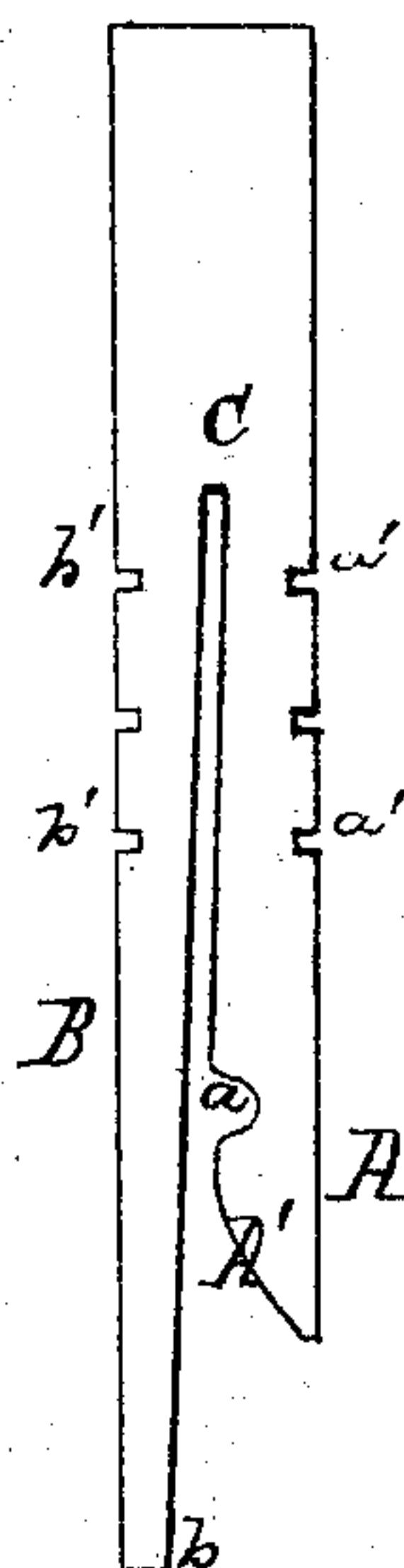


W. WELLINGTON.

Clothes-Pins.

No. 135,501.

Patented Feb. 4, 1873.



Witnesses
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att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM WELLINGTON, OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTHES-PINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 135,501, dated February 4, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM WELLINGTON, of Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Clothes-Pins; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The old cylindrical wooden pin was found to be defective from a want of elasticity in the limbs, owing to their form, each leg being, of course, an arch in its cross-section. This difficulty was almost entirely obviated by making the legs flat and slightly concave upon the outside; but this latter form has been found to be subject to another objection—namely, that of warping—it having been discovered, by practical use, that after the pins have been in service for a length of time the legs of a large portion of them will have become warped, throwing the open ends outward until they will no longer clasp the article upon the line with a grip sufficient to hold them—an objection to which the old style of round pin was not liable, on account of its arched form. With a view to prevent this warping in the flat or square pin, I have made the first part of this invention, which consists in making the legs straight on the outside, and providing them with a series of transverse notches or gains. Two other features have been found to be desirable in a pin. The first of these is a recess or line-seat cut wholly in one leg; the second one being the making one leg longer than the other, thus necessitating cutting the throat bevel or chamfer wholly upon one leg. Neither of these two things have been accomplished in the present form of pin, and, in order to facilitate the manufacture of a pin possessing these two advantages, I have made the second part of this invention, which consists in cutting a diagonal kerf in the pin, thus making one leg much thicker than the other at the end, and then cutting the line-seat and throat wholly from the thicker leg, and making this one somewhat shorter than the other.

In the drawing, A and B are the two legs, divided by the kerf C, which is cut diagonally, as shown. The leg A is chamfered at A' to form the throat, and is notched at *a* to admit the line. The end *b* of leg B projects some distance beyond leg A, it having been found that this form very much facilitates applying the pin, especially when, on account of a bright sunlight, or from any other cause, a person finds looking up at the line unpleasant. The outside faces of both legs are straight, and have transverse gains *a'* *b'* cut in them by any suitable mechanism. These gains entirely obviate the tendency to warp which exists in the pin having concave sides where the cross-grains of the wood are exposed to the action of the sun.

It will be readily understood by all who are familiar with wood-working that, as the outer face of leg A is entirely straight, it is much more easily adjusted against the guide or rest in proper position relative to the tool which cuts the seat *a*, and also that it is much easier to cut said seat with accuracy in one leg only, because the opposite leg B will yield to readily admit the tool, and also to permit it (said tool) to free itself of the chip when a tool with an open face is used.

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

1. A clothes-pin having the outside of its legs flat, and provided with the transverse gains or notches *a'* *b'*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A clothes-pin made of a single piece of wood, with one leg longer than the other, and having a diagonal kerf, C, thereby adapting the shorter leg to receive the line-seat, and to have the throat-chamfer cut entirely upon it, substantially as set forth.

This specification signed and witnessed this 19th day of February, 1872.

WILLIAM WELLINGTON.

Witnesses:

G. W. FORD,
CHAS. S. FORD.