A. C. ANDERSON.

CLOTHES PIN.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 20, 1915.

1,187,226. Patented June 13, 1916.

Fig. 1

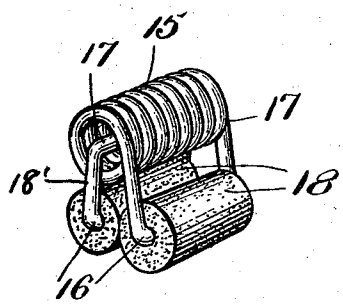



Fig. 2.

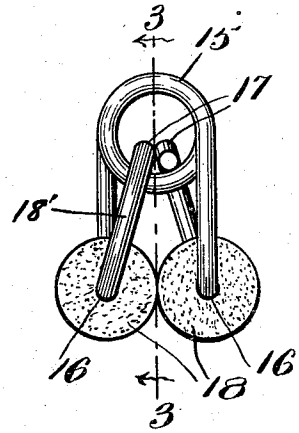



Fig. 3.

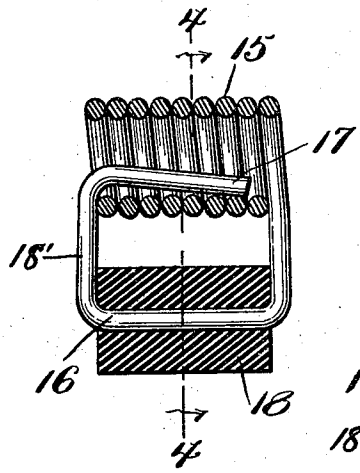



Fig. 4.

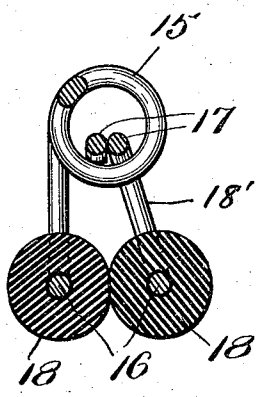
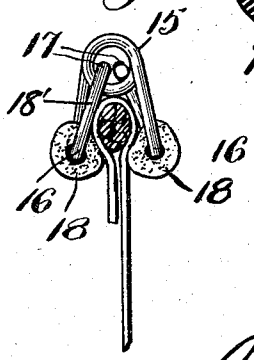



Fig. 5.




Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED C. ANDERSON, OF KANE, PENNSYLVANIA.

## CLOTHES-PIN.

1,187,226. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 13, 1916.

Application filed February 20, 1915. Serial No. 9,694.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALFRED C. ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kane, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to clothes pins, and it has particular reference to that class of clothes pins which are made of wire with gripping or engaging members of rubber or similar material.

The invention has for its object to produce a simple and inexpensive device of the class named of a single piece of wire, the same being bent to form a helical coil and gripping members connected therewith.

A further object of the invention is to so construct and proportion the device as to enable the gripping members to be utilized for supporting anti-friction rollers for engagement with the fabric that is to be secured.

With these and other ends in view which will readily appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the improved construction and novel arrangement and combination of parts which will be hereinafter fully described and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawing has been illustrated a simple and preferred form of the invention, it being, however, understood that no limitation is necessarily made to the precise structural details therein exhibited, but that changes, alterations and modifications within the scope of the claim may be resorted to when desired.

In the drawing,—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved clothes pin. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4—4 in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an end view showing the device applied to a garment upon a clothes line, the latter being shown in section.

Corresponding parts in the several figures are denoted by like characters of reference.

In the construction of the improved device a piece of resilient wire, which is preferably galvanized or otherwise protected against corrosion, is bent to form a helical coil 15, the ends of the wire being further bent at a tangent and at right angles in opposite directions to form loops or yokes 16, which extend longitudinally of the coil and in spaced relation to each other and which constitute gripping members that are forced in the direction of each other by the tension of the coil. The terminal ends of the wire are bent upwardly on an incline toward the axis of the coil as at 18′ to form arms 17 which are inserted into the ends of the coil, said arms being inclined downwardly and normally contacting with each other at a point rearwardly of their ends and preferably of a length almost equal to that of the coil so as to extend almost entirely therethrough, thus protecting the sharp ends of the wire and also forming securing devices that will prevent distortion of the yokes by ordinary usage.

It will be noted that the portions of the wire connecting the arms 17 with the yokes 16 as indicated at 18′ are inclined toward the axis of the coil, the arms 17 thus contacting with each other and limiting the inward movement of the yokes 16. The arms 17 are inclined downwardly from their point of connection with the portions 18′ whereby they will intersect and contact each other between their ends thus causing them to assume their proper position during any degree of contraction or expansion of the yokes 16. It will be seen from this construction that the arms 17 will not become entangled with each other during the movement of the yokes 16 and thus insure the proper returning of the yokes to their normal position at all times.

Supported on the bridge pieces of the yokes 16 are anti-friction rollers 18 which may be made of rubber or other suitable material, said rollers being preferably mounted before completion of the bending of the parts. By the tension of the spring coil the yokes 16 will be forced in the direction of each other, thereby holding the rollers in contacting engagement with each other. The coil 15 constitutes a handle whereby the device may be manipulated. After placing a garment on a line, the rollers are forced downward on opposite sides thereof, the garment being thus securely clamped between the rollers and the line, as best seen in Fig. 5. While held securely in operation by the action of the spring coil, the improved pin may be readily attached by exerting due upward pressure. The pin may be adjusted

and detached without danger of injury to the garment owing to the presence of the anti-friction rollers.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, is:—

A clothes pin comprising a single piece of resilient wire bent upon itself to form a helical coil, the ends of the wire lying at a tangent to the coil and being bent at right angles in opposite directions to form yokes, said yokes extending longitudinally of the coil and in spaced relation to each other, the terminals of the coil extending upwardly on an incline toward the axis of the coil and then inwardly into the opposite ends of the coil, the terminals within the coil being inclined downwardly and normally contacting with each other at a point rearwardly of their ends, and rollers journaled on each of the yokes and normally contacting with each other.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALFRED C. ANDERSON.

Witnesses:
P. J. MAHER,
PEARLE JONES.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."