

No. 626,894.

Patented June 13, 1899.

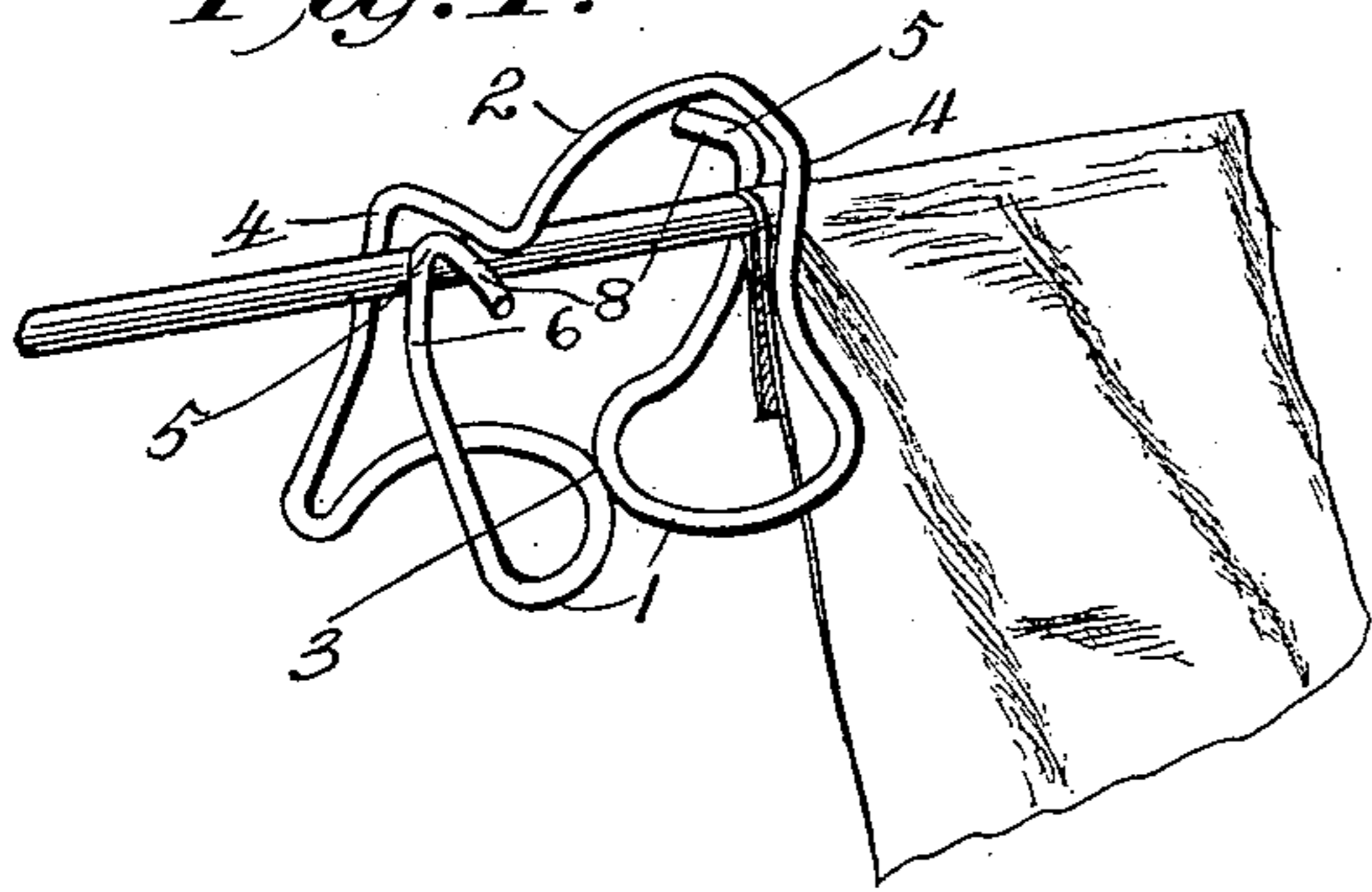
A. FLESHER & J. L. CRISLER.

CLOTHES PIN.

