

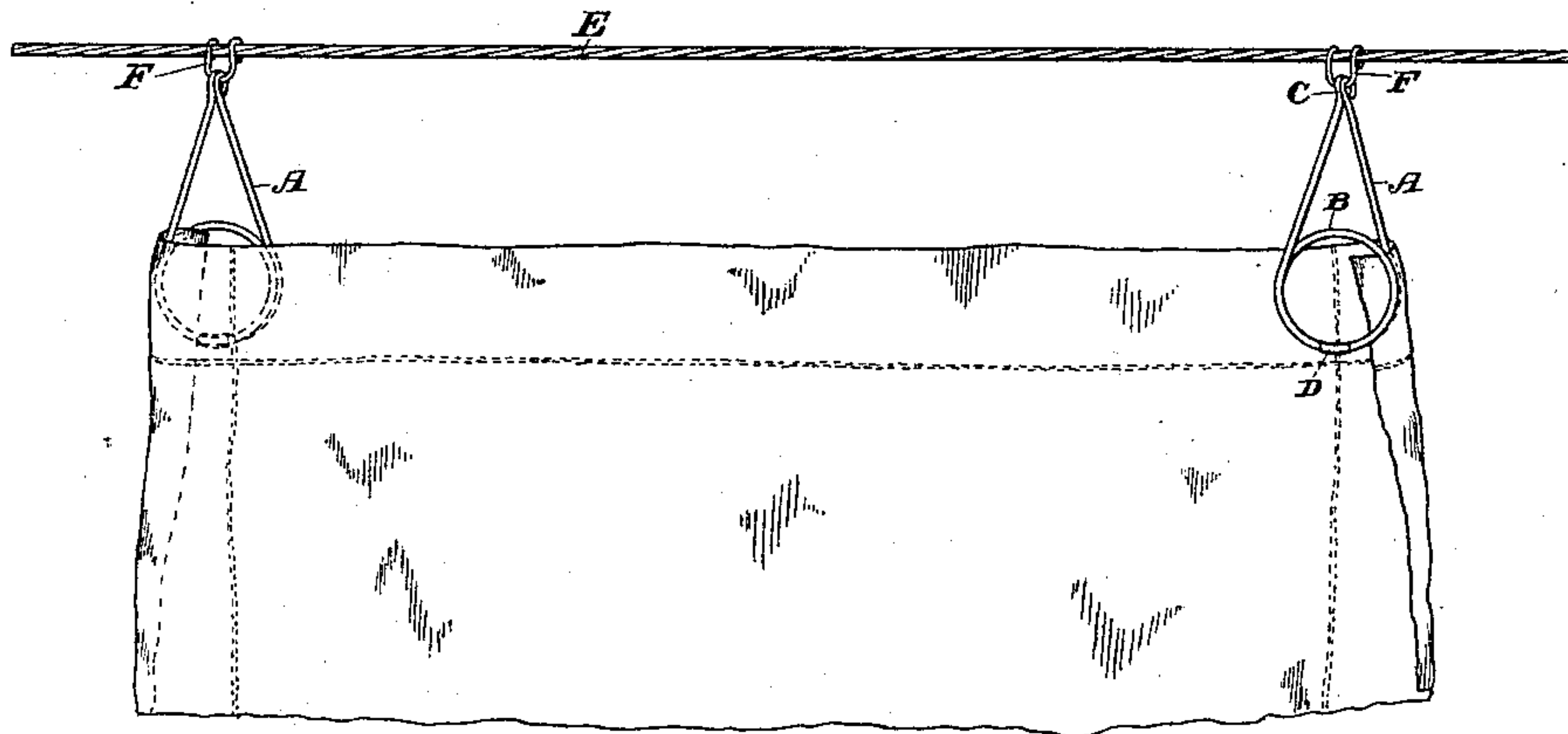
(No Model.)

