

(No Model.)

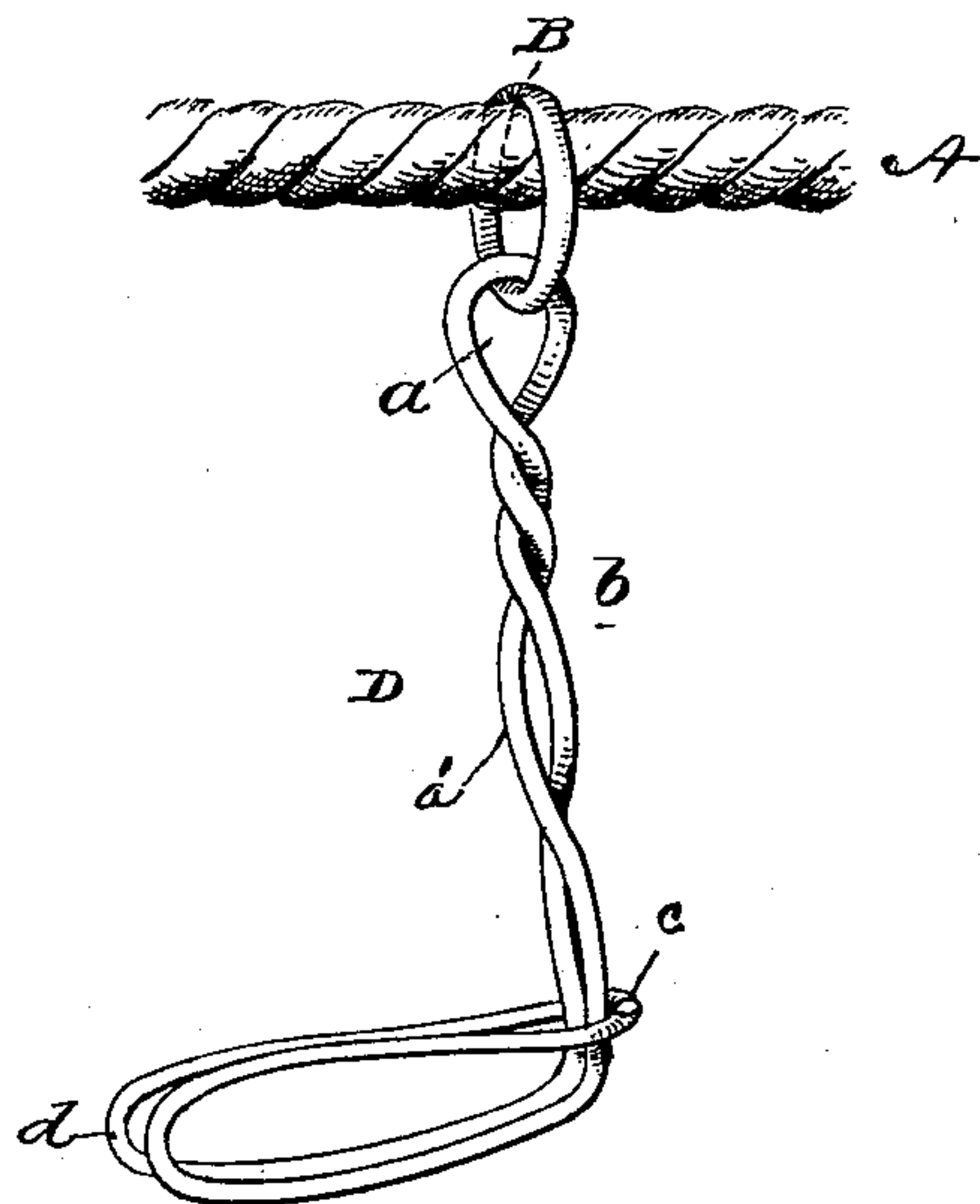
S. E. BERGERON.

CLOTHES PIN.

