

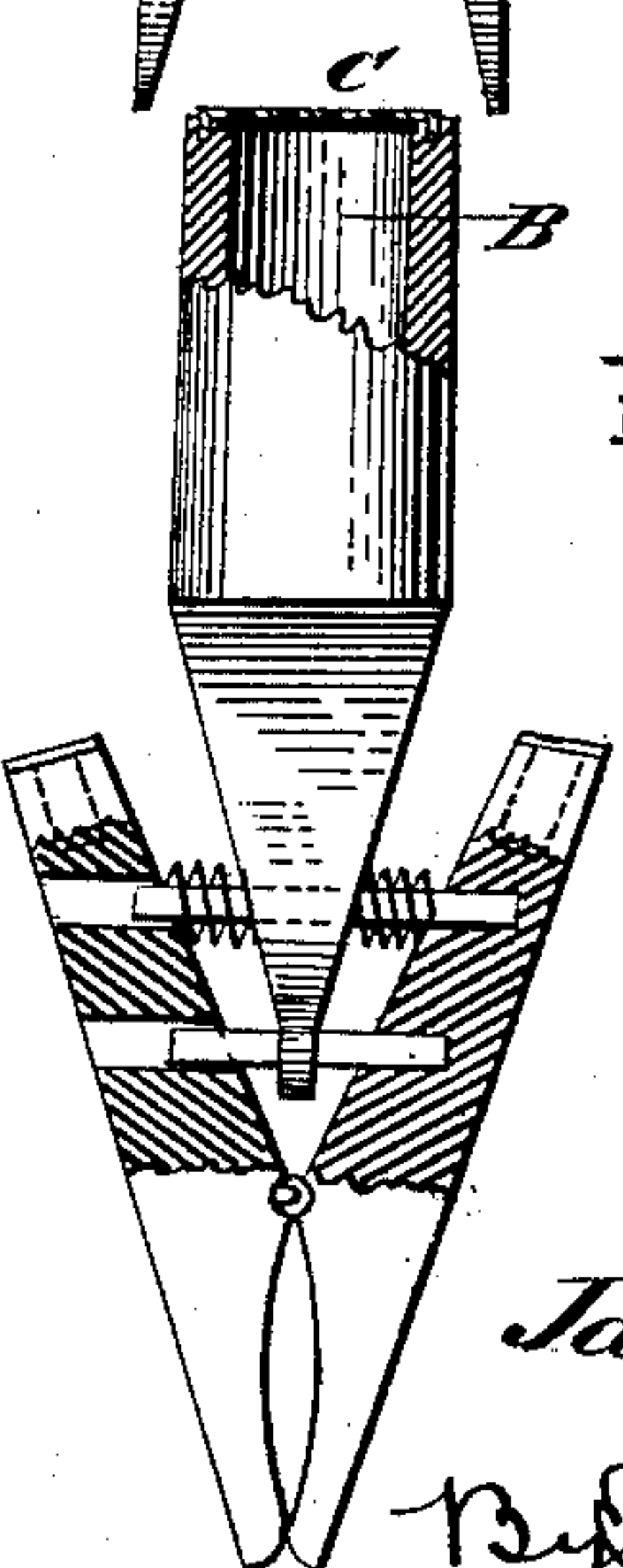
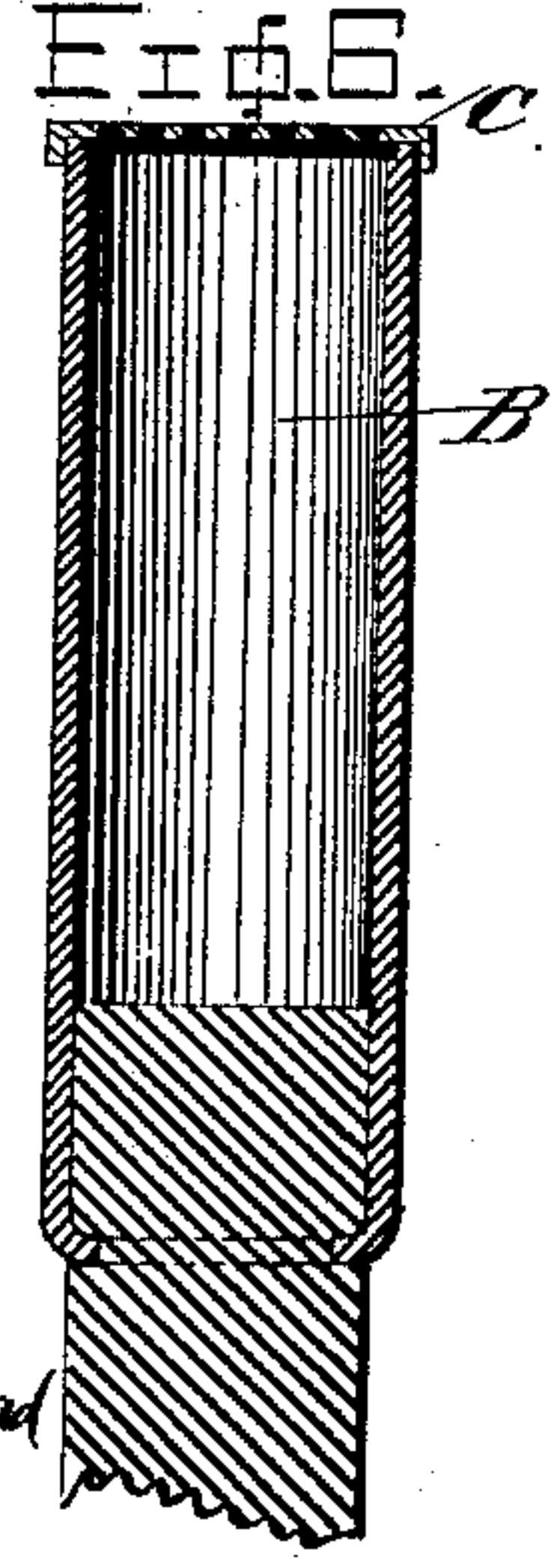
