Jan. 8, 1924. 1,480,249

J. EDWARDS

CLOTHES HOLDER FOR CLOTHESLINES

Filed May 21, 1923

Fig. 1.

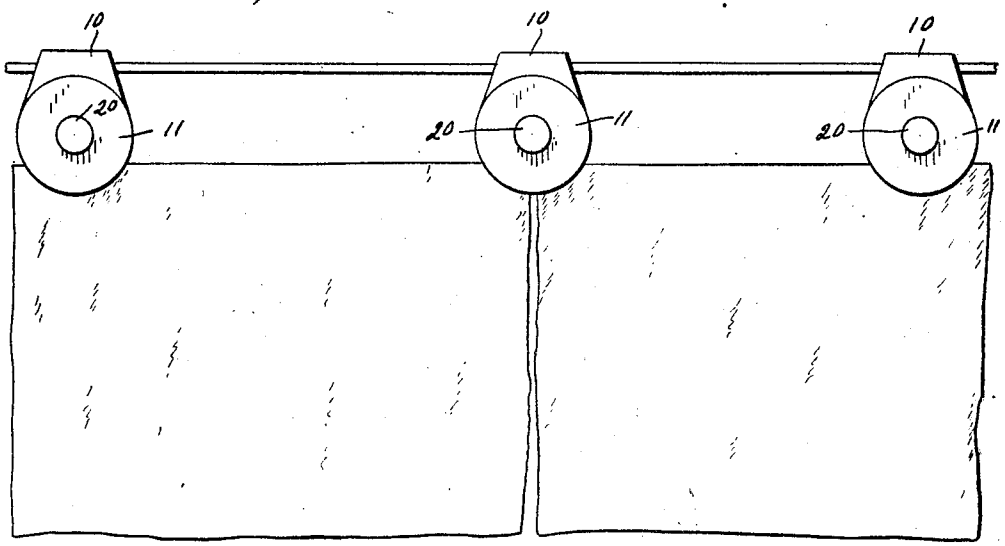


Fig. 2.

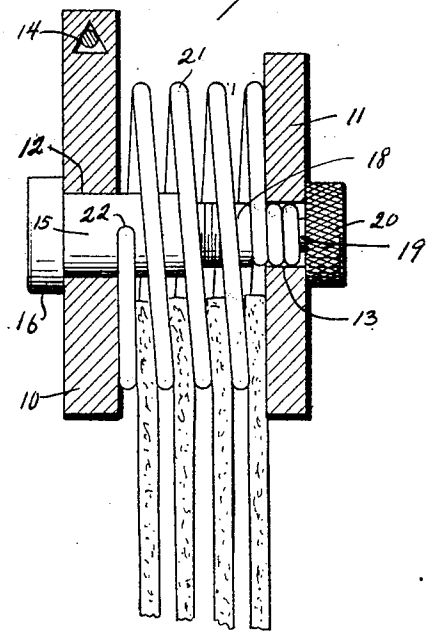
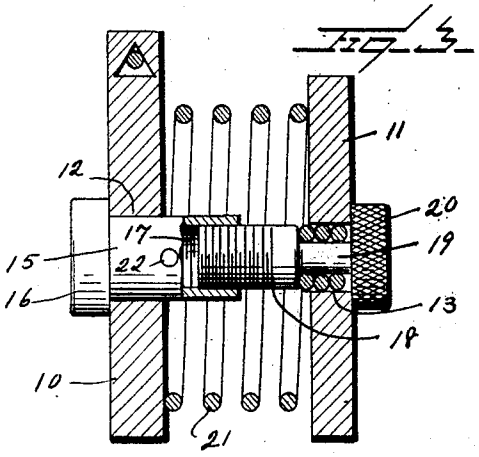


Fig. 3.



INVENTOR.

Janie Edwards

BY

Watson E. Coleman

ATTORNEY.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JANIE EDWARDS, OF CARDIN, OKLAHOMA.

CLOTHES HOLDER FOR CLOTHESLINES.

Application filed May 21, 1923. Serial No. 640,495.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JANIE EDWARDS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cardin, in the county of Ottawa and State of Oklahoma, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes Holders for Clotheslines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to articles in the nature of clothes pins for holding clothes on lines, and the general object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which is very simple, which may be readily shifted along the line to any desired point, and which is so constructed that a plurality of articles may be clamped and supported upon the clothes line.

A further object is to provide a device of this character which is so constructed that it may be used either for a plurality of articles of for one article.

A still further object is to provide a device of this character in which there is a coiled spring, between the coils of which the articles may be clamped, means being provided whereby the coils of the spring may be closed or compressed or whereby they may be expanded to suit the coils of the spring to articles of different thicknesses and to clamp thereon.

Other objects will appear in the course of the following description.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is an elevation showing my improved clothes holders applied to a clothes line;

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view through one of the clothes holders;

Figure 3 is a like view to Figure 2 but showing the springs and the member 15 in section.