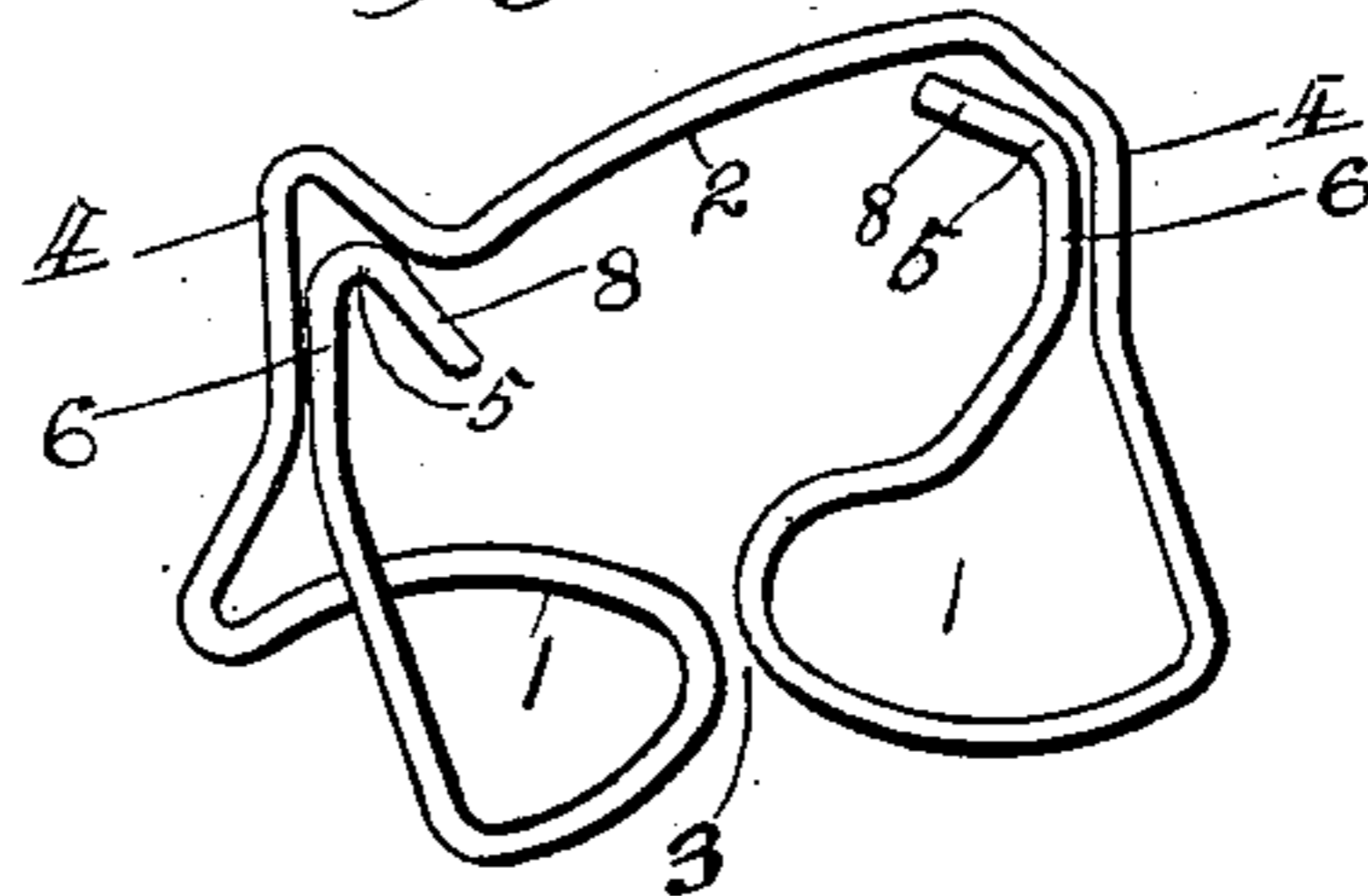
(Application filed Mar. 2, 1898.)

(No Model.)

