

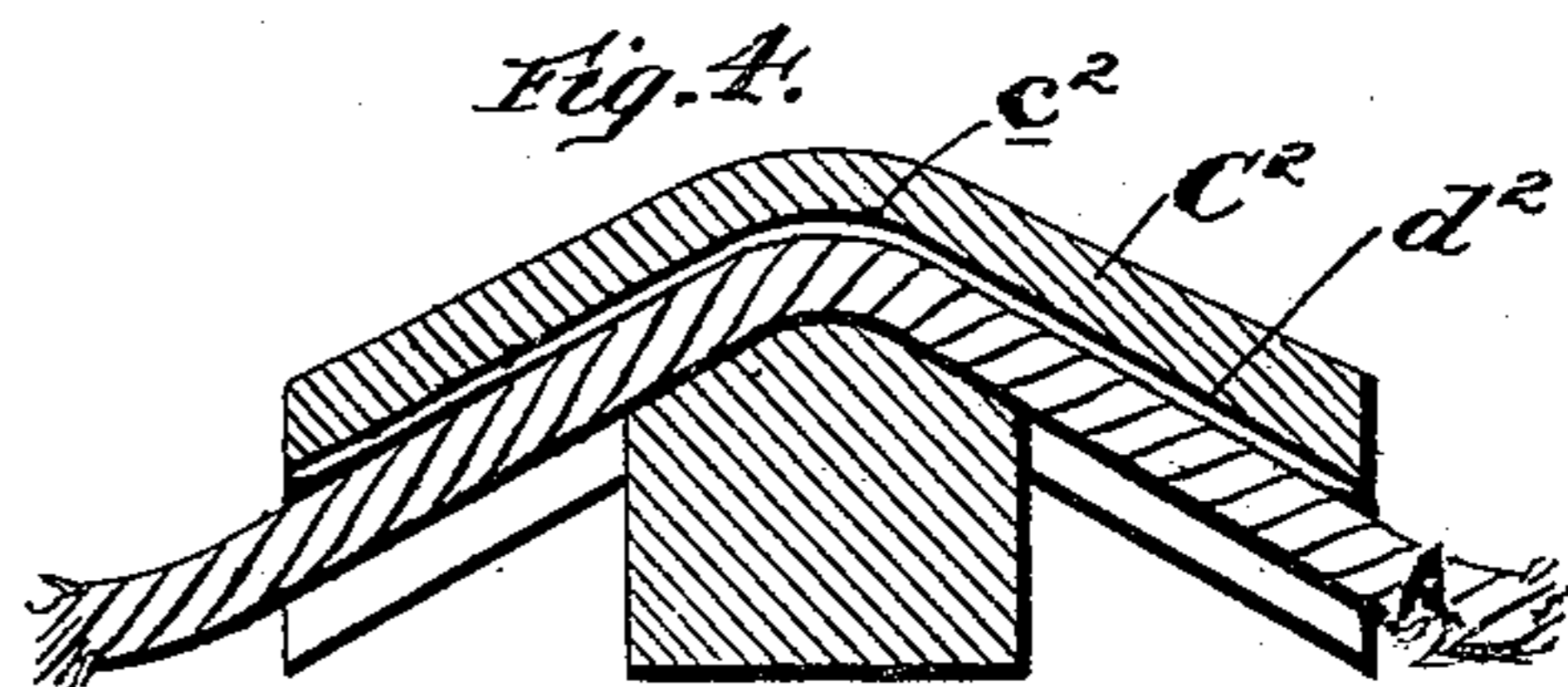
