

No. 627,563.

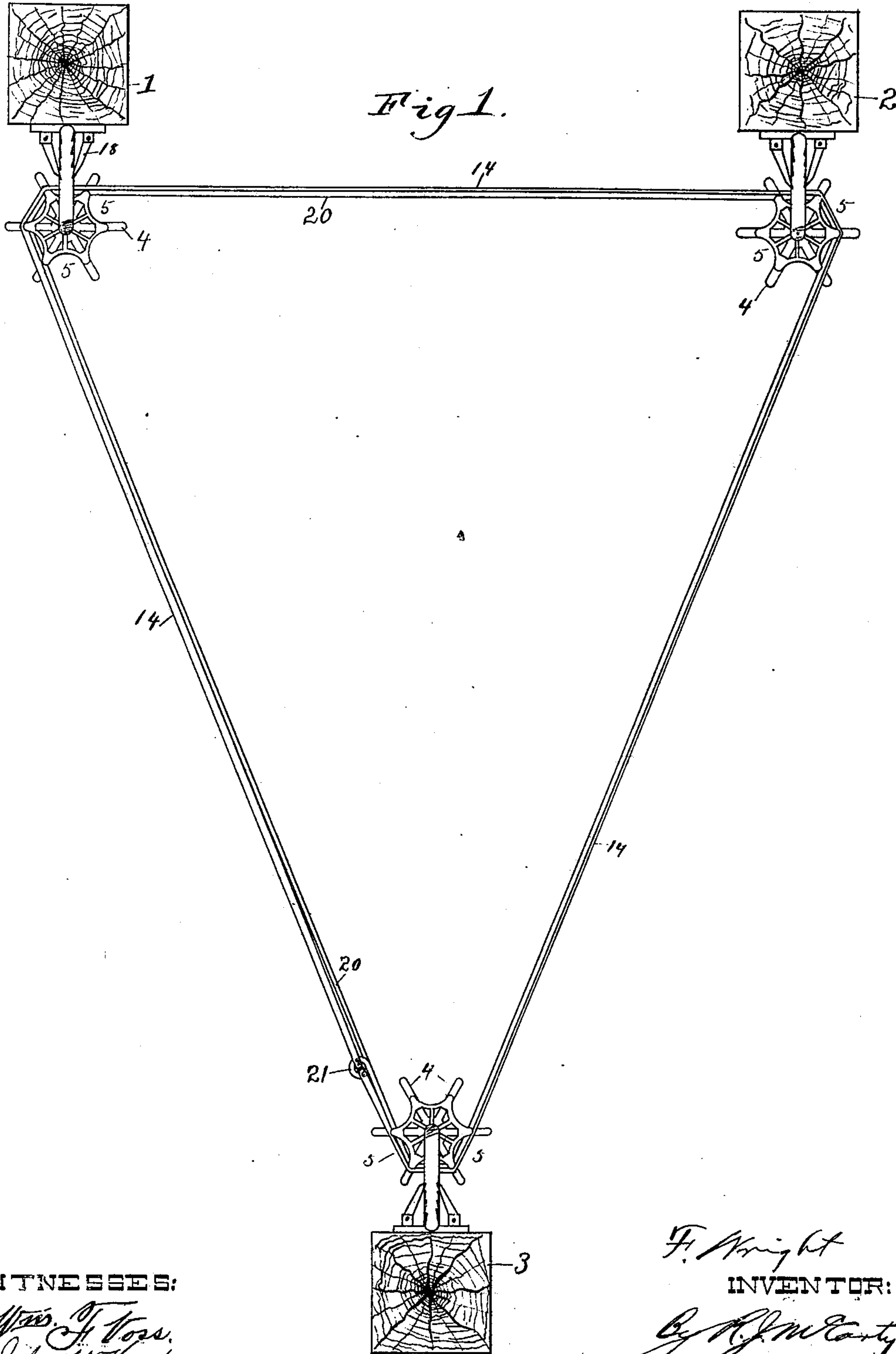
Patented June 27, 1899.

