No. 692,233. Patented Feb. 4, 1902.

A. K. & J. BRADLEY.

CLOTHES PIN.

(Application filed May 15, 1900. Renewed June 22, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

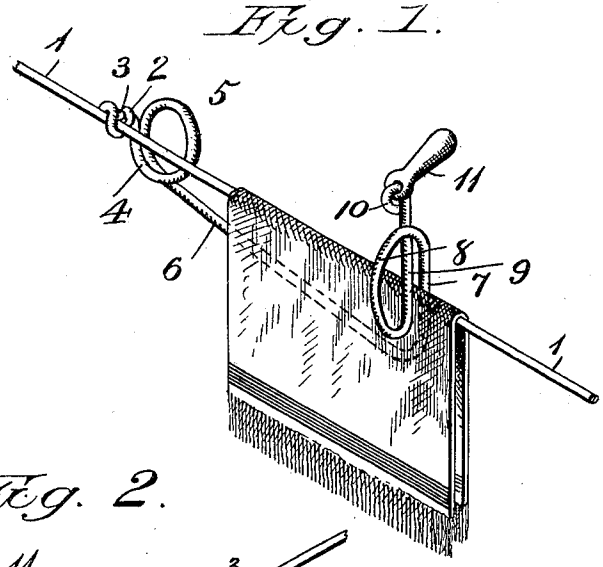


Fig. 2.

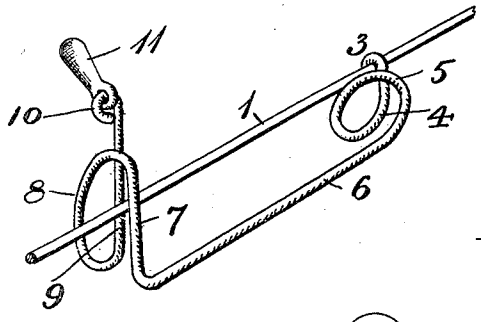


Fig. 3.

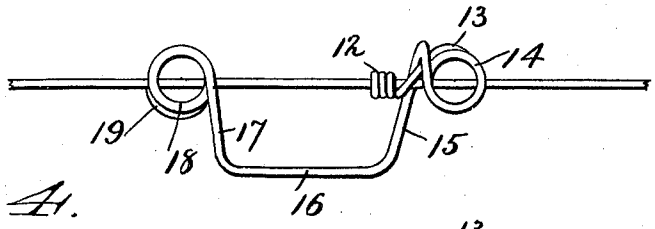
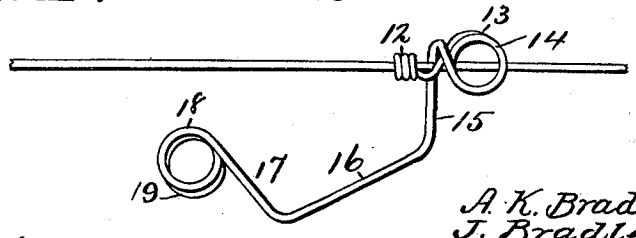


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABIA K. BRADLEY AND JOHN BRADLEY, OF CLEMATIS, OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

CLOTHES-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 692,233, dated February 4, 1902.

Application filed May 15, 1900. Renewed June 22, 1901. Serial No. 65,647. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ABIA K. BRADLEY and JOHN BRADLEY, citizens of the United States, residing at Clematis, in the county of Lincoln, Oklahoma Territory, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Pins; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to laundry appliances, and more particularly to clothes-pins or securing devices by which various articles may be effectually secured upon the clothes-line while disposed in the open air during the drying process.

The object of our invention is to provide simple, cheap, and effective means whereby this result may be accomplished.

A further object is to provide a securing device which will always be permanently attached to the clothes-line, and therefore in position ready for use.

The preferred materialization of our invention will be fully set forth in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing our invention applied for use. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of our invention shown as occupying its operative position upon a clothes-line, and Figs. 3 and 4 illustrate other forms of construction which may be adopted in producing our securing device.

Briefly stated, our invention consists of a securing device formed of a single piece of wire properly bent or otherwise shaped, as will be hereinafter specifically pointed out.

