J. C. STRANGE.

CLOTHES PIN.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 18, 1911.

1,070,202. Patented Aug. 12, 1913.

Fig. 1

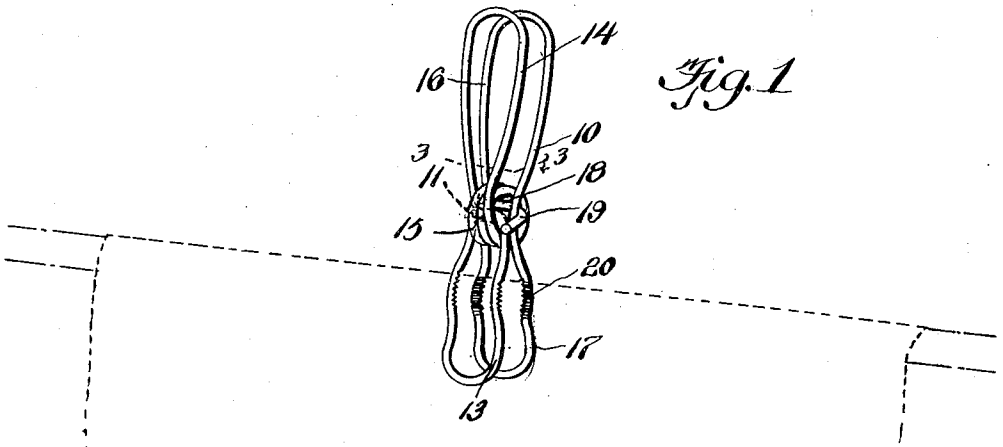


Fig. 2

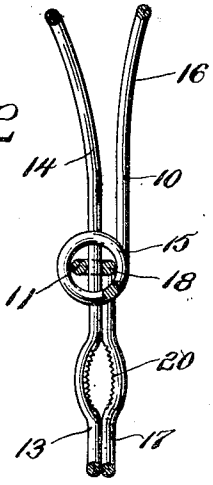
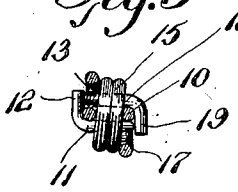


Fig. 3



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. STRANGE, OF BENNINGTON, KANSAS.

CLOTHES-PIN.

1,070,202. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 12, 1913.

Application filed March 18, 1911. Serial No. 615,313.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. STRANGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bennington, in the county of Ottawa and State of Kansas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

An object of the invention is to provide a clothes pin for releasably attaching clothes to clothes lines for the purpose of drying the same.

Among other features, the invention embodies an integral piece of wire bent to form clip members adapted to engage and handles spaced apart and adapted to be pressed together with a spring integrally formed on the said piece of wire and disposed between the said clip members and the said handles so that when the said handles are pressed together, the clip members will be disengaged and when the said handles are permitted to assume their normal position, the said clip members will engage so as to releasably clamp clothes to the clothes line.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, constituting a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference denote corresponding parts in all the views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my device, a clothes line with clothes depending therefrom being shown in dotted lines, the said clip being positioned to releasably hold said clothes on the clothes line. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view. Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken on the line 3—3 in Fig. 1.

Referring more particularly to the views, I provide an integral piece of wire 10 having an end portion 11 thereof bent laterally to the wire 10, the said end portion having its extreme outer end 12 bent laterally to the end portion 11, after which the wire 10 is bent or looped upon itself to form a clip 13. The wire is then again bent upon itself to form a handle 14, the said wire in this instance being extended in a direction opposite to the direction of formation of the clip 13, it being understood that one side of the handle 14 is a continuation of one side of the clip 13. The wire 10 after being bent to form the handle 14 is coiled at the inner ends of the clip 13 and handle 14 to form a spring 15, the said spring being disposed between the clip 13 and handle 14 and extending around the end portion 11 of the wire.

Now after the spring 15 has been formed the piece of wire 10 is bent rearwardly adjacent one side of the handle 14 and is then bent backwardly and looped to form a second handle 16 similar to the handle 14, with the outer or free ends of the handles 14 and 16 normally spaced apart. The wire 10 is then bent to form a second clip 17, similar to the clip 13 and after the clip 17 has been formed the other end portion 18 of the wire 10 is bent laterally to pass through the spring 15, the extreme other end 19 of the said wire being bent laterally to the end portion 18 and disposed oppositely to the end 12 so that the said ends 12 and 19 engage the wire 10 immediately adjacent the spring 15 and on both sides thereof to form bearing members or fulcrums with the said handles 14 and 16 pressing upon the end portions of the wire at their inner ends so that when the handles 14 and 16 are pressed together, the clips 13 and 17 will be moved apart at their free ends. It will, therefore, be seen that the ends 12 and 19 primarily hold the entire device together, in that they engage the inner ends of the handles and form the bearing members or fulcrums upon which the handles 14 and 16 operate. It will be further seen that by providing the spring 15, the clip members 13 and 17, when pressure on the handles is released, will return to normal position. Suitable corrugations 20 are formed on the inner sides of the clips 13 and 17 so that when the clips are mounted on a clothes line to releasably attach clothes thereto, the corrugations formed on the clips will result in the clips more securely binding the clothes to the clothes line.

Having thus fully described the invention, what I claim as new, is:—

As a new article of manufacture, an integral piece of wire having an end thereof bent laterally and again bent laterally and looped to form a clip, the said wire being then bent to form a handle, one side of which is a continuation of the clip, the said wire being then coiled around the first mentioned end of the wire to form a spring, with the said spring arranged between the clip and the handle, after which the said wire is bent beneath the handle to form a second handle having the free end thereof normally

spaced from the first mentioned handle, the said wire being then bent to pass adjacent the other end of the said spring and looped to form a second clip, after which the said wire is bent to extend through the said spring, with the second end of the wire bent laterally adjacent the spring, the said laterally bent ends of the wire being adapted to engage the said handles at their inner ends and form bearing surfaces for the handles when the said handles are pressed together to move the said clips apart against the action of the said spring.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN C. STRANGE.

Witnesses:
C. S. STRANGE,
L. A. STRANGE.