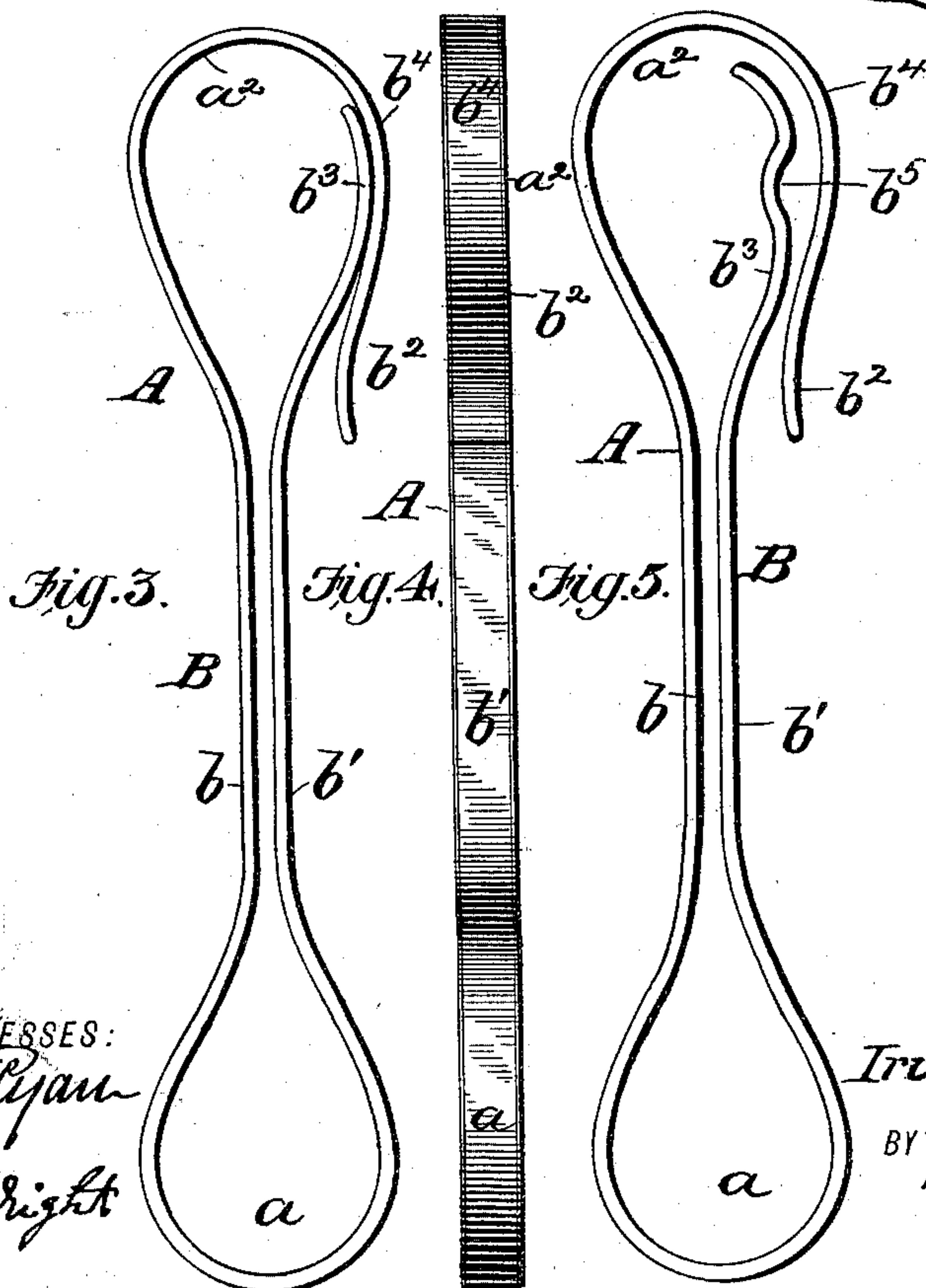
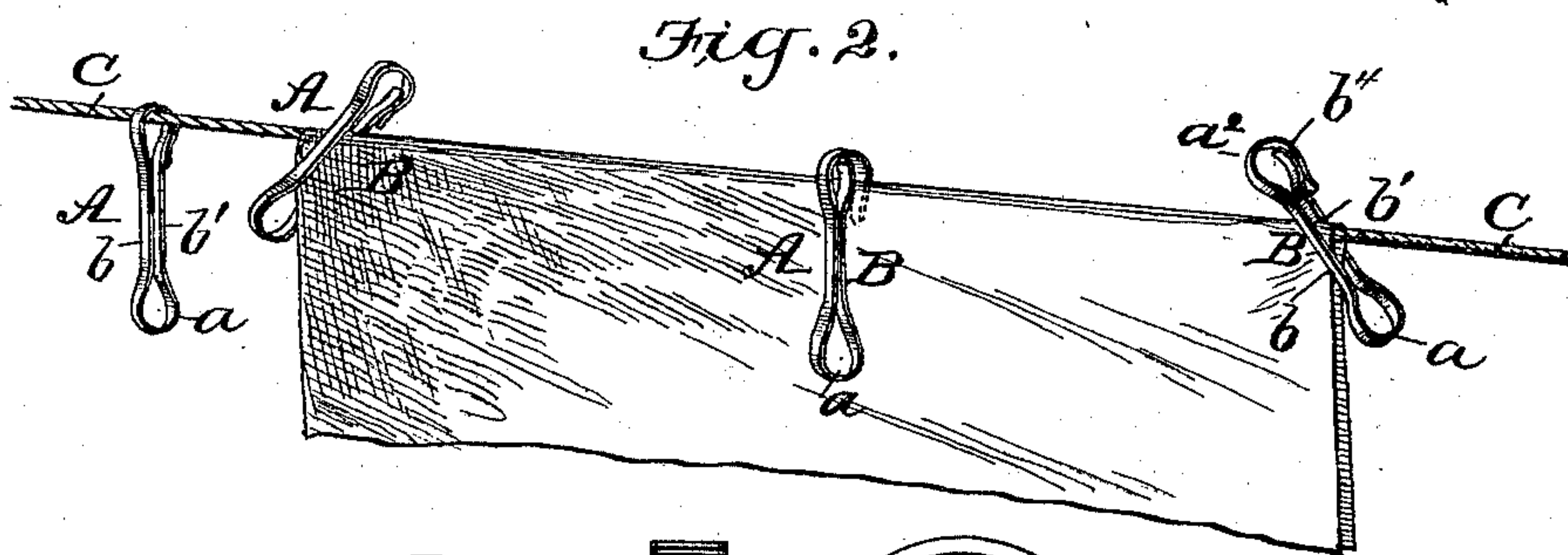


