No. 812,583. PATENTED FEB. 13, 1906.

C. F. MIETHKE & F. J. MACH.

CLOTHES LINE SUPPORT.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 30, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1

Fig: 1.

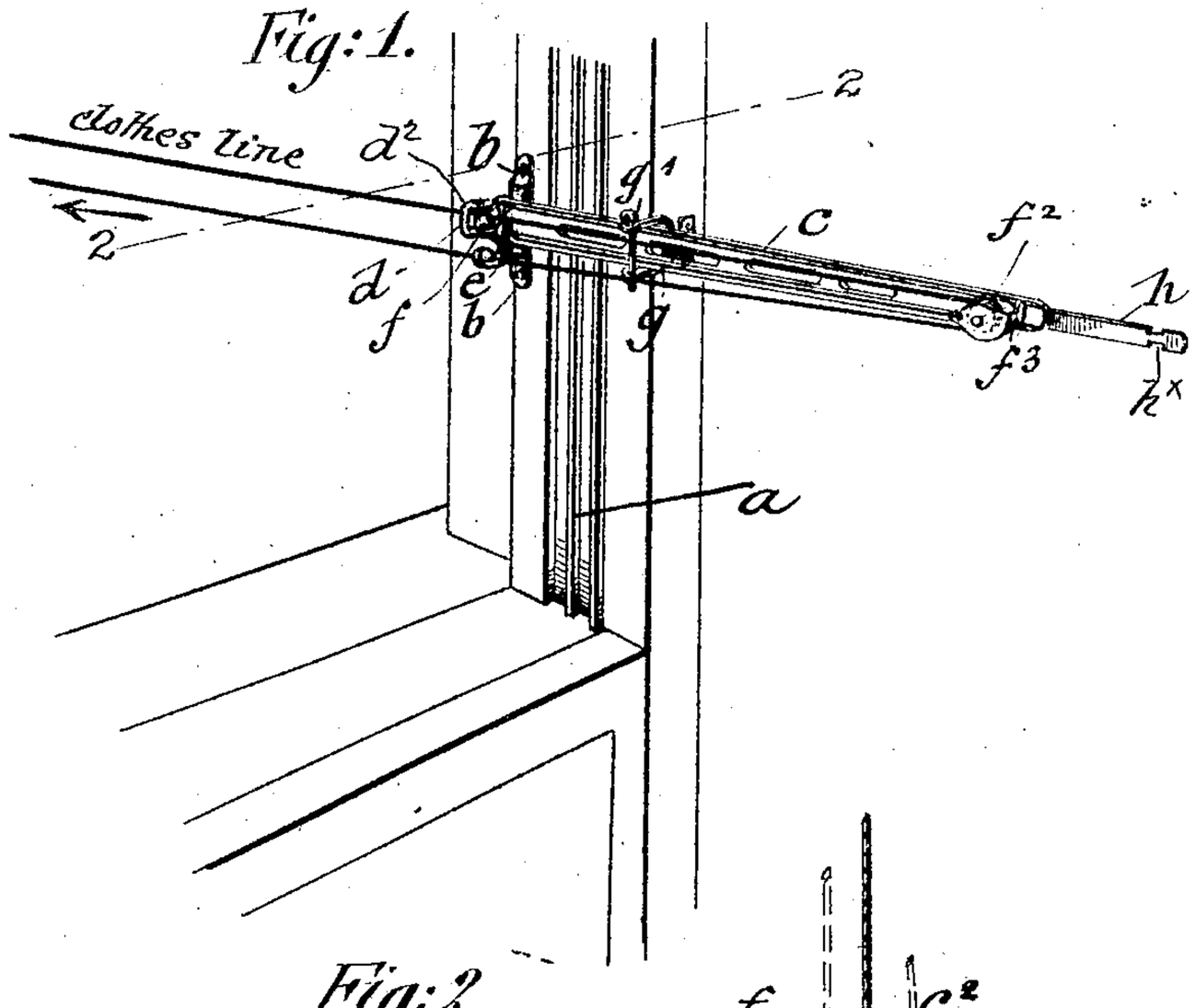


Fig: 2.

