

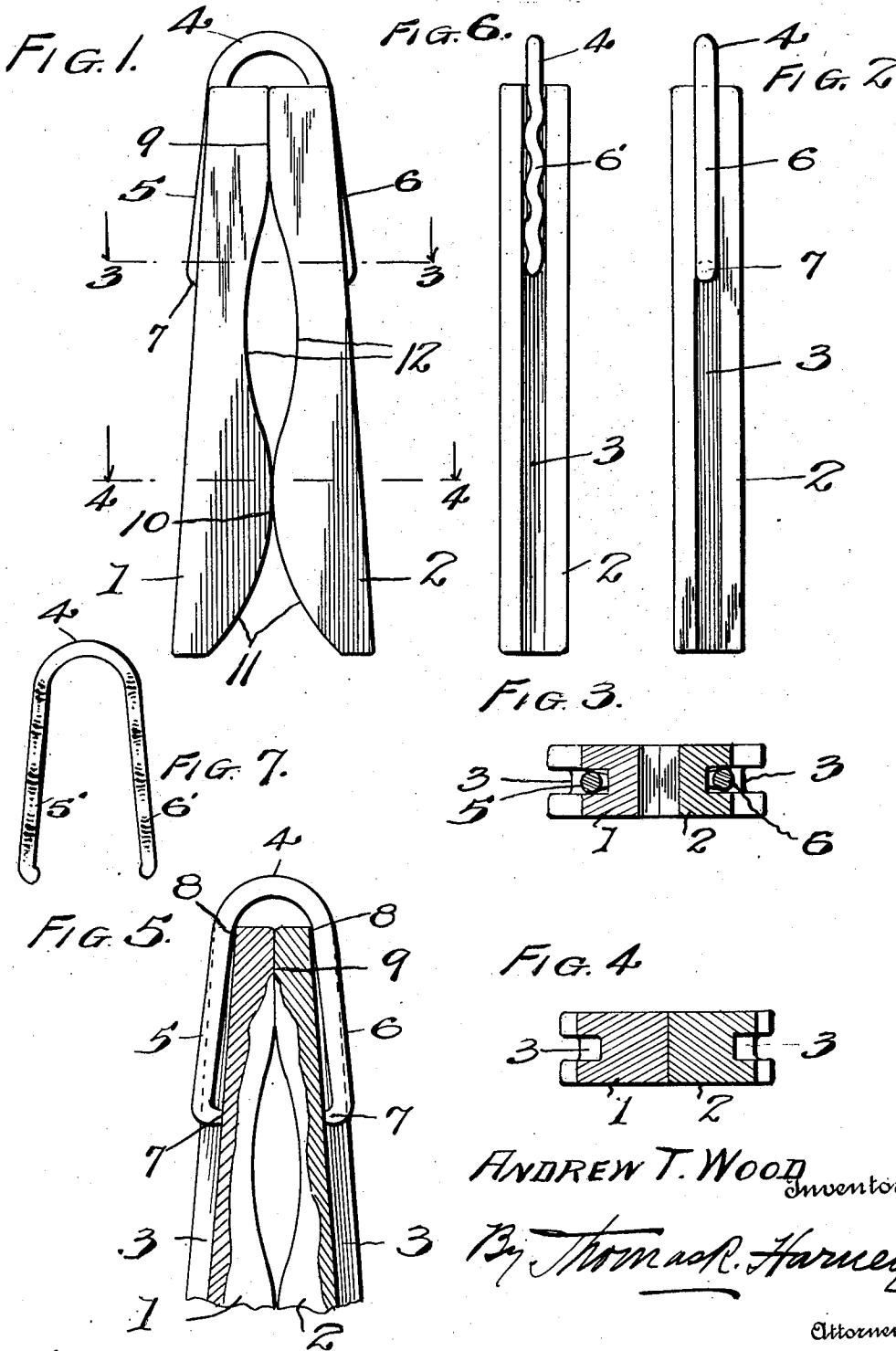
Sept. 18, 1928.

1,684,721

A. T. WOOD

CLOTHESPIN

Original Filed Sept. 11, 1926



Patented Sept. 18, 1928.

1,684,721

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW T. WOOD, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

CLOTHESPIN.

Application filed September 11, 1926, Serial No. 134,857. Renewed August 3, 1928.

