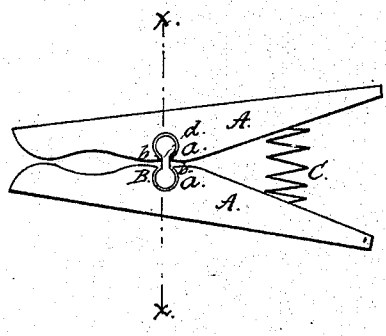
D. M. Smith,

Clothes Pin.

No. 63,759. Patented Apr. 9, 1867.

Fig. 1.



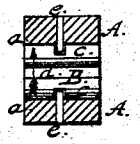


Fig. 2.

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United States Patent Office.

DAVID M. SMITH, OF SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT.

Letters Patent No. 63,759, *dated April* 9, 1867.

IMPROVED CLOTHES-PIN.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, DAVID M. SMITH, of Springfield, Windsor county, Vermont, have invented a new and improved Clothes-Pin; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to a new and improved pin for securing clothes on clothes-lines, and is an improvement on a clothes-pin for which Letters Patent were granted to me bearing date October 23, 1863.

The object of the present invention is to dispense with the wire joint hitherto used for connecting the two jaws of the pin together, and to this end I substitute a wooden joint, which is less expensive to apply, reducing very materially the cost of the manufacture of the pins. In the accompanying sheet of drawings—

Figure 1 is a side view of a clothes-pin having my improved apparatus applied to it; and

Figure 2, a transverse section of the same, taken in the line *x x*, fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A A represent the two jaws of the clothes-pin, constructed of wood, and of the same form as hitherto. At the inner side of each jaw A there is bored, drilled, or otherwise made, a circular hole, *a;* said holes extending entirely through the jaws transversely, and a narrow slit, *b*, is made in the inner side of each jaw, so as to communicate with the circular openings. B is a wooden key or link, composed of the cylindrical ends *c c*, connected by a narrow, flat central piece, *d*, the cylindrical ends *c c* and the flat central piece *b* being all in one piece. These keys or links should be cut out of the wood in such a manner that the grain will have a transverse direction relatively with the cylindrical ends *c*. In fig. 2 the direction of the grain is indicated by the arrow.

The wooden key or link is inserted in the jaws A A, the cylindrical ends *c c* fitting in the holes *a a*, but not so tight or snug as to prevent the free movement of the jaws, which have a spiral spring, C, placed between them as hitherto, to cause the jaws to grasp tightly the clothes on the line, and secure them firmly thereto. The key or link is prevented from slipping out from the jaws by wooden pins, *e e*, which pass into the jaws, and fit in holes or saw-keys in the cylindrical ends *c c* of the link or key. This wooden key or link forms an excellent joint, allowing both jaws to move freely, and not allowing the latter to work or move laterally, an objection attending the wire joint used in the original pin. Besides this advantage, the invention possesses that of economy in construction or manufacture.

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The wooden key B for connecting the two jaws A A, consisting of the central piece *d*, having slotted cylindrical ends *c c*, held in place by means of the pins *e e*, as herein shown and described.

DAVID M. SMITH.

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