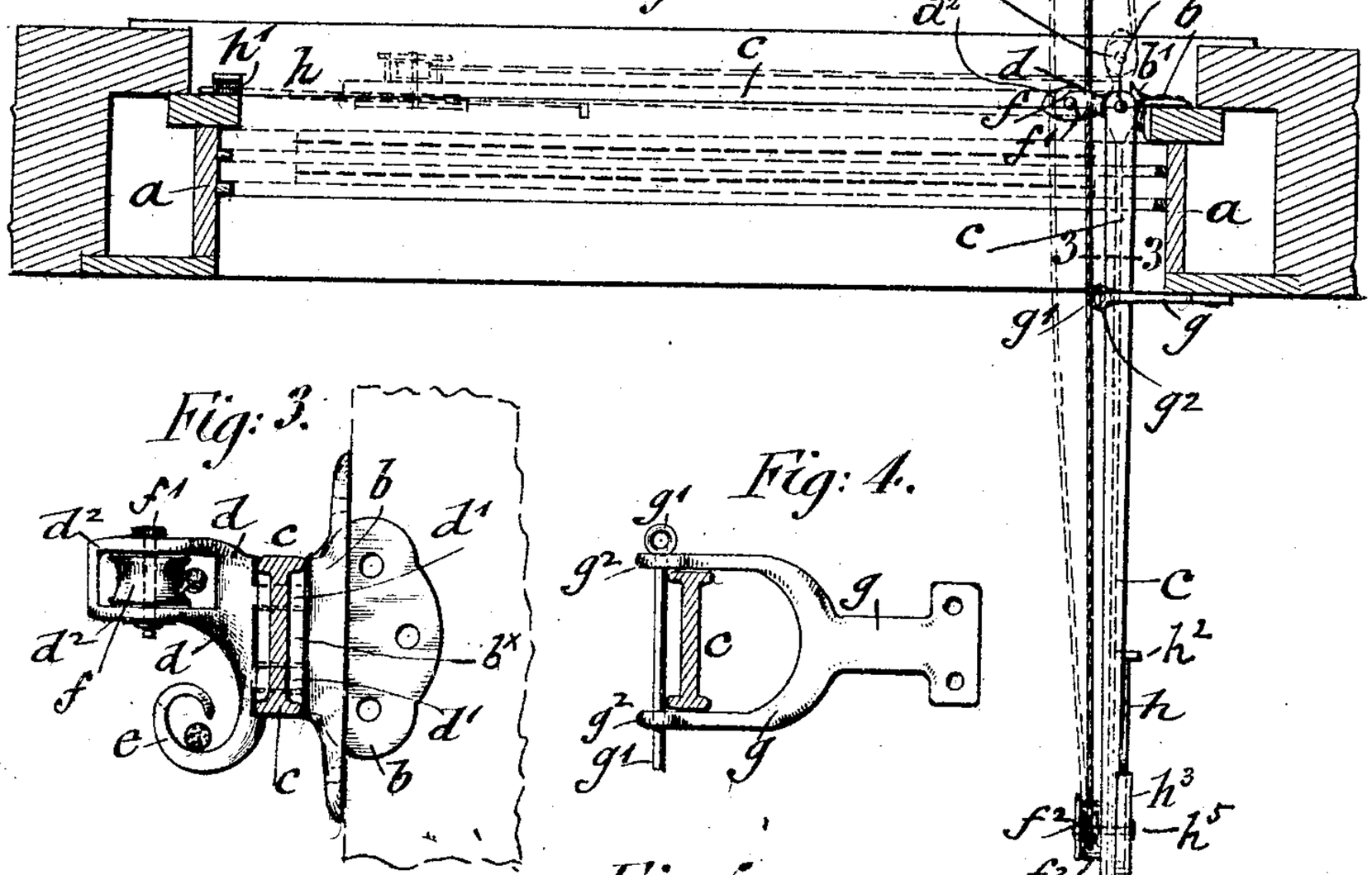
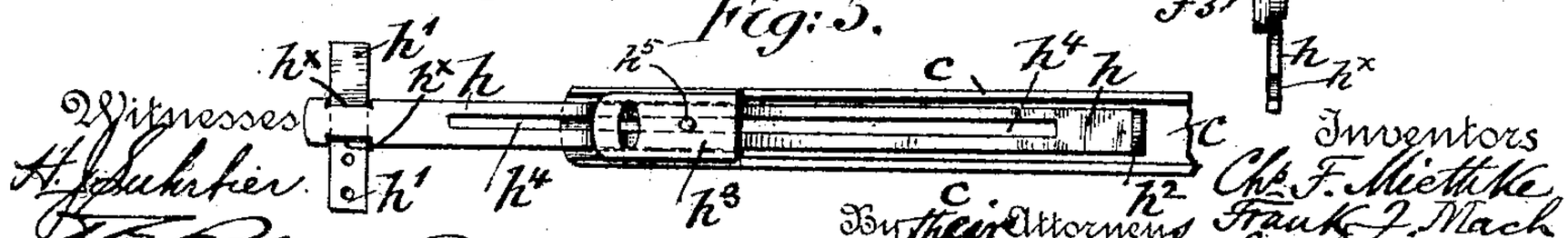


