

(No Model.)

H. C. GRIFFIN.  
CLOTHES-PIN.

No. 500,574.

Patented July 4, 1893.

Fig. 1

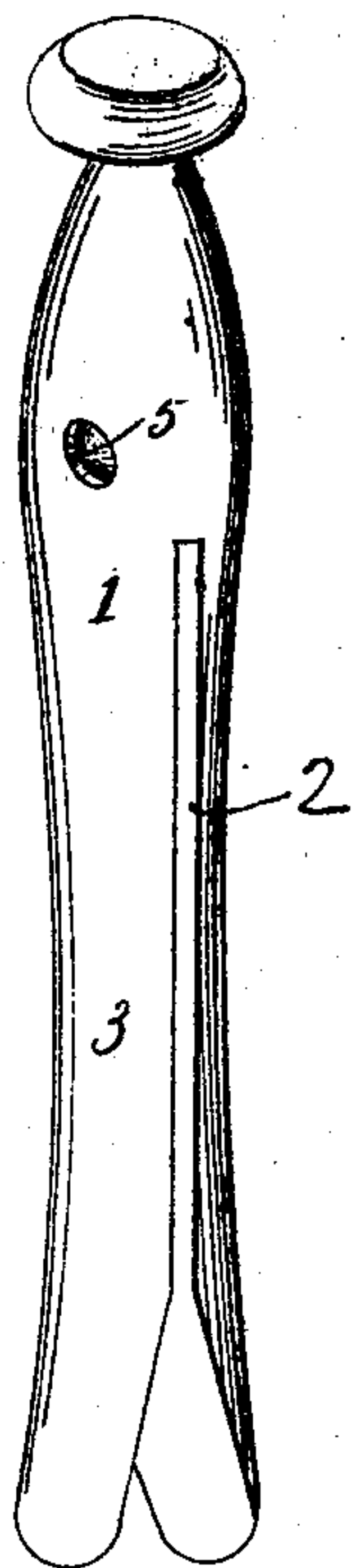


Fig. 2

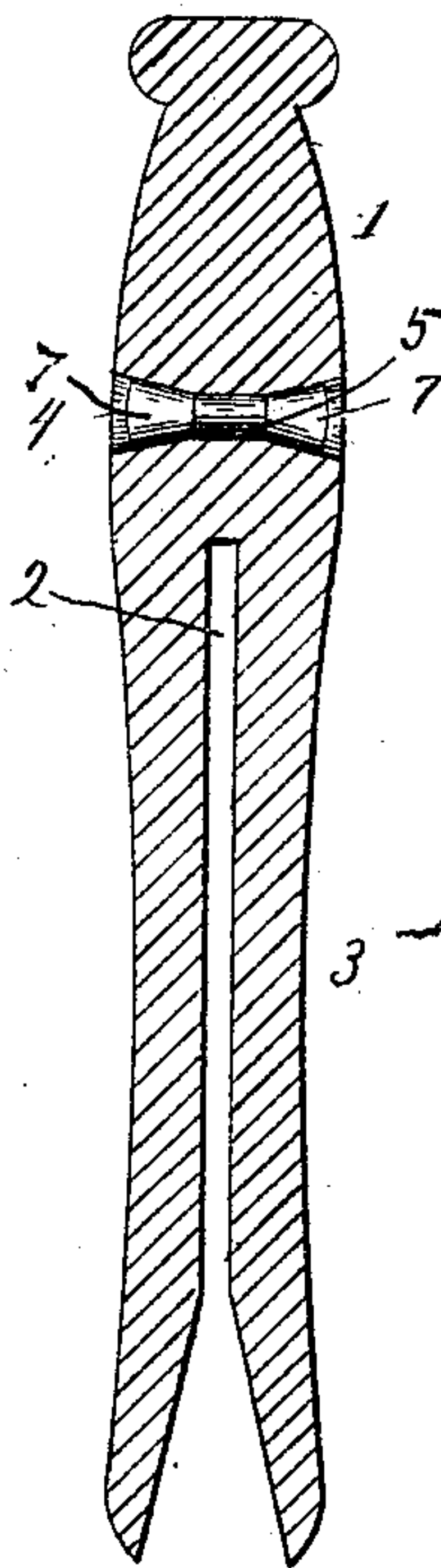


Fig. 3

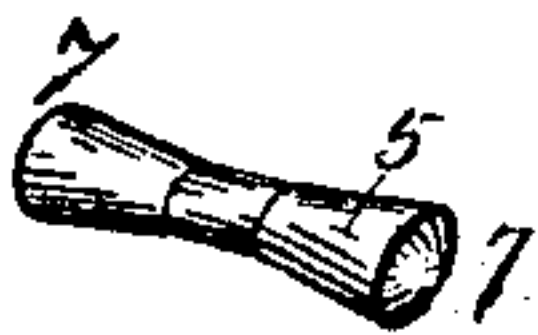
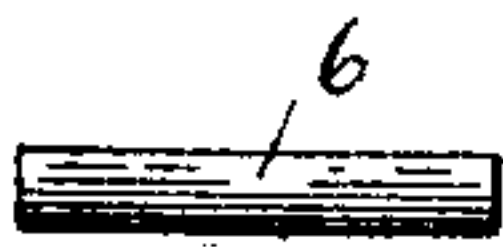


Fig. 4



Witnesses

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By his Attorneys,

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HEBER C. GRIFFIN, OF HILL, NEW HAMPSHIRE, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
CHARLES F. ADAMS, OF SAME PLACE.

## CLOTHES-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 500,574, dated July 4, 1893.

Application filed October 22, 1892. Serial No. 449,695. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HEBER C. GRIFFIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hill, in the county of Merrimac and State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and useful Clothes-Pin, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in clothes pins.

The object of the present invention is to prevent the splitting of the ordinary wooden clothes pin, and to provide such means to prevent the splitting as will not soil or injure the clothes on which the pins are used, and which will not strain or weaken the wood of the pins in being applied to them.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a clothes pin embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the clothes pin. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the rivet. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the blank from which the rivet is made.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a wooden clothes pin provided above the slot 2 which forms the opposite prongs 3 with a transverse bore 4 which is arranged at right angles to the slot 2, and in which is disposed a rivet 5 to prevent the separation of the prongs in the