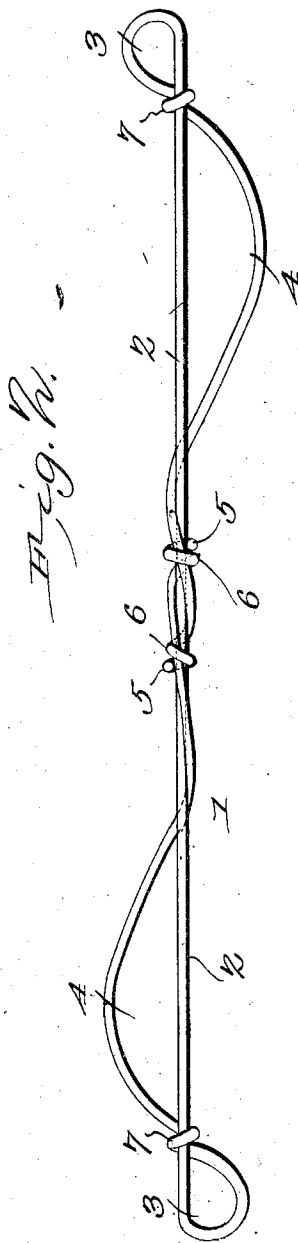
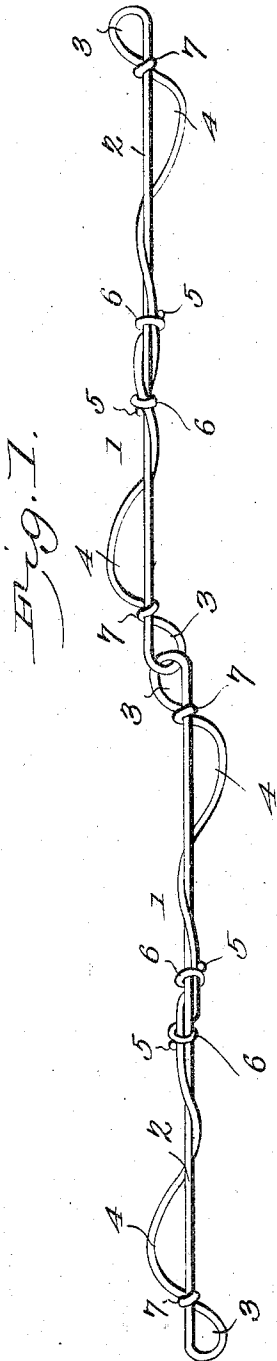


No. 850,227.

PATENTED APR. 16, 1907.

A. C. HOOK & R. P. ROBINSON.
PINLESS CLOTHES LINE.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 1, 1904.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADDISON C. HOOK AND ROBERT P. ROBINSON, OF CHARLOTTE,
NORTH CAROLINA.

PINLESS CLOTHES-LINE.

No. 850,227.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 16, 1907.

Application filed June 1, 1904. Serial No. 210,718.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ADDISON C. HOOK and ROBERT P. ROBINSON, citizens of the United States, residing at Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and useful Pinless Clothes-Line, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to pinless clothes-lines, and has for its principal object to provide a novel form of pinless line which may be readily folded together when not in use and which, further, is of such construction as to prevent injurious clamping of the clothing when the line is subjected to longitudinal strain.

With these and other objects in view, as will more fully hereinafter appear, the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claim, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportions, size, and minor details of the structure may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing two links of the improved line joined together, and Fig. 2 is a similar view of a single link.

The improved pinless clothes-line of this invention consists of a plurality of connected links 1, which correspond in form with one another. Each of the links is formed, preferably, from a single piece of wire and has an approximately straight portion 2, which will be referred to hereinafter as the "strain-receiving" portion, for the reason that it is adapted to receive the longitudinal strain of the line. Upon each of the strain-receiving portion 2 is formed an eye 3, and adjacent to each eye 3 is formed a loop 4. The wide portion of each loop 4 is toward the adjacent eye 3, as shown, each loop decreasing in width toward the middle portion of the link and the end 5 of each loop being engaged with the end 5 of the opposite loop, preferably by twisting said wires around each other and also around the strain-receiving portions 2, as shown at 6. The eyes 3 3 and loops 4 4 are formed, preferably, by twisting the wire around itself, as

shown at 7 7. The eyes 3 3 are formed on opposite sides of the line of the link in the manner shown, as this formation of the eyes permits the links of a clothes-line more readily to be folded upon each other in taking down the line to store it away when not in use. The end 5 at the narrow portion of each loop is twisted spirally around the strain-receiving portion 2 in order that the loop may preserve its shape and resiliency.

The arrangement of the loops 4 4 at opposite ends of the strain-receiving portion with the wide portion of each loop toward the adjacent eye and the narrow portion toward the middle of the link where the wires of each loop are engaged with each other presents an advantage over such a device as that in which the loops are close together at the central portion of the link with their wide portions toward each other and their narrow ends toward the opposite extremities of the link. In this latter form of device it is necessary that the ends of the loops be soldered to each other, whereas according to the present invention, wherein the narrow ends of the loops are toward the middle of the link, as described, said ends may be twisted around each other and around the strain-receiving portion, whereby they are more easily and strongly and less expensively connected with each other than in the device where solder is used.

In its peculiar shape and form the device of this invention presents an improvement over prior devices of a similar character.

Minor changes in the precise embodiment of invention illustrated and described may be made within the scope of the following claim without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

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

A pinless clothes-line formed of a plurality of links, each formed of a single piece of wire including a main untwisted and continuous strain-receiving bar extending from end to end of the link, the wire at each end of the link being thence bent to form an eye for connection to an adjacent link and being coiled around the strain-receiving bar, the wire being thence bent to form an eye having

its largest portion toward the end of the link,
and thence gradually narrowing toward the
central portion of the link, said wire being
bent thence around the strain-receiving bar,
5 and each end of the wire being coiled around
the opposite end thereof, and the strain-re-
ceiving bar.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing

as our own we have hereto affixed our signa-
tures in the presence of two witnesses.

ADDISON C. HOOK.
ROBERT P. ROBINSON.

Witnesses:

R. A. STEELE,
JNO. L. BEATY.