Fig: 3.

Fig: 4.

Fig: 5.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig: 6.

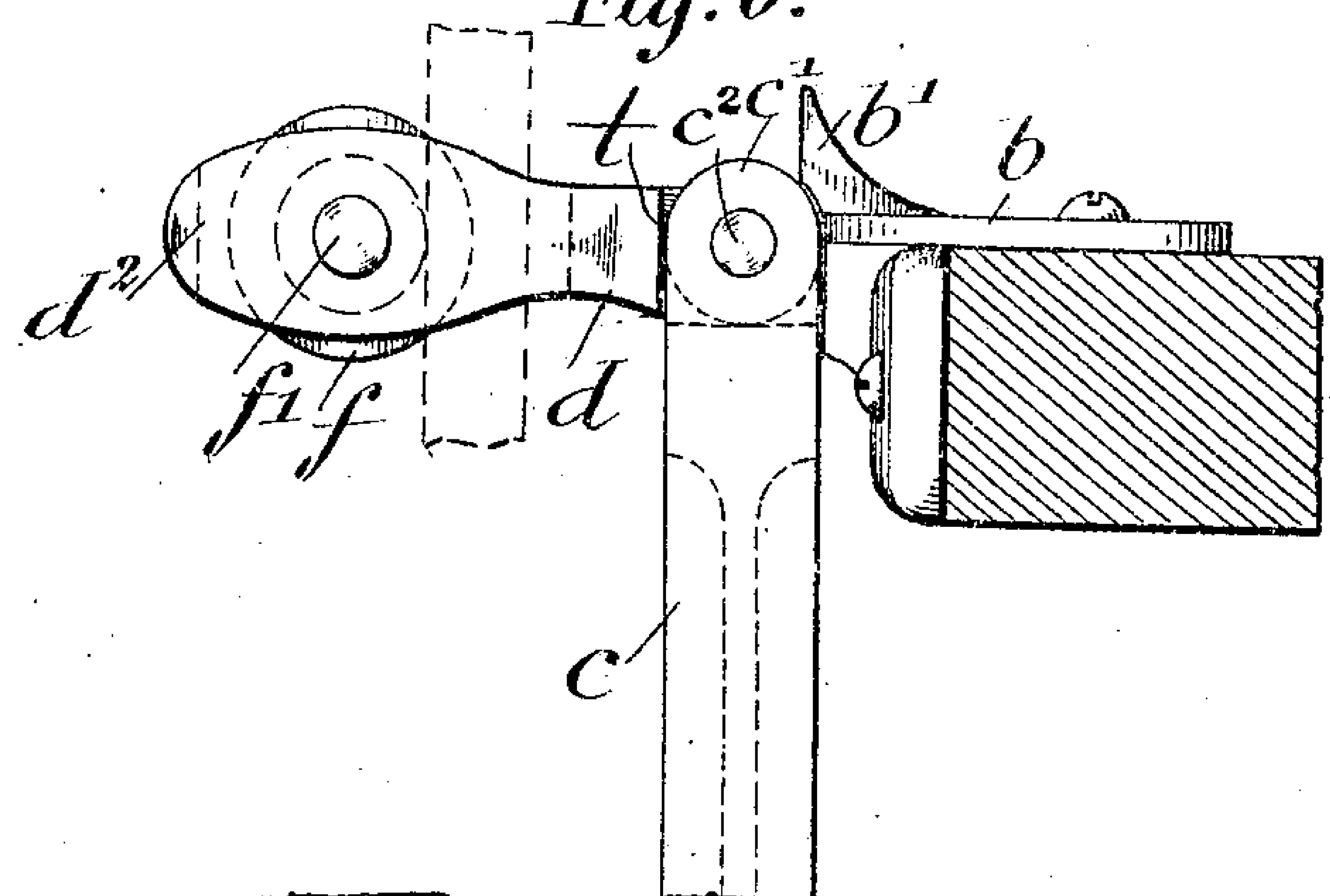


Fig: 7.

