Dec. 26, 1939. H. C. HOOKS 2,185,082

CLIP PIN

Filed Jan. 3, 1939

Fig. 1.

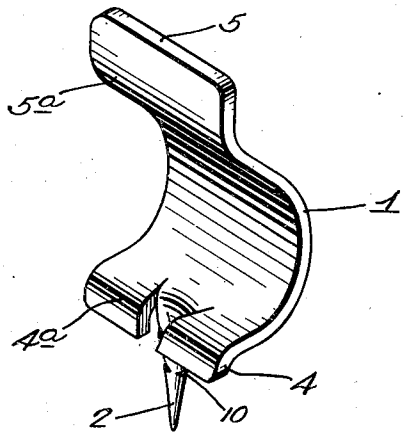


Fig. 2.

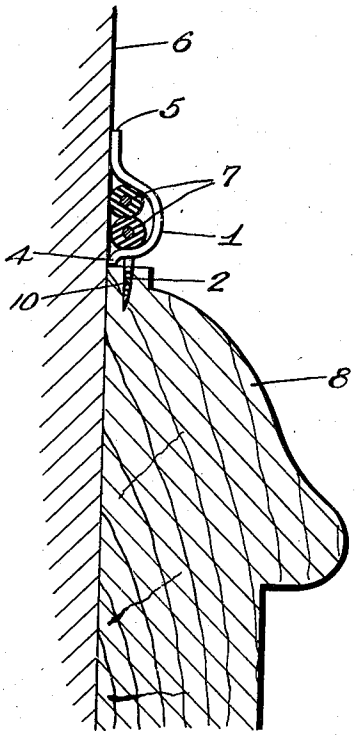


Fig. 3.

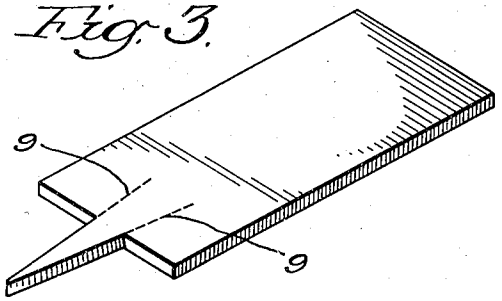


Fig. 4.

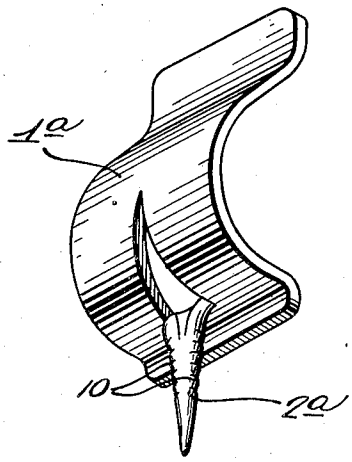
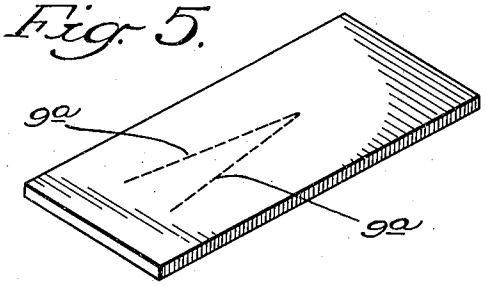


Fig. 5.



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Patented Dec. 26, 1939 2,185,082

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,185,082

CLIP PIN

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Application January 3, 1939, Serial No. 249,129

1 Claim. (Cl. 24—85)

A principal object of this invention is to provide an improved form of clip for supporting electric wires or cords at the baseboard of a room or in other favorable positions.

More specifically, an object of the invention is to provide a clip of this general type that will be more positive in its mode of attachment than the clips of the prior conventional type and less liable to accidental displacement.

Still another specific object of the invention is to provide a clip in the form of a tack or push pin which without undue mutilation of the woodwork may be inserted at the top of a baseboard and against the adjoining wall surface to retain electric wires or cords, said clip having a desirable ornamental appearance and having a degree of permanency in installation lacking in the conventional clip of the prior art.

The invention further resides in certain structural details affecting the efficiency of the device, as hereinafter described.