(No Model.)

I. Y. BARINGER.
CLOTHES PIN.

No. 561,475.

Patented June 2, 1896.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRVIN Y. BARINGER, OF PERKASIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

CLOTHES-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 561,475, dated June 2, 1896.

Application filed February 19, 1896. Serial No. 579,957. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRVIN Y. BARINGER, of Perkasia, in the county of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Clothes-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of clothes-pins which are adapted to remain permanently on the clothes-line; and it has for its object to construct a pin of the character indicated, so that its members will exert a uniform pressure throughout their length.

A further object of the invention is to provide such pin with means for facilitating putting it on the line and removing it therefrom.

A still further object of the invention is to provide the pin with an additional means for clamping the clothes-line.

The invention consists in the particular construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully 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 views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the application of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of several of my improved pins on a clothes-line, some of the pins being shown as securing an article thereon. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of one form of pin. Fig. 4 is an edge view of the same, and Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a slightly-modified form.

The pin A is preferably formed from a single piece of flat spring metal, preferably galvanized, bent upon itself to form the loop α , the twin shank B, and the open or split loop α^2 .

In forming the pin the strip of material is first bent upon itself to form the loop α and the parallel members b b' of the shank, and then the end b^2 of the member b is bent over and upon the outwardly-curved end b^3 of the member b' , so that the said parts will overlap and lie one within the other to form the open or split loop α^2 , the split of which is at one side, and by means of which loop the pin is readily placed upon and removed from the clothes-line C. The extremity of the part b^4 of the end b^3 is bent outwardly and forms a hook which will readily engage the line, thereby facilitating placing the pin on the

line, and the part b^4 , with the outwardly-curved end b^3 , forms a clamp, which is specially adapted for securing large articles—such as sheets—at the middle to the line, the article being clamped between the said parts, as clearly shown in Fig. 2.

By forming the open or split loop as above described the members of the shank will exert a uniform pressure throughout their entire length, so that an article will be firmly held at any point in their length.

If desired, the curved end b^3 of the member b' of the shank may be formed with a recess or depression b^5 , as shown in Fig. 5, to receive the line and prevent it from being drawn all the way through between it and the hook b^4 , and also to more firmly secure it to the line. The extremity of the said end b^3 may also be curved inwardly, as shown in said figure, to facilitate removing the pin from the line.

In operation, when the pin is to engage a small article or the end of a large article, it is placed upon the line by passing the line between the parts b^3 and b^4 , so as to enter the loop α^2 , when the pin can be drawn downward or forced upward to cause the line to enter between the members of the shank, when the article will be firmly and securely clamped on the line.

Instead of clamping the article between the members of the shank it may be clamped between the parts b^3 and b^4 , as before described.

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

1. A clothes-pin, comprising a twin shank, the members of which are a less distance apart than the diameter of the clothes-line, and an open or split loop at one end of the shank, one member of the loop being bent over the end of the other member and then down approximately parallel therewith forming overlapping members between which a line can be passed into the loop, substantially as described.

2. A clothes-pin, comprising a twin shank the members of which are a less distance apart than the diameter of the clothes-line, a closed loop at one end of the shank, and an open loop at the other end of said shank, the overlapping members of the open loop lying one within the other, substantially as described.

3. A clothes-pin, comprising a twin shank,
a closed loop at one end, and an open or split
loop at the other, the overlapping members
of the open or split loop being at one side of
5 the loop and lying one within the other, sub-
stantially as described.

4. A clothes-pin, formed of a piece of flat
or other spring material bent upon itself to
form a loop and parallel shank members, and
10 then having the end of one member bent over

and upon the other member to form an open
split loop, the members overlapping at the
side of the loop and one lying within the other,
one of the said overlapping members being
provided with a recess substantially as de- 15
scribed.

IRVIN Y. BARINGER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. F. SCHWENK,
TILLMAN ANGENY.