P. FISCHER.

Clothes-Line Support.

No. 212,916 Patented Mar. 4, 1879.

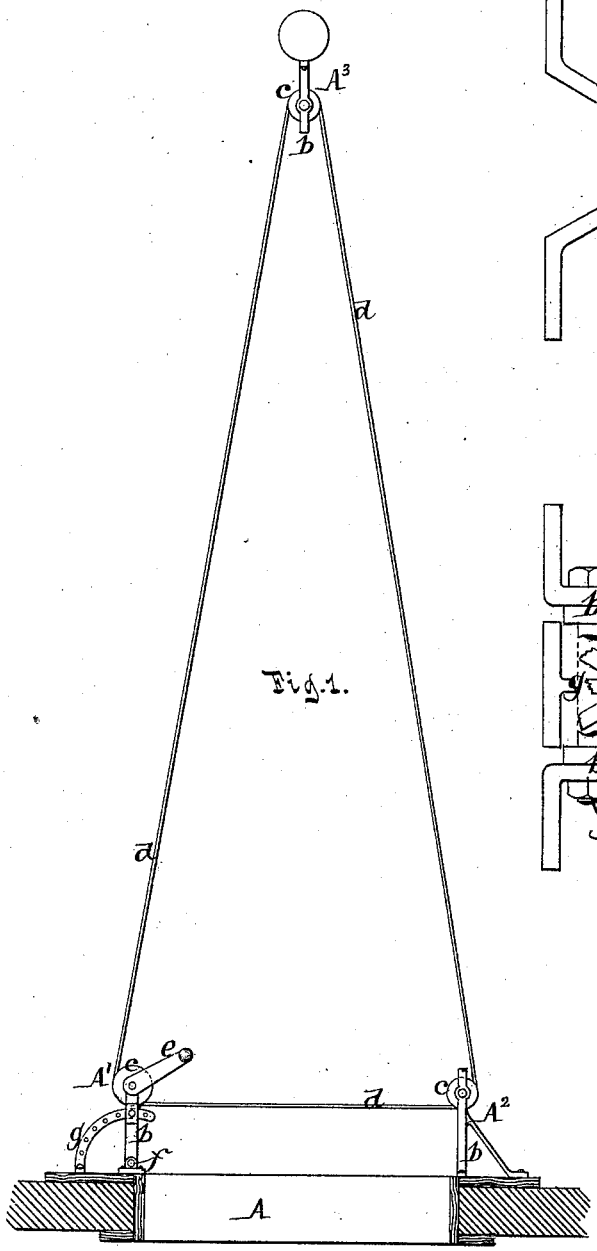


Fig. 1.

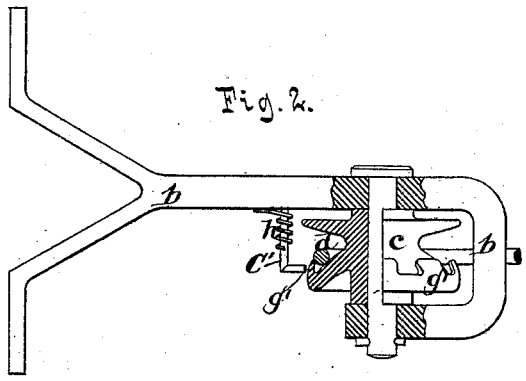


Fig. 2.

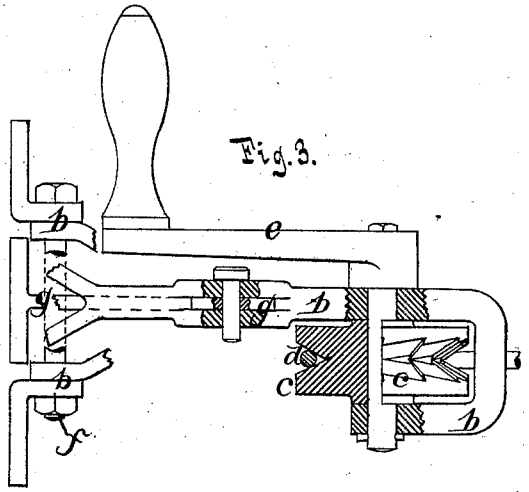


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIPP FISCHER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO CLAUS HEINBOCKEL, OF SAME PLACE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTHES-LINE SUPPORTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **212,916**, dated March 4, 1879; application filed January 16, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PHILIPP FISCHER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Clothes-Line Supports, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a plan or top view of a clothes-line hung according to my invention, showing its arrangement relatively to the window of a house. Fig. 2 is a side view, partly in section, of one of the pulleys. Fig. 3 is a like view of another pulley.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

