(No Model.)

## E. H. TURNER. CLOTHES PIN.

No. 422,168.

Patented Feb. 25, 1890.

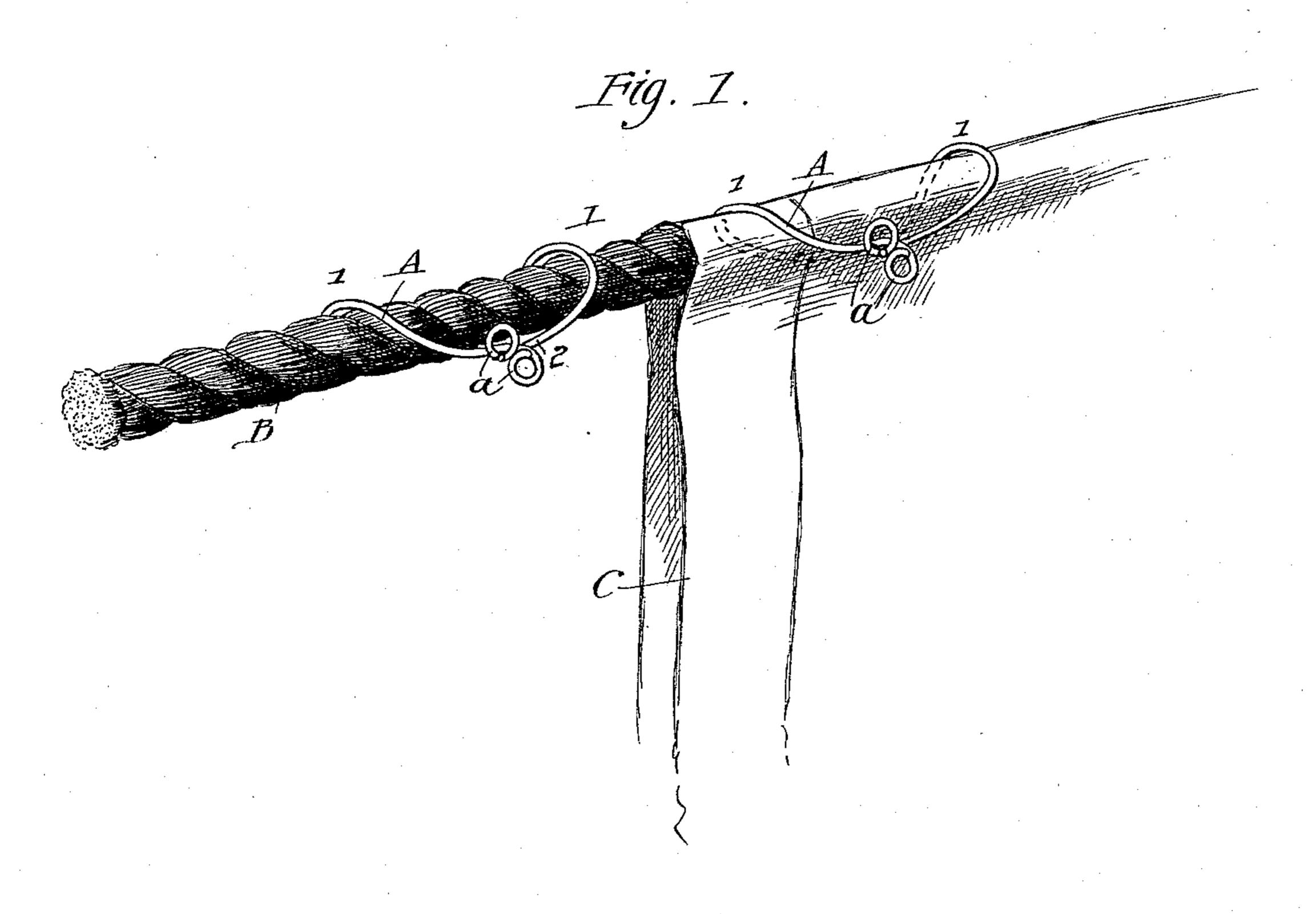


Fig. 2

2

A

2

A

WITNESSES:

6. H. Turner Munn + Co

*ATTORNEYS* 

## United States Patent Office.

EDMUND H. TURNER, OF FERGUS FALLS, MINNESOTA.

## CLOTHES-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 422,168, dated February 25, 1890.

Application filed November 26, 1889. Serial No. 331,681. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMUND H. TURNER, of Fergus Falls, in the county of Otter Tail and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and Improved Clothes-Pin, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in wire clothes-pins; and the object of my invention is to provide a clothes-pin that can be cheaply made, that can be easily applied, that will not need to be removed from the clothes-line, and by which clothes may be securely attached to the line with little danger of being torn.

To this end my invention consists of a wire clothes-pin formed of a single piece having the end of the wire provided with interlocking eyes or rings, and having curved ends to slide upon the line and downwardly and in
wardly curved sides to clasp the clothes
line and hold a garment thereon

line and hold a garment thereon.

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

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a clothesline with two pins thereon, one being simply clasped around the line and the other hold-30 ing a garment thereon; and Fig. 2 is a per-

spective view of the clothes-pin.

The clothes-pin A is made of a single piece of wire, having the two ends of the wire turned up into eyes or rings a. These rings are curved at an angle with each other, so that they may be sprung together and interlocked, thus holding the two ends of the wire together. Care should be taken in forming these rings a that the end of the wire does not project in such a manner as to catch and tear the garments upon the line B. The pin A is made in the form of an elongated ring with two opposite sides thereof curved downward and inward, thus forming two curved ends 11, adapted to ride and slide upon the

line B, and two inwardly-curved parts 22 that meet or nearly meet underneath the line B. The wire of which the pin A is made should be tempered so that the parts will constantly maintain this position. By making the pin 50 A in this form it constitutes a clasp with the ends 11 riding above the line B and the sides 22 nearly meeting underneath the line.

In practice the pin A is not removed from the line B. It is sprung upon the line, and 55 its inwardly-curved sides 2 2 will prevent it from falling off, while its curved ends 1 1 will enable it to slide easily upon the line when

its position is to be changed.

To fasten a garment upon the line B the 60 garment C is thrown over the line in the usual manner, the edges of the garment are pulled down closely about the line, and the clothes-pin A pushed upon the garment. The ends 1 1 will rest upon the garment above the 65 line and the sides 2 2 will clasp the garment beneath the line, thus holding it firmly in position. When the garment is to be removed, the clothes-pin A is simply pushed off the garment along the line B.

I do not confine myself to any particular material in making this clothes-pin; but it is preferable to use brass or galvanized wire, so that it will not rust and stain the clothes.

Having thus described my invention, what 75 I claim as new, and desire to secure by Let-

ters Patent, is—

A wire clothes-pin consisting, essentially, of a single piece having the ends of the wire provided with interlocking eyes or rings, the 80 formed clothes-pin having curved ends adapted to slide upon the clothes-line, and downwardly and inwardly curved sides adapted to clasp the clothes-line and hold a garment in position thereon, substantially as described. 85

EDMUND H. TURNER.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM L. PARSONS, HERMAN BIERRDORFF.