

D. M. SMITH.
Clothes-Pins.

No. 150,439.

Patented May 5, 1874.

Fig. 1

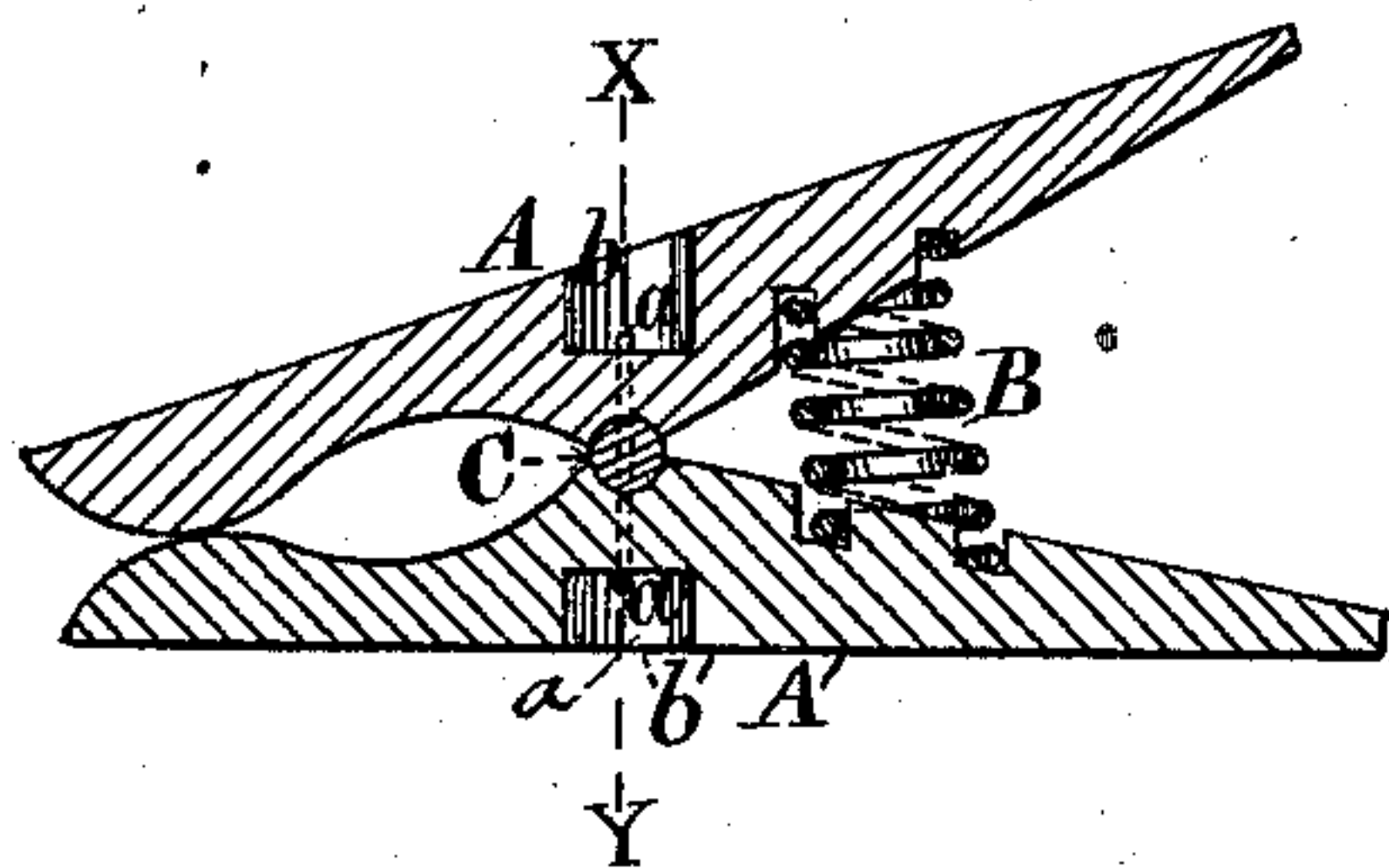
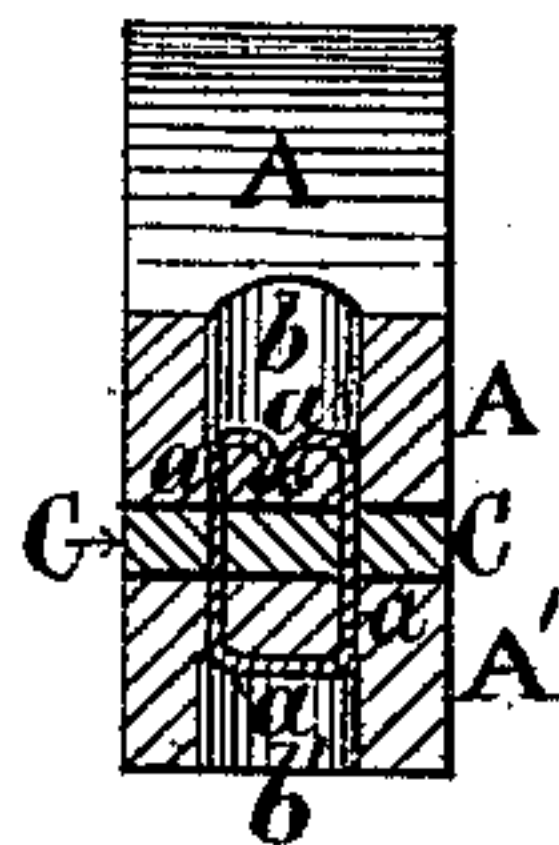