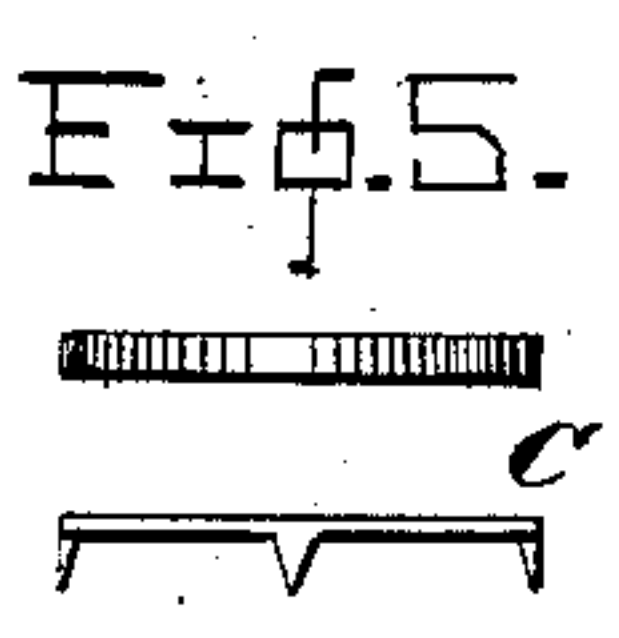
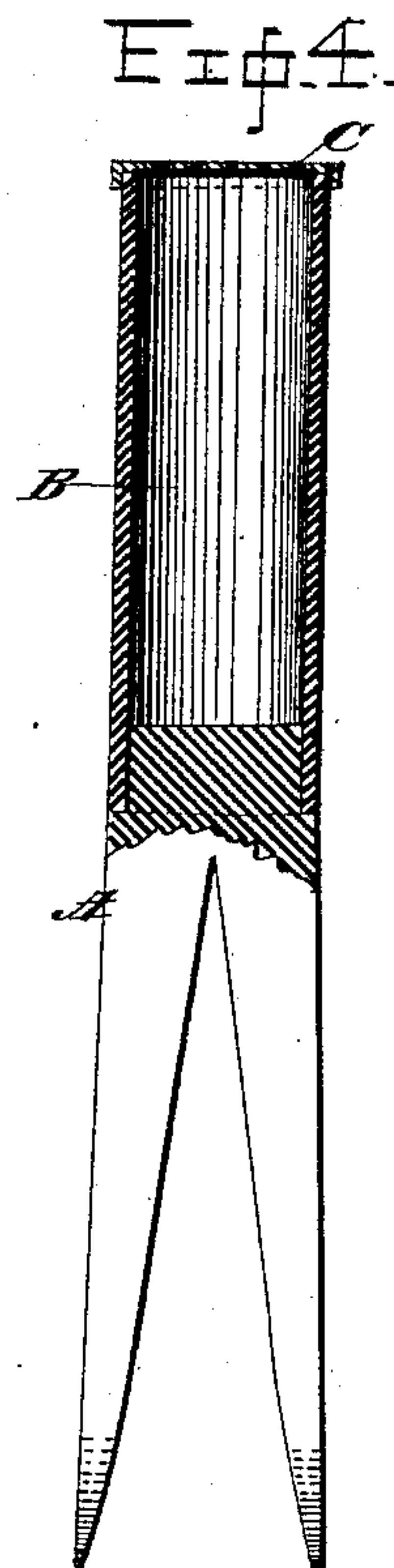
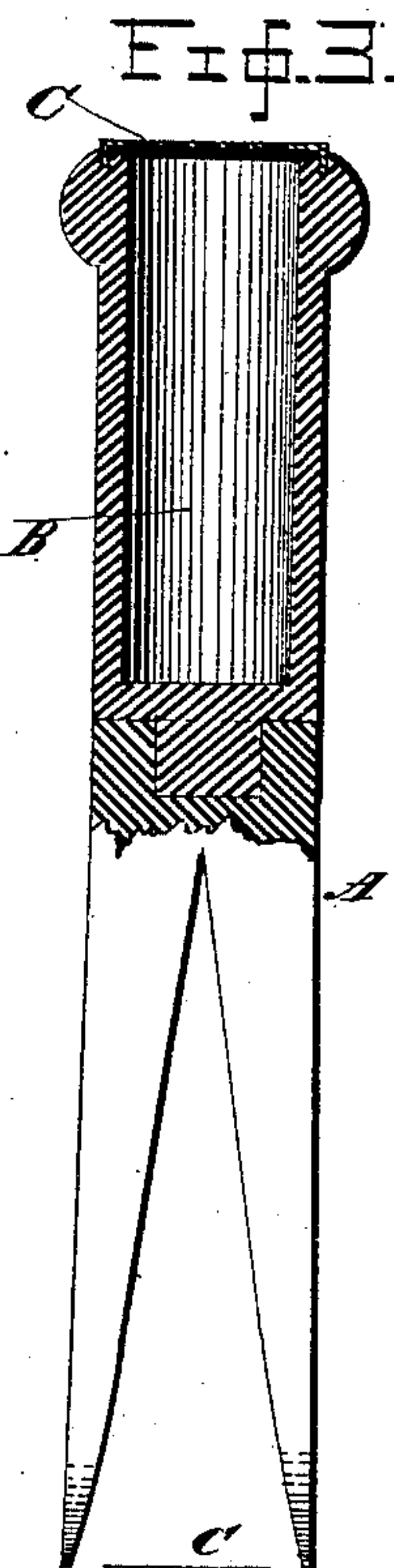
