

No. 728,761.

PATENTED MAY 19, 1903.

A. L. RICHARD.
CLOTHES LINE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 27, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

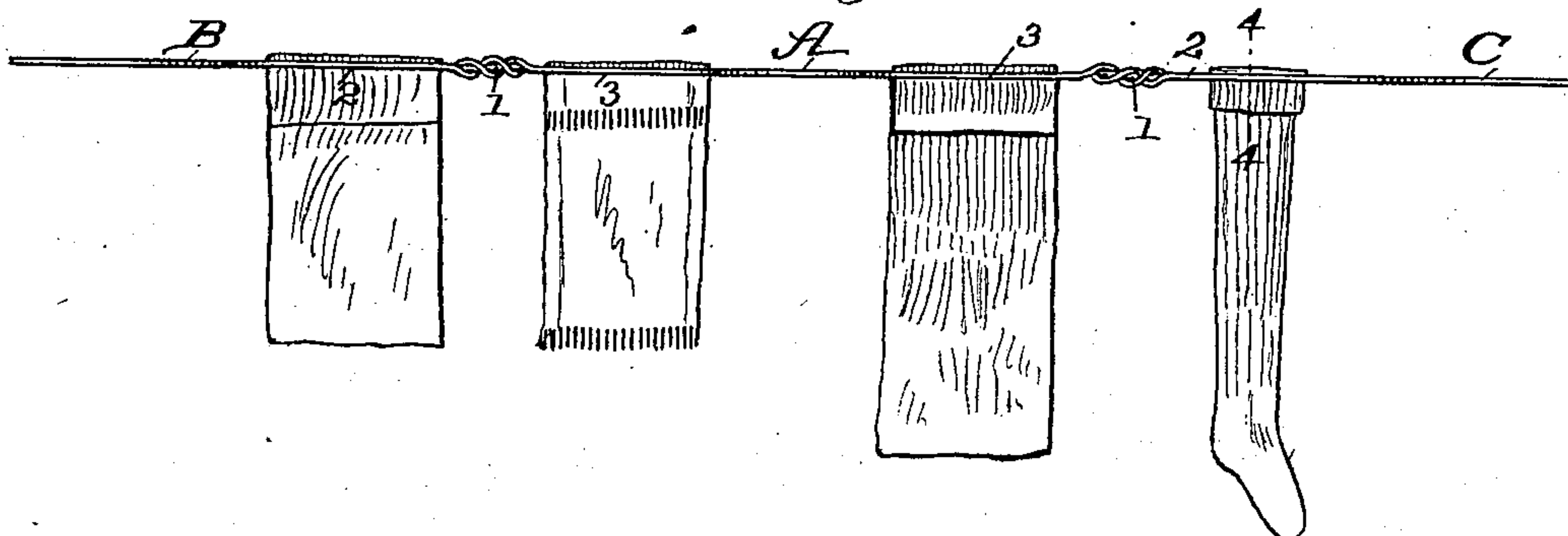


Fig. 2.

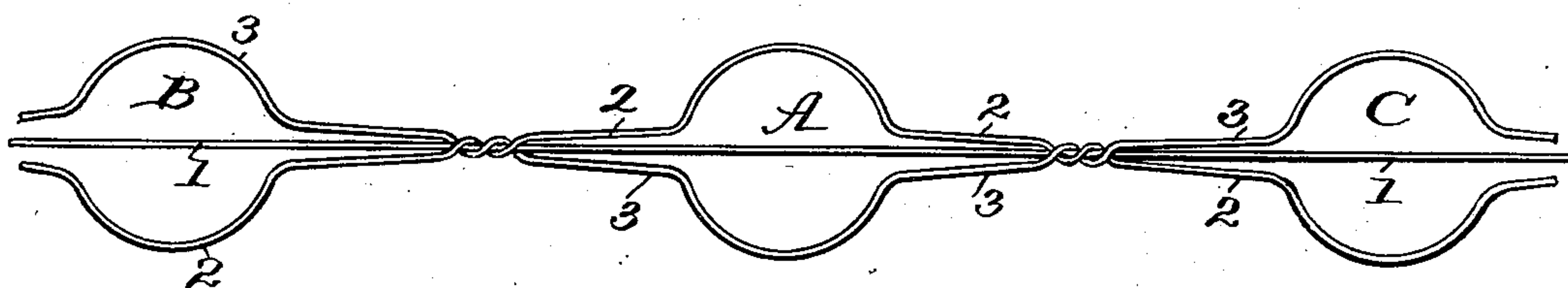


Fig. 3.

