

(No Model.)

J. A. JOHNSON.
CLOTHES PIN.

No. 465,181.

Patented Dec. 15, 1891.

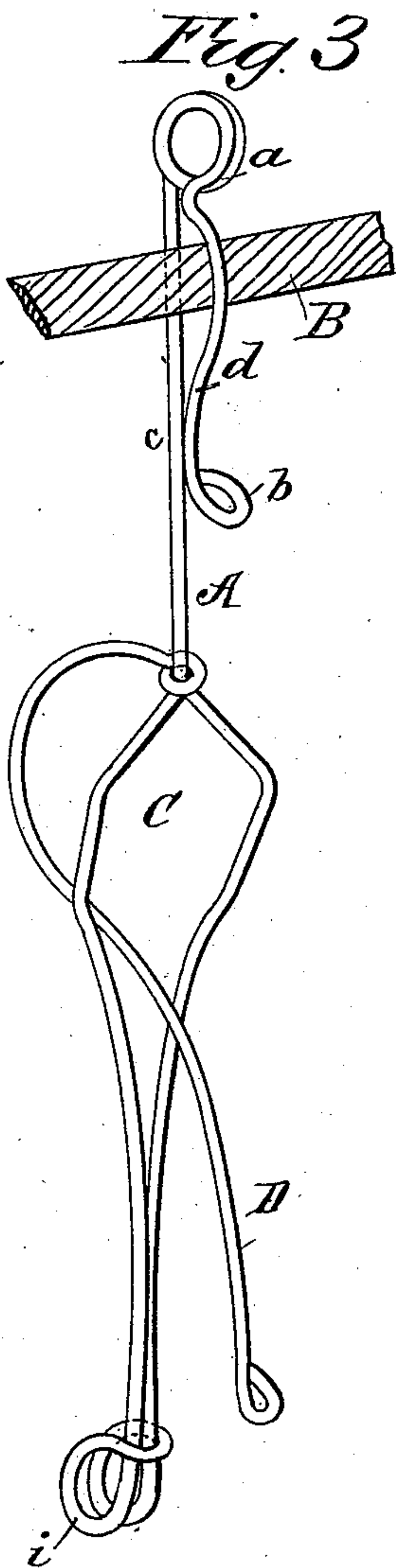
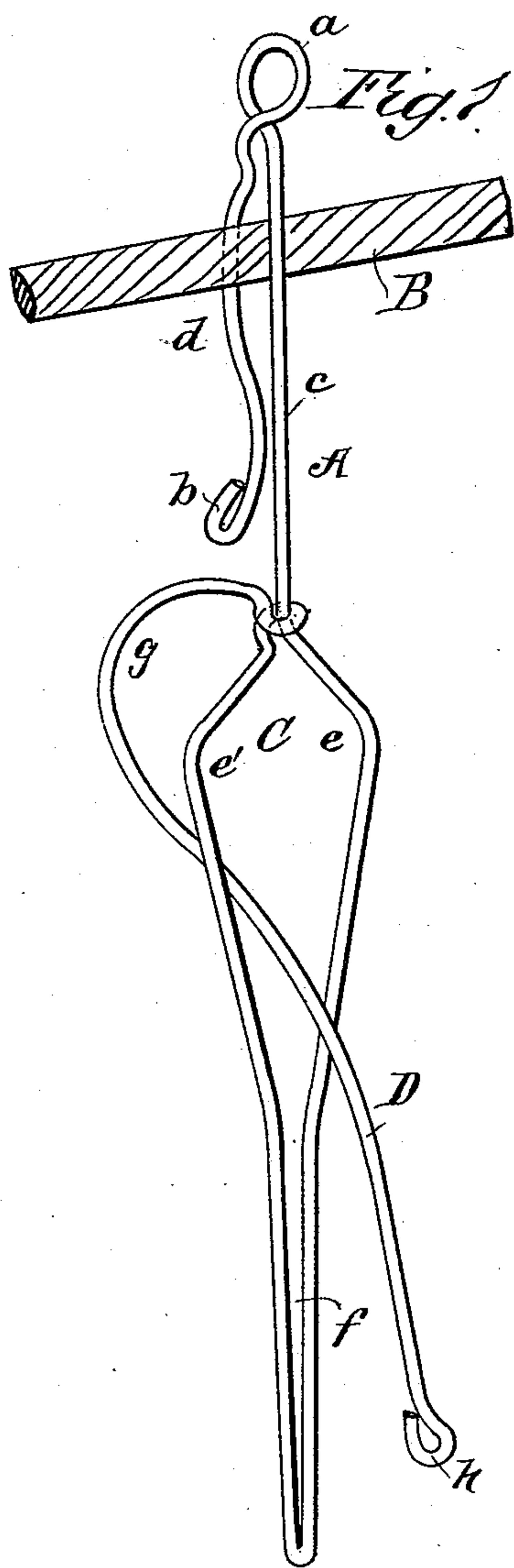
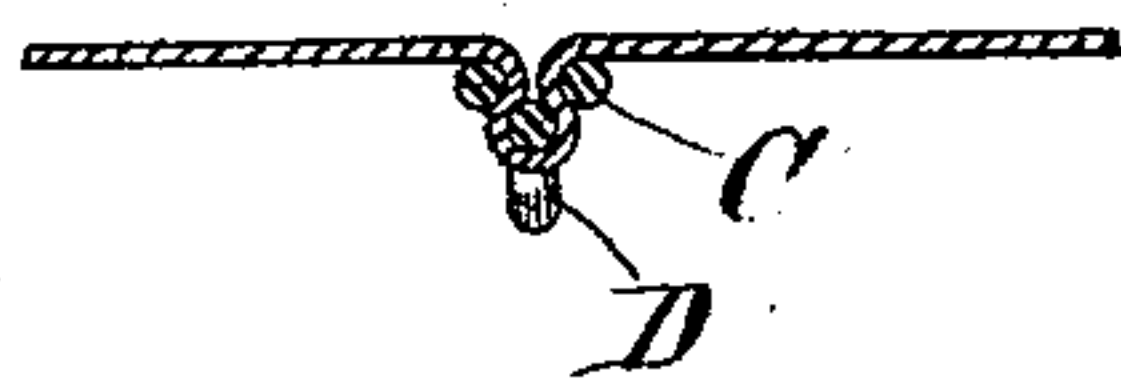


Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

F. M. Andle.
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. JOHNSON, OF TREMPEALEAU, WISCONSIN.

CLOTHES-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 465,181, dated December 15, 1891.

Application filed January 6, 1891. Serial No. 376,889. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. JOHNSON, of Trempealeau, in the county of Trempealeau and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and Improved Clothes-Pin, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the annexed drawings, forming a part thereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved clothes-pin. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the pin, showing a fabric in place in the pin. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a modified form of the clothes-pin.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

The invention will be first described, and then specifically pointed out in the claims.

The wire A, of which the clothes-pin is formed, is bent at its upper end to form a circular loop *a* and crossed at the lower portion of the loop, and the end portion *b* of the wire is bent downwardly approximately parallel with the body *c* of the pin and bowed outwardly, forming a spring-clip *d* for receiving the clothes-line B. Below the clip *d* the loop C is formed, its greatest width being between the points *e e'* and its lower end terminating in the narrow angle *f*. At the upper end of the loop the wire is carried around the body portion and bowed outward, as at *g*, and thence inward through the loop C, formed by the angles *e e' f*, the extreme end of the wire being bent into an eye *h*, thus forming a spring-tongue D. The clothes to be held by the pin are passed through the curve of the spring-tongue D, then drawn downwardly upon the tongue, thus drawing part of the tongue through between the sides of the loop C and clamping the clothes securely between the tongue D and the sides of the said loop, as shown in Fig. 2.

In the modification shown in Fig. 3 the lower narrow end of the loop C is bent into a double eye *i* and made to partly encircle itself, as shown in Fig. 3.

The configuration or shape of the upper end of the loop C in Fig. 3 differs slightly from that in Fig. 1, while the loop *a* is formed of two coils instead of one, as in Fig. 1. The portion of the double eye *i* which embraces the lower end of the loop C brings its members into close contact, so that they will the more readily grasp articles of very thin fabric than could be done with the corresponding portion *f* of Fig. 1. The spring-tongue is just the same in every respect as that in Fig. 1.

It is obvious that by means of my improved clothes-pin the clothes may be prepared for hanging upon the line and afterward carried to the line and arranged thereon to the best advantage.

If desired, the spring-clip *d* may be used for attaching the clothes directly to the line, as with an ordinary clothes-pin.

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

1. A clothes-pin made of wire, having at one end a spring-clip for receiving the clothes-line and provided at the opposite end with an oblong loop having a narrow tapering portion, and a spring-tongue extending through the loop, substantially as specified.

2. A clothes-pin made of a wire, having at one end a spring-clip for receiving the clothes-line and provided at its opposite end with an elongated loop having a narrow tapering portion terminating in the double eye *i*, and a spring-tongue extending through the loop, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the loop having its lower portion narrowed to grasp the article to be suspended, of a spring-tongue connected to the upper end of the loop and curved outward and inward through the loop, substantially as described.

JOHN A. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

C. H. ANGELL,
M. T. BABBITT.