

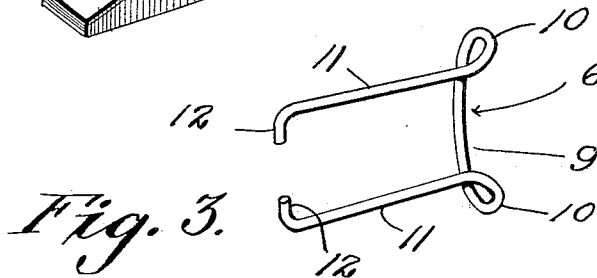
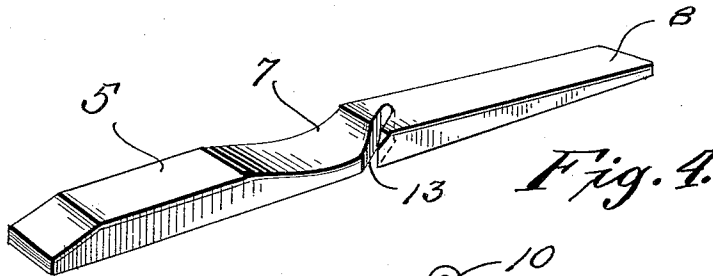
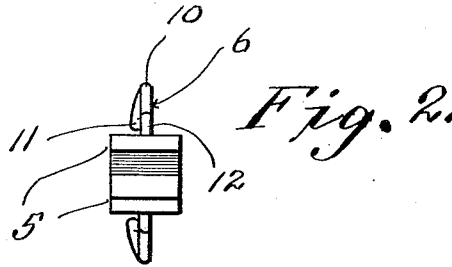
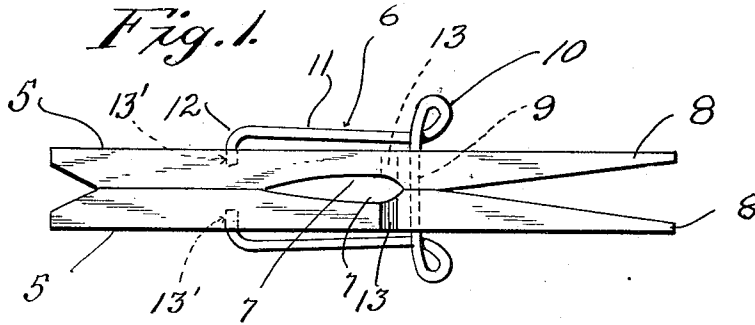
L. GUENETTE.

CLOTHES PIN.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 30, 1913.

1,109,984.

Patented Sept. 8, 1914.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEODA GUENETTE, OF FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS.

CLOTHES-PIN.

1,109,984.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 8, 1914.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEODA GUENETTE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fitchburg, in the county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Pins; and I 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.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in clothes pins and has particular reference to that class of clothes pins which are spring pressed and which have the parts thereof held in clamping relation by the spring.

The object of this invention is to improve the general efficiency and simplify the structure of devices of this character.

A further object of the invention is to provide a clothes pin of the class described, the parts of which are so constructed and arranged that the spring may be readily associated therewith in operative relation.

With these and other objects in view, the invention resides in the novel combination, formation and arrangements of parts to be more fully hereinafter described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings and particularly pointed out in the claim here-to appended.

Reference is had to the accompanying drawings wherein similar characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which,

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of the improved clothes pin. Fig. 2 is an end view thereof, Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the spring and, Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the jaws.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, there is shown a preferred form of the invention which comprises the jaws 5 and the spring 6 which serves the dual function of holding the jaws in opposed relation and of pressing the gripping ends of the jaws together. The jaws are formed intermediate of their ends with opposed concave portions 7 for receiving a clothes line. Rearwardly of these portions 7 the inner faces of the jaws are outwardly tapered to provide the handle portions 8.

The spring 6 is formed of a single strand

of wire bent to form a straight intermediate portion 9, coils 10 at the ends of the intermediate portions and extended parallel arms 11 terminating in the inwardly directed portions 12. For securing the spring to the jaws, each of the jaws is provided adjacent the concave portion 7 with a slot 13 which extends at an angle from the outer edge of the jaw to a slight distance past the center thereof. These slots extend from opposite edges of the jaws and have their inner ends coacting to seat the intermediate portion 9 of the spring. The arms 11 extend parallel to the jaws and have their inwardly directed portions 12 seating in recesses 13 formed in the outer surfaces of the gripping portions of the jaws.

From the foregoing it will be observed that a very simple and efficient clothes pin has been provided which is so constructed and arranged as to give full power to the resiliency of the spring.

In assembling the device, the spring is positioned with its intermediate portion disposed in the slot in one of the jaws and its inwardly directed extension 12 seated in the corresponding recess 13. The other jaw is then engaged by means of its slot with the intermediate portion of the spring and the other arm 11 of the spring is then forced outwardly and the said jaw swung into position, the inwardly directed portion of the said spring arm seating in its respective socket 13'. From the foregoing it will be observed that the device is very easily assembled or disassembled for the insertion of a new spring.

What is claimed is:—

A clothes pin comprising a pair of jaws formed intermediate of their ends with slots extending inwardly at an angle from opposed edges and coacting to form a bore, a spring comprising an intermediate portion positioned in the bore, coils formed at the ends of said intermediate portion and arms extending from the coils and bearing against the outer surfaces of the jaws.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses.

LEODA GUENETTE.

Witnesses:

ALFRED BOUCHER,
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