T. S. JUSTUS.

CLOTHESPIN.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 1, 1919.

1,395,424. Patented Nov. 1, 1921.

Fig. 2.

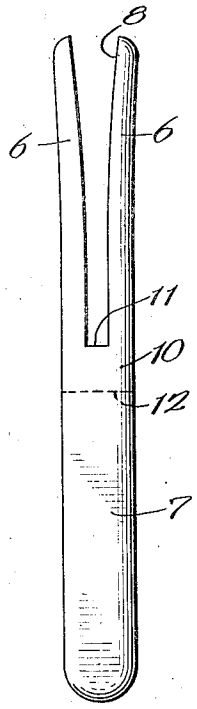


Fig. 3.

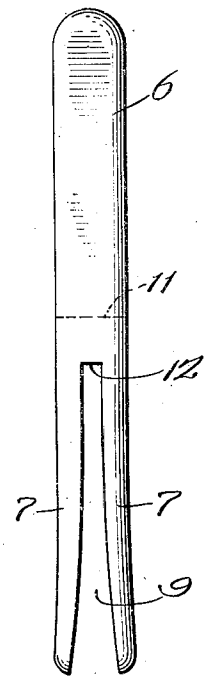


Fig. 1.

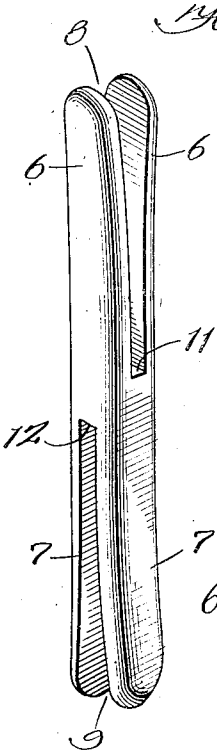


Fig. 4.

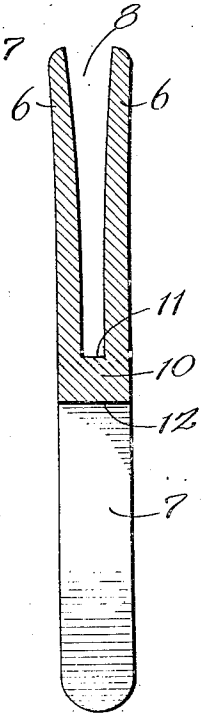
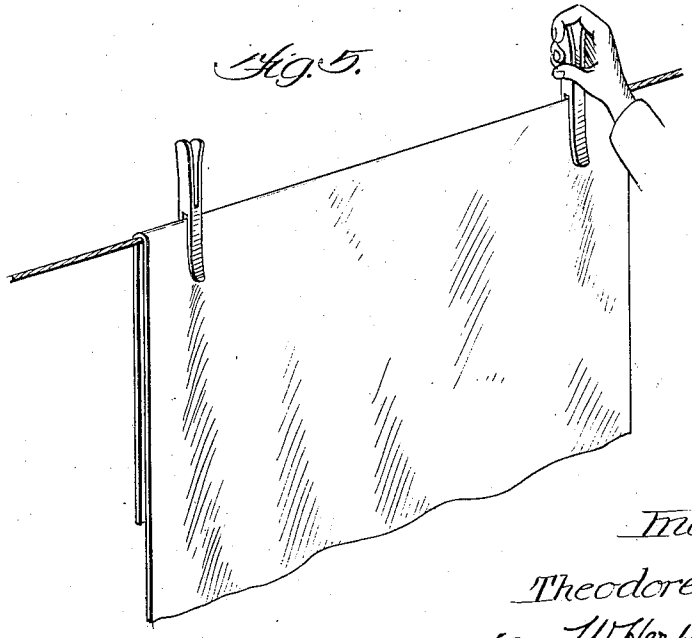


Fig. 5.



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CLOTHESPIN.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE S. JUSTUS, a citizen of the United States, and residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Clothespins, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable those skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates in general to clothes pins, and has reference more particularly to an improved pin having a pair of forks at each end, one object being to provide a clothes pin of this type capable of being easily and cheaply fabricated and possessing to a marked degree the quality of being readily handled and then as readily applied to articles suspended for drying on a clothes line.

A further object of the invention is to produce a pin of this type capable of being formed from a single blank and wherein stress occurring in the forks of one pair is directly transmitted to and resisted by the forks of the other pair.

These, together with such other objects and advantages as may hereinafter appear, or are incident to my invention, I attain by means of a construction illustrated in a preferred form in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 represents a view in perspective of a clothes-pin constructed in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 2 is a view in front elevation of the same;

Fig. 3 represents a view in side elevation of the pin in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of the pin as shown in Figs. 2 and 5; and

Fig. 5 represents a view in perspective illustrating the practical application of my improved pin to a suspended article of clothing and its adaptability to the ordinary manner of affixing the pin.

From an inspection of the drawings, to which reference is now made, it will be observed that the clothes-pin is formed from a single blank of wood, the blank being slotted in from both ends to provide the upper forks 6, 6, and the lower forks 7, 7, all preferably having their inner faces curved as shown.

The slot 8 is cut into the blank at right angles to the slot 9 so that one pair of clothes engaging forks is right-angularly disposed with reference to the other and oppositely extending pair. It will be seen that both slots have their inner termini spaced in order to provide a solid body portion 10 integrally connecting the pairs of forks and disposed centrally of the same. The upper bridging face 11 of the body portion is disposed in a right-angular relation with reference to the lower bridging face 12, both faces constituting the inner termini of the slots and each formed to present a continuous or unbroken contour.

In other words, in the practical application of the pin as indicated in Fig. 5, stress occurring in the lower pair of clothes engaging forks 7, 7, tending to split the pin is directly transmitted through the solid body portion 10 to and resisted by the upper and idle pair of forks 6, 6, in conjunction with said portion. On the other hand of course were the stress directed against only one of the forks 7, for example, the resistance to such stress would be developed, in the main, in those portions of both forks 6 which are disposed in alinement with the stressed fork. This functional characteristic of the pin will be readily apparent to those skilled in this art and especially so in view of the sectional illustration in Fig. 4.

No matter how grasped the pin is in readiness for instant application to the suspended article. In right-angularly positioning the pairs of forks, I aim to utilize to advantage the normal method of affixing pins to such articles, namely, in my pin the second and third phalanges of the first finger extends transversely across the upper slot, as indicated at the right of Fig. 5 of the drawings, to press down on both forks, and thus avoid the pressure of the finger in the slot tending to possibly rupture the pin, and certainly the inconvenience of the finger catching in said slot, which would be the case were the slots alined in the same plane.

I claim:

A clothes pin of integral construction, comprising a solid body provided at each end with a pair of longitudinally extending spaced forks, the transverse axes of said pairs of forks being disposed at right angles to each other, and the slots between the forks of the respective pairs being terminated at their inner ends in spaced relation so as to leave a solid portion between the slots adapted in conjunction with the other pair of forks to resist the spreading strains imposed upon either pair of forks.

THEODORE S. JUSTUS.