

(No Model.)

W. J. BLAKEY.
CLOTHES PIN.

No. 470,975.

Patented Mar. 15, 1892.

Fig. 1.

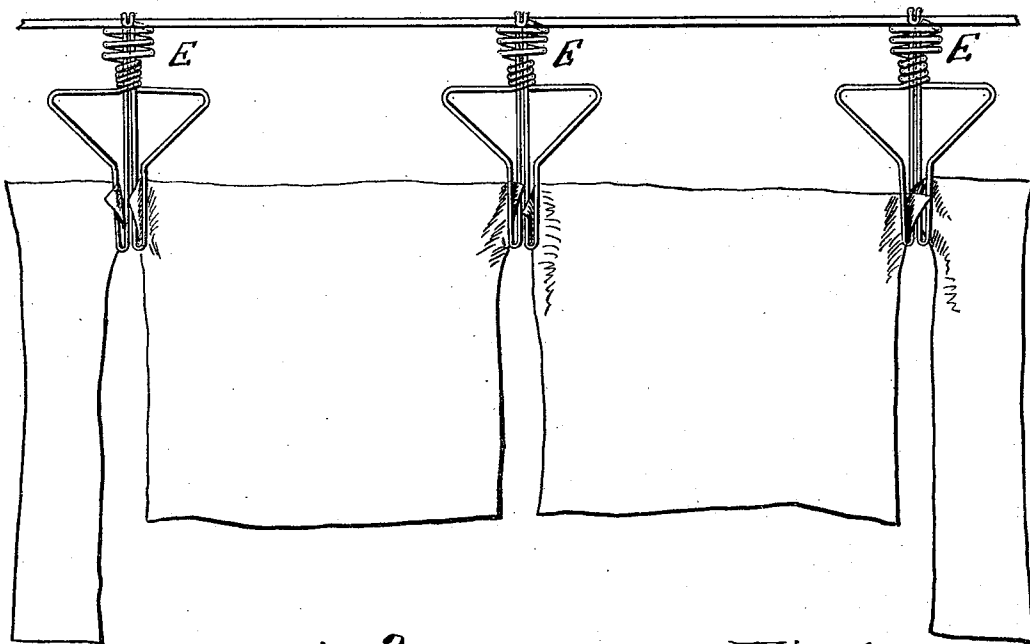


Fig. 3.

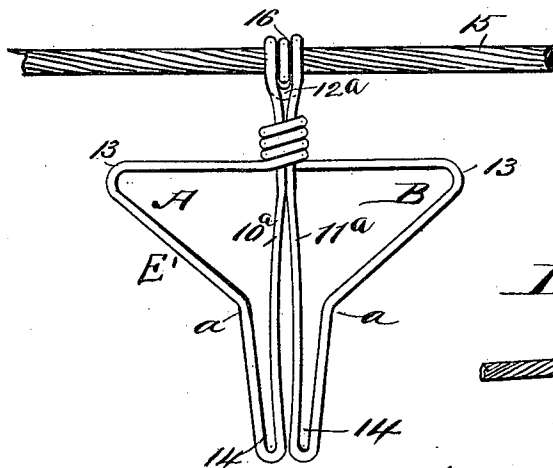


Fig. 4.

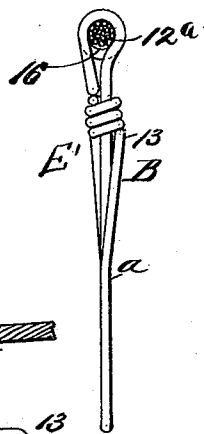
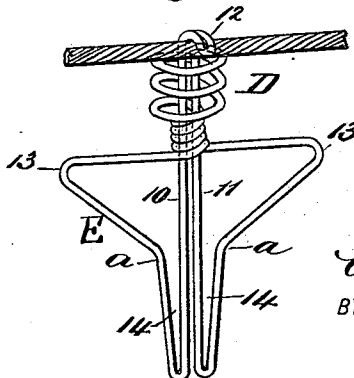


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES.