In order to conveniently refer to the several features of our invention, numerals will be employed, of which 1 indicates a clothes-line of the usual or any preferred material, as rigid wire stretched in the desired position, to which we permanently attach our securing device. As previously set forth, our securing device consists of a single piece of wire, one end 2 of which is bent so as to encircle the wire or clothes-line 1. After the wire has been wrapped around the clothes-line it is bent directly across the upper side of the line, as indicated by the numeral 3. The object in thus anchoring the end of the wire is to prevent the pin-section formed by the other part of the wire from having a free pivotal upward movement, inasmuch as the pin-section is so formed and provided with tension-loops, as will be hereinafter referred to, in order that the spring tension of the wire will normally direct said pin downward. The section 3 extends under the free end 2 and is then bent downward to provide the section 4 and thence upward to provide the circular loop 5. The object of the circular loop 5 is to provide the requisite degree of resiliency, inasmuch as the section 3 prevents a pivotal upward movement, and when said loop 5 is completed the section 6 is formed, which is designed to lie substantially parallel with the clothes-line for the desired distance, when it is bent upward substantially at right angles to itself, thus providing the vertical section 7, which is designed to extend above the clothes-line when the downwardly and upwardly extending sections 8 and 9, respectively, are formed. The upwardly-extending section 9 terminates in a suitable loop or eye 10, to which a handle 11, of any suitable material, may be secured, by means of which the device may be readily manipulated without the necessity of the operator touching the metal forming the device, inasmuch as direct contact with the wire would be disagreeable in freezing weather if the operator's hands were wet.

By providing the encircling section, the free end 2 of which is adapted to rest upon the transverse section 3, the device is securely anchored in position, while at the same time the tension-loop 5 is held so that it will perform its office, and it is obvious by reference to Figs. 1 and 2 that when the handle is elevated sufficiently to bring the clothes-line between the vertical sections 7 and 9 the tension-loop 5 will insure that the device will be secured in position. It will be understood that the vertical sections 7 and 9 are so disposed that they will be slightly inclined toward each other at their upward ends, thus insuring that the clothes-line will be tightly gripped between said sections, and thereby hold the garment securely in place. The device be readily disengaged by elevating the

handle and swinging the same laterally, when it is free to drop downward out of the way ready for future use.

In Figs. 3 and 4 we have illustrated another form of construction, the entire device, as in Figs. 1 and 2, being formed of a single piece of wire. In producing the device illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 one end of the wire from which it is formed is looped a number of times around the wire forming the clothes-line, as indicated by the numeral 12, when two complete circles are formed corresponding in function to the loops 4 and 5, as indicated by the numerals 13 and 14, one of said circles being upon either side of the line. After the circles 13 and 14 have been formed the wire is extended downward to form the section 15 and thence extended substantially parallel with the line, as indicated by the numeral 16. The section 16 corresponds in function to the section 6, (shown in Figs. 1 and 2,) while the sections 17, 18, and 19, hereinafter described, correspond, respectively, to sections 7, 8, and 9, as will be obvious. After the section 16 has been formed the wire is bent upward to form the substantially vertical section 17, when the free end of the wire is disposed in two complete rings, as designated by the numerals 18 and 19. The rings or loops 18 and 19 are separated sufficiently so that they will receive the clothes-line between them, it being understood that said rings are closely in contact at their upper sides, thereby providing a tapering opening between them for the reception of said line. All that is necessary to be done in order to secure a garment upon the line is to elevate the pair of rings 18 and 19 sufficiently to permit the line with the garment thereon to be received between them, when on releasing the device it will spring downward in position, owing to the fact that the anchored end will hold the spring-loops 13 and 14 in such position that the desired degree of tension will be imparted to insure that the device will be held in place.

While we have described the preferred construction which may be adopted in producing our clothes-securing device, it will be unstood that we desire to comprehend in this application such substantial equivalents as may fall fairly within the scope of our invention.

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

The herein-described securing device consisting of a single piece of wire bent first to encircle a clothes-line and thence shaped to form the tension-loops 4 and 5, the parallel section 6, the vertical section 7, the loop 8, the vertical section 9, and a handle-securing eye in combination with a suitable handle attached to said eye, all combined substantially as specified and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ABIA K. BRADLEY.
JOHN BRADLEY.

Witnesses:
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GEO. R. CULLEN.