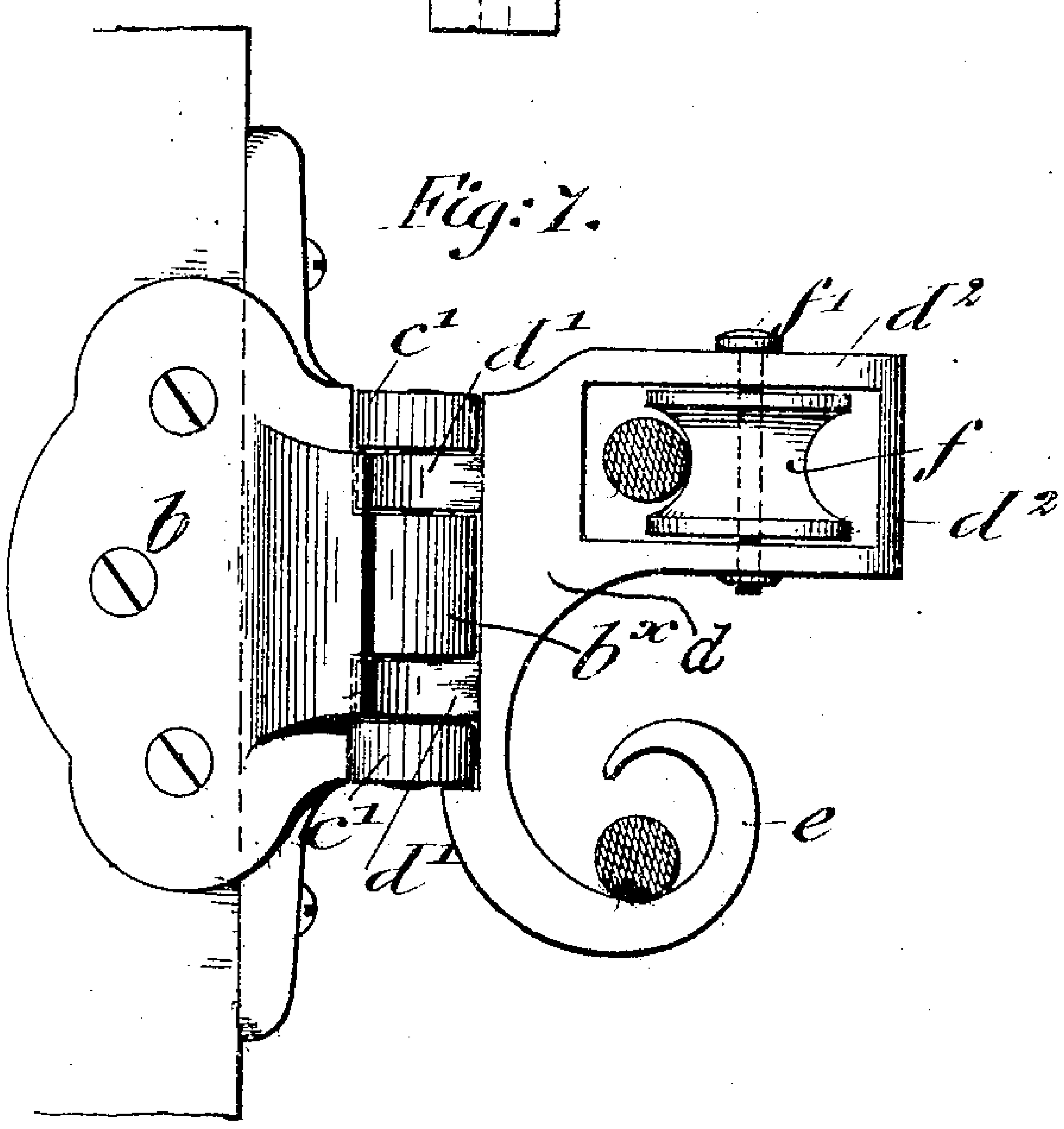
