

(No Model.)

C. BARLOW.
CLOTHES PIN.

No. 415,184.

Patented Nov. 19, 1889.

Fig. 1.

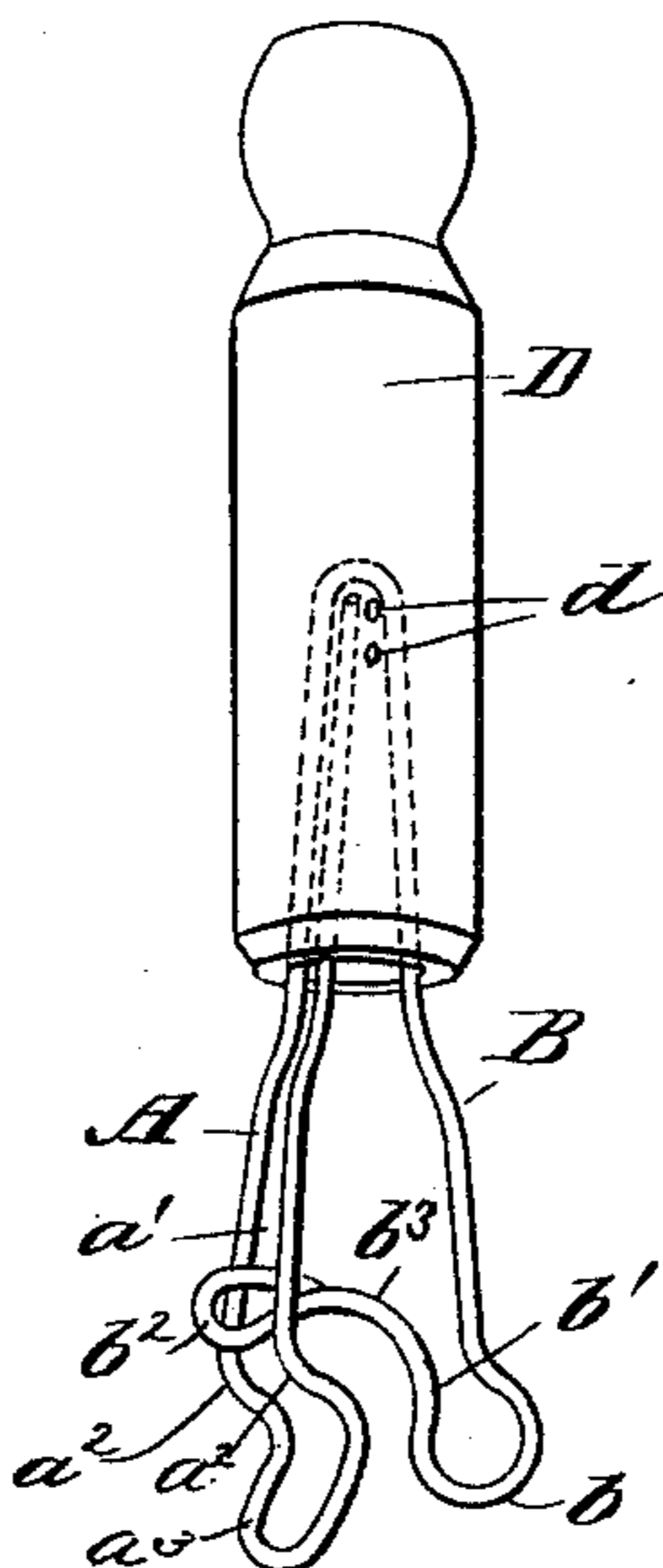


Fig. 2.

