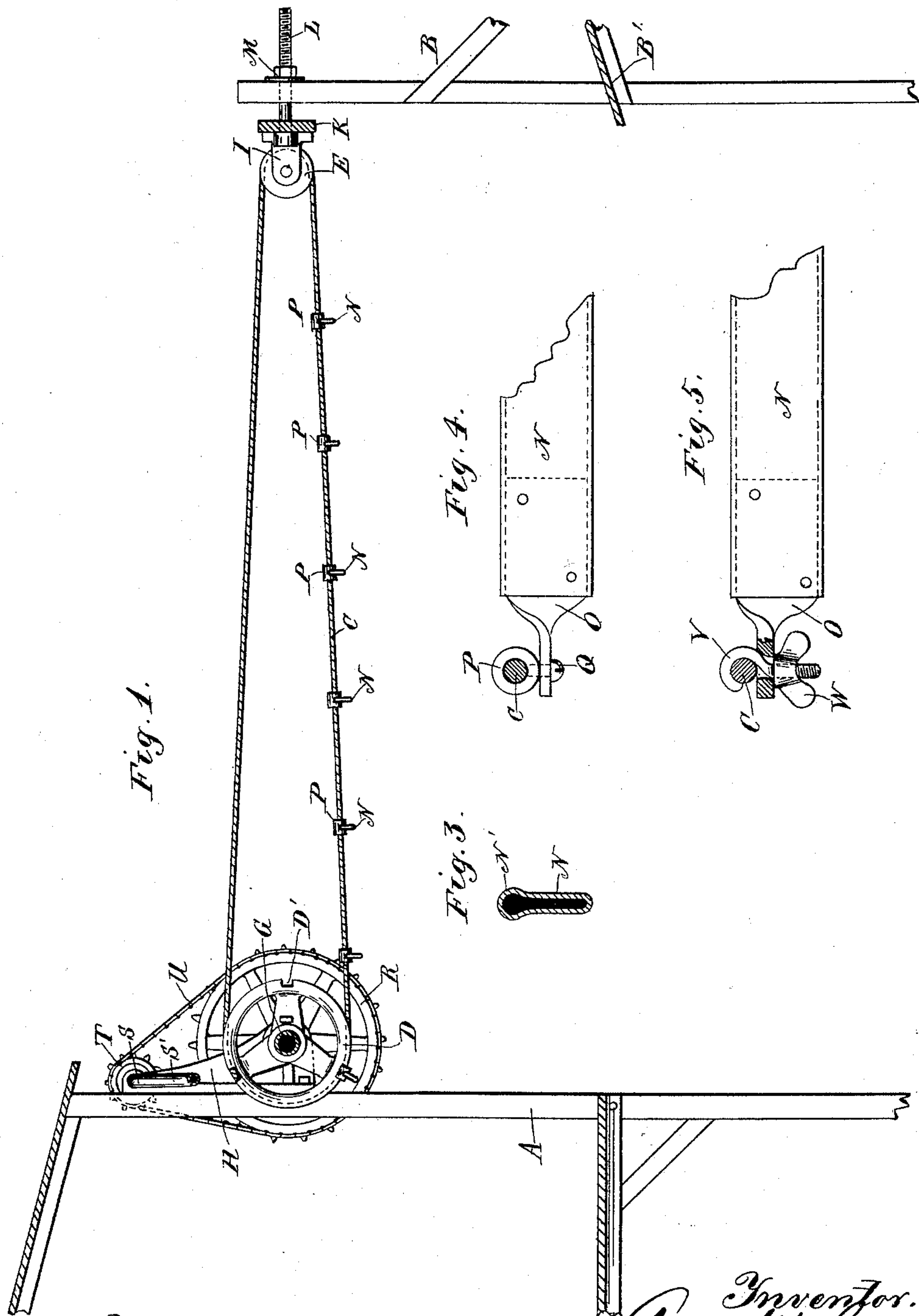


A. CARON.  
CLOTHES DRIER.

No. 475,751.

Patented May 31, 1892.



Witnesses.  
A. H. Opsahl.  
Paul D. Merchant,

Inventor.  
Arrestid Caron  
By his Attorney.  
Jas. F. Williamson

(No Model.)