In the attached drawing:

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a preferred form of clip made in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view showing the manner in which the clip is applied in a baseboard installation;

Fig. 3 is a view illustrating a preferred method of forming the clip shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a view in perspective of a modified form of clip falling within the scope of my invention, and

Fig. 5 illustrates a desirable method of manufacturing the clip shown in Fig. 4.

With reference to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing, the clip therein illustrated comprises a bowed body portion 1 having at one end a projecting attenuated prong 2. Preferably, and as illustrated, the forward edges of the body 1 turn outwardly to form at said edges lips 4 and 5 respectively which present outer smooth surfaces 4*a* and 5*a* defining the plane of the open front of the body. The prong 2 joins the body at a point slightly to the rear of the lip 4 and is thereby offset rearwardly from the plane defined by the surfaces 4*a* and 5*a*; and the prong extends on a line substantially parallel to the said plane. This relation of parts has a functional significance now to be described.

In Fig. 2 of the drawing, I have illustrated the clip in a baseboard installation. In applying the clip, the latter is placed with the open side against the surface of the wall 6 and over the electric wire or wires 7. The clip is now moved downwardly against the wall surface until the prong engages the upper edge of the baseboard 8, a procedure that may be followed without danger of mutilating the wall by reason of the smooth surface contact provided by the surfaces 4*a* and 5*a* previously described. The tip of the prong 2 having thus been brought into contact with the top of the baseboard, downward pressure upon the body of the clip will result in the penetration of the board by the prong. By reason of the fact that the prong is parallel to the plane passing through the surfaces 4*a* and 5*a* and, therefore, to the plane of the wall against which these surfaces bear, the wall in this operation acts as a guide insuring penetration of the pin into the baseboard in an exact longitudinal direction. This not only materially facilitates the operation of establishing the clip in position, but prevents any transverse movement of the prong during penetration that might cause a distortion of the latter or undue mutilation of the wood of the baseboard. When the clip is thus installed, it is held by the prong flatly and securely against the wall surface in a manner effectively precluding accidental displacement and insuring maintenance of the entire series of clips in their normal properly aligned positions in the baseboard.

While I prefer to form the body of the clip as described with the outturned lips 4*a* and 5*a* at opposite ends, it will be apparent that this is not essential to a proper functioning of the device for the intended purpose. Thus without departure from the invention, the upper and lower edges of the bowed body 1, or either of said edges, may be terminated in a common plane paralleling the prong 2 and may be smoothed off in any suitable manner to avoid the sharp scraping edges that might otherwise damage the wall as set forth above.

I prefer to produce the clip shown in Fig. 1 from a sheet metal blank of the form shown in Fig. 3. In shaping the clip from this blank the metal is cut along the broken lines 9 to form the base portion of the prong, and this has the effect of offsetting the prong, as described, from the plane defined by the forward edges of the bowed body portion. Subsequently the projecting prong is swaged to produce the desirable attenuated form insuring ready penetration of the woodwork without undue mutilation of the latter.

In Fig. 4, I have illustrated another embodiment of my invention wherein the prong 2*a* is cut out in its entirety from the body 1*a* of the clip, the clip in all other respects being similar

to the one described above. In the production of the clip shown in Fig. 4, a blank of the type shown in Fig. 5 is employed, the dotted lines 9a indicating the portion of this rectangular blank which is pressed out to form the prong. In either embodiment of the invention, the prong may be transversely grooved or scored in order to increase its hold in the wood after penetration.

There may be other modifications without departure from the invention as defined in the appended claim.

I claim:

A cord-retaining clip of the character described, said clip comprising a body member adapted to seat against a wall or other flat surface and shaped with a transverse recess in the seating side thereof within which the said cord may be confined between the said body and the wall or other flat surface against which the body is seated, said body having lips at opposite sides of said recess presenting bearing surfaces lying in the same plane, said lips adapted to contact with wall or other flat surface and to form a stable support upon said wall or other flat surface for said body, an attenuated prong extending from said body in a direction at right angles to the transverse line of said recess, said prong paralleling and being offset rearwardly from the plane of the bearing surfaces of said lips, whereby when the body is seated against said wall or other flat surface the said prong will lie in parallel spaced relation to said wall or other flat surface, and said lips being smooth and free from acute edges so as to permit the body to slide against said wall or other flat surface without mutilating the latter, thereby permitting the use of said wall or other flat surface as a guide in directing the prong into penetrative engagement with an anchoring member outstanding from said wall or other flat surface.

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