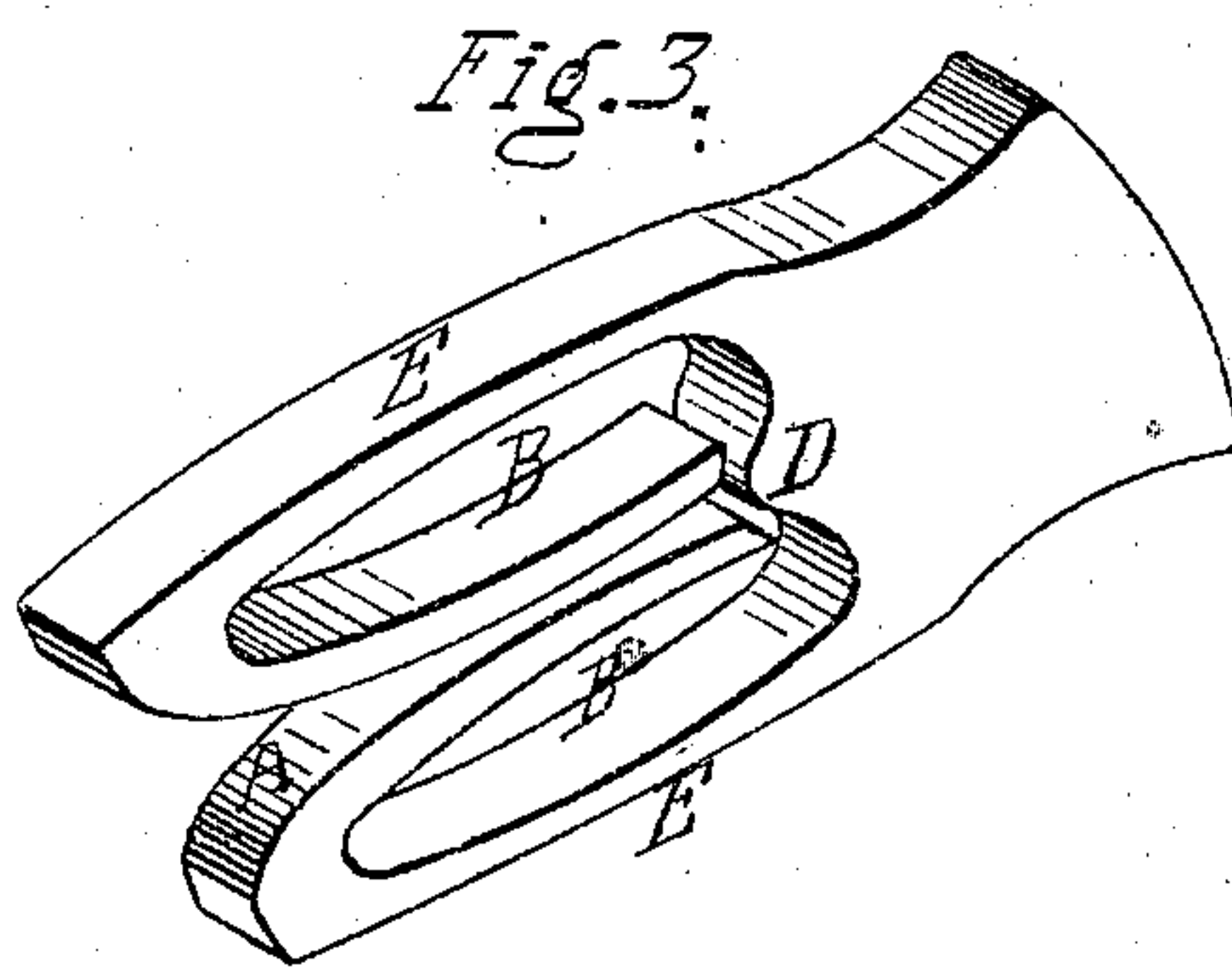
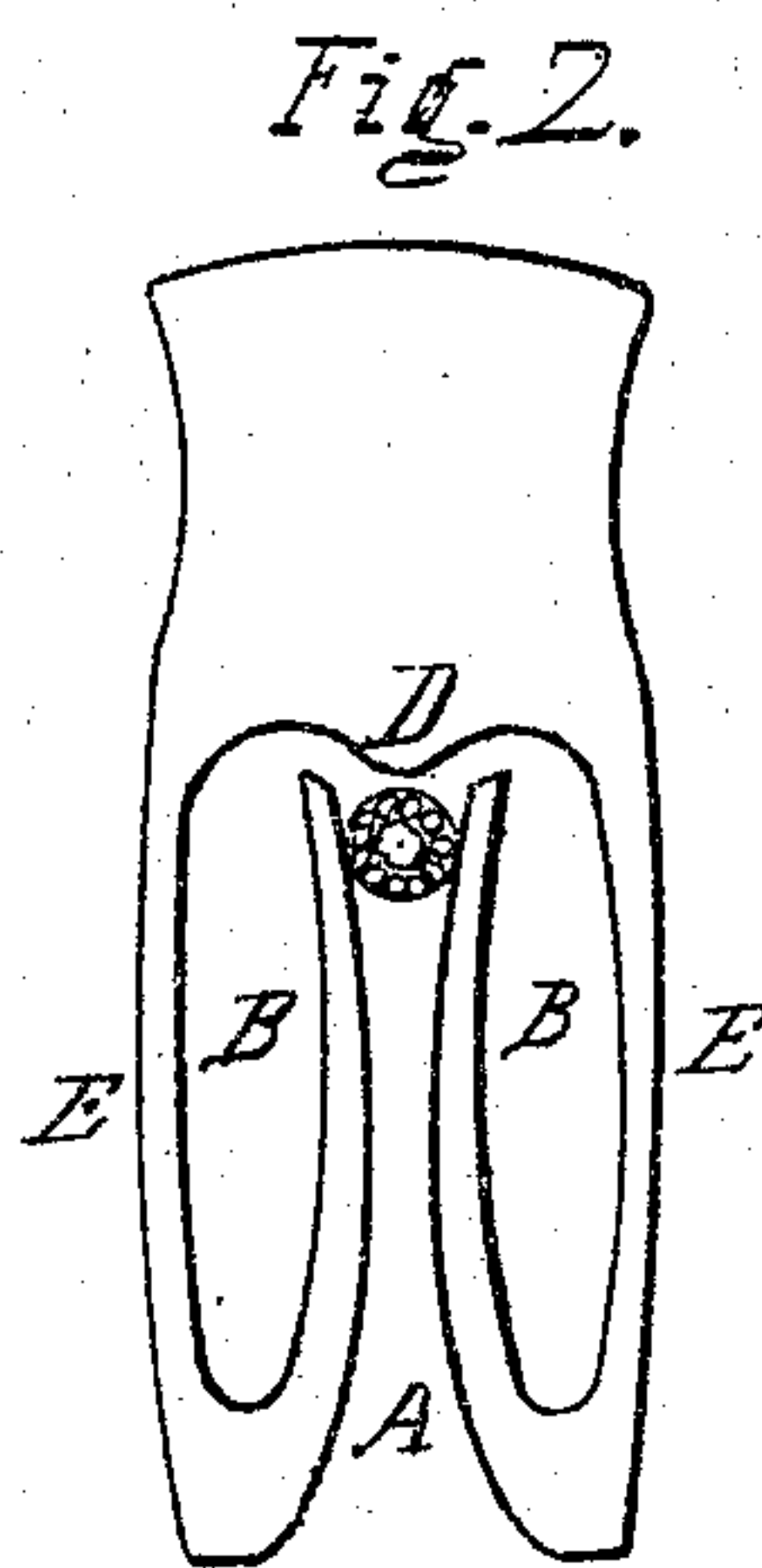
