

No. 839,402.

PATENTED DEC. 25, 1906.

J. W. MONTGOMERY.
METALLIC CLOTHES LINE.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 25, 1905.

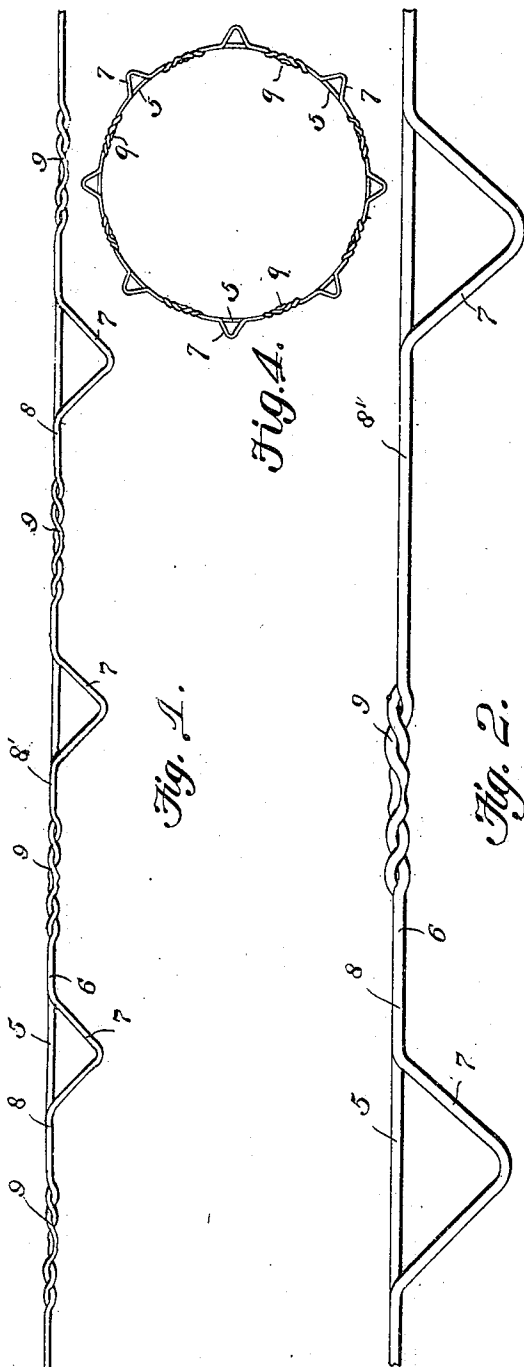


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

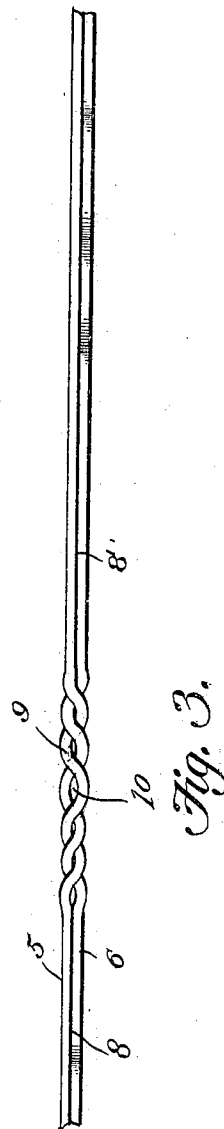


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. MONTGOMERY, OF OCHLOCHNEE, GEORGIA.

METALLIC CLOTHES-LINE.

No. 839,402.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 25, 1906.

Application filed October 25, 1905. Serial No. 284,349.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. MONTGOMERY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ochlochnee, in the county of Thomas and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Metallic Clothes-Line, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to metallic clothes-lines, and has for its object to provide a strong, durable, and efficient device of this character in which the clothes or garments may be quickly attached to or removed from the line without the employment of clothespins and similar auxiliary fastening devices.

A further object of the invention is to form the line of a pair of wire strands, one of which is provided with a series of spaced depending loops through which the garment or other article is introduced to the clamping-jaws, that portion of the wire strands between the depending loops being intercoiled or twisted in opposite directions to produce spring clamping-jaws on each side of said loops.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a portion of a metallic clothes-line constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a portion of the line enlarged in order to more clearly show the construction, and Fig. 3 is a top plan view of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a top plan view illustrating a modified form of the invention.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The improved line consists of a pair of wire strands 5 and 6, which extend from one end of the line to the other and may be attached to fence-posts or other suitable supports. The wire 6 is formed with a plurality of spaced V-shaped depending loops 7, through which the garment or other article is introduced to the clamping-jaws 8 and 8', the latter being produced by reversely intercoiling or inter-twisting that portion of the strands 5 and 6 between the depending loops or finger-pieces 7, as shown at 9, so that the strands of wire on each side of the intertwisted portion will

be forced in contact with each other, and thus exert a clamping action on the garment.

By having the reverse or double twist 9 formed in the strands 5 and 6 at an intermediate point between the depending loops 7 the clothes-line is not only materially strengthened and reinforced and the strands prevented from becoming separated, but by reason of the location of the twists the clamping-jaws are disposed relatively close together, so that a large proportion of the line may be utilized for supporting the garments. Attention is here called to the fact that a loop or eye 10 is formed at the juncture or center of the coils forming each double twist, so that when the clamping action of the jaws 8 becomes impaired from constant use the tension of the jaws may be regulated by gripping the line on each side of the inter-twisted portion and subsequently inserting a suitable tool in the loops or eyes and rotating said tool, as will be readily understood. It will also be observed that the clamping-jaws 8 and 8' are of unequal length, thereby adapting the same for holding or supporting garments and other articles of different sizes.

In operation one end of the garment or other article is introduced through a depending loop to the clamping-jaws, which exert a spring clamping action on the garment and effectually prevent accidental displacement of the same. In order to release or detach the garment from the line, it is merely necessary to exert a downward pull on the depending loops or finger-pieces which separate the clamping-jaws and permit the garment to be readily removed.

In Fig. 4 of the drawings there is illustrated a modified form of the invention in which the wire strands are bent into circular form for attachment to a table, standard, or other support, so that the same may be used as a display rack or holder for exhibiting dry goods and other articles.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that there is provided an extremely simple and inexpensive device admirably adapted for the attainment of the ends in view.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. A clothes-line formed of a pair of wire strands extending the entire length of the line, one of said strands being provided with a plurality of depending V-shaped loops, said strands being reversely intertwisted or coiled

at intermediate points between the depending loops to produce substantially parallel clamping-jaws of unequal length, there being eyes or loops formed at the center of each
5 twisted portion of the line for the reception of a tool whereby the spring tension of the clamping-jaws may be regulated.

2. A clothes-line formed of a plurality of wire strands one of which is provided with a
10 series of spaced depending finger-loops, the intermediate portion of the wire strands between the depending loops being reversely intertwisted or intercoiled to produce spring

clamping-jaws on each side of the loops, there being an eye or loop formed in each twisted
15 portion of the line for the reception of a tool whereby the spring tension of the clamping-jaws may be regulated.

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

JAMES W. MONTGOMERY.

Witnesses:

ROSWELL G. CLARK,
T. H. PARKER.