P. M. ACKERMAN.  
CLOTHES PIN.

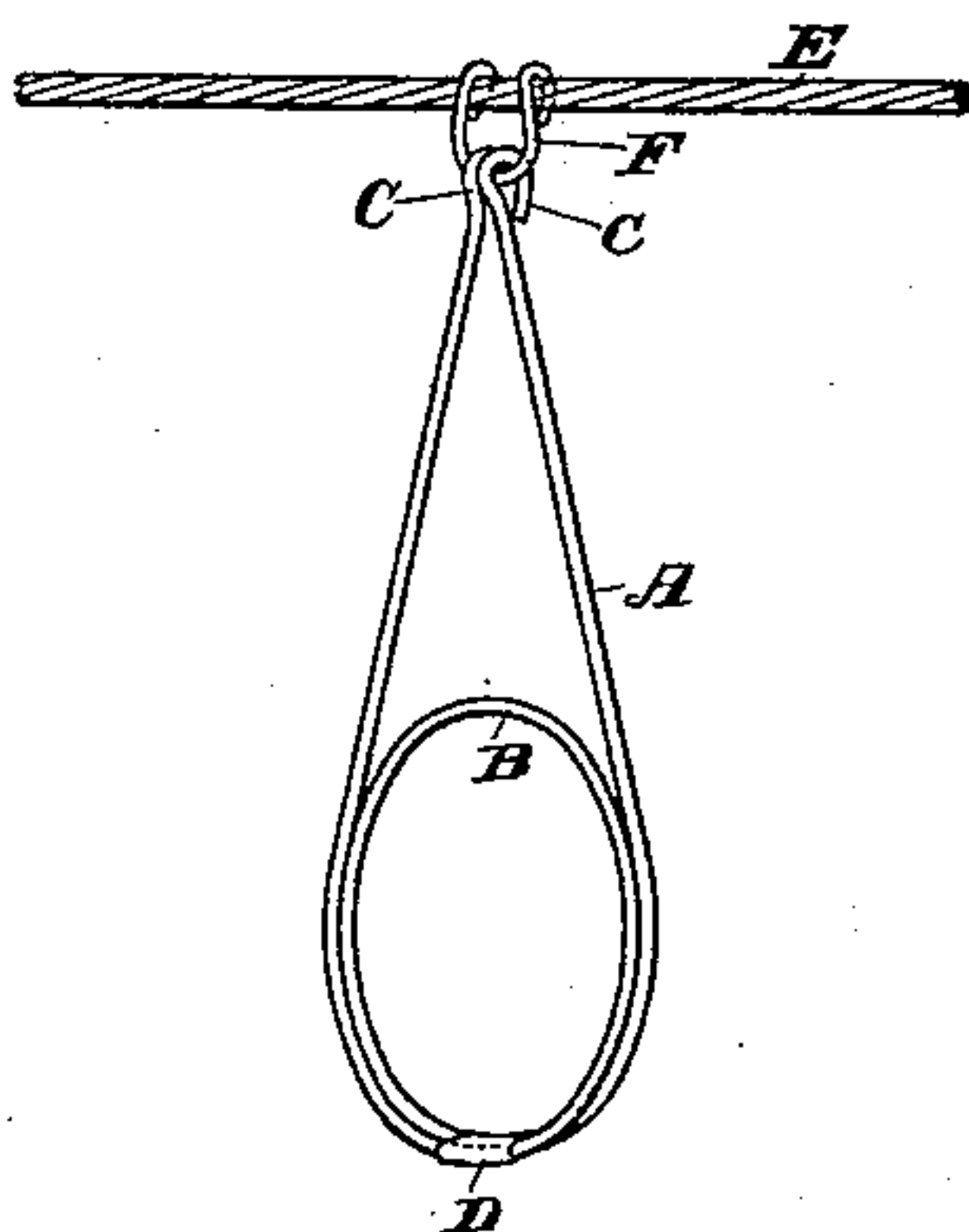
No. 434,551.

Patented Aug. 19, 1890.

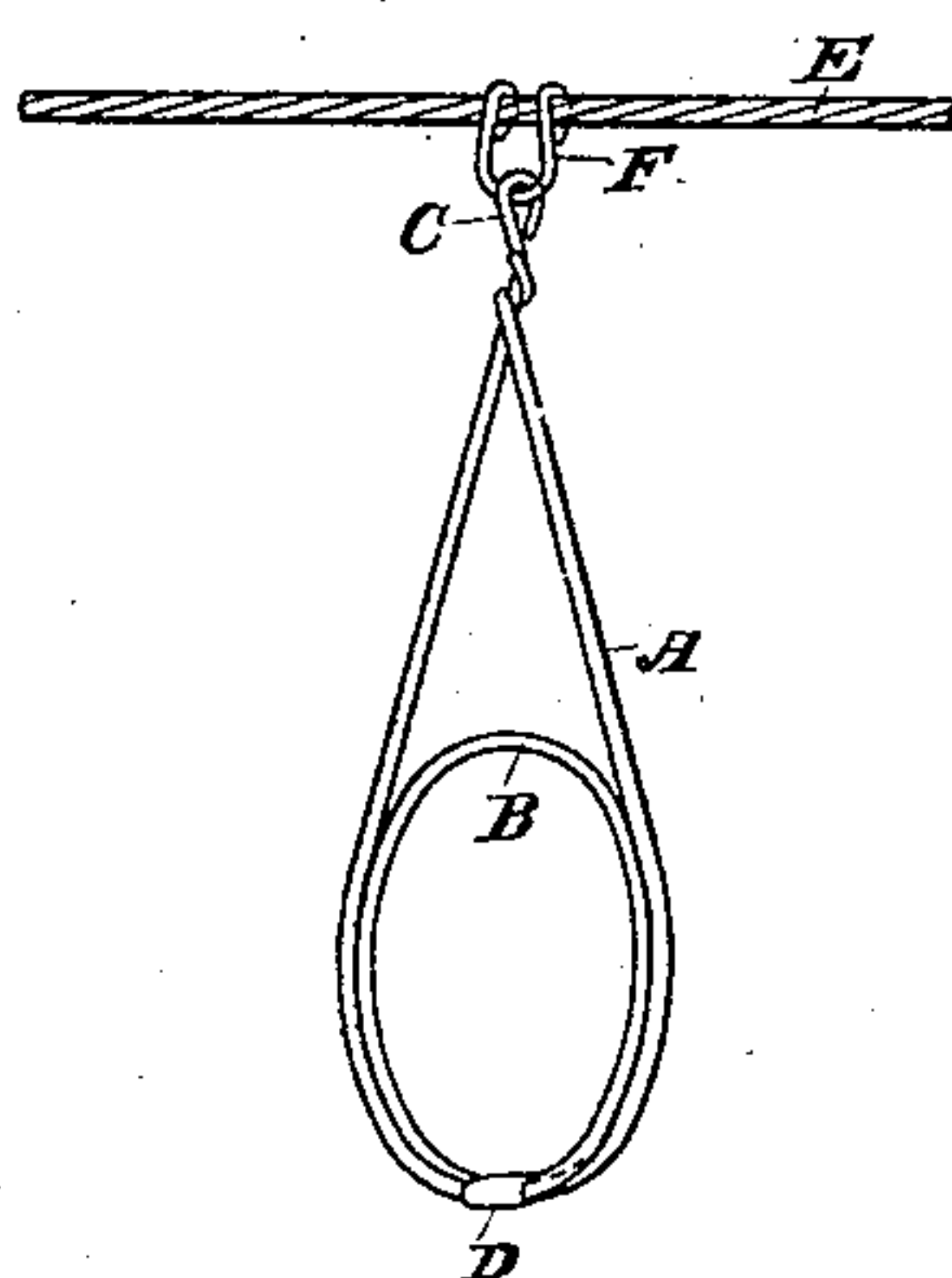
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Witnesses*

