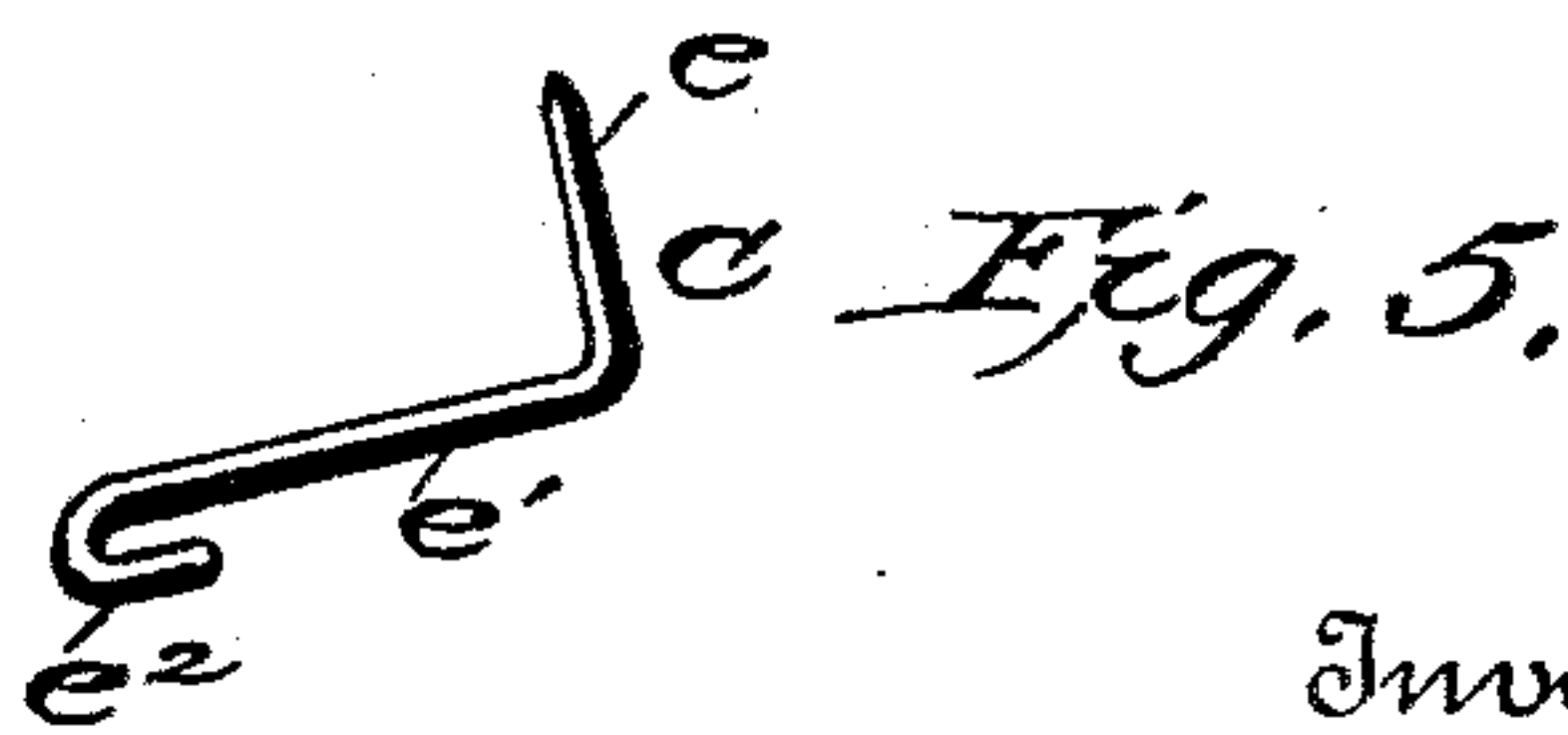