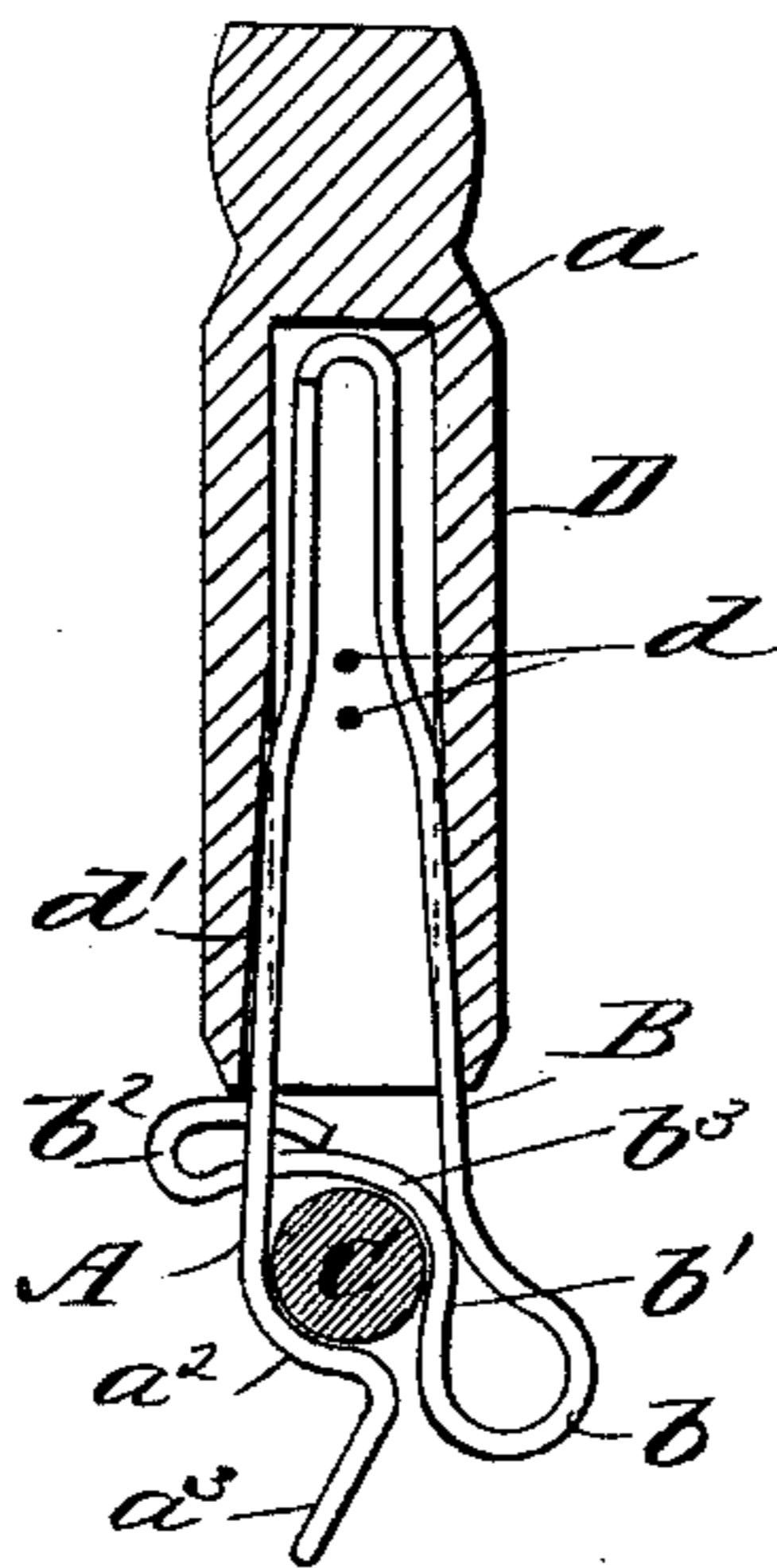
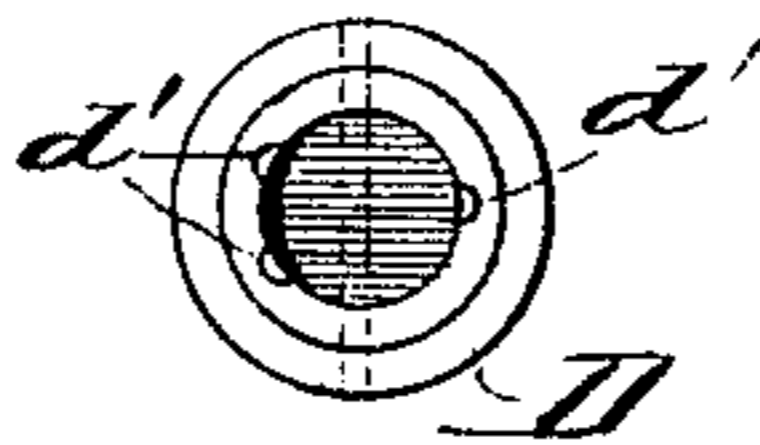