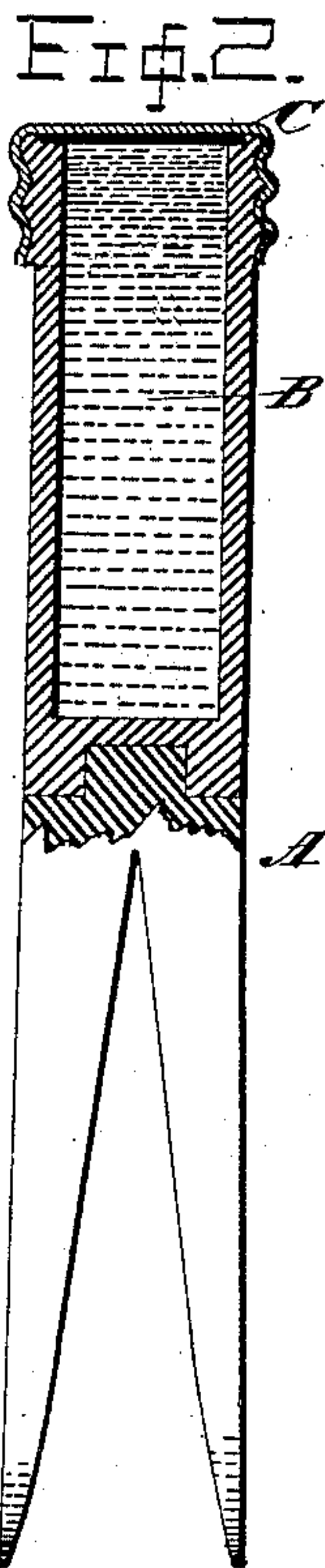
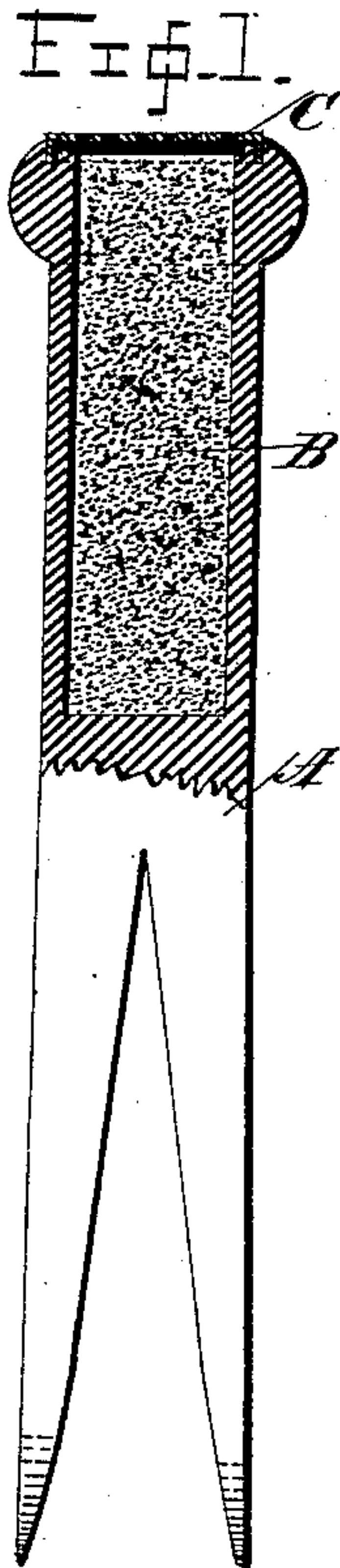
(No Model.)