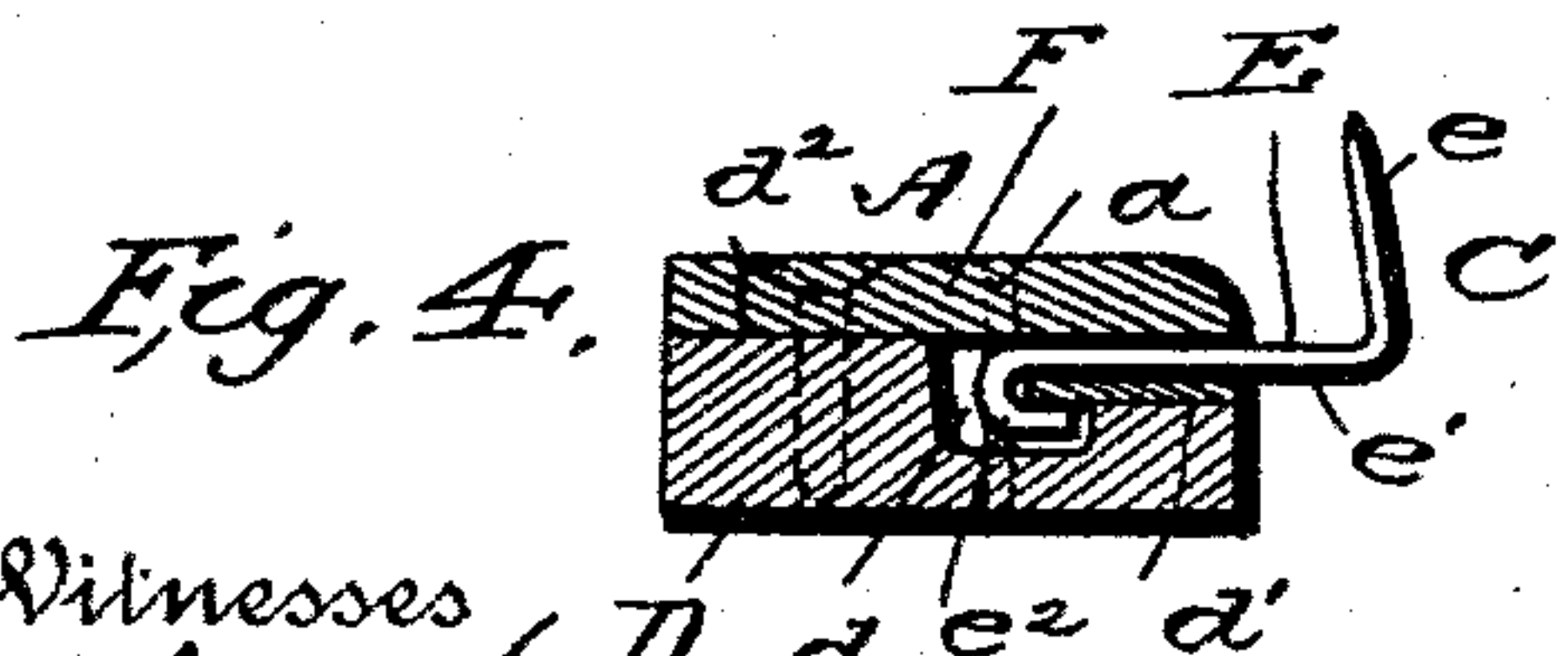
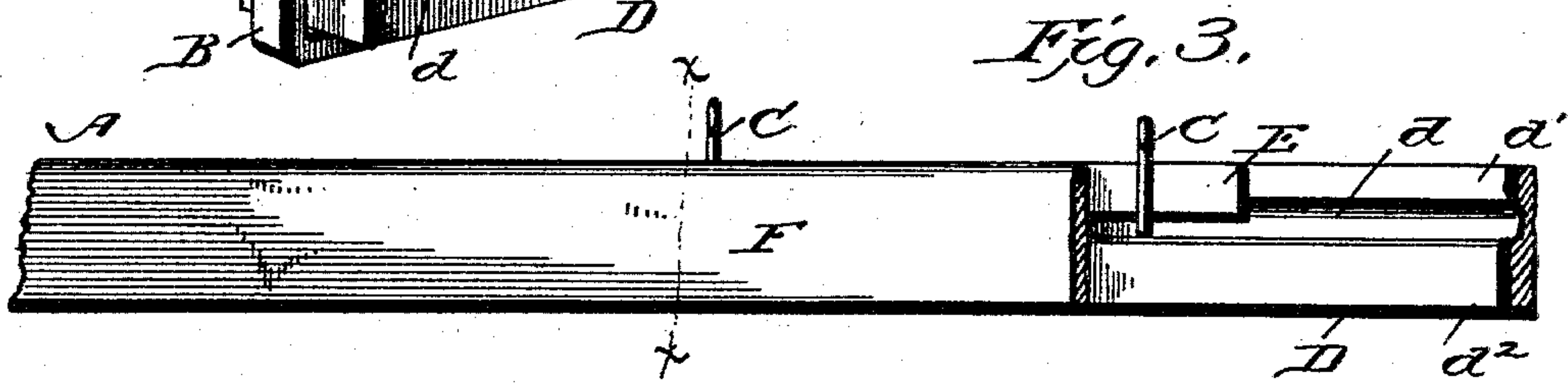