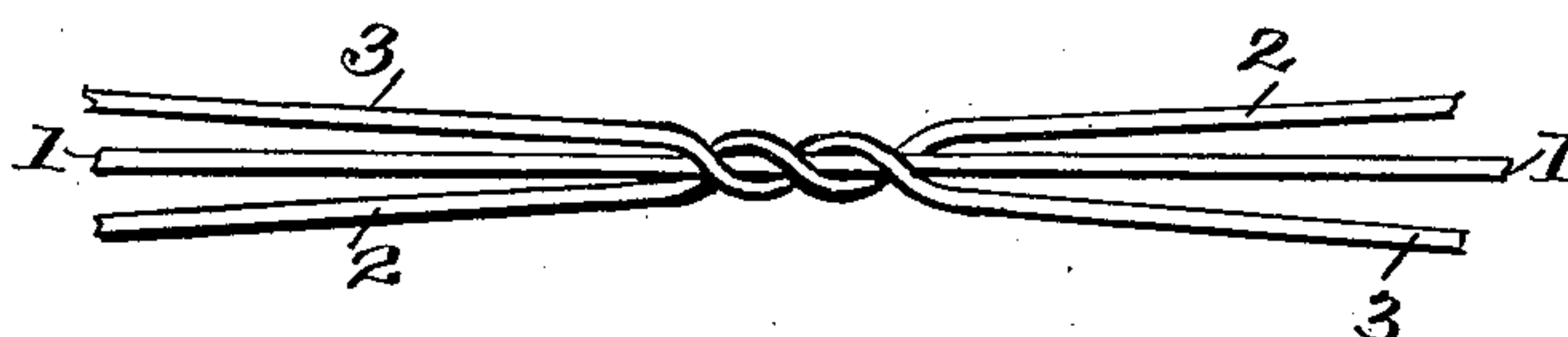
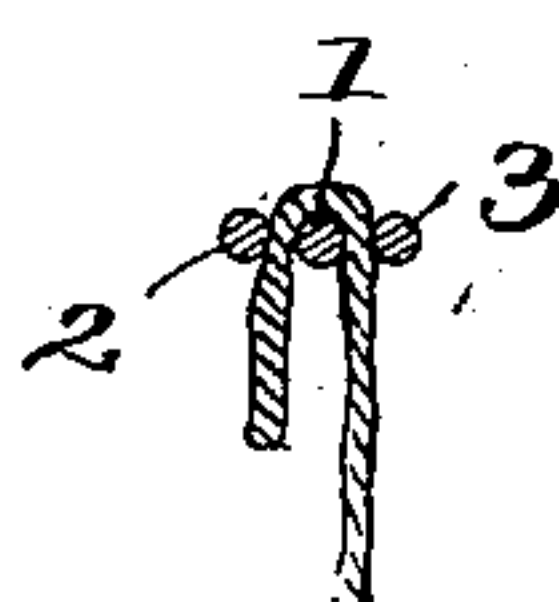


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED LOUIS RICHARD, OF DENISON, IOWA, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS
TO THEODORE W. CARTER, OF DENISON, IOWA.

CLOTHES-LINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 728,761, dated May 19, 1903.

Application filed January 27, 1903. Serial No. 140,688. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED LOUIS RICHARD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Denison, in the county of Crawford and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Lines, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a first-class metallic clothes-line to which the clothes can be readily and conveniently secured without the use of clothes-pins or other fastening devices, the arrangement for fastening being such that the separate pieces of clothing cannot overlap or even contact with each other at the points where they are secured to the line, the object of this latter feature being to prevent the pieces of clothing from freezing together on the line in cold weather.

The special construction of my improved clothes-line will now be described and its novel features pointed out and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this application, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my line in use. Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a plan view on an enlarged scale, showing one of the twists interposed between the sections of my line. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on line 4 4 of Fig. 1 and shows the method of securing clothing on the line without clothes-pins or other fastening devices.

My clothes-line is formed, preferably, of three wires, the central one, 1, of which is straight and chiefly supports the weight imposed upon the line as a whole. It is usually made of the same-sized wire as the others, 2 and 3. These latter wires are formed into loops on opposite sides of the central wire 1, thus forming at short intervals approximately circular sections A B C, &c. At points between the said sections A B C, &c., the outer wires 2 3 are twisted around the central one, 1. The straight end portions of the loops extend alongside the central wire and converge to the twists, thus forming spring-clamps for holding clothes or fabrics. The twists are preferably so made that the side wires change sides at every twist, as clearly indicated by the numerals in Fig. 2, where the wire 2 of

the circular section A of the line becomes the opposite wire in the adjacent sections B and C. In like manner the wire 3 of section A passes to the opposite side in sections B and C. This alternating arrangement of the side wires prevents the weight of large pieces of fabric which would extend over a number of the sections from turning the loops downwardly at each side of the central wire, or, in other words, from rotating the side sections from their normal horizontal position into an inclined or vertical position, since the side sections on one side of the central wire are balanced, as it were, against the side sections on the other side of said central wire.

The cloth or fabric is secured to the line by doubling its edge over the central wire within a circular section and then sliding it along in the direction of one of the twists until it is compressed and clamped between said central wire and the converging spring ends of the section-loops; but when the line is used for drying or sunning large pieces of fabric, such as bedclothing, &c., the pieces of fabric are thrown centrally over the line in the usual manner and at their ends are drawn into the clamp-sections formed by the central wire and the converging sections of the side wires and are in that way secured to the line. Small pieces of fabric, such as towels, &c., may also be secured in the same manner, if desired.

My clothes-line is formed, preferably, of smooth galvanized wire, and as a damp piece of cloth when frozen upon such a line only slightly adheres thereto it will be seen from the construction of my line that no difficulty will be experienced in removing frozen clothing.

The curved sections of my line are made sufficiently close together to give the line full capacity when used for supporting small articles.

The twisted or spiral sections of the line serve to hold small articles slightly separated from each other, so that they cannot freeze together.

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

1. A clothes-line comprising a main wire

and clamping-wires disposed on opposite sides thereof, said clamping-wires being secured to each other and to the main wire at intervals throughout the length of the line, the
5 sections of said clamping-wires having portions at their centers bent outwardly from the main wire and being inclined at a slight angle to said main wire from said outwardly-bent portions to the points where the wires
10 are secured together, said clamping-wires being complementary to each other.

2. A clothes-line comprising a main wire and complementary spring clamping-wires disposed on opposite sides thereof, said clamp-

ing-wires engaging each other at intervals by 15 a double spiral twist inclosing the central wire and diverging slightly from each other as they extend in both directions from said twists, the sections of said clamping-wires between said twists having their central por- 20 tions bent outwardly from each other and from the main wire to form openings in the line giving easy access to the central wire, for the purpose set forth.

ALFRED LOUIS RICHARD.

Witnesses:

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