use of the pin from splitting the wood above the prongs. The bore 4 has enlarged orifices which conically taper toward the center and which extends inward to within a short distance from the center of the pin. The rivet 5 is constructed of moderately soft metal, such as a mixture of lead and type metal would pro-

duce, and its end portions are expanded and conical in shape to fit and conform to the enlarged orifices of the bore, and its ends terminate within the sides of the clothes pin, and are curved to prevent any sharp edges being exposed to the clothes. The rivet terminates within the sides of the pin to avoid coming in contact with the clothes. The rivet is constructed from a blank 6 which is of sufficient length to provide the necessary metal to form when expanded by upsetting the enlarged conical ends 7 of the rivet; and the metal by being soft will not strain the fiber of the wood, nor weaken the pin during the process of expanding the ends of the rivet. By constructing the rivet of soft metal as set forth, there will be no rust or verdigris, as would be the case were the rivet constructed of iron, brass or copper, and it will thus be seen that clothes on which the clothes pin is used cannot be soiled by coming in contact with the clothes pin.

What I claim is—

A clothes-pin constructed of wood and having a slot forming the prongs and provided above the slot at right angles thereto with a bore having enlarged orifices conically tapering from the ends toward the center to within a short distance of the same, said pin being provided with a solid rivet arranged within the bore and constructed of soft metal and having its ends conically expanded to fit the enlarged orifices of the bore, said ends terminating short of the sides of the pin, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

HEBER C. GRIFFIN.

Witnesses:

HOLLIS K. SMITH,  
EDWARD G. LEACH.