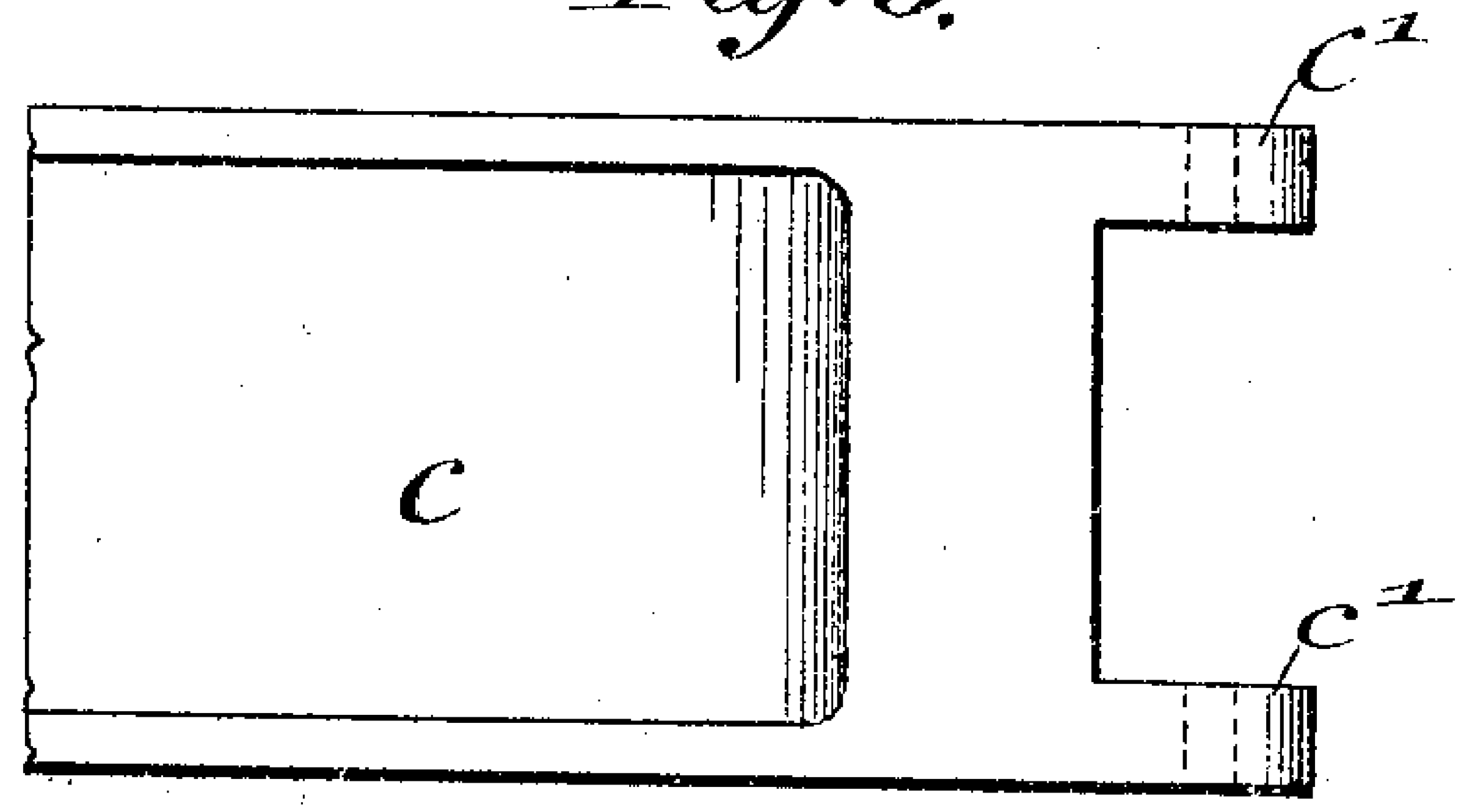