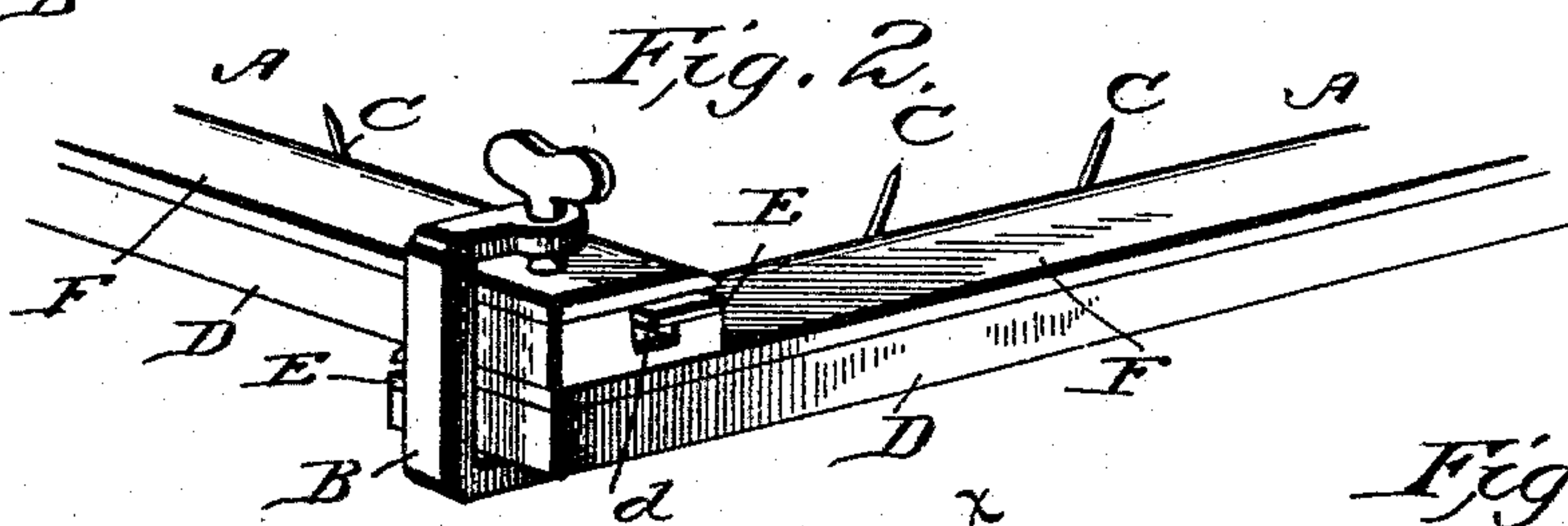
