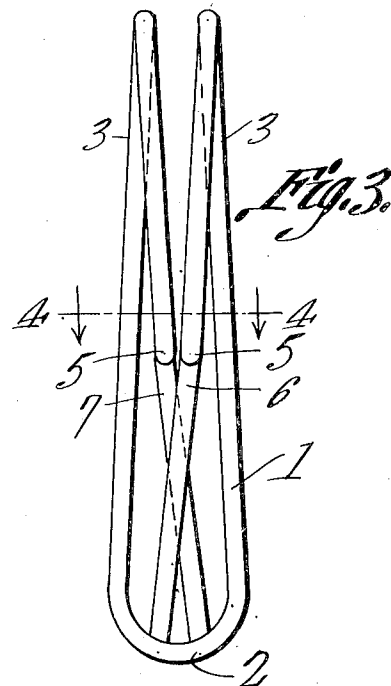
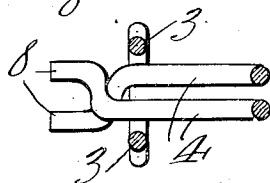
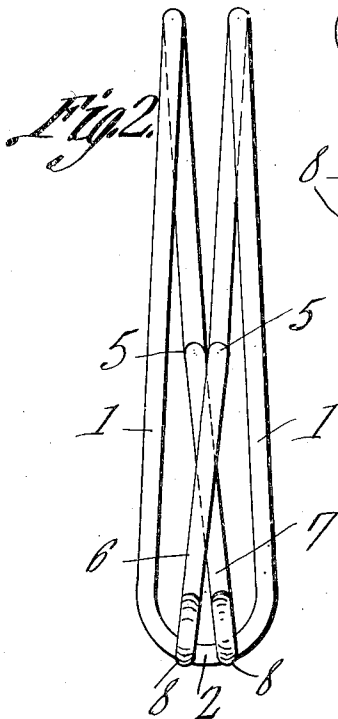
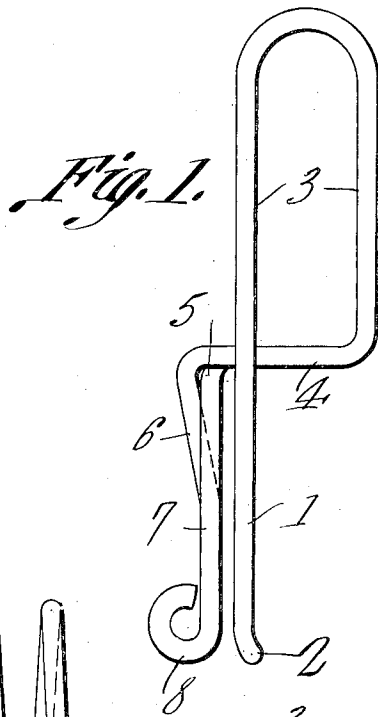


J. L. BUCKLEY.
CLOTHES PIN.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 16, 1911.

1,062,764.

Patented May 27, 1913.



Witnesses:

J. L. Buckley
R. M. Elliott

J. L. Buckley, Inventor,
by *C. A. Snow & Co.*, Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN LEE BUCKLEY, OF WEATHERFORD, TEXAS.

CLOTHES-PIN.

1,062,764.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 27, 1913.

Application filed June 15, 1911. Serial No. 633,376.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. BUCKLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Weatherford, in the county of Parker and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Clothes-Pin, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to clothes pins, and particularly to that class constructed from resilient non-oxidizable wire.

The object of the invention is to provide an article of this character that shall be easy to manufacture, which shall require the minimum of stock in its production, that will be thoroughly effective in holding clothes upon a line even under the action of high winds, and which will not deteriorate or lose its shape from long-continued use.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, this invention is embodied in the novel construction and combination of parts elicited in the following description and specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a clothes pin constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a face view. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 but viewed from the opposite side of the pin. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 4-4 of Fig. 3.

The clothes pin is conveniently constructed or formed from a length of stiff wire by bending the wire at an intermediate point so that the ends cross each other, then bending the sections of wire at two intermediate points so that the ends pass through

the loop, designated 1, formed by the former bend. The ends are then bent parallel to the said loop 1 and over the former bend, designated 2, to form line receiving jaws therewith, and the outer end then being deflected inwardly beyond the point of intersection of the end so that the ends below the point of intersection and above the eyes 8 lie in a plane parallel to the plane of the arms or side members of the loop 1.

From the construction shown and described, it will be seen that the clothes pin of this invention may easily be manufactured, and that being devoid of coils and twists and numerous bends, such as are usually employed in devices of this character, its manufacture will be easy and the amount of stock employed will be reduced to a minimum.

I claim:

A clothes pin fashioned from a length of wire and comprising a U-shaped loop, separated portions bent back from the ends of the loop, separated portions passing through the loop from the aforesaid portions, and the ends of the wire extending downwardly from the latter portions over the bend of the loop to form line receiving jaws therewith, the loop sections of the wire converging from the bend of the loop to the ends, and the ends being crossed, the outer end being deflected inwardly below the crossing point so that the ends below the crossing point lie in a plane parallel to the plane of the loop.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN LEE BUCKLEY.

Witnesses:

J. W. BUCKLEY,
B. F. BROWDER.