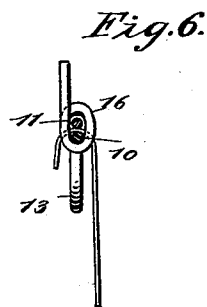
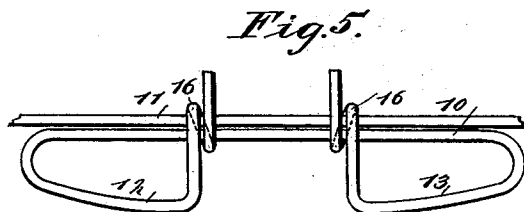
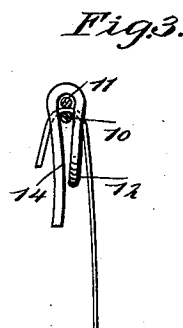
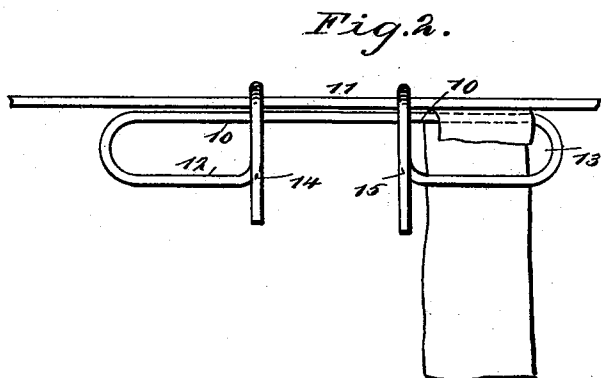
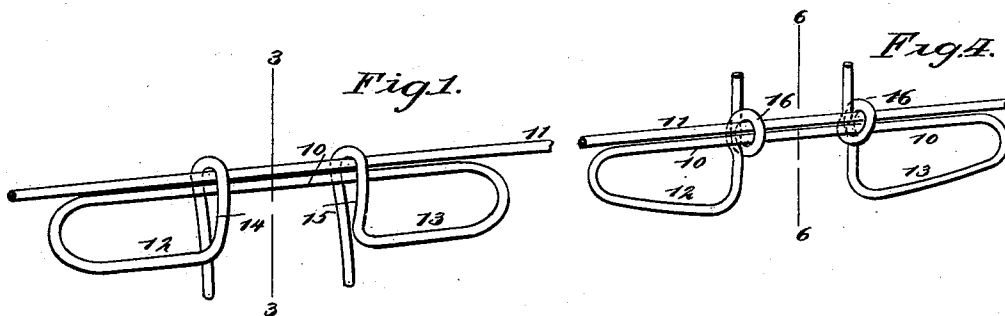


(No Model.)

G. W. JONES.
CLOTHES PIN.

No. 507,818.

Patented Oct. 31, 1893.



WITNESSES:

W. M. Andle
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ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. JONES, OF RICHARDSON, TEXAS.

CLOTHES-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 507,818, dated October 31, 1893.

Application filed May 17, 1893. Serial No. 474,524. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE WASHINGTON JONES, of Richardson, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas, 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, and has for its object to construct a clothes pin of a spring material, so shaping the pin that it will automatically adapt itself to lines of different thicknesses, and whereby the pin may be used to retain an exceedingly thin article in engagement with the line as effectually as an exceedingly thick article, the pin being capable of holding a bit of lace and likewise a heavy blanket or quilt.

A further object of the invention is to provide a pin capable of being carried to any point in the length of a line, and also to provide a pin constructed of metal and adapted especially for use in connection with metal lines.

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 of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved clothes pin in its simplest form, illustrating its application to a line. Fig. 2 is a view of the same pin taken from the reverse side to that shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section taken vertically on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an elevation of one side of a pin of slightly modified construction. Fig. 5 is a view of the same pin shown in Fig. 4, taken from the reverse side to that illustrated in Fig. 4; and Fig. 6 is a vertical section taken essentially on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4.

In carrying out the invention any suitable material may be used in the construction of the clothes pin, but preferably spring wire is employed for the purpose, as illustrated. In the simplest form of the pin it is constructed by bending the wire to form an upper straight stretch or member 10, adapted to be located parallel with the line 11; and two loops 12

and 13, located below the end portions of the upper straight stretch or member, one at each side of the center of said member; and after the loops 12 and 13 are formed the two ends of the wires are carried upward above and over the straight member 10 at one side of said member, and are then carried downward in practically close contact with the straight member, and preferably parallel with the inner ends of the loops 12 and 13. By this means, in addition to the closed loops 12 and 13 two open loops 14 and 15 are formed, one at each side of the center of the straight or body member 10, the open loops being at right angles to the closed loops, as is shown in both Figs. 1 and 2.

In the modified form shown in Figs. 4 and 5 the only difference consists in omitting the open loops 14 and 15, and carrying the ends of the wire, after forming the closed loops 12 and 13, in a coil 16, which coil is carried around the straight or body member 10, and the diameter of the coil is greater than the diameter of said member. Under this construction, the closed loops 12 and 13 serve as springs to force the straight or body member 10 against the line when the pin is attached to it; while in the simple form of the device the closed loops have the same function, and the loops 14 and 15 receive and maintain the pin upon the line, while the coil 16 in the modified form performs a like function.

In applying the simple form of the device to a line, the line is made to enter the vertical loops 14 and 15, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and the upper bends of the loops will so be in contact with the line (see Fig. 3) as to maintain the pin in whatever position it may be placed, while the pin will be free to be slid to any point in the length of the line; but in applying the form of pin shown in Fig. 4 it must be threaded upon the line, the line being passed through the coils 16; and it will be observed that the coils 16 and the open loops 14 and 15 in the two forms of the device will yield sufficiently to permit a pin to be placed upon lines of different diameters.

The clothes are held in engagement with the line by forcing them between the upper or body member 10 of the pin and the line, at the outer sides of the open loops in one form, and the coils in the other form of the

device, as is shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 6. When the clothes are thus placed between the body or clamping member 10 of the pin and the line, a downward tension is exerted upon the closed or spring loops 12 and 13 beneath the point of application of the clothes, to such a degree as to cause the loop spring to resist the tension thus applied and squeeze the clothes between the body member 10 and the adjacent face of the line.

Such a clothes pin is exceedingly simple, it is durable, and it is capable of being manipulated in an expeditious manner, and articles of any length or width may be held by means of the pins, as well as articles varying materially in thickness.

It will be observed that in both forms of the device a spring eye is formed for the reception of a line.

It will be understood that the pin may be placed either above or below the line as may be found most desirable.

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

1. A clothes pin, the same consisting of a

clamping or body member adapted to be held parallel with the line and substantially in engagement with it, an eye formed adjacent to the said clamping member, and adapted to hold the same on the line and a spring connected with the member and eye, exerting an upward tension upon the clamping or body member in direction of the line when passed through the eye of the pin, as and for the purpose specified.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a clothes pin, the same consisting of a body or clamp member, straight at each side of its center, the said straight portion being adapted to be held parallel with and close to the line, an eye formed over the body or clamp member at each side of its center, a spring located beneath each end portion of the clamp or body member, and connected with the eyes and the ends of the said clamp member, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

GEORGE W. JONES.

Witnesses:

J. M. STRATTON,
W. T. MCKANSY.