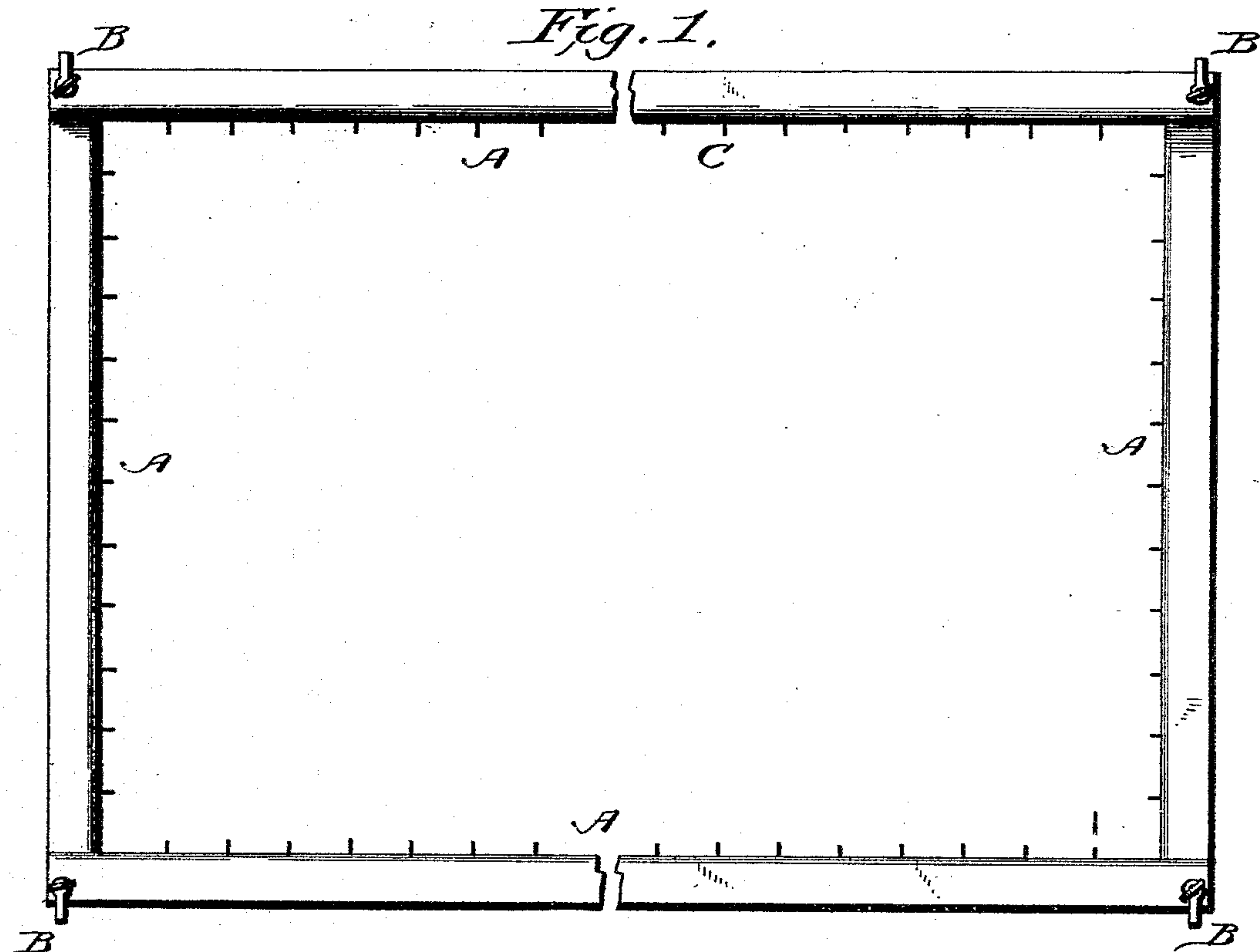