Fig. 2



Witnesses.
Sam^e M. Barton
J. J. Donahue.

Inventor.
David M. Smith.
by his atty -
Carroll D. Wright.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID M. SMITH, OF SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES F. WEBSTER, OF KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTHES-PINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 150,439, dated May 5, 1874; application filed March 2, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID M. SMITH, of Springfield, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont, have invented certain Improvements in Clothes-Pins of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings is a central vertical longitudinal section, and Fig. 2 is a transverse section taken in line X Y of my improved clothes-pin.

The object of the present invention is to lessen the expense and perfect the construction of spring clothes-pins; and to this end my improvements consist in connecting the jaws of a clothes-pin by a single metal or other staple or loop extending through a stud or pin, of wood or other material, inserted transversely between and forming the fulcrum of the jaws, which are, as usual, provided with and operated by a spiral or other spring located at the rear of the fulcrum, all of which I will now proceed to describe.

In the drawings, A A' represent the jaws of a spring clothes-pin, shaped and provided as usual, at the rear of the fulcrum, with a spiral or other spring, B, arranged between, so as to be held at either end and bear against the inner faces of the jaws A A', which jaws, at their thickest portion, are grooved to receive a transverse wooden or other pin or stud, C, which extends the width of the jaws and forms a fulcrum for them to act upon. The jaws A A' are held together by a wire or other suitable loop or staple, *a*, which extends vertically through the stud or pin C, and at the ends is twisted, or otherwise joined, or is clamped, or otherwise held in the jaw opposite to that holding the bend of the loop or staple *c*. The jaws A A' are countersunk, as at *b b'*, or may be otherwise arranged to receive unobstructed

the bend and ends of the loop or staple *a*, and to lessen the length of the wire or other material used for the staple.

In the ordinary spiral-spring clothes-pin two staples, forming at their connection a transverse coil of wire, which serves as a fulcrum, are used. This method of construction is more expensive than the present, on account of the quantity of wire used, the former method requiring for each pin about four inches more wire than the latter. Moreover, the former arrangement allows a lateral twisting or wobbling of the jaws that in time impairs their effectiveness.

On examination of my improvements it will readily be seen that the jaws are firmly held and the construction is more simple, inexpensive, and effective than the ordinary spiral-spring clothes-pin, inasmuch as a single loop or staple is used instead of two staples, thus requiring less material, time, and labor in its construction; and the jaws are firmly and effectively operated on a cheaply-constructed, durable, and readily-applied fulcrum, instead of the more expensive and yielding fulcrum ordinarily employed.

Having thus described my improvements, what I claim as my invention, and desire to have secured to me by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the jaws A A', having the central semicircular recesses or grooves, with the transverse stud or pin C and the staple *a*, as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DAVID M. SMITH.

Witnesses:

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
SAML. M. BARTON.