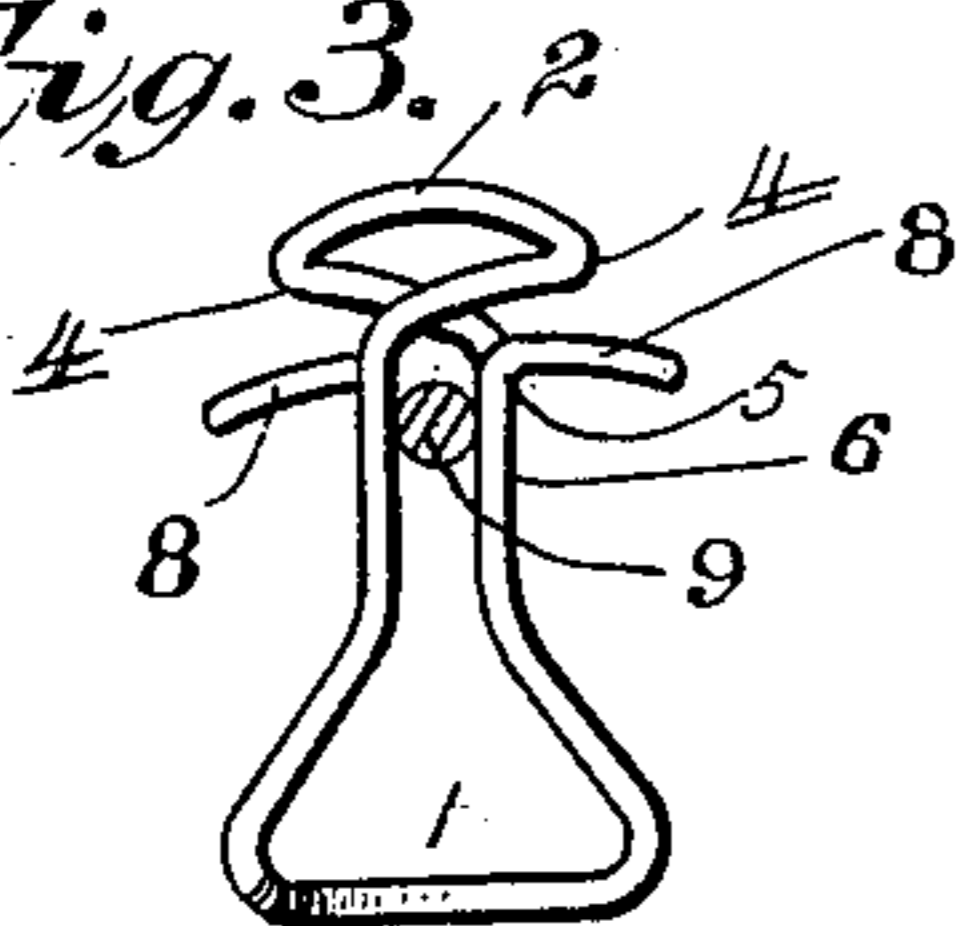
*Fig. 1.*



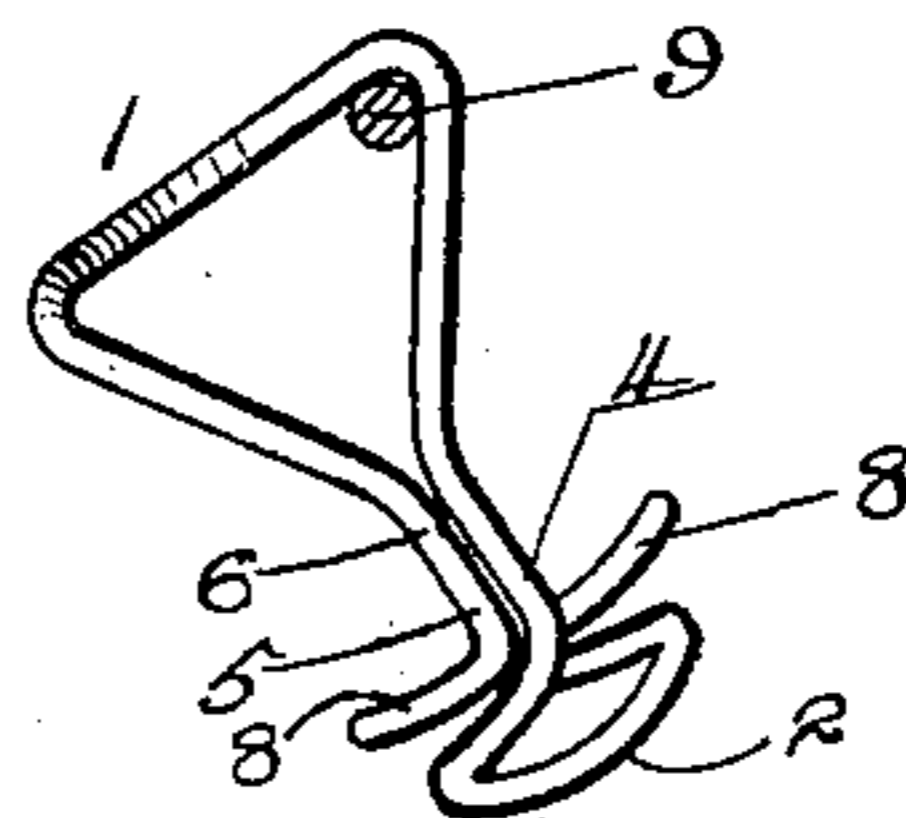
*Fig. 2.*