The present invention relates to improvements in clothespins and is designed for the purpose of providing a comparatively inexpensive device of this character which may be manufactured in large quantities and with a comparatively low cost of production. The invention involves the use of a pair of duplicate jaws which may be made of suitable material but preferably are fashioned of wood, and a clamping yoke. Thus a minimum number of parts are employed in the construction of the clothespin insuring that its parts may be assembled with rapidity and with accuracy. The clothespin as thus constructed is durable, strong and well braced for the performance of its functions. The invention consists in certain combinations and arrangements between the two wooden jaws and the resilient clamping yoke as will be hereinafter more fully pointed out and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, I have illustrated one complete example of the physical embodiment of my invention wherein the parts are combined and arranged according to the best mode I have so far devised for the practical application of the principles of my invention, and a modification thereof.

Figure 1 is a view showing a complete clothespin constructed according to my invention;

Fig. 2 is an edge view of the clothespin;

Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view at line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view at line 4—4 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary view partly in section showing the relation of the U-shaped yoke to the two jaws of the pin.

Fig. 6 is an edge view of a clothespin with a crimped wire yoke frictionally held between the walls of the grooved jaws.

Fig. 7 is a view of the crimped-wire yoke.

In carrying out my invention I utilize two jaws 1 and 2 preferably made from wood, and fashioned in quantities as exact duplicates. The two jaws are each provided with a longitudinal groove 3 located at the exterior edge of the jaw, and it will be apparent that in assembling the parts the jaws are interchangeable and because of the fact that they are produced as exact duplicates the operations necessary in their manufacture are reduced to a minimum.

These jaws are retained by means of a U-shaped yoke 4 fashioned of metal and pro-

vided with the respective bars 5 and 6. The ends of the bars 5 and 6 are turned in at 7 and adapted to impinge against the face of the slot 3 of each of the jaws. The yoke is forced down over the upper ends of the two jaws, and as seen in Fig. 5 the clothespin has a tapered formation with respect to the grooves 3, thus spreading apart the ends 7 of the yoke as the latter is forced over the ends of the jaws. At 8, the yoke 4 frictionally engages the ends of the jaws 1 and 2, and as seen in Fig. 5, the yoke, at four points 7, 7 and 8, 8 frictionally engages the pair of jaws to hold them together. The metal of the yoke is of course resilient and the jaws may be spread apart without dislocating the yoke, as it will be apparent that the more the jaws are spread, the greater will be the frictional engagement of the ends 7 with the jaws.

At the upper end of the pin, the jaws are provided with flat faces 9, and near the lower end of the pin the jaws are provided with adjoining curved faces 10 which are normally in engagement. These curves 10 are convex in shape, and they terminate in curved faces 11 to form a flaring notch at the lower end of the pin whereby the clothes may be clasped by the jaws of the pin. Between the contacting faces 9, 9 and 10, 10 the inner adjoining edges of the jaws are provided with concave faces 12 and these form a slot for the suspending rope, cable, or cord, or clothesline upon which the clothespin is supported in the usual manner.

The adjoining faces of the jaws involving the curves and the flat edges, as well as the grooved outer edges of the jaws may be fashioned with facility by the use of suitable machines, and the yoke is bent to form by means of other suitable machines, after which the three elements forming the clothespin are assembled in suitable manner and ready for market.

In Figs. 6 and 7 the bars 5' and 6' of the wire yoke are crimped in order that they may be made to straddle and are forced or pressed over the jaws of the pin. The crimped bars, which are of resilient metal, are thus made to frictionally engage the opposite side walls of the grooves 3, 3 to retain the yoke in position astride of the jaws of the pin.

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

1. In a clothespin the combination with a pair of duplicate jaws each having a groove

in its outer edge and forming a tapering head for the pin, of a resilient U-shaped yoke with bars having inturned ends impinging against the inner walls of the grooves of the pin, and leaving the bars free of the inner faces of the grooves, and said yoke also frictionally engaging the opposite grooved ends of said jaws. 15

2. The combination with a pair of duplicate jaws each having an outer grooved edge,

of a U-shaped yoke astride the jaws and having resilient crimped bars frictionally engaging the side walls of said grooved edges said bars being out of frictional contact with the inner walls of the grooves except at their ends and with the opposite grooved ends of the jaws.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

ANDREW T. WOOD.