J. S. NELSON.

CLOTHES PIN.

No. 360,460.

Patented Apr. 5, 1887.



WITNESSES

A. A. Yeatman
Edwin L. Bradford

INVENTOR

James S. Nelson,

By Saulmin & Gammas,
his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES S. NELSON, OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

CLOTHES-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 360,460, dated April 5, 1887.

Application filed April 5, 1886. Serial No. 197,823. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES S. NELSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Clark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Pins, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in clothes-pins; and it has for its objects, first, to provide a clothes-pin which shall be capable of carrying a quantity of wash-bluing, whether in a powdered, liquid, or stick form, and whether the receptacle be in the body of the pin or be separately made and attached thereto; and, secondly, to provide a cap for the receptacle which will prevent escape of the bluing until ready for use, but which will admit the discharge thereof by simply puncturing the cap.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and on which like reference-letters indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 represents a view of a clothes-pin, partly in side elevation and partly in vertical section, showing a bluing-receptacle formed therein; Figs. 2 and 3, like views showing the receptacles formed in separate pieces or plugs from the body of the pin and secured thereto in alternate ways; Fig. 4, also a like view, showing a metallic sleeve constituting the receptacle; Fig. 5, edge views of two different forms of caps. Fig. 6 is a similar view to Fig. 1, showing a metallic sleeve constituting the receptacle, but secured to the pin in an alternate manner from that shown in Fig. 4; and Fig. 7, a partial elevation and vertical section of another form of pin with my improvement embodied therein.