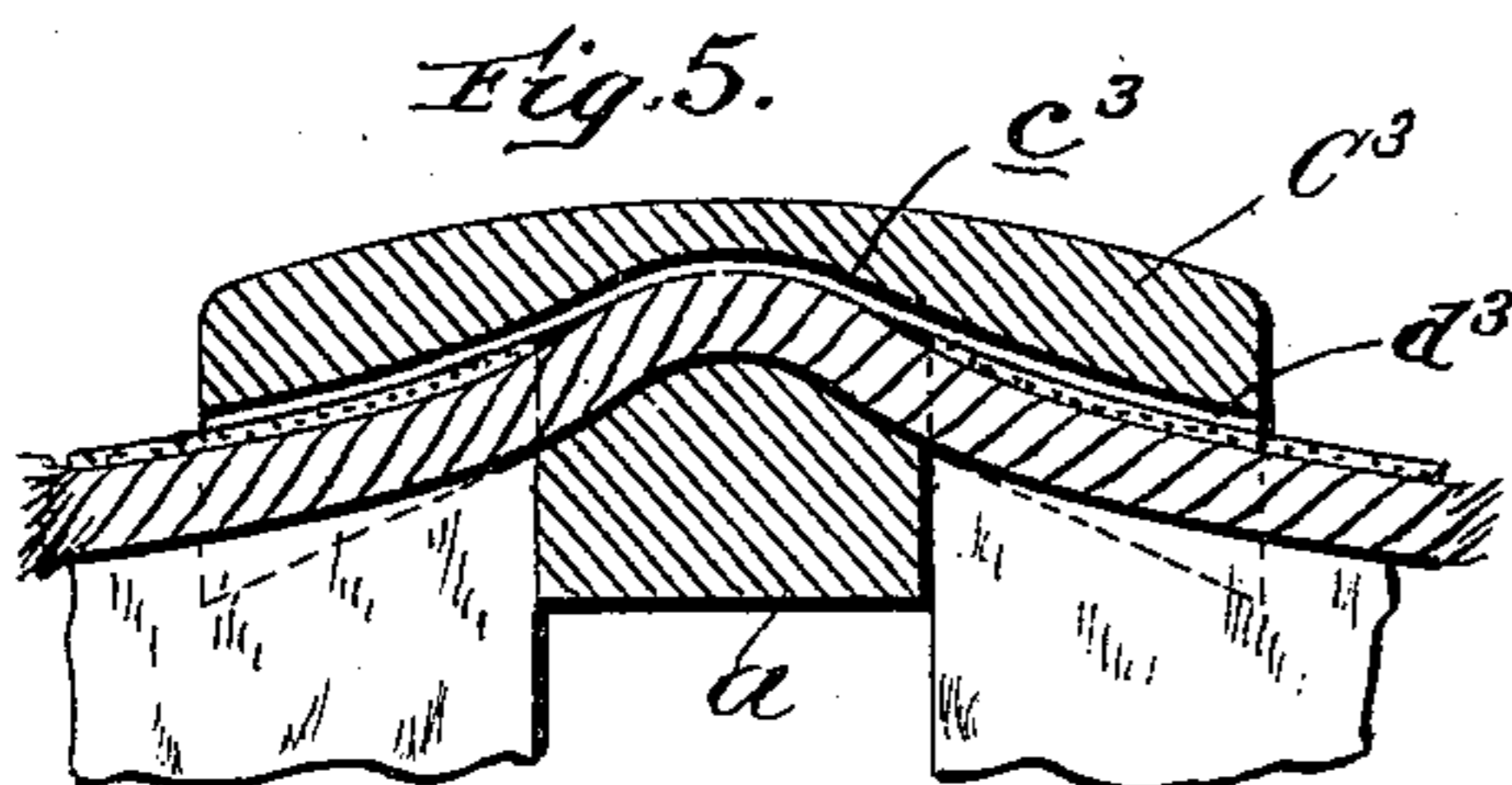
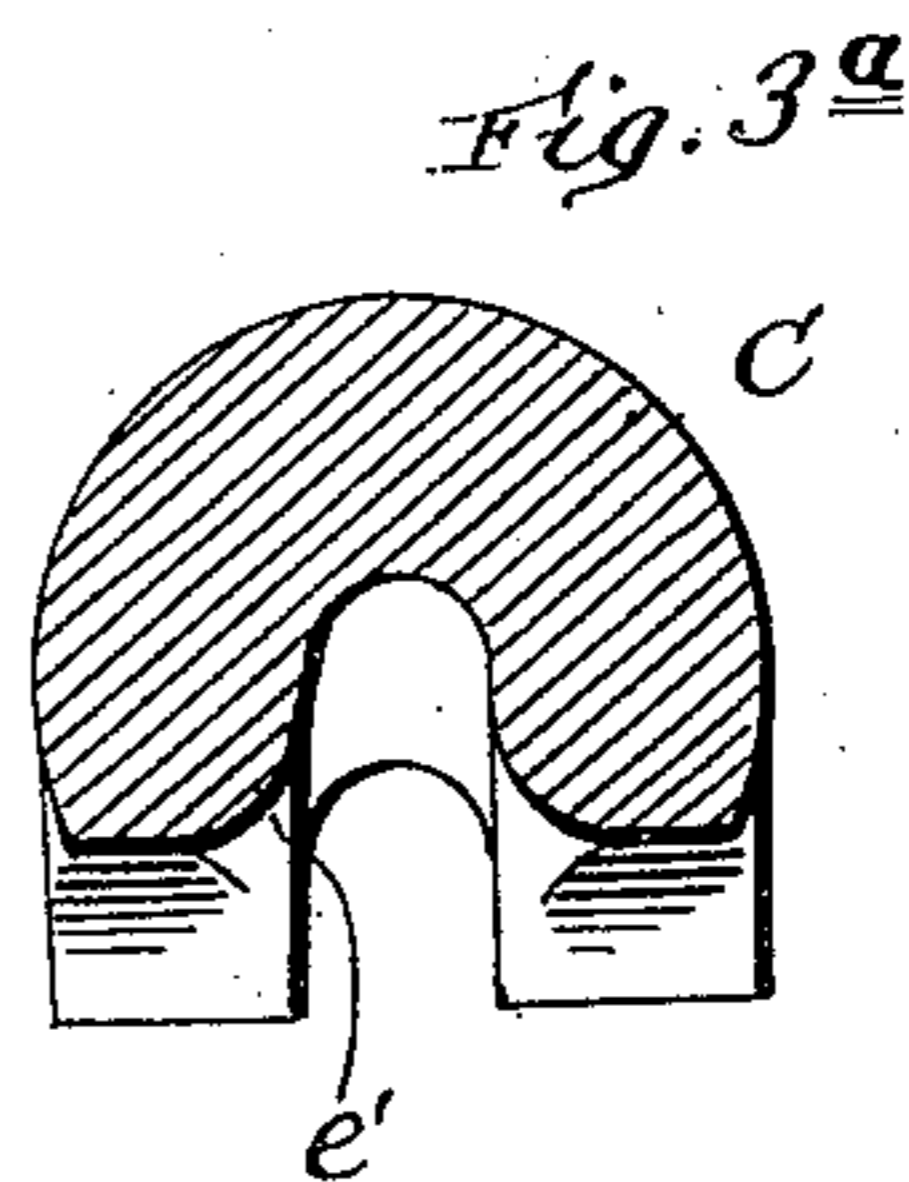