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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CLOTHES-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 415,184, dated November 19, 1889.

Application filed November 20, 1888. Serial No. 291,356. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES BARLOW, of Cookshire, in the Province of Quebec and Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and Improved Clothes-Pin, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to wire clothes-pins, and has for its object to so improve the construction of pins of this character as to provide for the ready and effective clamping of heavy and light garments on the clothes-line, while forming a pin of simple and durable construction.

The invention consists in the novel construction of parts and combination of same, as hereinafter particularly described, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a clothes-pin embodying my invention set in a handle. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional elevation, and Fig. 3 is a view of the front or open end of the handle.

The clamping-arms of the pin are formed of a continuous wire bent upon itself, as at a , to form the two arms A B, of which the arm A is bent on itself to form the open elongated guide-loop a' , in which the opposite arm B is guided, as presently explained. The two members of the arm A are bent or curved inward, forming the shoulders a^2 , and then offset, as at a^3 , the offset a^3 forming a guide for the garment (not shown) and clothes-line C in clamping the pin thereon, and the shoulders a^2 clamp the line in connection with the arm B. The arm B is bent to form the spring-loop b and spring-arm b' , the latter of which may or may not be bent or looped at its end, as at b^2 . The arm b' passes at its end into the guide-loop a' of arm A, above or inward from the shoulders a^2 , and is curved, as at b^3 , which curved portion, in connection with the shoulders a^2 of arm A, forms a more or less circular opening or space for receiving the clothes-line. In connection with the clamping-arms thus formed is employed a suitable device for forcing the arms toward each other. Such device, in the present in-

stance, consists of a handle D, in which the arms are loosely inserted. A stop pin or pins d , inserted in the handle, pass across the bore outside of the bend a of the pin, as shown, preventing the entire withdrawal of the latter. Thus as the pin is forced onto a clothes-line the arms A and B pass down over the same at opposite sides, and are caused to approach each other, lessening the space between the shoulders a^2 and spring-arm b' until a positive lock is obtained. The spring-arm b' normally presses yieldingly against the line, and will always effectually clamp the same, whether this arm is forced against the main portion of arm B, as in Fig. 2, as in the case of a thick or heavy garment being clamped, or only partially moved toward the main portion of arm B. Besides the yielding action of the spring-arm b' the pin under continued strain allows for the accommodation of a larger garment than is provided for by the said spring-arm, as when the latter is forced against the main portion of arm B a continued strain distends the arms A and B bodily.

It will be seen from Figs. 2 and 3 that the inner surface of the handle D is formed with vertical grooves d' , in which the arms A and B are guided in their movements.

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

1. In a clothes-pin, the clamp-arms A B, the arm A being bent upon itself to form the guide-loop a' and formed with shoulders a^2 and offset a^3 , and the arm B being bent to form spring-loop b and spring-arm b' , the latter being curved, as at b^3 , substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the handle D, formed with internal grooves d' , of the two spring-arms held therein, one of which is composed of two members formed, respectively, with shoulders a^2 , and the other of which is bent to pass between the members of the other arm and over the shoulders a^2 , substantially as shown and described.

CHARLES BARLOW.

Witnesses:

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ELIAS S. ORR.