The letter A designates a clothes-pin of the ordinary or any approved type, in the body of which is bored or otherwise formed a receptacle, B, preferably in a longitudinal direction and of such diameter and depth as may be found convenient or practicable. In this receptacle a quantity of wash-bluing is placed, whether that material be in powdered or liquid or stick form. Any convenient form of cap for the receptacle may be used; but whatever be its character, it should preferably be such as will prevent escape of the bluing for any (compara-

tively) indefinite space of time, during which the pins may be used as pins, without inconvenience or loss of bluing. It should also be such as will readily admit of discharging the bluing without much manipulation.

There are several forms of caps shown. One consists of the thin metallic disk C, having its edges turned down to form a projection adapted to be driven into the end of the pin or the attached receptacle, as the case may be. This disk is perforated, and between it and the bluing a gasket of cloth, or leather, or paper, or rubber, or other proper material, is placed, a slight recess being preferably formed for the reception of the gasket. By this means the bluing, whatever be its character, is prevented from escaping; but when it is desired to use it a large needle or other pointed instrument is entered into the perforations and forced through the gasket, thus opening an escape for the bluing. Instead of the gasket, however, I may clog up the perforations in the cap with some strongly-adhesive substance, which may be punched out when the bluing is wanted. The cap may have its turned-down edge serrated, if desired, as seen in Fig. 5. Another form of cap is shown in Fig. 2, consisting of a thin metallic shell with a spun screw-thread engaging with a thread on the receptacle, on which it is screwed, a gasket being employed or not, as may prove best in practice. This form is preferred for pins containing liquid bluing. In Figs. 2 and 3 the receptacle is formed in a separate piece or plug of wood, or glass, or other material, and the plug is then secured to the pin proper in any cheap and convenient way, as by a tenon and mortise, the same being formed, respectively, either on or in the plug or on or in the pin.

In Figs. 4 and 6 the receptacle is constructed of paper or metallic tubes secured to the pin, as by fitting over a portion thereof or by being (especially the metallic tubes) turned into an annular groove in the pin. The caps are secured in these instances by some adhesive material in the one or by solder in the other. In Fig. 7 a receptacle is shown attached to the tong form of pin, being held preferably by transverse pintles secured at one end to the members of the pin and working in holes in

the other. The usual spring in this class of pin is applied to one of the pintles. It is obvious that receptacles may be formed in the members also of this character of pin, as seen in 5 dotted lines.

It is observable that the invention is not confined to any particular form of receptacle, and as suggestive of this fact I have illustrated in the accompanying drawings a number of forms 10 and a number of ways of attaching them should they be formed separately from the pin.

It is also observable that with my improved clothes-pins one need purchase them only when bluing and pins are both wanted. The pin is 15 serviceable as a pin notwithstanding the presence of the bluing, and, again, when the bluing is gone, the pin is still of use. As a matter of fact, clothes-pins are lost almost as rapidly as bluing is used, and so it happens that by the 20 present article the pins are kept in supply by the simple purchase of the bluing, and the pin and bluing, when the pin is made to contain the bluing in accordance with the idea of this invention, can be purchased at but slight ad- 25 vance on the present cost of the pin alone.

The receptacle may also be used for carrying starch or other materials serviceable in the art of washing or cooking, as baking-powder.

Having thus fully described my invention, 30 what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As an article of manufacture, a clothes-pin constructed with a receptacle for wash- bluing or other material.

2. As an article of manufacture, a clothes- 35 pin constructed with a receptacle for wash- bluing or other material in the body thereof.

3. As an article of manufacture, a clothes-pin constructed with a receptacle for wash- bluing or other material, and having a cap proof 40 against liquid or powder.

4. As an article of manufacture, a clothes-pin constructed with a receptacle for wash- bluing or other material in the body thereof, 45 and having a cap proof against liquid or powder.

5. As an article of manufacture, a clothes-pin constructed with a receptacle for wash- bluing or other material, and having a perfo- 50 rated cap and gasket.

6. As an article of manufacture, a clothes-pin constructed with a receptacle for wash- bluing or other material in the body thereof, 55 and having a perforated cap and gasket.

7. As an article of manufacture, a clothes- 55 pin constructed in one piece with a receptacle for wash-bluing or other material, and having a perforated metallic cap whose edges enter the pin, and a gasket of easily-punctured ma- 60 terial located between the cap and the mate- 60 rial in the receptacle.

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

JAMES S. NELSON.

Witnesses:

A. A. LEATMAN,
CHASE STEWART.