Fig: 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. MIETHKE AND FRANK J. MACH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CLOTHES-LINE SUPPORT.

No. 812,583. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 13, 1906.

Application filed July 30, 1904. Serial No. 218,833.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES F. MIETHKE and FRANK J. MACH, citizens of the United States, residing in New York, borough of Manhattan, in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Line Supports, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to clothes-line supports, such as are adapted for attachment to a window-frame, so that the clothes may be hung on a line extending outwardly from the window.

Among the objects of the invention is the provision of a device of this type in which is employed a supporting-arm capable of being swung into the room in order to permit the attachment of the clothes on the line without hanging out of the window and also of being swung across the window-frame after the clothes have been hung, so that the opening and closing of the window is not interfered with.

The invention also purposes the provision of improved means for keeping the clothes-line taut and properly guiding the same in all positions of the supporting-arm.

With these ends in view the invention consists in the novel features and combinations of parts to be hereinafter described, and finally pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar characters of reference denote corresponding parts throughout, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved clothes-line support, showing the same extending inwardly into the room. Fig. 2 is an enlarged horizontal section of the window-frame, taken on line 2 2, Fig. 1, showing in dotted lines the locked portion of the supporting-arm across the window-frame. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section, drawn on a still larger scale, taken on line 3 3, Fig. 2, the window-frame being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a detail elevation of the keeper by which the supporting-arm is locked in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the extensible slide at the end of the supporting-arm, by which it may be locked across the window-frame. Fig. 6 is an enlarged top view of the hinged connection between the supporting-arm and window-frame. Fig. 7 is a rear elevation of the same, and Fig. 8 is an enlarged detail view showing in side elevation the hinged or pivoted end of the supporting-arm.

Referring to the drawings, *a* designates a window-frame of the usual construction, to one stile of which a bracket *b* is attached by means of fastening-screws screwed into the outer side or edge and the inner face of said stile, as shown in Figs. 2, 6, and 7. The bracket *b* is provided with a perforated outwardly-extending lug $b^{\times}$. A short guide-arm *d* is provided with spaced perforated lugs *d'*, which register with the lug $b^{\times}$ above and below the same. Above and below the lugs *d'* are placed the outwardly-extending perforated lugs *c'* of a longer supporting-arm *c*, the arms *d* and *c* being pivoted to the bracket *b* by means of a pintle c^2, passing downwardly through said registering perforated lugs. These arms are thus pivoted horizontally to one stile of the window-frame, and as said arms abut against each other, as shown at *t* in Fig. 6, when one is swung the other will be swung with it. A stop *b'* upon the bracket *b* serves to arrest the outward movement of the arm *d*, and consequently of the arm *c*.

