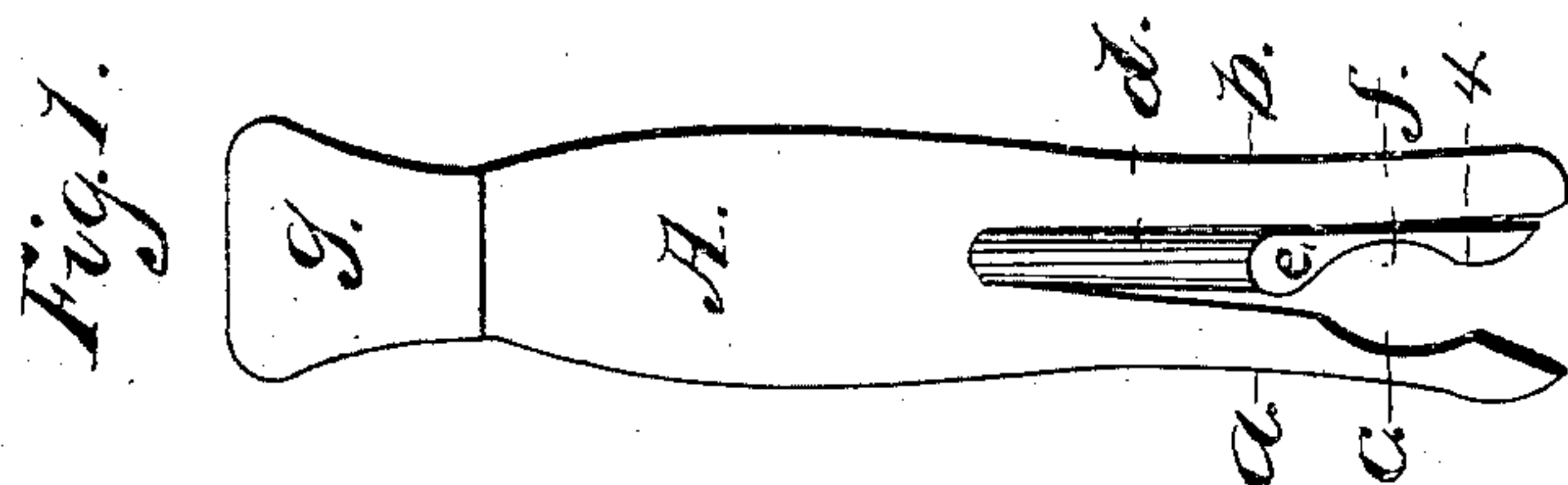
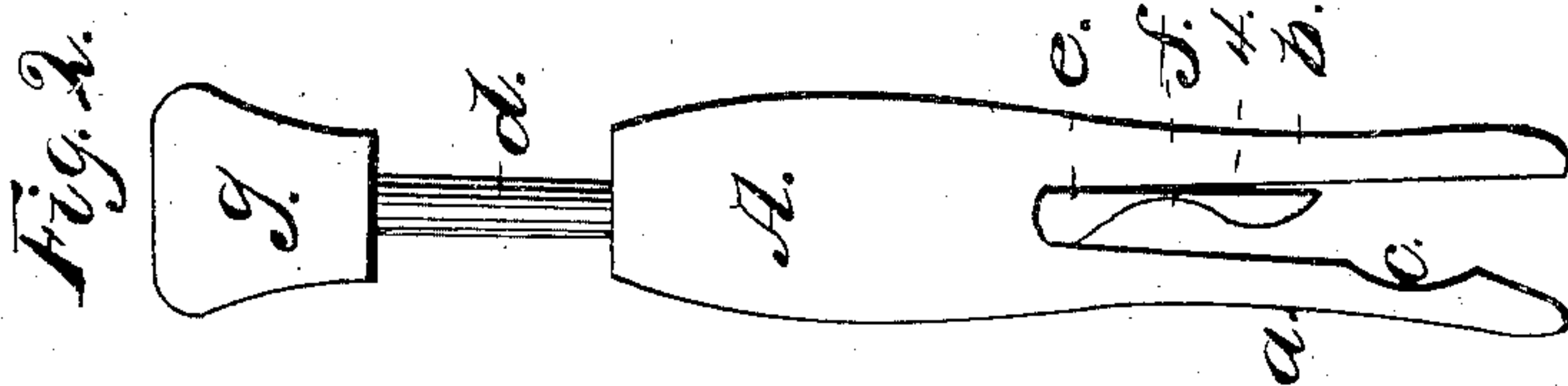
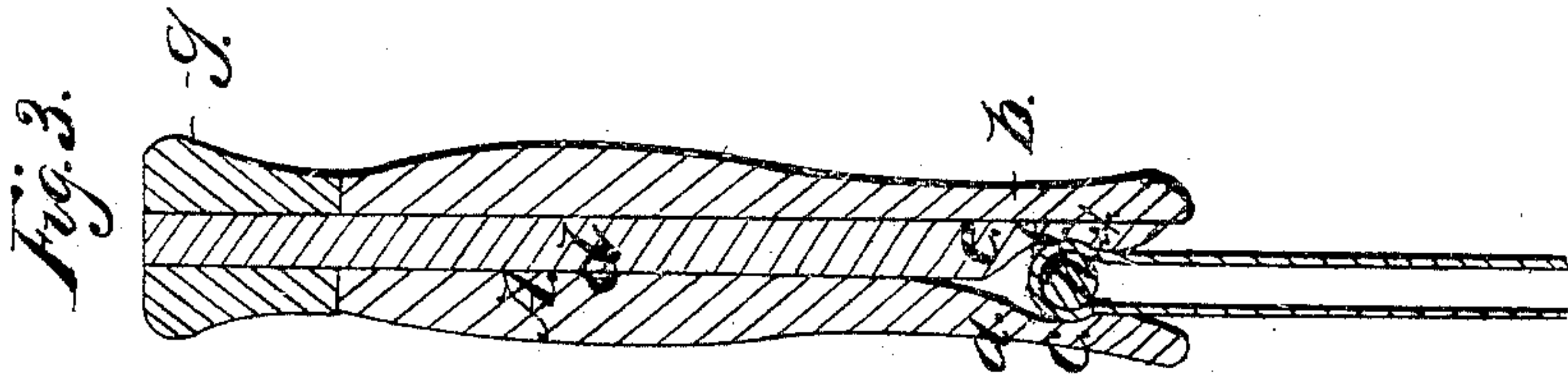


