

(No Model.)

G. W. McCOOLE.
CLOTHES PIN.

No. 527,500.

Patented Oct. 16, 1894.

Fig. 1.

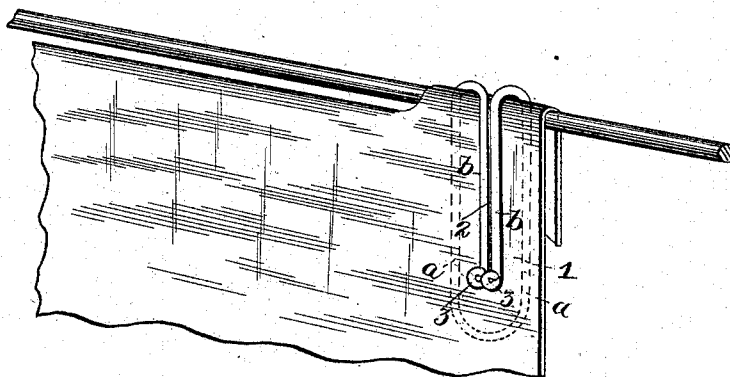


Fig. 2.

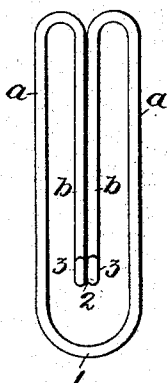


Fig. 3.

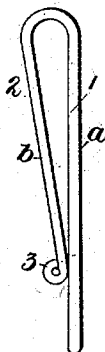
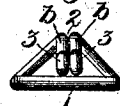


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
J. P. Vastine
B. F. Clark

Inventor:
Gabriel W. McCoole
By *Keller & Starek*
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GABRIEL W. MCCOOLE, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

CLOTHES-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 527,500, dated October 16, 1894.

Application filed December 29, 1893. Serial No. 495,061. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GABRIEL W. MCCOOLE, of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Pins, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention has relation to improvements in clothes pins and consists in the novel arrangement and combination of parts more fully set forth in the specification and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my pin embracing a line and securing a garment thereto. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the pin. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same; and Fig. 4 is an end view of Fig. 2.

The object of my present invention is to construct a clothes pin which will be cheap and durable, simple, thoroughly elastic, one adapted to engage lines of various thickness and one adapted to retain various sizes of garments.

The pin is constructed of a single piece of wire.

Referring to the drawings, 1 and 2 represent the respective jaws of the pin. The jaw 1 as will be seen by a reference particularly to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, is in the shape of a U, being composed of the two substantially parallel long members *a, a*, each member *a* being in turn also bent in the form of a U, and serving to form the short members *b, b*, of the jaw 2. As will be seen from an inspection of Fig. 3 the members *b, b*, lie in a plane which forms an angle with the plane in which lie the members *a, a*. The terminal or free ends of the members *b, b*, being nearly in line with the members *a, a*. The free ends of the members *b, b*, are turned outwardly so as to form loops 3, said loops serving to present a smooth surface to the fabric of the garments with which they are liable to come in contact and thus preventing the tearing or ripping of the latter, especially laces and the like. The said loops also serve as a means of guiding the pin on the line, being aided in this respect by the fact that the jaw 2 is shorter than the jaw 1.

As seen from the drawings it will be apparent that the members *b, b*, are joined to the members *a, a*, by U-shaped connections, the said members then inclining toward the mem-

bers *a, a*, so as to bring the loops 3 formed at their free ends contiguous or adjacent to said members *a, a*, or adjacent to the plane of the latter. By this construction it will be seen that as the pin is slipped over the line the clothes will not only be embraced on the line, but the same will be clamped below the line. In other words the pin not only clamps that part of the clothes in engagement with the line, but it also clamps the clothes below the line, and hence less friction will suffice to hold the clothes on the line; besides, the members being smooth they will have a less deleterious effect on the fabric. This construction too of the pin adapts it for embracing lines of different thicknesses, the elasticity of the jaws being such as to accommodate said jaws to any ordinary clothes line. The normal or usual position of the pin is as indicated in Fig. 1. In case of very thick lines the pin embraces the same near the ends of the jaws 1 and 2. The members *a, a*, and *b, b*, are respectively substantially parallel to one another, and the latter members being brought into contiguous relation the pin is compact and simple.

The advantage of having the members *b, b*, in contiguous relation and parallel to one another, is that by such arrangement small articles such as napkins, towels and the like can be held between such members.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

A clothes pin formed of a single piece of wire and having a long U-shaped jaw composed of substantially straight parallel members, a short jaw composed of substantially straight parallel adjacent members connected to the members of the long jaw by U-shaped connections, said members of the short jaw being inclined toward the members of the long jaw so as to bring their free ends contiguous to the long jaw or to the plane of its members, and outwardly turned loops at the free ends of the members of the short jaw, whereby the members are adapted to guide the pin and embrace the clothes on either side of the line and clamp the same below the line, substantially as set forth.

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

GABRIEL W. MCCOOLE.

Witnesses:

JAMES J. O'DONOHUE,

EMIL STAREK.