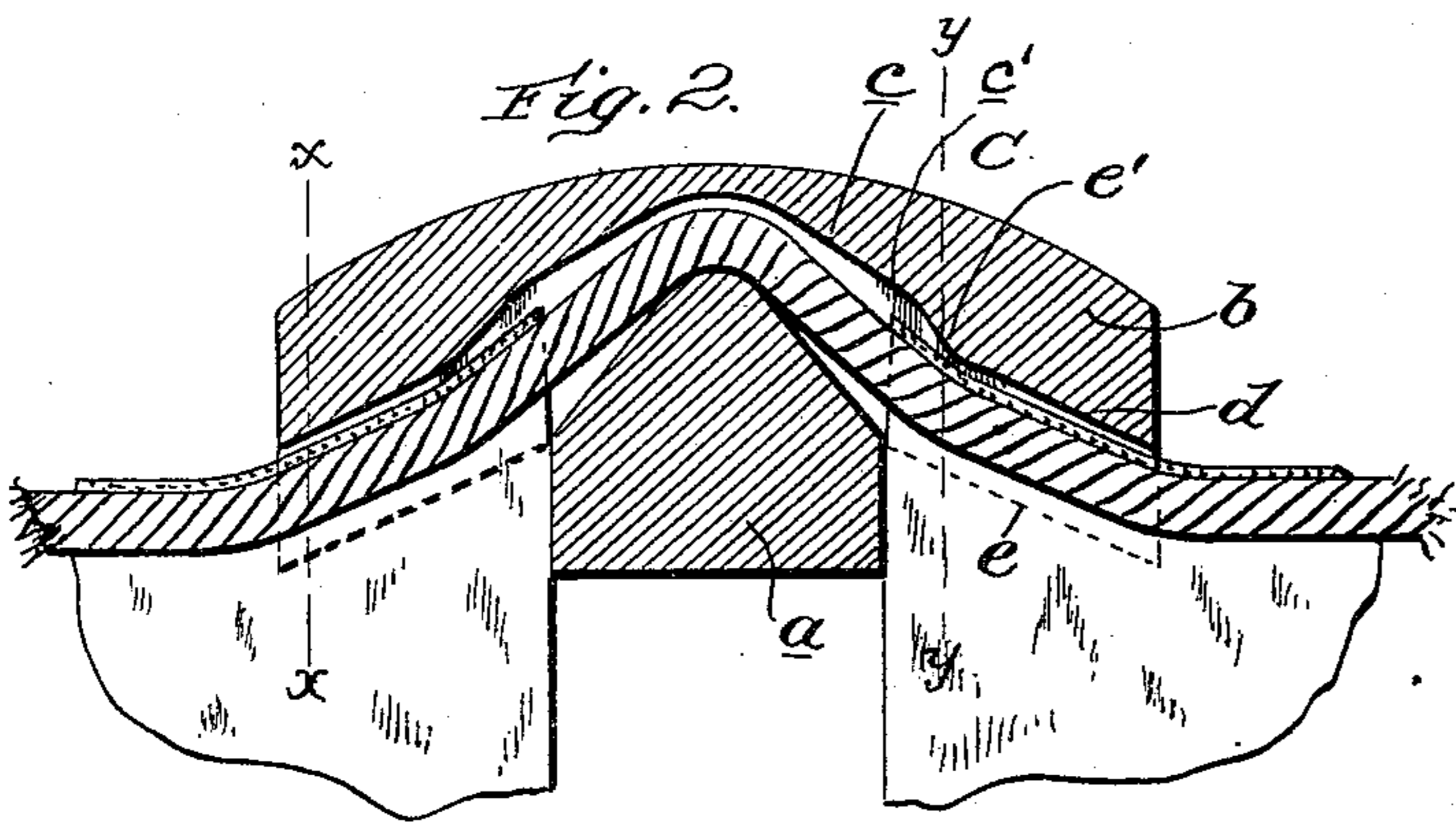