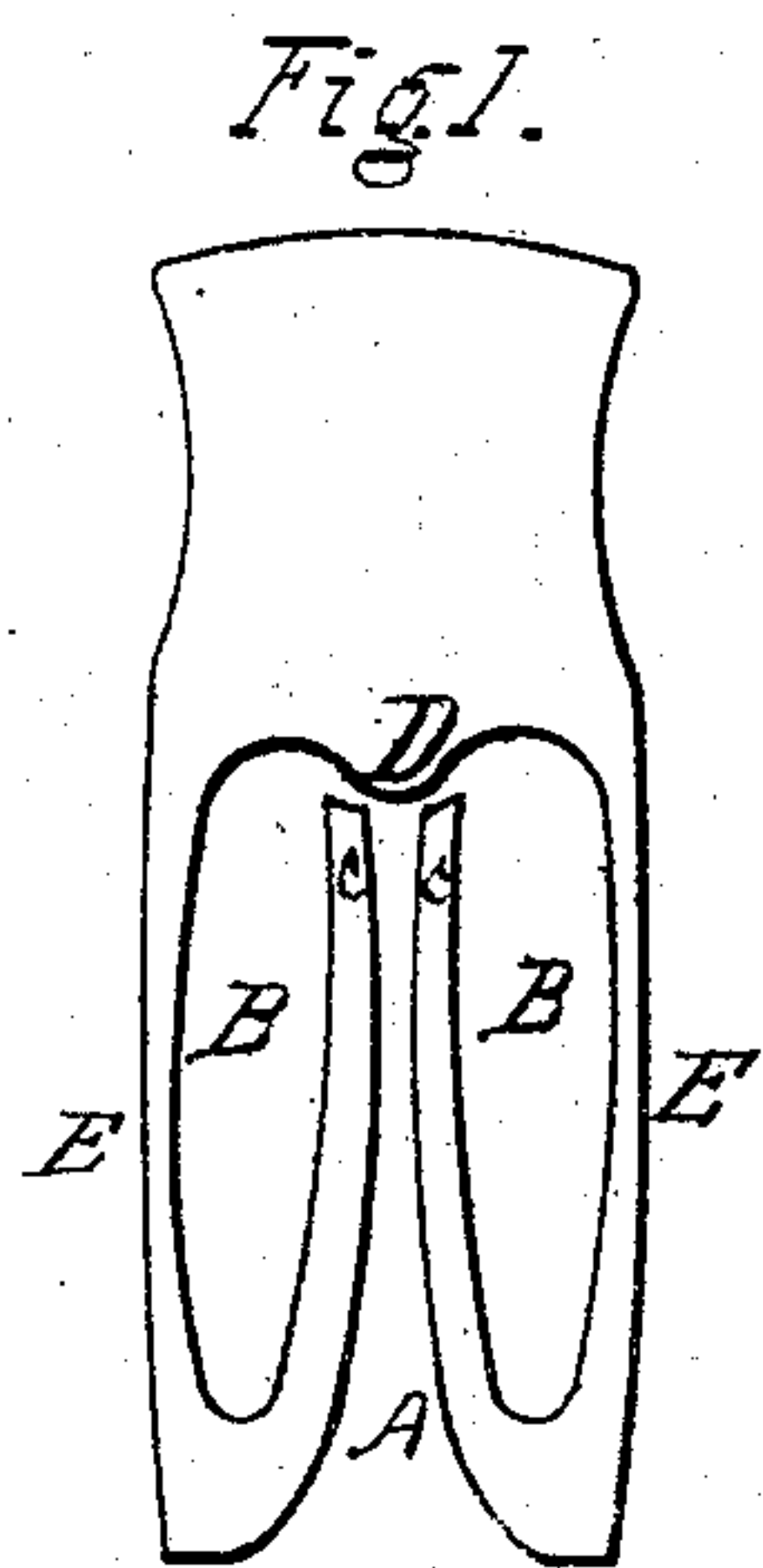