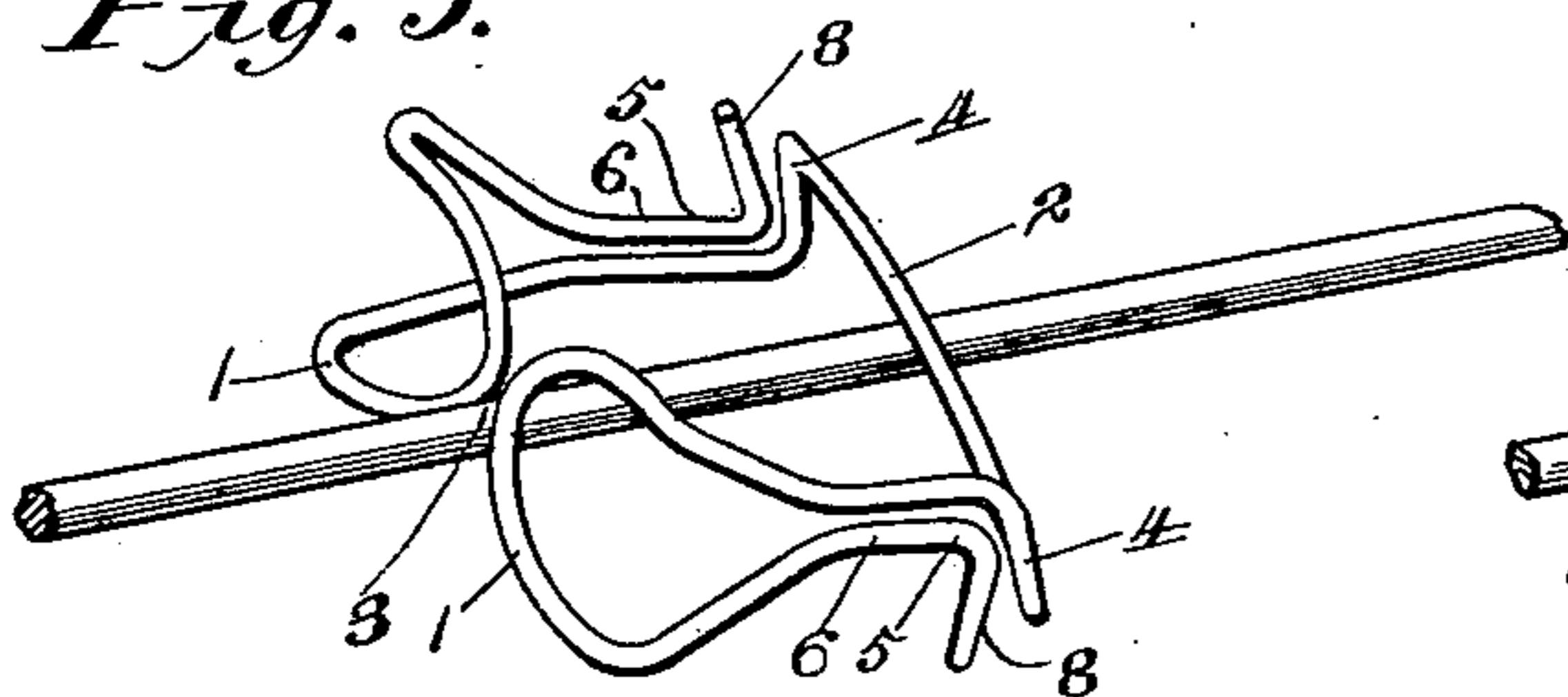
*Fig. 3.*



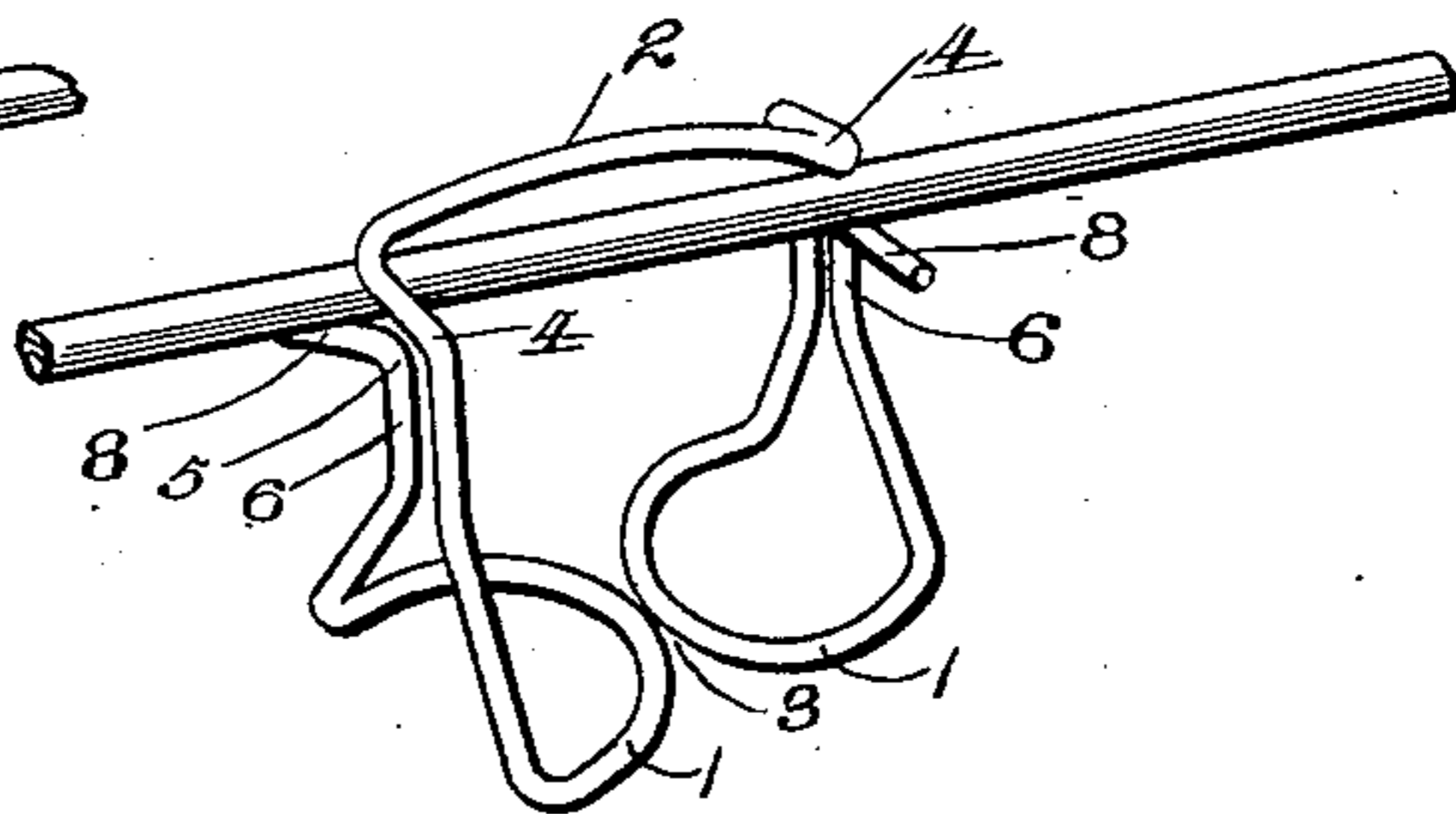
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CLOTHES-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 626,894, dated June 13, 1899.