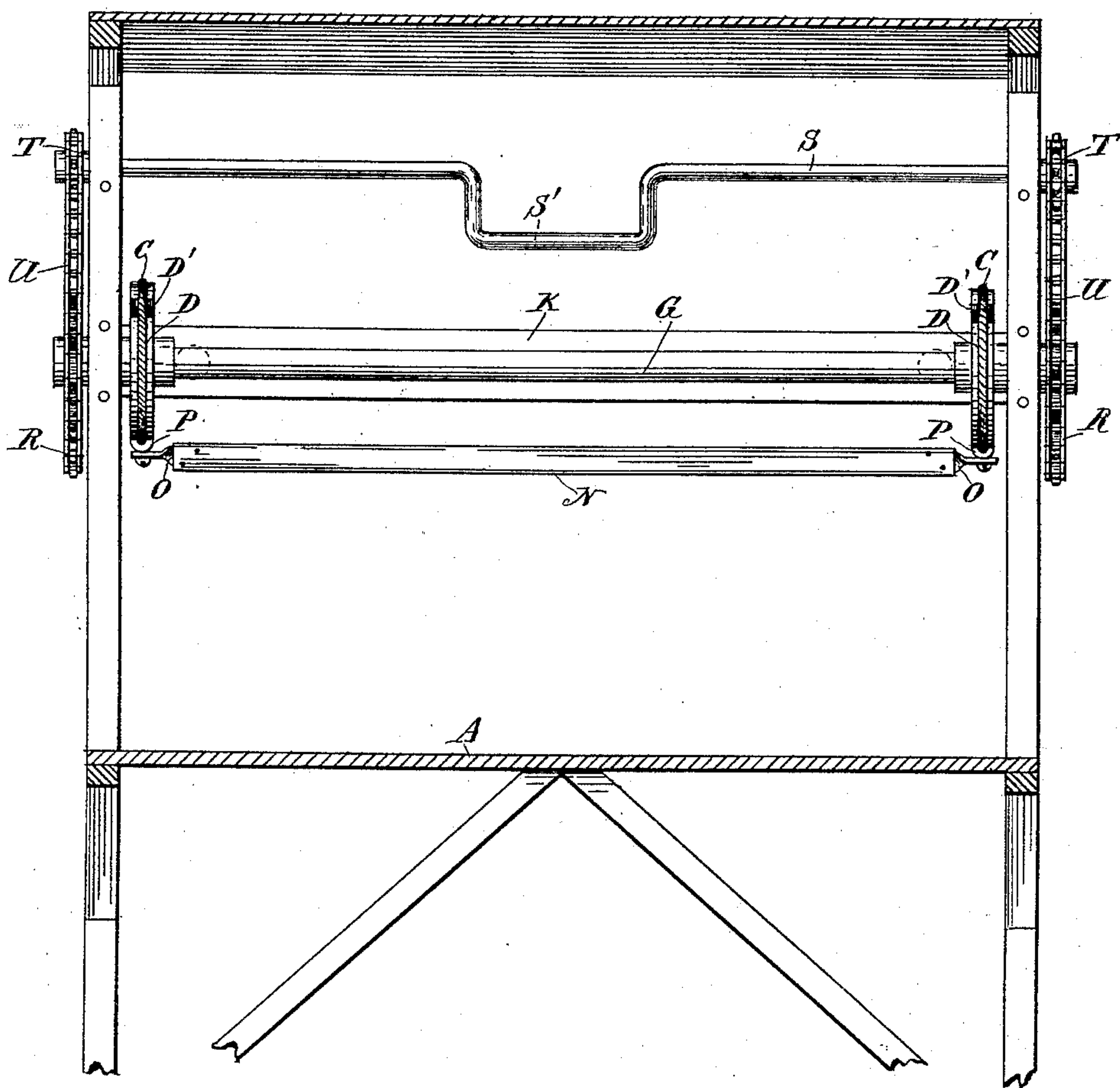
2 Sheets—Sheet 2

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*Fig. 2.*



*Witnesses.*

*A. H. Opsahl.*  
*Frank D. Merchant,*

*Inventor*  
*Arrestide Caron*  
*By his Attorney.*  
*Jos. F. Williamson*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARRESTIDE CARON, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

## CLOTHES-DRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 475,751, dated May 31, 1892.

Application filed February 12, 1891. Serial No. 381,122. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ARRESTIDE CARON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Driers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to clothes-driers, and has for its object to meet the requirements of the occupants of upper stories of houses in cities to support clothes for the proper exposure when drying.