HENRY MELLISH.

Improvement in Clothes Pins.

No. 119,938.

Patented Oct. 17, 1871.



Witnesses.
Charles C. Davis.
Frederick Voss

Inventor.
Henry Mellish

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY MELLISH, OF WALPOLE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTHES-PINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 119,938, dated October 17, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY MELLISH, of Walpole, in the county of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire, have invented certain Improvements in Clothes-Pins, of which the following is a specification:

The nature of my invention relates to the construction of a bifurcated clothes-pin in such form that the act of placing it on the line will cause the points of the prongs to approach nearer to each other, and their inner surfaces near the body of the pin to spread further apart. The object of the invention is to produce a pin that shall be light and convenient to carry in the pocket; one that shall be easily put on and taken off the clothes-line; and one that shall always hold the clothes firmly to the line, notwithstanding any blowing about by the wind; and, finally, a pin that can be made and sold at a lower price than any pin heretofore in use.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the pin. Fig. 2 is a side elevation with a cross-section of the clothes-line between its prongs, showing the extended position of the prongs when on the line. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the pin.

Fig. 1 shows the shape of the pin, which should be made of straight-grained springy timber by cutting the slit A, between the prongs and the

openings B, through the prongs at right angles to the plane surfaces of the timber, which should be of suitable dimensions out of which to construct a pin in the form and about the size represented in the figures or drawing, although the size or proportions may be varied to suit the purpose to which the pin is to be applied. The openings A and B are connected with each other by dividing the inside bars *c* of the prongs from their attachment to the body of the pin at D, as represented in Fig. 1, for the purpose of allowing the ends of the bars to be spread apart, and, by their action upon the spring portions E of the prongs, to cause their ends to approach each other when placed upon the line, as represented in Fig. 2, so that the pin shall move on instead of off by movement of the clothes.

I claim—

The prongs of a clothes-pin when consisting of the springs E E in connection with the spring-bars C C, with the elliptical openings B B through them, and the ends of the spring-bars C C separated at the point D from the body of the pin, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

Witnesses: HENRY MELLISH.

FREDERICK VOSE,
CHARLES C. DAVIS.

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