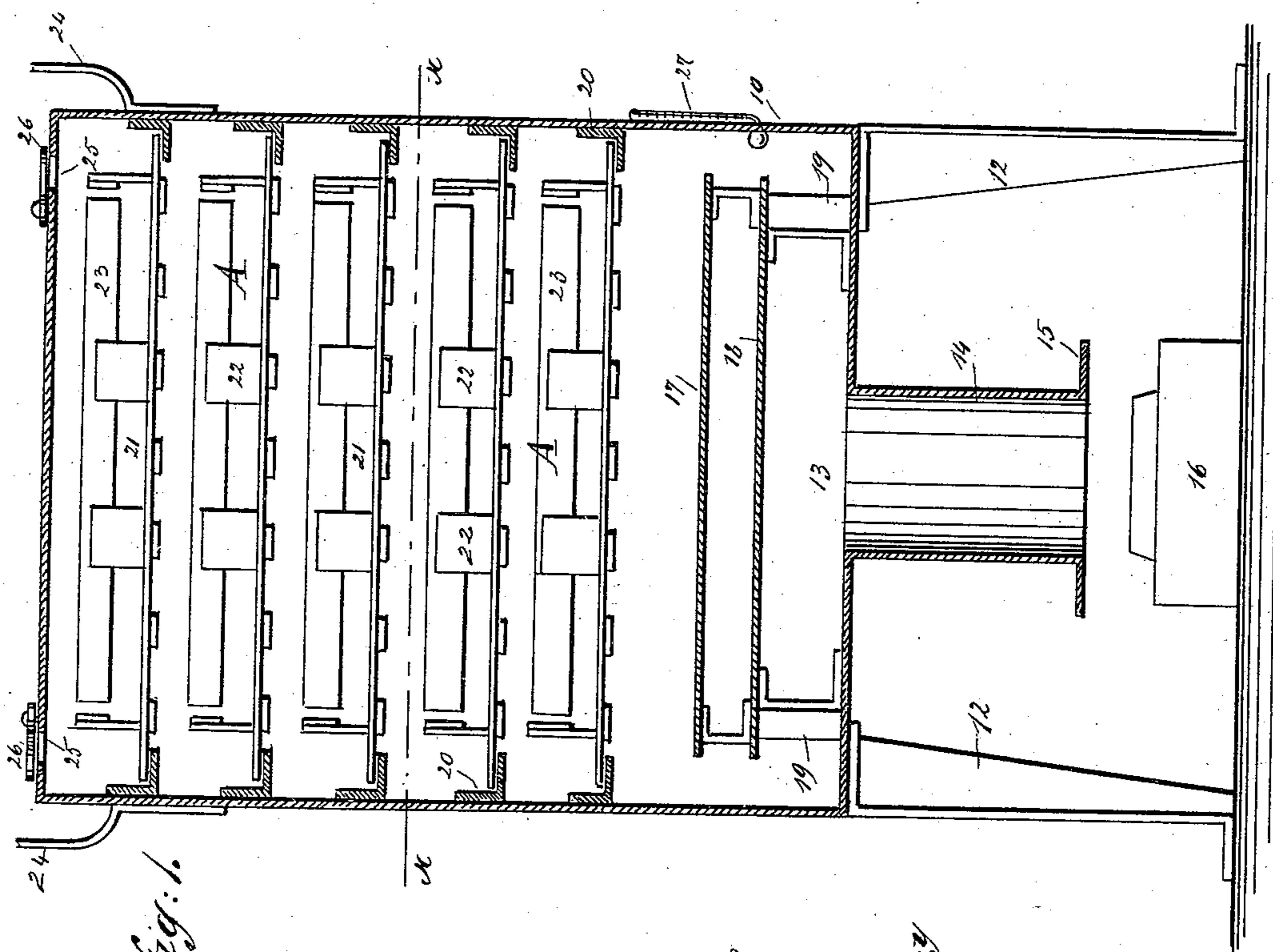


Fig. 1.