The arm *d* is provided at its upper end with a projecting housing d^2 and below the same with an upwardly-curved hook *e*. In the housing d^2 is arranged a horizontal pulley *f*, which rotates on a vertical pin *f'*, supported in bearings of the housing d^2. The clothes-line is guided on the pulley *f* in the space between it and the body of the housing d^2 and is conducted from the pulley *f* to a vertical guide-pulley f^2 at the outer end of the arm *c*, said pulley f^2 being supported in an angular housing f^3, cast integrally with the outer end of the arm *c*, and then to the guide-pulley supported on the clothes-line pole at some distance from the wall of the building. When the arm *c* is swung inwardly into the room for hanging up the clothes, it is supported in a U-shaped keeper *g*, attached to the inside of the window-frame *a*, said keeper being provided with a detachable cross-pin *g'*, which is passed through eyes g^2 at the ends of the U-shaped portion of the keeper, as shown in Fig. 4, so that the arm *c* is thereby firmly held in position for permitting the hanging of the clothes on the line.

When the clothes are hung up on the clothes-line and the full length of the latter is pulled through the guide-pulleys *f* and f^2 on the swinging arm *c*, the lower portion of the line is placed in position in the retaining-hook *e*, as shown in Fig. 1, and the longer arm swung on its pivot across the window-opening into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2.

The outer end of the arm *c* is provided at the side opposite to the pulley f^2 with a slotted slide-piece *h*, which is guided between the arm *c* and a guide-plate h^3, attached thereto, the outer end of the slide-piece being recessed at its upper and lower edges at $h^\times$, so as to be engaged by a keeper *h'*, which is attached to the opposite stile of the window-frame. The slide-piece *h* is guided by its longitudinal slot h^4 on the pivot-shaft h^5 of the pulley f^2, which thereby limits its movement, and is provided at its inner end with a rectangularly-bent-up projection h^2 for taking hold of the slide-piece and sliding it on the arm between the latter and the guide-plate h^3 in forward or backward direction until the recessed end "takes" into the keeper *h'*, which is open at the top, as shown in Fig. 2, and is locked to the same. The friction of the slide-piece *h* with the guide-plate h^3 is sufficient to hold the former in adjusted position, the ends of the shaft h^5 of the pulley f^2 being preferably upset or riveted, so as to retain the guide-plate firmly in position on the lever-arm *c*. When the recessed outer end of the slide-piece *h* is engaged by the keeper *h'*, as shown in Fig. 5, the arm *c* is rigidly supported in position between the stiles of the window-frame across the window-opening, while the clothes-line is held tightly in position as the slack is taken up by placing it on the supporting-hook *e*. The guide-arm *d*, carrying the guide-pulley *f*, abuts in the locked position of the arm *c* across the window-frame against the stop *b'* on the bracket *b*, as explained, thus firmly maintaining the supporting-arm in position.

The improved clothes-line support is preferably made of galvanized cast-iron, so that it can be furnished as cheaply as possible. It can be applied with great facility to any window-frame by screwing the angular bracket *b* and keeper *g* to one side of the same and the keeper *h'* to the opposite side. It can be readily applied to the right or left hand side of the window-frame by simply reversing the position of the angular bracket and of the pulley adjacent thereto and of the swinging arm, which is readily accomplished by withdrawing the pintle c^2, connecting these parts, and then inserting it again for reconnecting the same. As the support is firmly locked in position after the clothes are hung on the line and as the clothes-line is tightly supported, a very convenient and effective clothes-line support is obtained, which facilitates the hanging of the clothes, while obviating any danger by bending out of the window without interfering with the opening or closing of the window-sash after the support has been securely locked in position on the window-casing with the clothes properly hung on the line.

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

1. The combination, with a window-frame, of a bracket attached to one side thereof and provided with a stop, a supporting-arm pivoted horizontally to said bracket and provided at its outer end portion with a guiding means, and a guide-arm also pivoted to said bracket and abutting against said supporting-arm so as to swing therewith, said guide-arm being adapted to abut against said stop.

2. The combination, with a window-frame provided at one side with a suitable keeper, of an arm pivoted to the opposite side of said frame, a guide-pulley at the outer end portion of said arm, means in proximity to the pivot of said arm coöperating with said pulley, and an extensible slide-piece provided with a slot engaging the shaft of said guide-pulley, said slide-piece being adapted to engage said keeper.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we have signed our names in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES F. MIETHKE.
FRANK J. MACH.

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PAUL GOEPEL,
HENRY J. SUHRBIER.