

Jan. 10, 1933.

W. PRÖNNECKE

1,894,121

CLOTHES PEG

Filed March 16, 1932

Fig. 1.

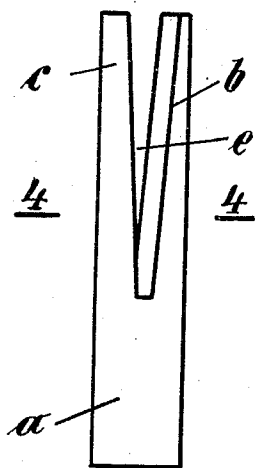


Fig. 2.

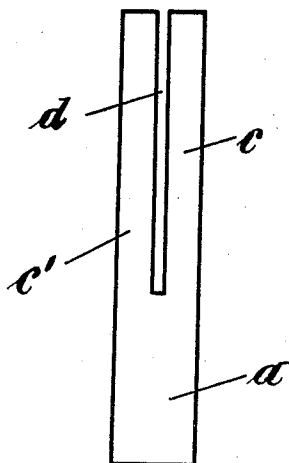


Fig. 3.

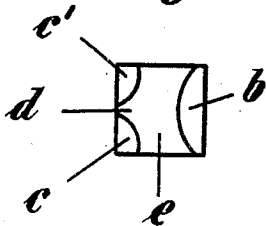
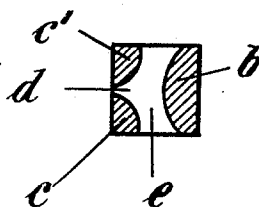


Fig. 4.



Inventor:

Walter Prönncke
by *[Signature]*
attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WALTER PRÖNNECKE, OF QUEDLINBURG, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR TO REINHARD JAHN,
OF BAD SUDERODE, OSTHARZ, GERMANY

CLOTHES PEG

Application filed March 16, 1932, Serial No. 599,194, and in Germany November 19, 1931.

This invention relates to a clothes peg by means of which the washing is not only held so securely on the clothes line even in strong wind that it cannot be blown down, but is also protected against damage, so that even thin fabrics are not damaged when attached by the clothes peg.

A feature of the invention consists in that one arm of the peg extends over the entire width of the peg and has a projection in the curved cleft of the peg, whereas the other arm is subdivided by a saw cut so that two arms are formed each one provided with an inwardly curved projection, the washing bearing at three points against curved surfaces. An embodiment of the invention is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawing in which

Fig. 1 shows the clothes peg in front elevation.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an end view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a cross section on line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

The clothes peg *a* consists of a wooden bar of square cross-section, having two arms, the arm *b* extending over the entire width of the peg and having on its inner side a curved projection, whereas the other arm is subdivided into two arms *c*, *c'* by means of a saw cut *d* extending up to the end of the peg cleft *e*. The arms *c*, *c'* are each provided with a curved inner surface facing the saw cut, the surface of these arms projecting farthest into the cleft *e* being still within the surface of the cleft, so that the curves do not form a sharp edge with the side surfaces of the peg. Consequently, it cannot happen that pieces of linen become damaged by the outer edges of the peg cleft *e* when being hung on the clothes line, as the divided peg arms *c*, *c'* act in the same direction as the projection of the arm *b* relative to the washing.

The construction of the peg cleft *e* is illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 which not only show that the pieces of linen are securely held at three points by the peg arms but further that the peg cleft tapers towards the bottom, so that the improved clothes peg is adapted to

be used on clothes-lines of different thickness.

I claim:—

A clothes-peg consisting of a wooden bar of square cross section, said bar being formed to provide a body and two arms divided by a cleft, one of the two arms of the peg extending over the entire width of the peg and having a curved projection projecting into the peg cleft, whereas the other peg arm is subdivided by a saw's cut extending to the bottom of the peg cleft into two arms which have each an inwardly projecting curved face, the portion of which projecting farthest into the peg cleft is still situated in this cleft.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WALTER PRÖNNECKE.