F. WRIGHT.
PULLEY FOR CLOTHES LINES.

(Application filed Feb. 10, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



WITNESSES:

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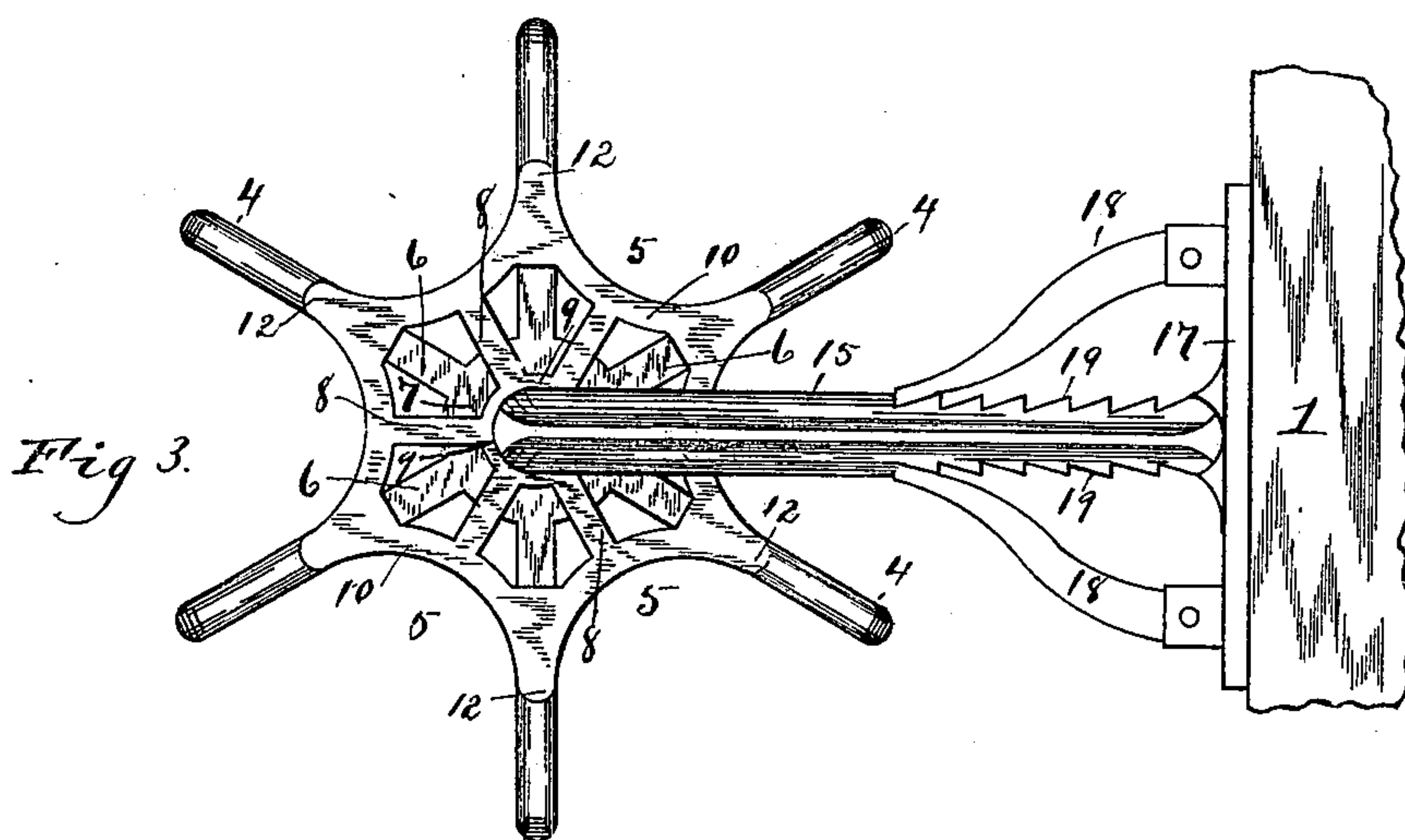
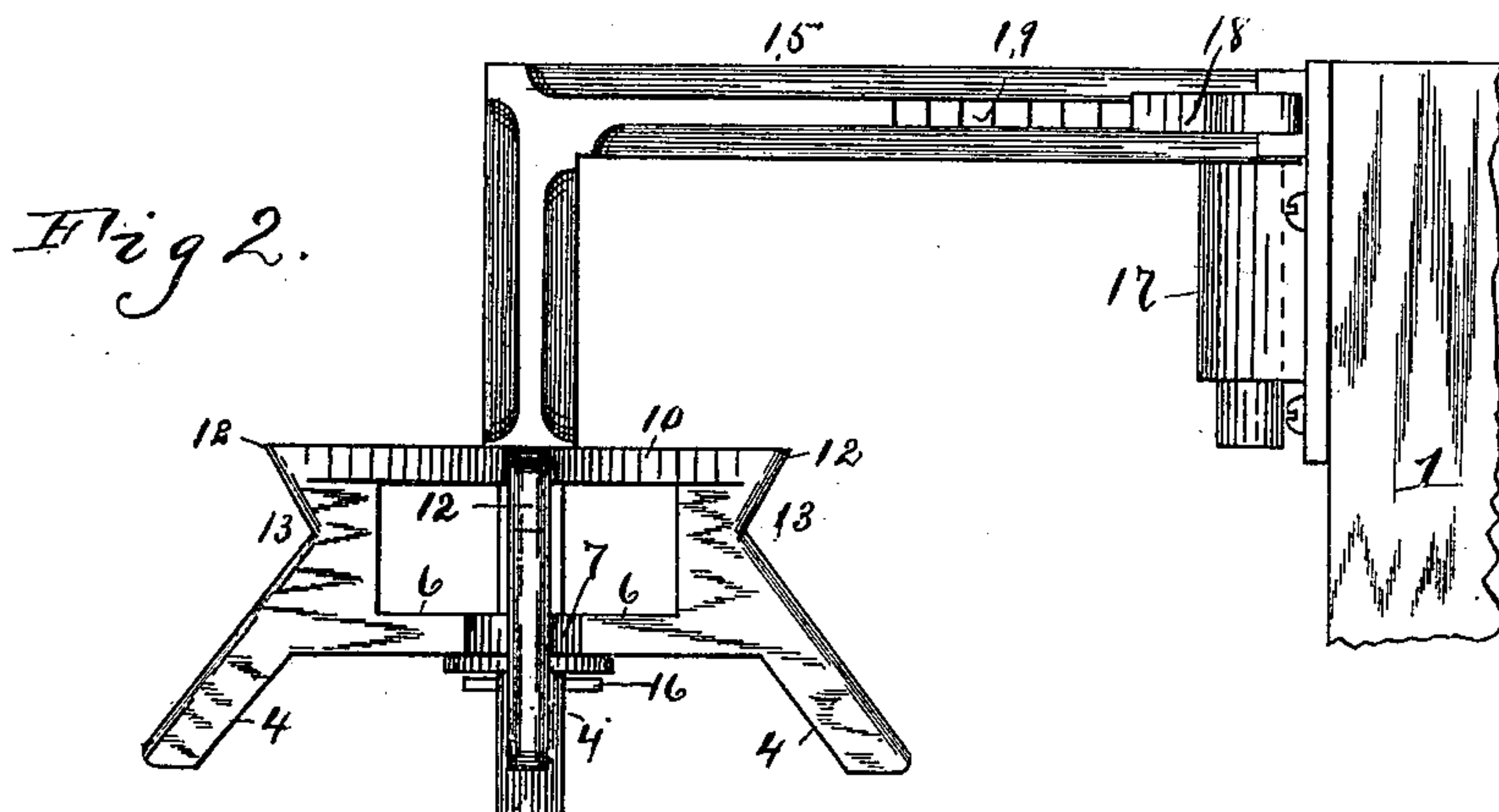
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK WRIGHT, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