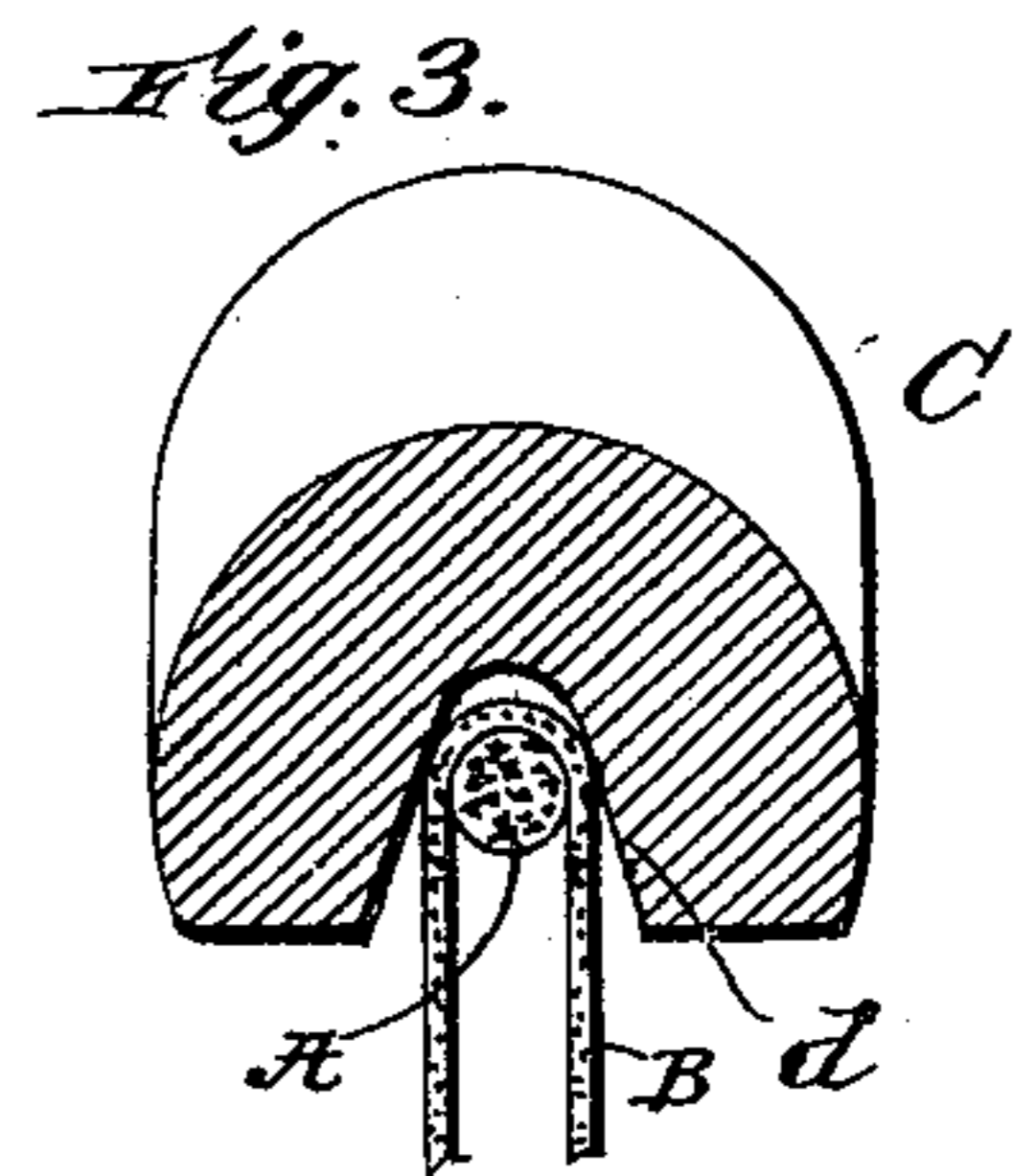
