

(No Model.)

R. S. & F. W. SUBERS.
CLOTHES LINE HANGER.

No. 547,508.

Patented Oct. 8, 1895.

Fig. 1.

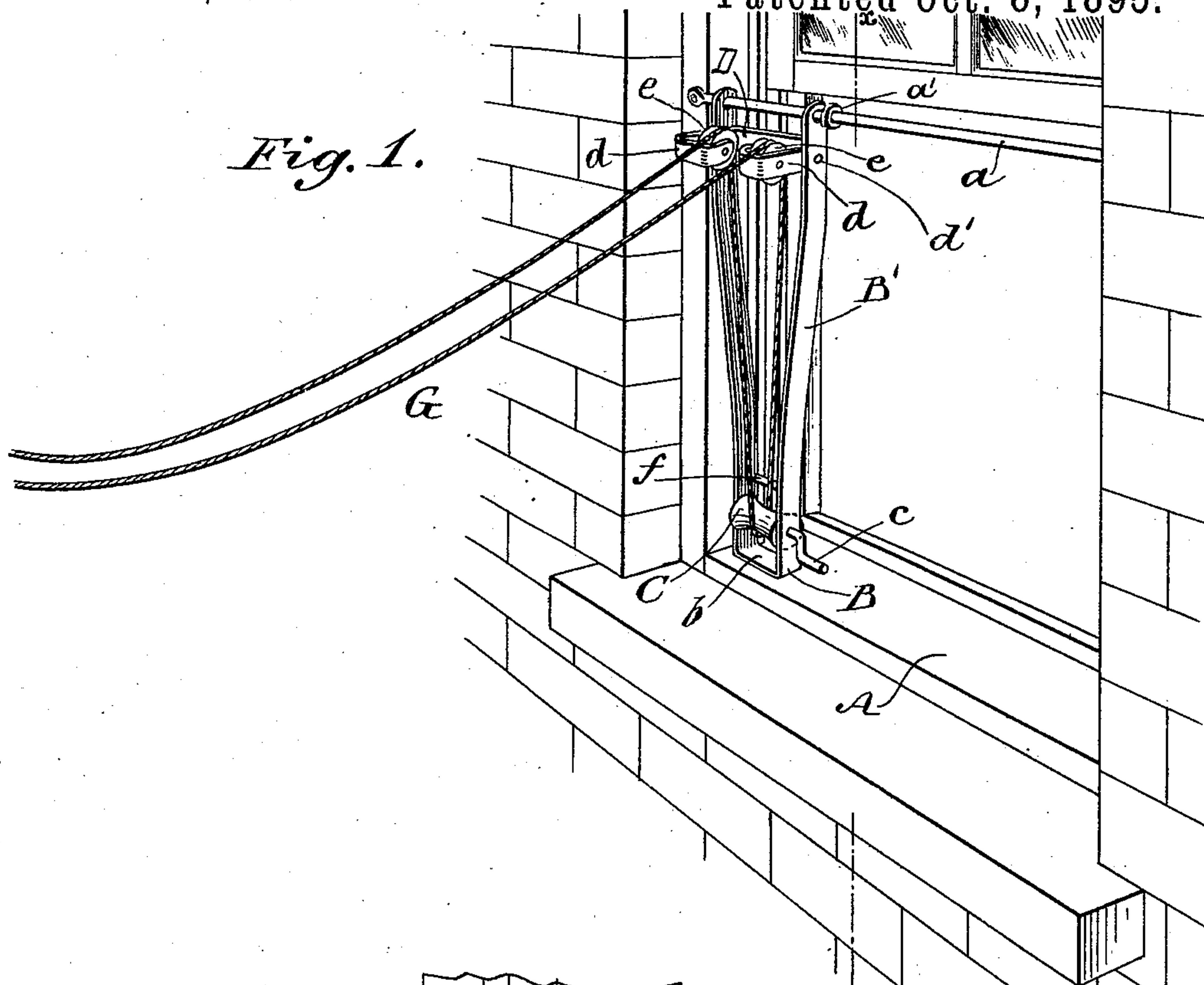
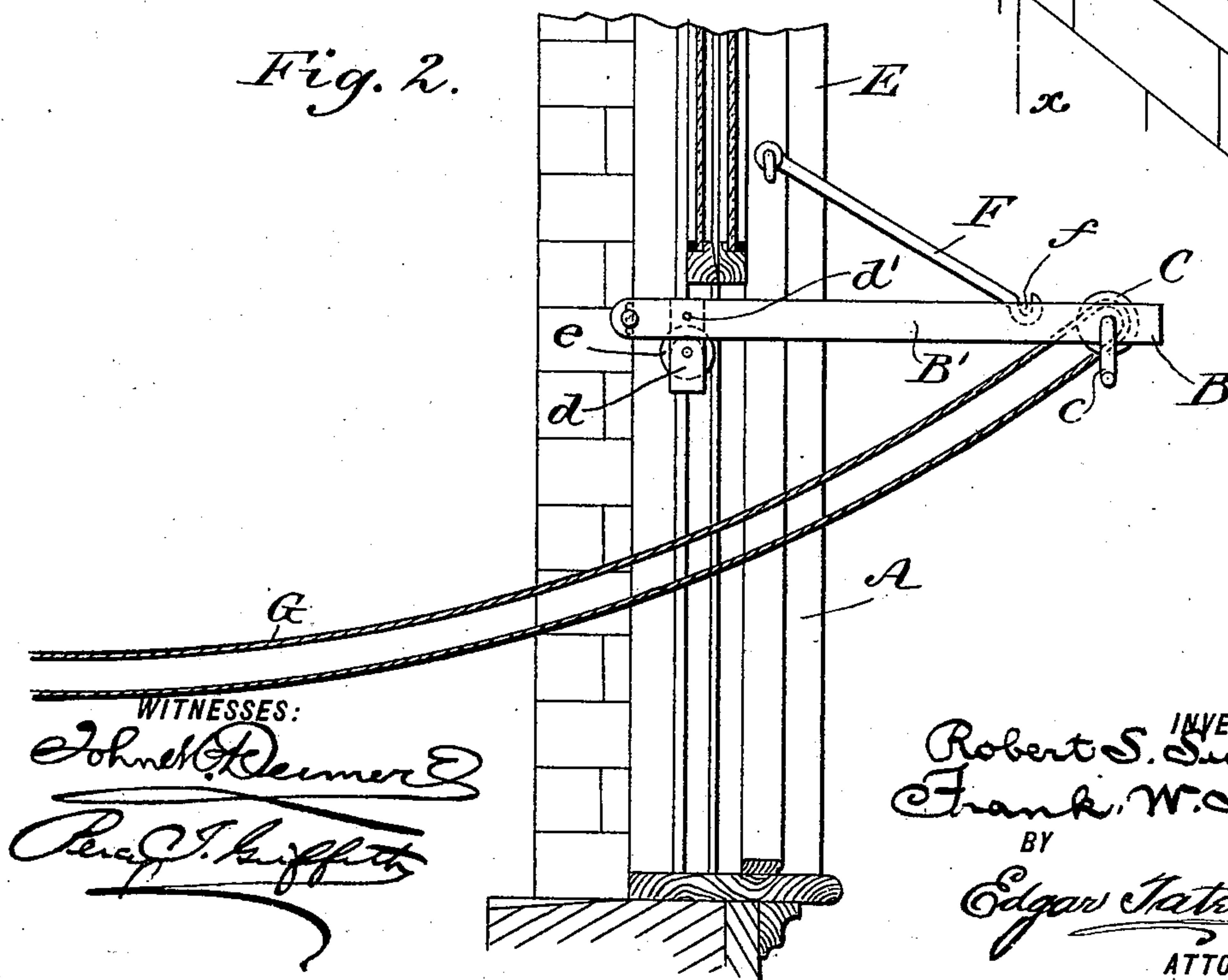


