

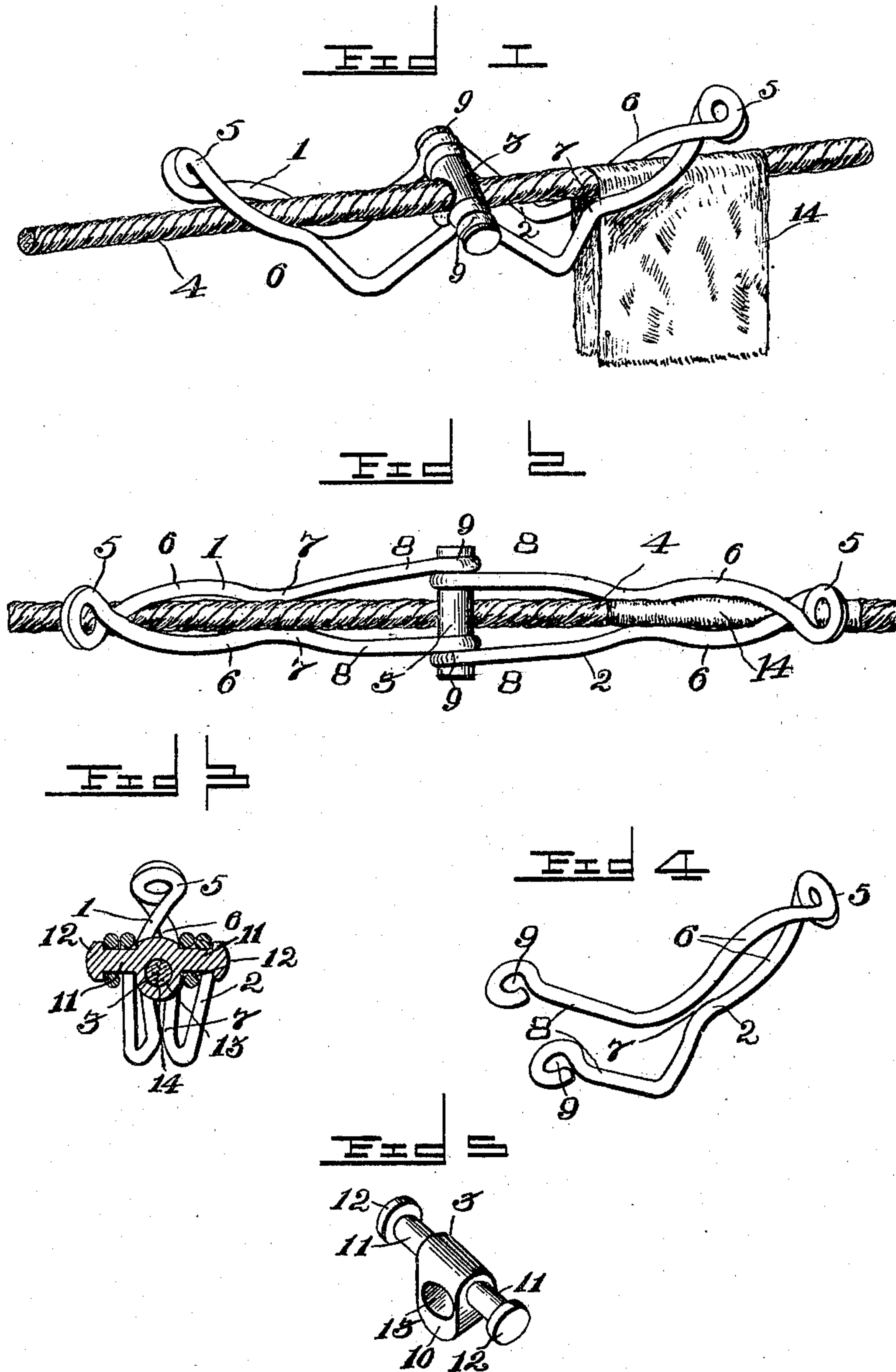
No. 647,124.

Patented Apr. 10, 1900.

G. R. WILLIAMS.  
SPRING WIRE CLOTHES PIN.

(Application filed July 27, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

John Maupin.  
*[Signature]*

George R. Williams Inventor

By his Attorneys

*[Signature]*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE R. WILLIAMS, OF ALBANY, MISSOURI.

## SPRING-WIRE CLOTHES-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,124, dated April 10, 1900.

Application filed July 27, 1899. Serial No. 725,273. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE R. WILLIAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Albany, in the county of Gentry and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Spring-Wire Clothes-Pin, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to spring-wire clothes-pins, and has for its object to provide a spring-clasp of simple and durable construction having a pivotal connection with the clothes-line and slidable thereon, whereby the pin may be adjusted to any portion of the clothes-line.

A further object of the invention is to provide a duplex structure having a common pivotal connection, whereby when one of the clasps is released the other clasp will hold the pin in a fixed position upon the line.

To these ends the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device applied to a clothes-line. Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken through the slidable pivot-pin. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of one of the clasps. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the pivot-pin.