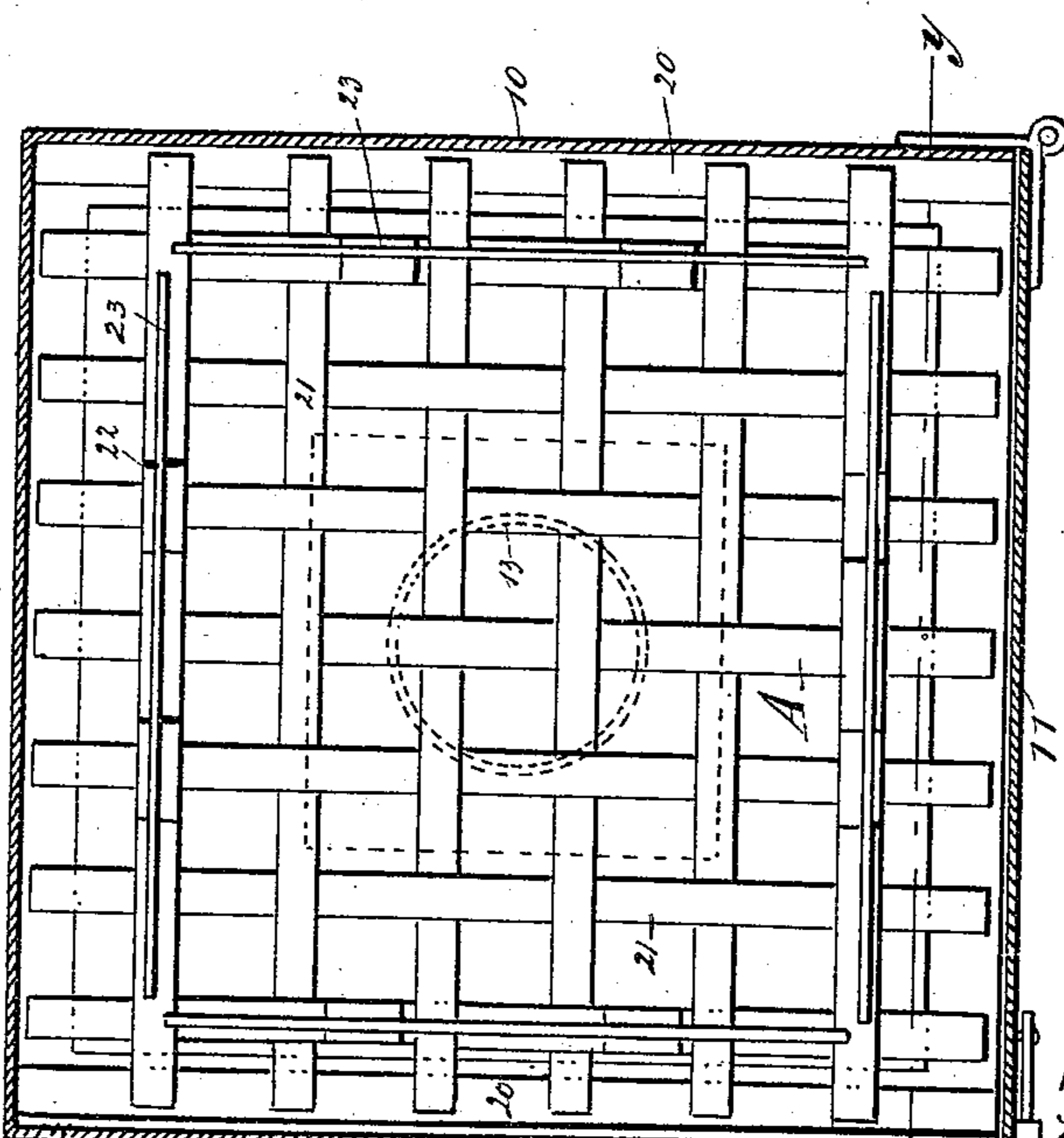


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

Chas. Nida.  
C. Bedgwick

INVENTOR:

M. L. W. Martinot

BY

Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARY L. W. MARTINOT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## CLOTHES-DRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 446,260, dated February 10, 1891.

Application filed June 17, 1890. Serial No. 355,713. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARY L. W. MARTINOT, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Clothes-Driers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improved clothes-drier especially adapted for use with oil, gas, or alcohol stoves or lamps, and has for its object to simplify the construction of such devices and to provide a means whereby the clothes will be thoroughly and rapidly dried without danger of injury thereto.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claim.