(No Model.)

J. WISNER.
LAUNDRY FRAME.

No. 515,701.

Patented Feb. 27, 1894.



Witnesses
Wm. H. Hillyard.
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John Wisner.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WISNER, OF BLUFFTON, INDIANA.

LAUNDRY-FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 515,701, dated February 27, 1894.

Application filed May 10, 1893. Serial No. 473,723. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WISNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bluffton, in the county of Wells, State of Indiana, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Laundry-Frames; 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
10 it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates more particularly to laundry frames which are especially designed for stretching lace curtains and other fabrics during the process of drying after being
15 laundered.

The invention aims to provide movable pins which can be readily adjusted to engage with the fabric or lace curtains at the proper point. In lace curtains it is desirable
20 to have the pins engage with the scallops and as the position of the latter varies in different makes and kind of lace curtains the desirability of having the pins adjustable to adapt them to the position of said scallops
25 can be readily appreciated.

A further object of the invention is the provision of frame bars which will form a firm anchorage for the pins, hold the latter in an operative position, and admit of the
30 pins being readily adjusted to the required position.

The invention consists of the novel features and the peculiar construction and combination of the parts which will be hereinafter
35 more fully described and claimed and which are shown in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a frame embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail view
40 of one corner of the frame showing the clamp for securing the frame bars together at the point of crossing. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of a frame bar, parts being broken away to show the relative disposition of the cap plate,
45 the anchor plate and the main bar. Fig. 4 is a cross section of one of the frame bars on the line X—X of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a detail view of one of the pins.

The frame bars A may be of suitable
50 length to suit the nature of the work and are held together at the points of crossing by suitable clamps B of any well known form of

construction. The pins C are adjustable or movable on the frame bars for the purpose aforesaid and are constructed from tempered
55 wire and bent in about the form shown which comprises an approximately vertical portion *e*, a horizontal portion *e'* and a hook *e²* which extends in an opposite direction to the vertical portion *e*. The vertical portion *e* is pointed
60 to readily penetrate the fabric to be applied to the frame. It is preferred to have the vertical portion *e* incline from the perpendicular in an opposite direction to the stretch
65 of the fabric to prevent accidental slipping or disengagement of the fabric from the pins.

The frame bars are constructed essentially of three parts, the main bar D having groove *d* parallel with and between its edges, and having the faces *d'*, *d²* on opposite sides of the
70 said groove *d* in different planes, the anchor plate E which is secured to the face or seat *d'* and has its inner edge portion projected over the groove *d*, and the cap plate F which is secured to the face or seat *d²* and extends
75 over the anchor plate E. A space is left between the opposing sides of the cap plate F and the anchor plate E for the horizontal portion *e'* of the pins to move in, and a space is left at the rear edge of the anchor plate E
80 to permit of the free movement of the hook portion *e²* of the said pins. This construction is shown most clearly in Fig. 4. For economy of construction the bar D and the cap plate F are constructed of wood, and the
85 anchor plate E is a strip of metal, the latter being preferred to withstand the wear thereon of the pins. The hook portion *e²* of the pins embracing the sides of the anchor plate E holds the pins in a vertical or operative
90 position as will be readily understood, and at the same time secures the pins to the frame bars. The inner edge of the cap plate F is slightly curved or beveled to conform approximately to the position of the vertical
95 portion *e* of the pins. The pins C are slipped into the frame bars from one end and are held therein by stops *a* formed by small nails or short lengths of wire which are driven into the frame bars and extend across the
100 space in which the said pins travel. These stops *a* will be provided at each end of the frame bars and at intermediate points if required. The frame is formed in the usual

manner by crossing the frame bars, substantially as shown in Fig. 1, and securing the same in the required position by suitable clamps B. The curtain or other fabric is at-
5 tached to the pins in the ordinary manner, the pins being moved to the required position as will be readily understood.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A frame bar having a groove between its edges, and having the portions on opposite sides of the said groove in different planes, an anchor plate secured to the lower portion

and extending over the said groove, a cap 15 plate secured to the higher portion, and extending over the groove and anchor plate, and a pin having a hook at one end to embrace the edge portion of the anchor plate that extends over the said groove, and hav- 20 ing the outer portion bent at about right angles, substantially as described.

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

JOHN WISNER.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL J. KELLER,

JACOB J. TODD.