No. 880,819. PATENTED MAR. 3, 1908.

F. H. PERRY.

CLOTHES PIN.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 19, 1906.

Fig. 1.

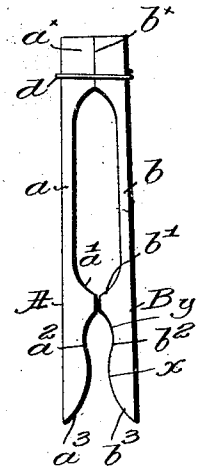


Fig. 2.

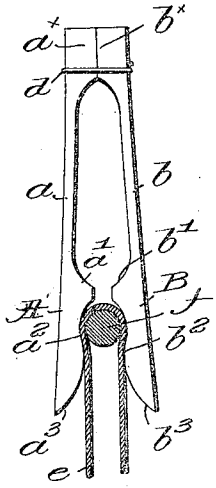


Fig. 3.

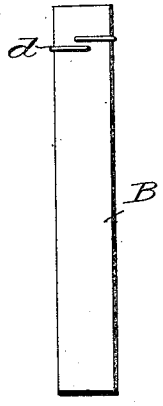
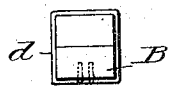


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CLOTHES-PIN.

No. 880,819. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 3, 1908.

Application filed February 19, 1906 Serial No. 301759.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK H. PERRY, a citizen of the United States, residing in Beverly, county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Clothes-Pins, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

In my studies to improve, simplify, and at the same time cheapen the construction of clothes pins, I have devised a clothes pin of the construction hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 shows my novel pin in its normally closed position; Fig. 2 shows the pin as holding clothes on a line, Fig. 3 is a right hand side elevation of the pin shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a top view.

The pin shown is composed of two pieces A, B, of wood shaped as shown in Fig. 1, where it will be seen that the wood, the thickness of which is shown at its outer or head end, is reduced in thickness for a part of its length, as at a, b, to form springy legs, the pieces at the ends of the reduced parts being left of sufficient thickness to form stops a', b', and beyond said stops each piece is recessed, as at a^2, b^2, to form a line space, and the ends of the pieces are cut, as at a^3, b^3, to form an open mouth leading into the line space. The abutting faces $a^\times$, $b^\times$, of these pieces are then laid together as shown in Fig. 1, and thereafter a binder or device d is applied to the head of the pin where the material is laid together. The binder is shown as a piece of wire with its ends inturned into one of the legs, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 4. The stops a', b', serve as the inner end of the line space, and when the mouth of the pin is pushed onto cloth e on a line f the springy arms a', b', yield and hug the cloth firmly on the line. As shown the thickness of the pieces at the stops a', b', is greater than at any point on the free ends forming the mouth of the pin. As a result of this construction it will readily be seen that the stops contact when the pin is off the line and owing to their contacting always insure that the mouth of the pin is sufficiently open to be easily applied to the line and be removed easily therefrom, no part of the free ends contacting at any point. The free end of each piece is interiorly shaped to present in the direction of its length a continuous reverse curve, the opposite convex portions a^3, b^3 of the curves forming an open mouth leading into the line space, such convex portions merge into the concave portions a^2, b^2 which constitute such line space and present a smooth and unbroken entrance thereto from one to the other side of the pin. This construction not only enables the pin to be readily applied to the line to clamp the clothes thereon, the stops a', b' preventing any further movement of the line toward the head of the pin, but by the smooth and continuous curvature from one to the other side of the pin the latter can be withdrawn by a direct pull. I thereby obviate any twisting or swinging of the pin in the direction of the length of the line, such movement being objectionable as it tends to pinch and tear the clothes.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

A clothes-pin comprising two pieces of wood presenting abutting faces, a binder surrounding said pieces and clamping the abutting faces firmly together, each piece presenting a stop a', b' respectively, and part of a line space adjacent thereto, each piece being reduced in thickness at its inner side between the abutting faces and said stop to impart the requisite spring, and having its free end interiorly shaped to form a continuous reverse curve, the convex portions of the curves forming an open mouth leading into the line space, such convex portions merging into the concave portions which constitute the line space and presenting a smooth and unbroken entrance to and exit from such line space from one to the other side of the pin, the thickness of each of the pieces being greater at the portion forming the stop than any portion of the free end forming the mouth, where by said free ends are always separated.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FREDERICK H. PERRY.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. GREGORY,

EVANGELINE C. BROWN.