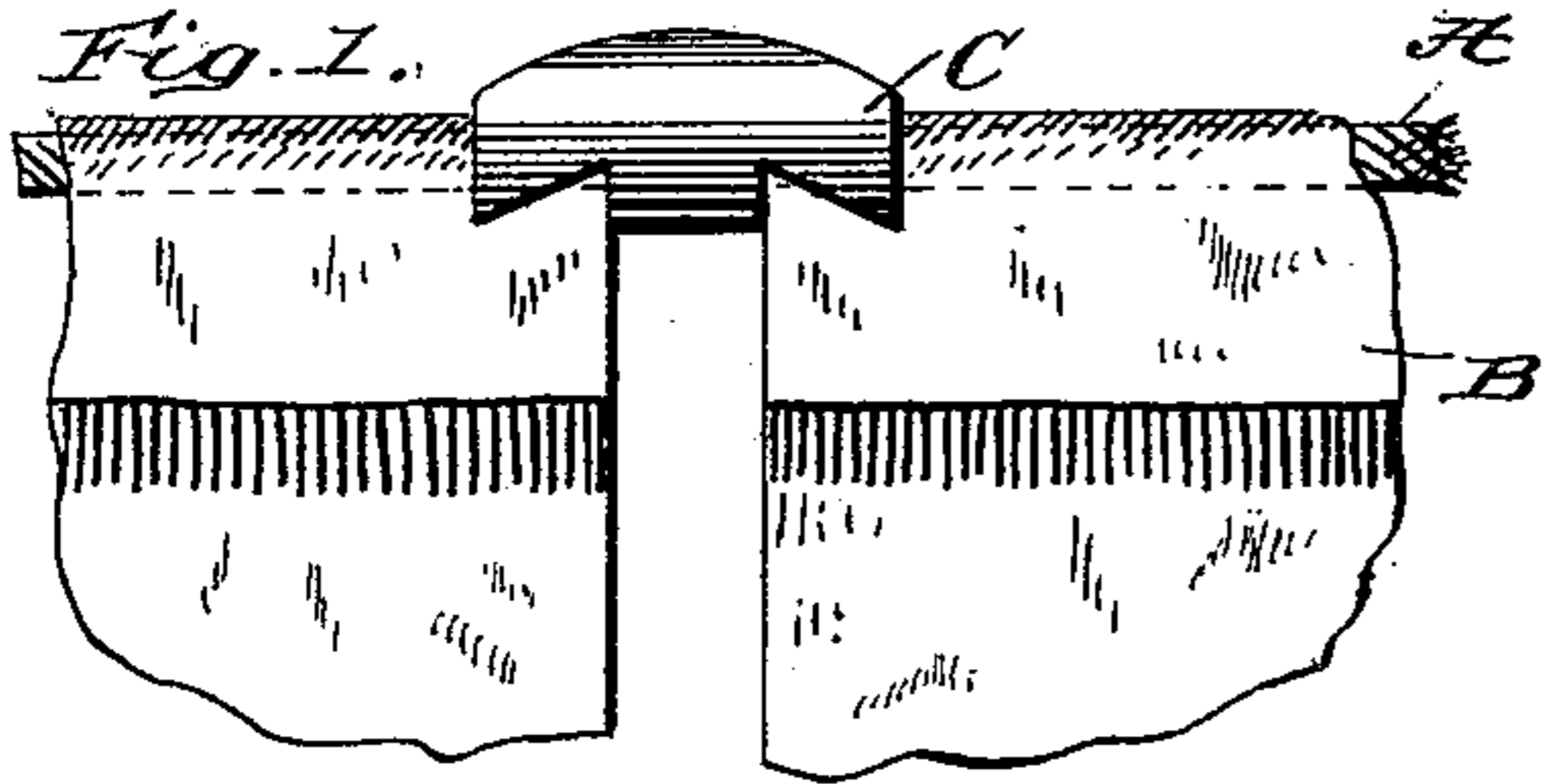
No. 613,710.