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

Figure 1 is a vertical section through the drier, taken practically on the line *y y* of Fig. 2; and Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 1.

The body 10 of the drier is practically box-like in shape, being essentially rectangular in general contour, and the front of the body is provided with a door 11. The door is of a length and width equal to the height and width of the front portion of the body.

The body 10 is supported by legs 12, one being preferably arranged at each corner, and in the central portion of the bottom of the body an opening 13 is formed, which opening is surrounded by a conducting-flue 14, the said flue being attached to the under face of the bottom of the body and extending vertically downward therefrom. The conducting-flue 14 is preferably provided with a horizontal flange 15 at its lower end, the said flange being adapted, if desired, to rest upon the body of a lamp 16, the burner and chimney of the lamp extending upward into the conducting-flue.

If the drier is used in connection with an oil or a gas stove, the flange 15 is preferably made to bear against the top of the stove around the flame or fire opening therein, and when so used the legs 12 may be shortened to

correspond to the length of the flue 14, in which event the legs will also rest upon the stove; but ordinarily the drier is made sufficiently large to enable the legs 12 to stand upon the floor while the flange of the flue 14 bears upon the stove.

Two spaced radiating-plates 17 and 18 are horizontally located in the bottom of the body 10, the lower plate 18, which is preferably made of sheet-iron, being supported a distance above the bottom and over the opening 13 of said bottom by suitable legs or brackets 19, and the upper plate 17, which is preferably made of tin-plate, is supported in like manner above the plate 18, the brackets having a bearing upon the said lower plate.

Upon the inner face of the sides of the body 10 a series of slideways 20 is secured, the horizontally-opposed slideways being in alignment. Each horizontally-aligning pair of slideways is adapted to support a tray A. The tray A is constructed of lattice-work, as illustrated, and when so constructed the bottom of the tray consists of interwoven slats 21, one set of slats crossing the other, as best shown in Fig. 2, and from the slats nearest the margin of the tray spaced brackets 22 are upwardly projected, while to the said brackets side and end strips 23 are secured.

If in practice it is found desirable, the side and end strips 23 of the trays may be inclined outward. The body is provided at opposite sides with suitable handles 24, and in the top of the body vent-apertures 25 are produced for the outlet of steam, when desired, which apertures are covered by sliding lids 26.

The radiating-plate 18 is constructed of iron, as that material retains the heat for the greatest length of time, and the upper radiating-plate 17 is made of tin-plate, as that metal does not become heated as much as the iron, and consequently the danger of scorching any clothes that may be placed in the lower tray is obviated.

In operation, the drier having been placed in position above a suitable burner, the clothes, after having been wrung, are spread out upon the lattice-work trays, the door is closed, and the lids 26 are slid over the vent-apertures. It is obvious that the clothes will be expeditiously dried, and the steam may be allowed to escape by partially opening the

covers or lids 26. As the heat entering the flue 14 strikes the lower iron plate 18 said plate becomes heated and acts as a radiator or conductor, as does also the plate 17 above it, and the currents of heat passing from beneath and over the plates 17 and 18 find their way up through the lattice-work of the trays and completely around said trays, as the upright sides of said trays are of less dimension than the inner cross-sectional area of the body, as is likewise the case with the radiating-plates 17 and 18. The plates are made smaller than the body, in order that a considerable amount of heat may pass upward around the sides and ends of the plates directly to the trays. In order that the temperature in the heater may be readily ascertained, a thermometer 27 is placed at one side, as shown in Fig. 1.

Having thus described my invention, I

claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A drier consisting in the square drying-chamber having an open side, a door therefor, a heat-flue in its bottom, outlets in its top, and parallel slideways on its inner side walls, and clothes-holding trays, each formed of interlaced slats 21, series of vertical spaced brackets 22, projecting from the said slats near the margins of the tray-bottom, and separate and independent bars 23, connecting the upper ends of the brackets, the extremities of either set of slats being adapted to rest on the slideways regardless of which end of the tray is inserted, substantially as set forth.

MARY L. W. MARTINOT.

Witnesses:

J. F. ACKER,  
C. SEDGWICK.