Referring to these drawings, it will be seen that my device comprises the oppositely disposed, approximately parallel plates 10 and 11. These plates will ordinarily have a thickness of a quarter of an inch, though this is not essential, and each plate is formed with an opening, the opening in the plate 10 being designated 12 and that in the plate 11 being designated 13. The plate 10 has extending through it the line passage 14, this passage being tangential to a circle described upon the center of the opening 12 and this passage opens at its opposite ends upon the circumferential face of the plate. The plate 11 has the central passage 13 but does not have the passage 14 and the opening 13 in the plate 11 is less in diameter than the opening 12 in the plate 10.

Inserted through the opening 12 of plate 10 is a hollow tubular member 15 having a head 16 at one end, this head having a larger diameter than the opening 12. The member 15 is interiorly screw-threaded, as at 17. Inserted through the opening 13 is a cylindrical member 18 whose exterior is screw-threaded to engage the screw-threads 17. The member 18 is provided with a relatively small neck 19 and with a head 20, this head 20 being larger than the opening 19.

Wrapped a number of times around this neck 19 is one end of a coiled wire spring 21 which is coiled in relatively large convolutions around the exterior of member 15, the other end of the spring being passed through a perforation 22 and being engaged thereby with the member 15.

It will be obvious now that as the members 18 and 15 are turned in one direction with relation to each other they will be drawn together and the plates 10 and 11 will be drawn together and that this will compress the convolutions of the spring 21, and vice versa when the members are turned in the opposite directions they will separate, carrying with them the plates 10 and 11, and this will permit the opening out of the coiled spring. It will be obvious that if any garment is placed between two of the convolutions of the spring and the members 15 and 18 are screwed together that the spring will be closed and the convolutions forced against each other, and as a consequence the garment will be gripped between two convolutions. The spring may be coiled any number of times around the members 15 and 18 so that a plurality of garments may be supported between the plates and the adjacent coils of the spring and between the convolutions of the spring itself. Obviously if the members 15 and 18 are tightened up sufficiently all of the convolutions of the spring will be forced against each other and will bind upon a single garment supported between two convolutions. The clothes line is passed through the passage 14 and thus it will be seen that my device, if mounted upon the clothes line, may be readily shifted from one end to the other

so that they may be arranged to support a series of garments, as illustrated in Figure 1.

This device is, of course, formed of material which will not rust or otherwise stain the clothes, and the device as a clothes holder is particularly valuable for the reason that it will hold the clothes on the line with no chance for the clothes to blow away. Ordinary clothes pins will not hold clothes on clothes lines in strong winds.

While I have illustrated certain details of construction and arrangement of parts which I believe to be particularly effective, I do not wish to be limited thereto as it is obvious that many changes might be made in these details without departing from the spirit of the invention.

I claim:—

1. A garment holder for clothes lines comprising two telescopically engaging members, a helical spring loosely surrounding said members, between the convolutions of which the clothes are adapted to be clamped, means on the ends of the members against which the ends of the spring bear, and means for holding said members adjusted nearer to or further from each other.

2. A clothes holder of the character described comprising two oppositely disposed plates, a helical spring disposed between said plates and having a plurality of convolutions, and means whereby said plates may be forced toward or from each other to thereby compress or expand the coils of the spring, the spring being adapted to grip the clothes between the convolutions of the spring.

3. A device of the character described comprising opposed plates, members mounted in said plates, one of said members being hollow and interiorly screw-threaded and the other member having exterior screw-threads to engage with the first named screw-threads, the last named member being rotatable in its plate whereby the plates may be forced toward or from each other, and a helical spring having coils larger than the members and disposed between said plates, the construction permitting the plates to be forced toward or from each other and the convolutions of the spring thus contracted or expanded.

4. A garment holding device of the character described comprising opposed plates, each of said plates having an opening and one of the plates having means whereby it may be slidingly engaged with a clothes line, members each passing through an opening in the plate and being rotatable therein, one of said members having interior screw-threads and the other having interengaging exterior screw-threads, and a helical spring having relatively large convolutions surrounding the members and disposed between said plates, the ends of the spring being operatively secured to said members.

5. A device of the character described comprising approximately parallel plates, each plate having an opening and one of the plates having a passage extending tangential to a circle whose center is said opening and adapted to receive a clothes line, a member having a head at one end and inserted through the opening in the plate, said member being hollow and being interiorly screw-threaded, a second member exteriorly screw-threaded and adapted to be inserted in the first named member and having screw-threaded engagement therewith, the second named member having a reduced neck, a head disposed beyond the corresponding plate, and a helical spring formed to provide a plurality of convolutions surrounding said members, one end of the spring being coiled around said neck to permit the member having the neck to be rotated, the other end of the spring being connected to the other member.

6. A garment holder for clothes lines comprising a helical spring, between the coils of which the garments are adapted to be placed, and means operatively supported in conjunction with the coil for compressing the coil or permitting the expansion thereof.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

JANIE EDWARDS.