Application filed March 2, 1898. Serial No. 672,234. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ALBERT FLESHER and JOSEPH L. CRISLER, citizens of the United States, residing at Alert, in the county of Kay and Territory of Oklahoma, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Pins; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to clothes-pins; and the object in view is to provide a simple and inexpensive clothes-pin which may be readily applied to a clothes-line of any description at any point intermediate the ends of the line, thus obviating the necessity of loosening the line at one end in order to thread the clothes-pins upon the line.

The improved clothes-pin is constructed of galvanized spring-wire to prevent rust and is bent in such manner as to provide resilient or spring terminal portions which act in connection with the rest of the device to form spring-clasps for engaging the clothing and binding the same upon the clothes-line. The pin is also formed in such manner as to render it practically impossible for the pin to become displaced from the wire when the pin is out of use and the clothes are removed therefrom.

The detailed objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the course of the subjoined description.

The invention consists in an improved clothes-pin embodying certain novel features and details of construction hereinafter specifically pointed out, illustrated in the drawings, and incorporated in the claim hereto appended.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a section of clothes-line and one of the improved clothes-pins applied thereto and holding at one side the edge of a sheet. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of the clothes-pin. Fig. 3 is an end view of the pin, showing the clothes-line in cross-section and the pin in its operative position for clamping the clothing. Fig. 4 is

a similar view showing the pin in its inoperative position or the position it assumes after the clothing has been removed from the line. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the first step in applying the pin to the line. Fig. 6 is a similar view showing the second step.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the views.

The clothes-pin contemplated in this invention is preferably formed of spring-wire of suitable gage and galvanized to prevent rust. The pin comprises, essentially, a pair of spring-loops 1, which are united by a connecting portion 2. Referring to Fig. 2, it will be seen that the loops 1 approach each other very closely at the point 3, or they may be in actual contact with each other at such point. Each loop is united to the connecting portion 2 by an L-shaped portion 4, the two branches of which are substantially at right angles to each other. The spring-terminal portion of each loop is also provided at its extremity with an L-shaped end 5, consisting of a portion 6, extending parallel to the upright portion of the L-shaped part which joins the loop and connecting portion, and a laterally-projecting and obliquely disposed or inclined extremity 8, forming an oblique throat or entrance to the loop 1 and also extending beyond the plane of the connecting portion 2, so as to form a shoulder or rest for the clothes-line 9 preparatory to the insertion of the clothes-line into the loops 1, or, more accurately speaking, the placing of the clothes-pin upon the line. The spring-loops 1 are reversely bent, or, in other words, the loop at one side of the pin is bent in a reverse direction from the loop at the other side of the pin, so that the extremities of the spring-terminals extend laterally and transversely in opposite directions.

In applying the pin to a line the meeting portions of the loops 1 are brought against the clothes-line, and by exerting sufficient pressure the two loops are sprung apart, so as to allow the line to pass between them and enter the space between the loops and the connecting portion 2, as shown in Fig. 5. The clothes-pin is then given a turn, so

as to engage the projecting extremities of the spring-terminals beneath or against the clothes-line, the line entering the flaring throats above described. By now giving the  
5 pin a slight twist the line will be caused to pass into and through the throats and may then be forced into the loops 1, whereupon by releasing the pin it will hang on the line with the connecting portion 2 downward.  
10 When it is desired to fasten the clothing upon the line, the pin is inverted, so as to bring the connecting portion 2 uppermost. The pin is then moved longitudinally of the line until the opposing portions of the contiguous  
15 loop can pass down and bind the clothing upon the line, the approximately horizontal portion 4 forming a stop for limiting the downward movement of the pin.

Having thus described the invention, what

is claimed as new, and desired to be secured 20  
by Letters Patent, is—

A spring-wire clothes-pin involving a pair of loops, the arm of each loop being bent laterally and converging toward each other in substantially parallel planes, one arm of each 25  
loop having a lateral projection at its extremity, the other arm also having lateral projections adapted to rest on the line, the latter projections being united by a connecting portion, substantially as described. 30

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

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