Patented Nov. 8, 1898.

W. H. ORR.
CLOTHES FASTENER.

(Application filed Feb. 19, 1898.)

(No Model.)



witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. ORR, OF BEAUSEJOUR, CANADA.

CLOTHES-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 613,710, dated November 8, 1898.

Application filed February 19, 1898. Serial No. 670,926. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. ORR, a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, residing at Beausejour, in the Province of Manitoba and Dominion of Canada, have invented new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to clothes-fasteners—*i. e.*, devices for fastening clothes upon lines—and its novelty and many advantages will be fully understood from the following description and claims when taken in conjunction with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation illustrating one of my improved devices as fastening two pieces of clothes upon a line. Fig. 2 is an enlarged longitudinal central section taken through one of the fasteners, with the clothes-line in elevation. Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken in the plane indicated by the line *xx* of Fig. 2. Fig. 3^a is a section taken in line *yy* of Fig. 2. Figs. 4 and 5 are longitudinal sectional views of modified forms of fasteners.

Referring by letter to the said drawings, and more particularly to Figs. 1 to 3^a thereof, A designates a clothes-line, B two pieces of clothes thrown over the line in the ordinary manner, and C my improved fastener, of which any desired number may be employed on a line, according to the number of pieces of clothes to be secured thereto. This fastener C is formed in one piece and comprises a body portion *a* and one or two (preferably two) overhanging end portions *b*. The body portion *a* is provided with a longitudinal bore *c*, which is deflected, preferably in an upward direction, and is gaged out, as indicated by *c'*, while the overhanging end portions *b* are provided in their under side with grooves *d*. The overhanging end portions are preferably undercut, as indicated by *e*, to render the grooves *d* lower at their outer than at their inner ends, and the said grooves, adjacent to the ends of the fastener, are also preferably flared or increased in width downwardly, (see Fig. 3,) so as to enable the fastener to better hold the clothes and also to afford air-spaces above the line. At a point adjacent to the ends of the bore *c'* the walls of the grooves *d* are chambered, as indicated by *e'*, (see Fig. 3^a,) so as to permit of the fas-

tener being easily moved well up upon the edge of a piece of clothes, the gaged or enlarged portions *c'* of the bore enabling the chambered portions to properly bear upon the clothes.