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WILLIAM J. BLAKEY, OF AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF
AND EDWARD DARBY, OF SAME PLACE.

CLOTHES-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 470,975, dated March 15, 1892.

Application filed April 24, 1891. Serial No. 390,253. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. BLAKEY, of Auckland, New Zealand, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Clothes-Pins, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in clothes-pins of the dual type, and has for its object to provide a simple and economic pin constructed in such a manner as to clamp two adjacent articles and to permit one article to be removed from the line without disturbing the other, and also to provide a spring-pin capable of movement upon the line while attached thereto.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a number of pins located upon the line, illustrating the manner of holding the clothes. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of one of the pins. Fig. 3 is an enlarged side elevation of a modified form of the pin, and Fig. 4 is an edge view of the said modification.

In the drawings two forms of pins are illustrated, the body portions whereof are of essentially the same shape, the prime difference being at their heads or upper portions. These two forms of pins are designated, respectively, by the reference-letters E and E'. Each of the pins is preferably constructed of a single piece of spring-wire. In the construction of the pin E the wire is bent upon itself to form two straight parallel strands or shanks 10 and 11, and the two shanks at their upper ends are curved over and downward, producing a hook 12. The wire at the lower ends of the shanks is bent upward in opposite directions in the same vertical plane as the shanks and diagonally to a slight extent away from the latter to a point *a*, which is at or near the central portion of the shanks. From this point the wire is bent to produce, essentially, angular wings 13, which extend outward laterally from

the shanks, the ends of the wire at the inner extremities of the wings being tightly bent or coiled around the shanks above the wings and between them and the hook, and above the tight coil a loose spring-coil D is formed in such manner that the hook extends over the center of the said spring, or practically so, as illustrated in Fig. 2.

The pin is preferably attached to the line by causing the line to pass between the hook and the upper surface of the spring, in close engagement with both.

In the form of pin designated as E' the shanks are slightly bowed apart, as shown at 10^a and 11^a in Fig. 3, and in this particular only does the body portion of this form of pin E' differ from the construction of the body of the pin designated as E. Owing to the shape of the body of the pin, which has heretofore been particularly described, the pin is virtually provided with twin body-sections, each being independent in action, yet connected, and particularly by bending the wire upward and diagonally outward from each shank of the pin a tapering opening 14 is obtained at the lower end of each body-section, into which the corners of the clothes to be hung are introduced and drawn downward into the narrower portion of the opening and are firmly held in place by frictional contact. In fact, the construction of the pin may be alluded to properly as "twin pins" united by a common head.

As shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the shanks of the modified form of pin E' terminate in an eye 12^a, and the two strands of wire constituting the eye 12^a are located some distance apart. When the modified form of pin E' is placed upon a line, the eye is bent around the line, preferably until its lower end engages with the shanks, and this pin is adapted to remain as a fixture upon the line. In order that the pins when constructed in this modified form may be prevented from slipping laterally upon the line, a ring 16, diametrically cut or slit, is placed between the strands or members of the eye, and said ring when the pin is upon the line is clamped and made to closely fit to the exterior of the latter. The eye 12^a of the pin E' loosely engages with the line in order that said pin may be turned

around the line. It is evident that the preferred form of pin E illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 may be expeditiously and conveniently attached to a line or disconnected therefrom, 5 and that the pin may be turned upon the line as conveniently as in the modified form E'.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

- 10 1. A clothes-pin constructed of spring-wire, consisting of two sections united at their upper ends and separated at their lower ends, the said lower ends being contracted to form tapering openings and the upper ends of the

sections bent so as to engage the clothes-line, 15 as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A clothes-pin constructed of spring-wire, consisting of two sections united at their upper ends by a common shank and separated at their lower ends, the said lower ends being 20 contracted to form tapering openings and the said shank being provided with a hook at its upper end and with a spring below the hook, as and for the purpose set forth.

WILLIAM J. BLAKEY.

Witnesses:

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