PULLEY FOR CLOTHES-LINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 627,563, dated June 27, 1899.

Application filed February 10, 1898. Serial No. 669,850. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pulleys for Clothes-Lines; 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, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in pulleys for clothes-lines.

The object of the said invention is to provide means for supporting a clothes-line that may be conveniently operated from a given point—for example, from a porch of a residence—to place the clothing thereon, as will be hereinafter fully described in the following specification in connection with the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a plain view showing my improved clothes-line pulley in an operative position. Fig. 2 is an enlarged side elevation of a pulley, and Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the same.

In the specification similar reference characters indicate the same parts in the several views of the drawings.

As appears in Fig. 1, my invention is shown applied to three posts 1, 2, and 3, the latter of which may be placed in a convenient position near a porch or other elevated place of shelter. The pulley, one being attached to each of said posts, is best shown on Sheet 2 of the drawings, where it will be seen to consist of a series of radial arms 4, which have their outsides rounded and extended downward and outward. 5 designates intervening spaces between said arms. From a point about midway of the lengths of said arms there is a series of integral bars 6, that extend inwardly on a horizontal plane and terminate at their inner ends in a lower central hub or bearing 7. 8 designates a similar number of integral bars above the bars 6. These bars 8 radiate from an upper hub or bearing 9, which forms a second bearing for the pulley, in line with the lower bearing 7. These lat-