When the fasteners are strung upon the line, said line will extend through the bores *c* and rest in the grooves *d* of the fasteners, as better illustrated in Fig. 2, and in consequence said fasteners will be retained on the line ready for use at any time and will not be liable to be misplaced or lost. It will also be observed that the passage of the line through the curved or deflected bores *c* of the fasteners forms kinks in the line which will hold the fasteners against casual movement, especially when the weight of clothes is imposed on the line and the fasteners are in use. While this is so, the fasteners may be readily moved by hand on the line to place them in engagement with or disengagement from the clothes.

By reason of the outer ends of the grooves *d* being lower than the inner ends thereof the pieces of clothes are fastened on the kinked portions of the line, and in consequence the liability of their being casually disengaged from the fastener is greatly lessened.

In using two of the fasteners C to secure a piece of clothes upon the line A the said piece of clothes is thrown over the line between the fasteners, after which said fasteners are moved toward the piece of clothes and their inner overhanging end portions lifted slightly and placed in engagement with the same, the grooves *d* in said end portions receiving the bight of the piece of clothes and the line, as illustrated. The said grooves *d*, being downwardly flared and pitched downwardly from their inner to their outer ends, as before described, are adapted to readily receive and are enabled to clamp or hold the piece of clothes. For these reasons I prefer to have the grooves downwardly flared and pitched downwardly from their inner to their outer ends.

As will be readily observed by reference to Fig. 1 of the drawings, each of the fasteners is adapted to clamp or secure the contiguous ends of two pieces of clothes upon the line. It will also be observed that while the fasteners securely hold the pieces of clothes upon

the line they do not tightly press the clothes against the sides of said line and are therefore not liable to injure the clothes in freezing weather, as are the ordinary bifurcated clothes-pins.

The fastener C^2 (shown in Fig. 4) is substantially the same as that shown in Figs. 1 to 3, with the exception that the walls of its grooves d^2 are not chambered.

The fastener C^3 (shown in Fig. 5) is similar to the fastener C^2 , with the exception that the deflection of its bore c^3 is not as great as that of the bore c^2 in Fig. 4 and its grooves d^3 are increased in depth from their inner to their outer ends, as shown. As will be readily observed, the intermediate body a extends downwardly to about the plane of the lowermost points of the overhanging end portions, and in consequence is enabled to balance the fastener on a line and also to serve as a handle to permit of the fastener being readily moved on the line.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The herein-described clothes-fastener formed in one piece of wood or other material and comprising the intermediate body portion a having the upwardly-deflected bore adapted to receive a clothes-line, and the undercut, overhanging end portions having the longitudinal grooves in their under sides throughout their length merging at their inner ends into the bore of the body; the said intermediate body extending downwardly to the plane of the lowermost points of the end portions, substantially as specified.

2. A clothes-fastener formed in one piece of wood or other suitable material and com-

prising a central body portion having the upwardly-deflected bore adapted to receive a clothes-line, and overhanging, undercut end portions having longitudinal grooves in their under side coincident with the ends of the bore; the said grooves being flared or increased in width downwardly adjacent to their outer ends, substantially as specified.

3. A clothes-fastener formed in one piece of wood or other suitable material and comprising a central body portion having the deflected bore adapted to receive a clothes-line, and the overhanging end undercut portions having longitudinal grooves in their under sides coincident with the ends of the bore; the said grooves being increased in width toward their outer ends, and being also flared or increased in width downwardly adjacent to their outer ends and being chambered adjacent to the ends of the bore, substantially as specified.

4. A clothes-fastener formed in one piece and comprising a central body portion having the deflected bore adapted to receive a clothes-line, and the overhanging end, undercut portions having longitudinal grooves in their under sides merging at their inner ends into the bore; the said grooves being chambered adjacent to the ends of the bore, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM H. ORR.

Witnesses:

W. J. GRIFFIN,
HENRY S. GOTZ.