Nov. 16, 1937. D. C. SMITH 2,099,177

CLOTHESPIN

Filed Feb. 13, 1937

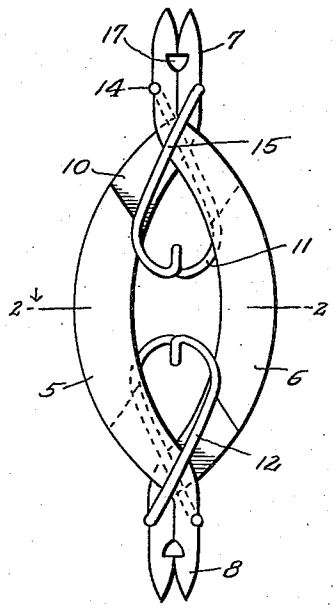


Fig. 1.

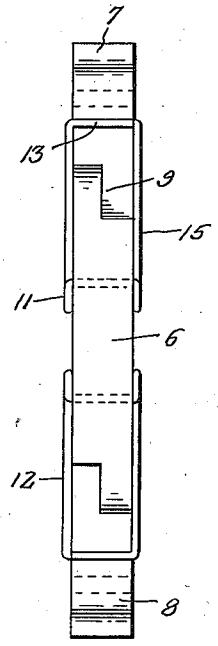


Fig. 2.

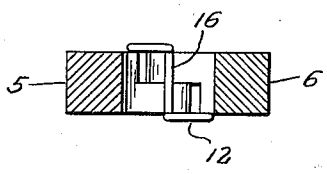


Fig. 3.

Inventor

David C. Smith.

By Clarence A. O'Brien

Hyman Berman

Attorneys

Patented Nov. 16, 1937 2,099,177

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,099,177

CLOTHES PIN

David Claude Smith, Jacksonville, Ill.

Application February 13, 1937, Serial No. 125,648

1 Claim. (Cl. 24—81)

The present invention relates to clothes pins and has for its principal object to provide a device of this character embodying upper and lower pairs of jaws formed on duplicate relatively movable members whereby the upper pair of jaws may be utilized for suspending the pin from a clothes line or other supporting structure and the lower pair of jaws may be utilized for gripping and supporting a garment.

A further object is to provide an article of this character of simple and practical construction, efficient and reliable in performance, strong and durable and otherwise well adapted for the purposes for which the same is intended.

Other objects and advantages reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout and in which:—

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of the clothes pin showing the parts in assembled position.

Figure 2 is an edge elevational view thereof.

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional view taken substantially on a line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Referring now to the drawing in detail, wherein for the purpose of illustration I have disclosed a preferred embodiment of the invention the numerals 5 and 6 designate duplicate substantially elongated members oppositely curved intermediate their ends to space the central portion of the members from each other, as illustrated in Figure 1 of the drawing, each of said members having upper and lower offset extensions 7 and 8 defining upper and lower pairs of jaws when the members are secured in assembled position.

Portions of the walls of the members 5 and 6 are rabbeted as shown at 9 to provide an interfitting connection between the members and to bring the jaw members into coacting gripping position, the cut out portion 10 forming the rabbeted connection extending longitudinally of the respective members to provide for the relative transverse movement therebetween to enable the opening and closing movement of the jaws.

Upper and lower springs 11 and 12 are provided for securing the jaws in a normally closed position, as shown in Figure 1 of the drawing, each of said spring members being of duplicate construction and formed of a continuous strand of wire having their end portions 13 bent into substantially parallelism and seated in grooves 14 in the outer faces of the associated jaws, the wire forming the spring members extending from said end portions longitudinally along the outer surfaces of the respective members 5 and 6 and connected by an intermediate portion 16 extending between the respective members. The springs 11 and 12 thus not only serve to maintain the jaws in closed position but also secure the members 5 and 6 against relative lateral movement and thus maintain the parts in assembled position.

The inner faces of the jaws are not as shown at 17 to accommodate the line or other supporting element and since both ends of the device are of identical construction it will be apparent that either end may be utilized to support the pin from the clothes line while the other end may be utilized to grip a garment.

The jaws are opened by exerting pressure against the outer edges of the members 5 and 6 and it will be apparent that either of the jaws may be opened independently of the other by a proper application of such pressure.

It is believed that the details of construction and operation will be readily understood from the foregoing without further detail explanation.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is:—

A clothes pin comprising a pair of duplicate members having rabbeted end portions provided with cooperating jaw extensions at opposite ends of the members, said rabbeted end portions providing relative movement between the members to open and close the jaws and spring means for each pair of jaws including end portions engaging the outer surfaces of the jaws to yieldably close the jaws and said spring means also including inwardly extending interconnected portions bridging the rabbeted portions and engaging opposite sides of the members to secure the same against lateral movement.

DAVID CLAUDE SMITH.