*J. Greenwood,*

*Clothes Pin,*

*No 45,119,*

*Patented Nov. 15, 1864*



*Witnesses:*  
*P. C. Fessenden*  
*W. H. Stearns.*

*Inventor.*  
*Jeremiah Greenwood.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEREMIAH GREENWOOD, OF FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO  
HIMSELF AND WILLIAM E. ARNOLD, OF SAME PLACE.

## IMPROVED CLOTHES-PIN.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 45,119, dated November 15, 1864.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JEREMIAH GREENWOOD, of Fitchburg, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Clothes-Pin, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved clothes-pin. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the same, showing the position of the wedge when raised by its rod or plunger. Fig. 3 is a section showing the manner in which the clothes are secured upon the line.

Clothes pins as ordinarily made are objectionable on account of their liability to become detached from the line by the shaking of the clothes, which are thus allowed to fall to the ground, and also on account of their liability to split from the strain upon them when forced onto the line.

My invention has for its object to produce a clothes-pin which, when secured in place, will not be liable to be accidentally detached from the lines; and it consists in a wedge-shaped piece which slides up and down between the jaws of the pin and is operated by a rod or plunger passing longitudinally through its center, in connection with a notch or indentation in the jaw opposite to the wedge, by which means, when the wedge is forced down, the pin will be securely fastened or locked upon the line, thus avoiding all danger of the clothes being blown away or falling to the ground.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the manner in which I have carried it out.

In the said drawings, A is the body of the pin, *a b* the jaws or prongs, in one of which, *a*, is cut a notch or recess, *c*, for the reception of the line *h*.

*d* is a rod which plays longitudinally through the body of the pin, and has at its lower end a wedge-shaped piece, *e*, in which is cut a notch, *f*, and to the upper end of this rod *d* is attached a knob, *g*, which forms the head of the pin.

When the pin is to be used, it is placed over the clothes and pressed down until the line *h*, with the clothes thereon, enters the notch *c*, the wedge *e* being at the same time carried up into the position seen in Fig. 2. The wedge *e* is then forced down by pressure applied to the head *g* until the notch *f* is opposite to the notch *c*, (as seen in Fig. 3,) the jaws of the pin springing slightly to allow the portion 4 of the wedge to pass the line. When it is required to remove the pin, it is simply necessary to take hold of the head *g* and pull upon it, when the wedge *e* will be raised and the pin drawn from the line.

It will thus be seen that by means of the wedge *e* the pin may be securely locked on the line, it being necessary to raise the wedge before it can be removed.

A clothes-pin constructed as above will not be liable to split, as it is subjected to much less strain than an ordinary pin on account of the clothes and line lying in the notches *c f*.

The wedge *e* may be made without the notch *f*, if desired, and a straight incline substituted therefor, which will serve to force the line and clothes into the notch *c* and retain them in place, as before. The method first described, however, is that which I prefer.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The jaw *a*, with its notch or recess *c*, in combination with the wedge *e*, operated by the rod *d*, substantially as set forth.

JEREMIAH GREENWOOD.

Witnesses:

P. E. TESCHEMACHER,  
N. W. STEARNS.