

C. C. Johnson,

Clothes Pin,

N^o 63,393.

Patented Apr. 2, 1867.

Fig. 11.

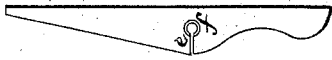


Fig. 10.

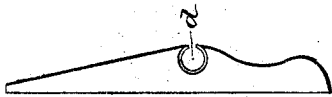


Fig. 2.

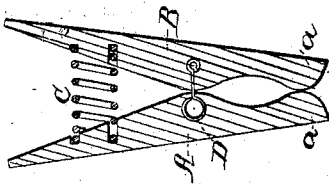


Fig. 3.



Fig. 1.

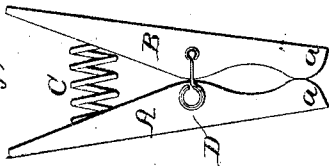


Fig. 9.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 4.



Witnesses;
Geo. H. Andrews
Samuel A. Piper

Inventor,
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by his attorney,
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United States Patent Office.

CHARLES C. JOHNSON, OF SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT.

Letters Patent No. 63,393, dated April 2, 1867.

IMPROVED CLOTHES-PIN.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. JOHNSON, of Springfield, in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, have invented a new and useful improvement in Clothes-Pins or Paper-Clasps; and do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification, and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a side view.

Figure 2, a longitudinal section; and

Figure 3 a transverse section of a clothes-pin provided with my improvement, the plane of section of fig. 3 being taken through the eyelet hinge to be described.

My invention is to be found in the device for connecting the two jaw-levers of the clothes-pin.

In the drawings, A and B denote the two jaw-levers, as provided in the usual manner with a spring, C, arranged between their longer arms, and for the purpose of pressing them asunder, in order to close the shorter arms or jaws *a a* upon a clothes-line, or object when introduced between them. Instead of connecting the two arms by a hinge whose two halves or parts are made of wire, I make the hinge connection D of one piece of plate metal bent in the form and in the manner as exhibited in Figures 4, 5, and 6, of which figs. 4 and 5 are side views and fig. 6 an end view of it, or it may be made of one piece of metal bent in form, as shown in Figures 7, 8, and 9, of which figures those marked 7 and 9 are end views, and fig. 8 is a side elevation of it. The hinge connection D, so constructed, I introduce into the two levers, A B, of the clothes-pin, in manner as shown in fig. 1, and afterward I upset or spread out the smaller ends of the tubular parts *b c*, as the end of an eyelet is upset or spread out in order to fix the eyelet in place in an object. The two levers, as prepared for the reception of the hinge connection, are to be formed as shown in Figures 10 and 11, that is, one is to have a conical or tapering opening, *d*, made in it, and the other is to have a saw-kerf, *e*, and a hole, *f*, in case the connection to be used is like that shown in figs. 4, 5, and 6; but should it be like that shown in figs. 7, 8, and 9, the opening in each of the levers is to be like the opening *d* of fig. 10. The levers, or one of them, when they are connected together, and while they are being moved relatively to one another, will turn on the tubular part or parts of the metallic connection. This tubular eyelet connection is not only a very strong one, but operates to prevent the levers from swaying or turning laterally out of their normal plane of motion, as they are apt to do when united by a wire hinge of the ordinary construction.

I do not claim uniting the two levers by means of a hinge connection made of wood and not tubular, and extended into sockets in the levers.

What I claim as my invention, is—

The metallic eyelet hinge connection, made and applied to the two levers of the clothes-pin, substantially as described.

CHARLES C. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

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