*Fred E. Church*  
*Thomas Durant*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

PHILIP M. ACKERMAN, OF GATES, NEW YORK.

## CLOTHES-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 434,551, dated August 19, 1890.

Application filed December 9, 1889. Serial No. 333,085. (No model.)

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PHILIP M. ACKERMAN, of Gates, county of Monroe, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Pins; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to letters of reference marked thereon.

My present invention has for its object to provide an improved clothes pin or clasp for attaching articles to a clothes-line or other suitable suspending medium, whereby the liability of their becoming detached will be lessened and whereby also the clothes will be permitted free movement when blown about by the wind and prevented from being worn or torn by chafing on the line; and it consists in certain novelties of construction and combination of parts, all as will be hereinafter fully described, and the novel features pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view showing the application of my invention and the manner of securing articles thereto. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a single pin or clasp detached. Fig. 3 is a view of a modification.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures denote similar parts.

The letter A indicates the clothes pin or clasp, formed of wire preferably more or less springy, bent into the shape shown—that is, forming a ring B, having the double sides and lower portion, while the upper portion is preferably of a single strand, the ends being continued above the loop and formed into eyes C C, as shown. The two lower convolutions of the loop are secured together by a binding-piece D, composed of a metal clamping-piece, or one or more turns of small wire may be employed for the purpose, the object being not only to hold the convolutions together, but to form two tapering clamps, one on either side of piece D, formed by the proximate pieces of wire, and preferably more or less springy.

It is desirable that this pin or clamp should be attached to the sustaining clothes line or

cable E in such manner that it will be permitted a free movement in all directions, in order that the clothes may not be chafed or torn against the line; and in order to provide for this, I preferably employ a loop or fastening F of wire, passing through the two looped ends of the clasp, while its free ends are turned over and clamped upon the line or wire, as shown in Fig. 2. By this fastening the pin can swing in the plane of the rope, turning in the loop F, or can swing freely laterally on its own eyes, and thereby all danger of the clothes wearing on the line prevented.

These pins or clasps are preferably fastened to the line at suitable distances apart—say one foot—and the articles are preferably attached by slipping one end in between the two convolutions of the loop, then carried back behind the loop and secured in a similar manner to the next clasp, the connection being such that there will be little tendency on the part of the article to pull out from between the convolutions, but rather to pull toward the center binding-piece D, thereby tightening the connection, and as the two clasps are formed by the convolutions of wire fastened at the middle, as shown, the articles (clothes) can be readily fastened to both sides of the clasp, as the clasps open on opposite sides, and there will be little liability of the clothes riding up out of the clamping portions.

Clothes pins or clasps can readily and cheaply be made after my invention, and applied to a line or support by means of the loops F shown, or any other suitable fastening devices desired.

It will be understood that instead of forming the loops C in both of the ends of the wire one of them could be twisted around the other, as in Fig. 3, and a single loop E formed on one end, by which to attach the clasp to the clothes-line.

I claim as my invention—

1. The herein-described clothes-pin, consisting of a single piece of wire formed into a convolution and a clamping-piece for securing the portions of the convolution together, forming two tapering clamps, in combination with a clasp for connecting said pin to a clothes-line arranged at the side of the convolution

opposite the clamping-piece, substantially as described.

2. The herein-described clothes pin or clasp, consisting of the single piece of wire with the  
5 loop at the end and formed into a convolution, and a clamping-piece for holding the sides of the convolution together, in combination

with the loop engaging the one on the clasp and clamped to a clothes line or support, substantially as described.

PHILIP M. ACKERMAN.

Witnesses:

FRED F. CHURCH,  
S. E. TRUE.