

ROBERT W. HUSTON.

Improvement in Clothes Pins.

No. 124,955.

Patented March 26, 1872.

Fig. 1

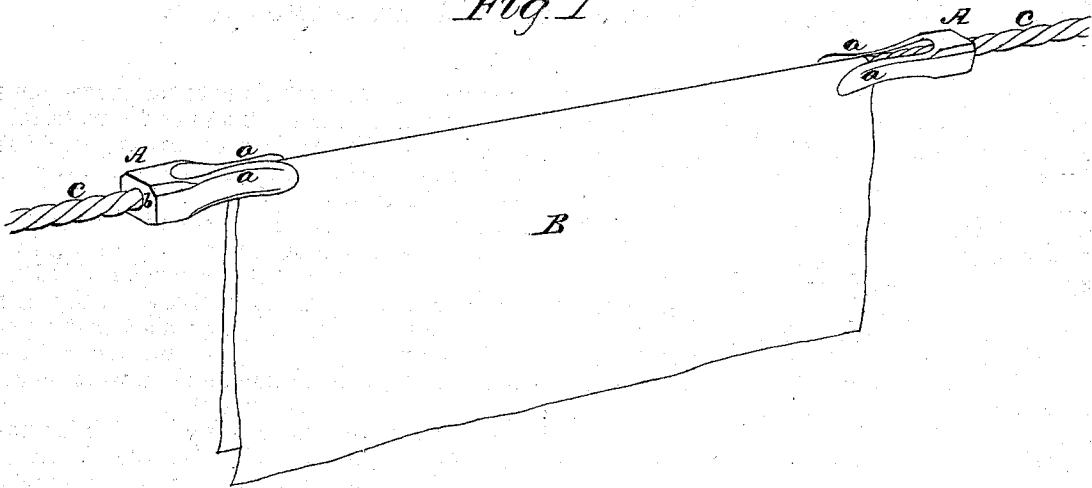


Fig. 2

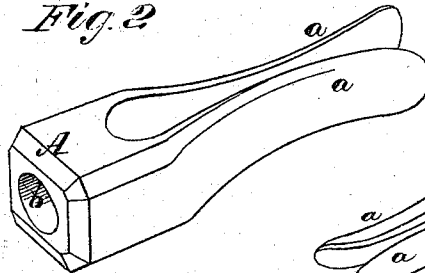


Fig. 4

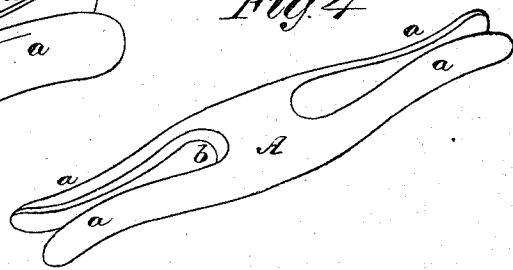
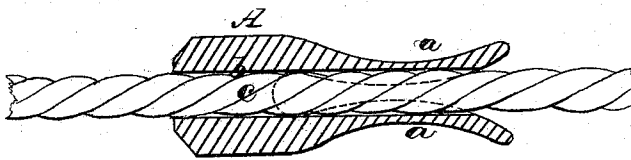


Fig. 3



Witnesses.

R. T. Campbell.
J. N. Campbell.

Inventor

R. W. Huston
by
Marion, Plummer & Lawrence

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT W. HUSTON, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTHES-PINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 124,955, dated March 26, 1872.

Be it known that I, ROBERT W. HUSTON, of Washington, in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, have invented a new and Improved Clothes-Pin; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, representing two of the improved clothes-pins holding a cloth on a line. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the clothes-pins. Fig. 3 is a section taken longitudinally through the pin. Fig. 4 shows a modification.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to clothes-pins which are especially designed for being permanently applied to clothes-lines, and which will admit of ready adjustment thereon. It consists in a clothes-pin, which is made of a single piece, having a longitudinally-perforated head and two spring griping-jaws, as will be hereinafter explained.

The following description of my invention will enable others skilled in the art to understand it.

In the accompanying drawing, A represents the head or stock of the pin. *aa* are the curved spring-jaws thereof, and *b* is an opening, which is made through the longest axis of the pin, for receiving the line *c*, as shown in Fig. 3. This pin is made of one piece of wood or other suitable material, which will afford proper elasticity to the griping-jaws and enable them to gripe and hold firmly articles upon the line, as shown in Fig. 1, wherein B represent an article which is held by two of the pins.

Proper flexibility is given to the curved jaws *aa* by reducing the thickness of the material; and, if desirable, their inner griping-surfaces may be grooved so as to embrace the line *c*, as shown in Fig. 3.

I am aware that a clothes-pin in the form of a split-sheath or tube is not new; also, that a pin which is composed of two parts, pivoted together and perforated to receive a line through it longitudinally, is not new; also, that a pin having griping-jaws on one end and a hole transversely through its other end is not new; and these devices I do not claim.

I have invented a clothes-pin which is composed of a single piece, having lateral spring griping-jaws and a hole passing longitudinally through a solid head, thus combining strength, durability, and cheapness with facility of manipulation and manufacture.

If desirable, jaws may be formed on opposite ends of the longitudinally-perforated head A, as shown in Fig. 4, so that either or both ends of the pin can be used, as may be desired. This latter form of pin, as well as the one with only two jaws, can be used like the ordinary pins—that is to say, they need not be permanently attached to a line.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new is—

The longitudinally-perforated head A, combined with the laterally-griping spring-jaws *aa*, substantially as described.

ROBERT W. HUSTON.

Witnesses:

J. N. CAMPBELL,
J. R. MARTIN.