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

John H. Deumer
Per J. H. Hafferty

INVENTORS
Robert S. Subers
Frank W. Subers
BY
Edgar T. Hester
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT SPARKS SUBERS AND FRANK W. SUBERS, OF BROOKLYN,
NEW YORK.

CLOTHES-LINE HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 547,508, dated October 8, 1895.

Application filed October 4, 1894. Serial No. 524,862. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROBERT SPARKS SUBERS and FRANK W. SUBERS, citizens of the United States, and residents of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Line Hangers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

This invention relates to clothes-line hangers, and has for its object to provide a simple, cheap, readily-constructed, and perfectly-operating device of this character, by means of which the clothes-line may be suspended from the window and drawn into the room to attach or remove the clothes without materially tightening or slacking the line in drawing in or letting out the same, and to remedy certain objections pertaining to most of the devices of this class now in use.

The invention consists of the novel inventive construction and arrangement of parts whereby the above-mentioned and other desirable results are attained, and hereinafter more fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a window having attached thereto a device embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same, taken upon the line *x x*.

In the practice of our invention we secure to the outside of the window A, slightly below the center thereof, a horizontal metallic cross-bar *a*, from which we suspend a yoke-shaped bracket B, composed of two vertical bars B', connected at the bottom by a strip *b*. Lateral movement of the bracket is prevented by a collar *a'* on the bar *a*. In the lower end of the bracket is journaled a pulley-roller C, having thereon, outside of the bracket, a crank *c*, by which it may be turned. Near the top of the bracket is secured between the bars B' a cross-piece D, which may be pivoted at *d'*, having at each end forwardly-ranging extensions *d*, bent in the shape of substantially-square open hooks and having mounted therein pulleys *e*.

Upon the inside of the window-casing E is

secured a hooked bar F, which when the bracket is drawn into the room may be caused to engage with a bar *f* immediately above the pulley, between the vertical bars B', and thereby hold the said bracket in a horizontal position.

The operation of the device will be readily understood from the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings. The hanger having been secured in place, the pulley clothes-line G is secured around the pulley-roller C, with sufficient slack left to permit the said line to extend to the top of the bracket, where it is passed through the open extensions or hooks *d* and over the pulleys *e*, whereupon the hanger assumes the position shown in Fig. 1. It being desired to attach the clothes to the line, the bottom of the hanger is grasped and the same drawn upwardly and into the room, and supported in the position shown in Fig. 2 by engaging the end of the hooked bar F beneath the bar *f* of the bracket, as before mentioned, and the rope removed from the pulleys *e*, when it will be observed that the line hangs freely below the hanger. The clothes are then hung upon the line and the said line moved by turning the pulley-roller C through the agency of the crank *c* thereon, the said line thereby carrying the clothes outwardly toward the opposite support thereof. (Not shown.) The line is then again slipped around the pulleys *e*, which serve mainly as friction-rollers, and the hooked bar F disengaged, whereupon it drops down out of the way, and the bracket B falls to the vertical position, in which it is sustained by the weight of the clothes, the force thereof being exerted in an upward direction on a line outside of the pivotal support *a*.

It will be observed that not only is the line prevented from being slipped off the pulleys *e* at one side by the formation of the extensions *d*, or off the pulley C by the yoke shape of the bracket B, but furthermore, the said pulleys *e* support the two sides or sections of the line upon the same horizontal plane and at slight distance apart, whereby the clothes do not hang one series immediately above and in contact with the other, as would be the case were but one pulley used.

The advantages resultant from the use of our invention will be manifest. We do not confine ourselves to the exact formation of parts and construction of details herein set forth and illustrated.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A clothes line hanger comprising a horizontal bar secured across the outside of a window, a yoke shaped bracket pivotally connected therewith by its open end and depending therefrom and movable thereon, said bracket comprising side bars pivotally mounted upon said cross-bar, connected at the bottom and adapted to swing outwardly through a half circle to a vertical position and inwardly to a horizontal position, a pulley roller journaled in the lower end of the bracket between said bars and adapted to receive the clothes line thereon and prevent lateral dis-

placement thereof, outwardly projecting angular extensions secured to the top of said bars and curved or bent to extend inwardly at right angles to the main portion, pulleys journaled in each of said extensions and adapted to receive the clothes line thereover and support the two sections of the same apart and in the same horizontal plane, and a hook secured upon the inside of the window to support the bracket in a horizontal position, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we have signed our names, in presence of two witnesses, this 3d day of October, 1894.

ROBERT SPARKS SUBERS.
FRANK W. SUBERS.

Witnesses:

PERCY T. GRIFFITH,

JOHN M. DEEMER.