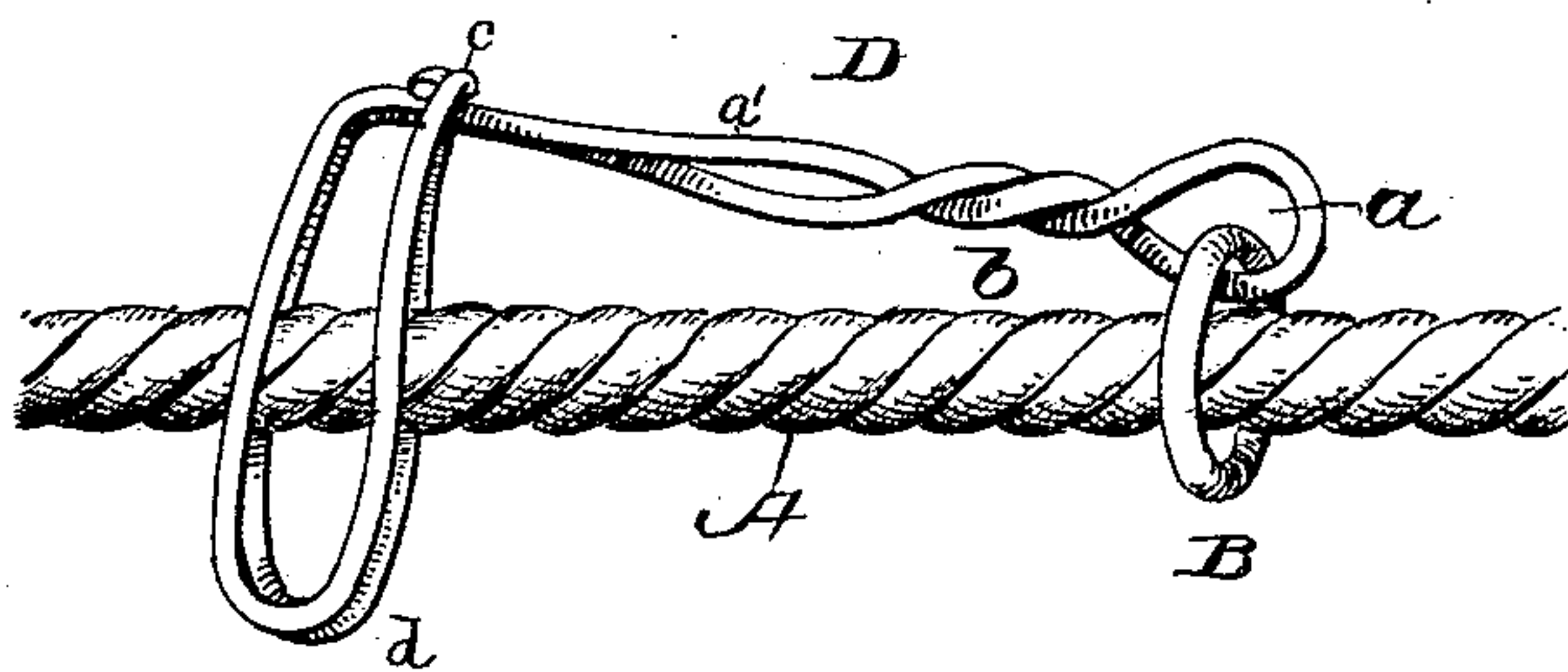
No. 353,619.

Patented Nov. 30, 1886.

—fig. 1.



—fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SERAPHIN E. BERGERON, OF BUTTE CITY, MONTANA TERRITORY.

CLOTHES-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 353,619, dated November 30, 1886.

Application filed January 11, 1886. Serial No. 183,248. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SERAPHIN E. BERGERON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Butte City, in the county of Silver Bow and Territory of Montana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Pins; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to clothes-pins, the object being to provide a clothes-pin which shall be simple in its construction, cheap to manufacture, strong and durable, and not liable to be broken.

The invention consists in the improved construction of pin hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my clothes-pin suspended from a line; and Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the pin on the line, the same being shown closed in position to clamp the clothes.

Corresponding parts in both the figures are denoted by the same letters of reference.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the clothes-line, and B a ring thereon.

D represents the clothes-pin, the looped end of which engages the ring, so that it may have a free swinging movement.

The clothes-pin D is composed of a single piece of wire of suitable thickness, and is bent or doubled at about its middle to form a loop or eye, *a*, which engages the ring on the line. The wire is twisted for a short distance, as at *b*, so as to close the eye *a*, and thus limit the play or movement of the pin, and also form a body portion, *a'*. The free ends *c* of the doubled pieces of the wire are turned downwardly and then bent upwardly, their ends being secured to their body portions. It will

thus be seen that a double loop is or a pair of loops, *d*, are formed.

In operation, the article to be hung is placed on the line and the pin raised and engaged with the line, said pin fitting over the article, the spring-loops receiving the line.

When not in use, the pin may be suspended as shown in Fig. 1, or it may be clamped upon the line to prevent it from sliding. It will also be obvious that by the construction of pin shown and the manner of hanging or suspending the same that the pin may be slid to any desired point on the line to clamp an article. It is impossible for the pins to be lost, and they are always at hand for use. The spring-loops clamp the article on the line with sufficient firmness to hold it in place, and yet not hard enough to fray or otherwise injure the fabric in attaching and detaching the clothes from the line.

A clothes-pin constructed as before described may be manufactured and supplied at a slight cost, is simple in its construction, and strong and durable.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

A clothes-pin consisting of a single piece of wire doubled to form a loop, *a*, and twisted, as at *b*, to close the loop, the free ends of the wire each being bent and secured to the body portion, as shown and described, forming two loops, *d*, extending at right angles to the body of the pin and adapted to clamp the clothes between them, said pin being provided with a ring at its looped end, substantially as set forth.

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

SERAPHIN E. BERGERON.

Witnesses:

J. E. GERNON,
JOHN H. CURTIS.