My invention consists, first, in a pulley-block for clothes-lines composed of a yoke-shaped frame and a concave sheave having an inwardly-projecting rim, so that the frame allows the clothes to pass around the sheave together with the line, and at the same time if the line becomes stretched it is prevented by the rim from shifting off or leaving the sheave; second, in the combination, with the frame of the pulley-block, of a vertical bent arm journaled in said frame to rotate on its axis, and a spring for holding the bent arm in position, to receive the clothes-line in case the same should slip off the sheave, while it allows the arm to yield and become displaced by the clothes as the same pass around the pulley.

In the drawings, the letter A designates the window of a house, and $A^1$ $A^2$ $A^3$ are three pulley-blocks, severally occupying fixed positions, and two of which are arranged on opposite sides of the window A, while the other or third block is placed at a point opposite to such window. Each of these blocks $A^1$ $A^2$ $A^3$ is composed of a yoke-shaped frame, *b*, and of a sheave, *c*, mounted in said frame in a horizontal position.

Around the horizontal sheaves of the blocks $A^1$ $A^2$ $A^3$ is stretched a clothes-line, *d*, which I prefer to make partly of wire, so that it is least liable to stretch or become shortened by contraction. The yoke-shaped frames of the pulley-blocks $A^1$ $A^2$ $A^3$ allow the clothes hung on the line *d* to pass around the sheaves together with the line, and by the arrangement of the blocks a portion of the line is brought parallel to the plane of the house near the window, on which portion of the line the clothes may be hung in order to fill the line, so that this operation is made very convenient.

To the shaft of one of the window-blocks $A^1$ or $A^2$, I fasten a crank, *e*, whereby the sheave of such block may be turned and the line moved forward, and the sheave of this block is preferably serrated, as shown in Fig. 3, to facilitate this operation.

One of the window-blocks, $A^1$, is hung on a vertical pivot, *f*, which passes through the end of its frame and a suitable bracket, and adjacent thereto is situated a segment, *g*, which is secured to the house concentrically to said pivot. This segment *g* is perforated throughout, and the pivoted frame *b* is provided with a hole in the line of such perforations, so that a pin may be passed through said frame and the segment to hold the frame in position. The object of this arrangement is to render the block $A^1$ adjustable, and thus allow of compensating for any variation in the length of the line *d*; and, if desired, other means may be employed for this purpose.

The sheaves of the blocks $A^2$ $A^3$ are concave on their peripheries, and provided with a rim, *g'*, projecting inward, on their lower edges, as shown in Fig. 2. This rim *g'* constitutes a stop to prevent the clothes-line from dropping out of the sheave *c* in case the line stretches and becomes lengthened, and in the example shown said rim is made in sections; but it may, if desired, be made continuous.

To the frame of either or all the pulley-blocks $A^1$ $A^2$ $A^3$ is attached a vertical bent arm, C', (see Fig. 2,) which is capable of rotating on its own axis, and which is subjected to the action of a spring, *h*, fastened to the frame. By this spring *h* the arm C' is held in the position shown—namely, in a suitable position to receive the clothes-line in case the same slips off the shield—while it allows the arm to yield and become displaced by the clothes as the same pass round the sheave.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A pulley-block for clothes-lines consist-

ing of a yoke-shaped frame and a concave sheave having an inwardly-projecting rim, substantially as shown and described, and for the object specified.

2. The combination, with the frame of the pulley-blocks, of a vertical bent arm, C′, journaled in said frame to rotate on its axis, and a spring for holding the bent arm in position to receive the clothes-line should it slip from the sheave, but allowing said bent arm to yield to permit the passage of the clothes on the line around the sheave, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 9th day of January, 1879.

PHILIPP FISCHER. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
W. HAUFF,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.