To this end I provide a construction which may be projected from a balcony, window, or other fixed support, and to which clothes may be attached from a common point, and by which they may be moved out into space to be dried and returned to the common point for removal.

The mechanism for this purpose is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like letters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation showing my invention projected from an elevated porch of a building. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the same looking from the direction of the porch, the porch being sectioned. Fig. 3 is a section of one of the cross-slats to which the clothes are attached. Fig. 4 is a detail of the device for securing the blade to the endless cable, and Fig. 5 is a modification of the same.

A is the elevated porch, and B is a support for the outer end of the device, shown as secured to an adjacent building B'.

C are endless cables spaced apart and passing over sheaves D and E. The sheaves D are rigidly secured on a shaft G, which is mounted in bearings in brackets H, extending from and secured to the upright posts of the porch. The sheaves E are loosely mounted between the ears of prong-shaped brackets I, which are rigidly secured to a draw-bar K. The draw-bar K is supported by a pair of draw-bolts L, provided with nuts M, by means of which the cables are tightened. Secured edgewise to the under sides of the cables are

transverse blade-like slats N, to which the clothes are attached by the ordinary clothespins. These slats are formed of thin sheet metal, preferably galvanized iron, which will not rust the clothes. The upper edge of each slat is made with an enlargement N', which gives a better clamping action to the clothespins. In either end of these slats are riveted flat lugs O of soft iron, which are twisted at their outer ends to a right angle to the blade and are secured in my preferred construction to rings P on the cables by set-screws Q, working through a screw-threaded hole in the end of the lug O and in the ring P, the said ring and set-screw constituting a clamp. The rings P fit into recesses D' in the sheaves D, which gives a positive movement to the cables.

Rigidly secured to the outer ends of the shaft G are sprocket-wheels R.

In the upper portions of the brackets H is a shaft S, bent to form a crank-handle S'. On the outer ends of this shaft are small sprocket-wheels T. Passing around the sprocket-wheels R and T are link belts U.

In the modification shown in Fig. 5 I use for securing the slats to the cable a threaded hook-bolt V and a thumb-nut W instead of the ring and set-screw. It is evident that with this securing device both the slat and the securing device may be removed from the cable.

It is evident that by working the crank-shaft S the cables may be moved in either direction to and from the operator standing at the front end of the device.

The relative sizes of the sprocket-wheels on the sheave-shaft and crank-shaft are preferably such with reference to the desired spacing of the slats on the cables that with each revolution of the crank the cables will be moved a space the distance between two successive slats. The slats are placed on the under side only of the cables. In putting out the clothes the cables are drawn in toward the operator until the outermost slat is directly in front of her in convenient position for stringing clothes thereon. The crank is then moved in the opposite direction to bring the next slat in position, and so on until all the clothes are strung. On taking in the clothes the motion of the cable is again reversed, the last-strung slat being the first from which the



clothes are removed. When the clothes are all in, the cables will be left with the outermost slat in position for use when next required. The laundress is able with this device to both put out and remove the clothes from the same position at the head of the machine.

It will of course be understood that instead of being projected from the side of a building this drier is capable of use on the roof, an exposed porch, or from supports near the ground-level.

It will of course be understood that instead of the blade-like slats other forms of holders might be used—such, for example, as wires or cords.

The construction of the clothes-holder from galvanized iron affords the requisite rigidity with small mass and freedom from corrosion. Wood will warp and split and common iron will rust and tarnish the clothes.

The fact that the crank or driving shaft is separate from the cable-sheave shaft G is a material advantage, first, in that it enables the crank to be placed in the most convenient position for use without interference with the

work, and, second, in that it enables a relatively large driving-wheel to be placed on the sheave-shaft and a small driving-wheel on the crank-shaft, whereby on account of the increased leverage thus obtained the device is made light in operation and the cables are moved with considerable speed.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is as follows:

1. The combination, with the endless cables and transverse holders, of clamps for adjustably and removably securing the holders to the cables.

2. A device for securing slats to cables, consisting of a ring, a lug, and a clamp-screw, the ring fitting over the cable, the lug being attachable to the slat, and the screw working through threaded holes in the ring and the lug against the cable, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ARRESTIDE CARON.

Witnesses:

JAS. F. WILLIAMSON,  
EMMA F. ELMORE.