The same numerals of reference are used to indicate like and corresponding parts in each of the several figures of the drawings.

The present invention comprises, essentially, opposite duplicate spring-clasps, (designated by the numerals 1 and 2, respectively,) and these clasps have a common pivotal connection 3, which is adapted to slide longitudinally upon the clothes-line 4, in order that the pin may be moved to any part of the line and at the same time be retained thereon.

As the spring-clasps are duplicates in construction, an explanation of one is deemed sufficient, and reference is had particularly to Fig. 4 of the drawings. Each clasp is formed from a single length of heavy spring-wire twisted intermediate its ends into a spring-coil 5 and the opposite spring-jaws 6.

These jaws are crossed adjacent to the spring-coil and are bowed outwardly from each other,

having their free ends 7 brought closely together, so that the jaws may form practically a closed loop. The extremities of the jaws are formed into connecting-arms 8, which are bent at substantially right angles to the jaws and are provided at their free ends with eyes 9, which form the pivotal connection between the clasp and the sliding pivot-pin. The latter is best illustrated in Fig. 5 and comprises a central enlarged body 10, having oppositely-extending and reduced bearing-lugs 11, which are provided at their outer ends with heads 12. The bearing-lugs are alined near the top of the body 10, and the latter is provided with an opening 13, located below the bearing-lugs and adapted to slidably receive the clothes-line.

In assembling the device the respective ends of the connecting-arms 8 of each of the spring-clasps have their ends bent about respective bearing-lugs 11 and extending at opposite sides of the pin. The eyes 9, which are formed by bending the ends of the arms 8 about the pivot-lugs, are arranged at opposite sides of the body 10 of the pivot-pin and between the same and the adjacent head 12, whereby the ends of the arms 8 are spaced apart to facilitate the engagement of the clasp with the clothes-line.

In the operation of the pin the same is fitted to the clothes-line by receiving the latter through the opening 13 in the pivot-pin, the respective clasps being thrown upward upon the pin and above the clothes-line. As indicated in Fig. 1, the article of clothing 14 which may be desired to be fastened to the line is folded over the latter adjacent to the pivot-pin 3, and one of the clasps is forced downward into engagement with the article of clothing and the line. The spring-coil 5 provides a convenient thumb-piece for the latter operation. When the clasp has been engaged with the line, as described, the spring-jaws 6 clasp the article of clothing at opposite sides and against the line-wire, as best illustrated in Fig. 2, which also shows how the connecting-arms 8 are spaced apart, so as to avoid the clothes-line when the clasp is thrown into engagement therewith.

It will be apparent that either one or both of the clasps may be employed to fasten an



article to the clothes-line and that one of the clasps may be released, while the other one engages the line and holds the pin in its adjusted position thereon.

5 The present device is composed of but few parts, all of which are connected together in a positive manner, thereby precluding the possibility of the loss of any of the individual parts, whereby an exceedingly practical and  
10 useful form of clothes-pin is provided.

Changes in the form, proportion, size, and the minor details of construction within the scope of the appended claims may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacri-  
15 ficing any of the advantages of this invention.

What I claim is—

1. A spring-wire clothes-pin comprising a spring-clasp, and a pivot-pin capable of a slidable movement upon the clothes-line, the  
20 respective spring-jaws of the clasp being pivoted to opposite ends of the pin, substantially as shown and described.

2. A spring-wire clothes-pin comprising a spring-clasp, and a pivot-pin capable of a  
25 sliding movement upon the clothes-line, the pivot-pin having an opening located intermediate its ends and adapted to slidably receive the clothes-line, and opposite pivot-lugs upon which the spring-clasp is adapted to be  
30 pivoted, substantially as shown and described.

3. A spring-wire clothes-pin comprising opposite spring-clasps, and a common pivot-pin connecting the clasps together and capable

of a sliding movement upon the clothes-line, 35 substantially as shown and described.

4. A spring-wire clothes-pin comprising opposite duplicate spring-clasps, each clasp being formed from a single length of spring-  
40 wire bent intermediate its ends into a spring-coil and opposite spring-jaws, a pivot-pin having an opening located intermediate of its ends and provided with opposite bearing-lugs having heads at their outer ends, the jaws of the respective clasps being pivoted to the re-  
45 spective bearing-lugs and confined thereon by the heads of the lugs, substantially as shown and described.

5. A spring-wire clothes-pin comprising a spring-clasp, and a pivot-pin therefor capa-  
50 ble of a slidable movement upon the clothes-line, the pivot-pin having a central enlarged body provided with a transverse opening, and reduced pivot-lugs extended in opposite di-  
55 rections from the body of the pin and provided at their outer ends with heads, the opposite jaws of the spring-clasp being pivoted to the respective bearing-lugs and confined thereon by the heads of the lugs and the enlarged body of the pin, substantially as shown  
60 and described.

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

GEORGE R. WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

ALEX. OWINGS,  
A. J. HUNTER.