ter bars 8 terminate at their outer ends in an integral ring 10, which forms the top of the pulley. In line with the inclined arms 4 the rim 10 projects out in points 12, and thus forms an overhanging portion above each of the said arms, which are practically outward extensions of the upper end of each of the arms. This construction provides a V-shaped recess 13 near the upper terminals of said arms, in and below which the clothes-line 14 is confined, but above which the said line cannot work owing to the overprojecting portions 12. It is essential that the recesses 13 be nearer the top of the pulley in order that the arm 4 may be provided with suitable length to project out a proper distance to support the clothes-line. From the drawings it will be seen that the arms 4 are on an angle to the vertical axis of the pulley and that they extend a considerable distance beyond the upper projections 12.

The pulley having the structural features specified is made in one casting and is made suitably light by omitting all metal therefrom between the lower and upper bearings 7 and 9. The inner terminals of the arms 6 and 8, as before stated, form these bearings. The pulley thus constructed is loosely mounted on a bracket-arm 15 by a pin 16. The other end of said bracket-arm is secured to the post by means of a socket-piece 17, which is firmly attached to said post. The arm when so mounted may be swung around in an arc to any desired position, and when placed in such position it may be held so by one or the other of the pawls 18, that are pivoted to the bracket 17. The said pawls engage with teeth 19 on said bracket-arm according to the direction in which said arm is turned. As before stated, there are three pulleys shown in connection with as many posts. When in such position, a flexible wire or cable 20 is placed around them and made endless, the said wire fitting in the notches 13. The said wire or cable has a loop or eye 21 formed in it, to which one end of the line 14 is attached. The wire or cable is then drawn by the hands, which causes the pulleys to turn and the said wire to travel around them. This movement of the wire likewise causes the line 14 to move therewith until it has been carried entirely around the pulleys and lies parallel with the wire or cable.

The other end of the said line is then secured to the eye 21. The line may thus be strung around the pulleys from a given point, which may be the rear porch, as hereinbefore stated.

5 The operation described only takes place when the line 14 is placed in position preparatory to placing the clothes thereon. After it is in position the clothes may be placed thereon from the same point by simply drawing on

10 the line and wire as each successive place for placing the clothes is needed. The clothes as they are placed on the line are carried around until the line is entirely filled. Ow-

15 ing to the weight of the articles of clothing placed thereon, the line will sag more or less between the pulleys and after they leave the arms 4; but as the said line engages with the arms 4 on its approach to the pulleys the

20 slanting sides of the said arms will carry said line up into the recesses 13, so that there is no possibility of the line getting out of position on the pulleys. The clothes-pins (not

25 shown) as they approach the pulleys strike the lower portion of the arms 4 and are caused to tilt over said arms into the intervening spaces 5, thereby offering no impediment to the movement of the line or pulleys. This

30 tilting of the clothes-pins is due to the greater length of the pins being below the line and the arms 4 projecting out beyond the upper portion of the pulley, so that the lower portion of the pins will strike the arms and will yield or tilt in passing the said arms. The con-

35 struction of the said arms 4, therefore, in addition to constituting means for supporting the line and directing it into the proper positions on the pulleys, also enables the clothes-pins

to travel with the line without causing any stoppage of the pulleys. It will be noted that the recesses 13 are on a plane between the two 40 bearing-points 7 and 9 of the pulley. Consequently the said pulley will not bind with the arm of the bracket when turning thereon, the draft upon said pulley being between said bearings 7 and 9.

45 Having described my invention, I claim—

In a clothes-line support, the combination with a swinging bracket-arm having teeth on two sides thereof, and pawls engaging with said teeth to hold the bracket-arm in any de- 50 sired position, of a clothes-line pulley supported on said bracket-arm, the said pulley having lower arms 4 and upper projections 12 with intervening V-shaped recesses 13 for the clothes-line to fit in, the arms 4 being pro- 55 jected out beyond the parts 12, and the recesses 13 being nearer the top of the pulley; bars 6 and 8 extending inwardly from the arms 4 and projections 12, and terminating at the axis of the pulley in bearings 7 and 9, and 60 the recesses 13 being on a plane between said bearings—so that the draft on the pulley due to the movement of the clothes-line, will be substantially equal at both of said bearings, whereby the pulley will turn without bind- 65 ing, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I hereto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

R. J. McCARTY,
JOHN W. KALBFUS.