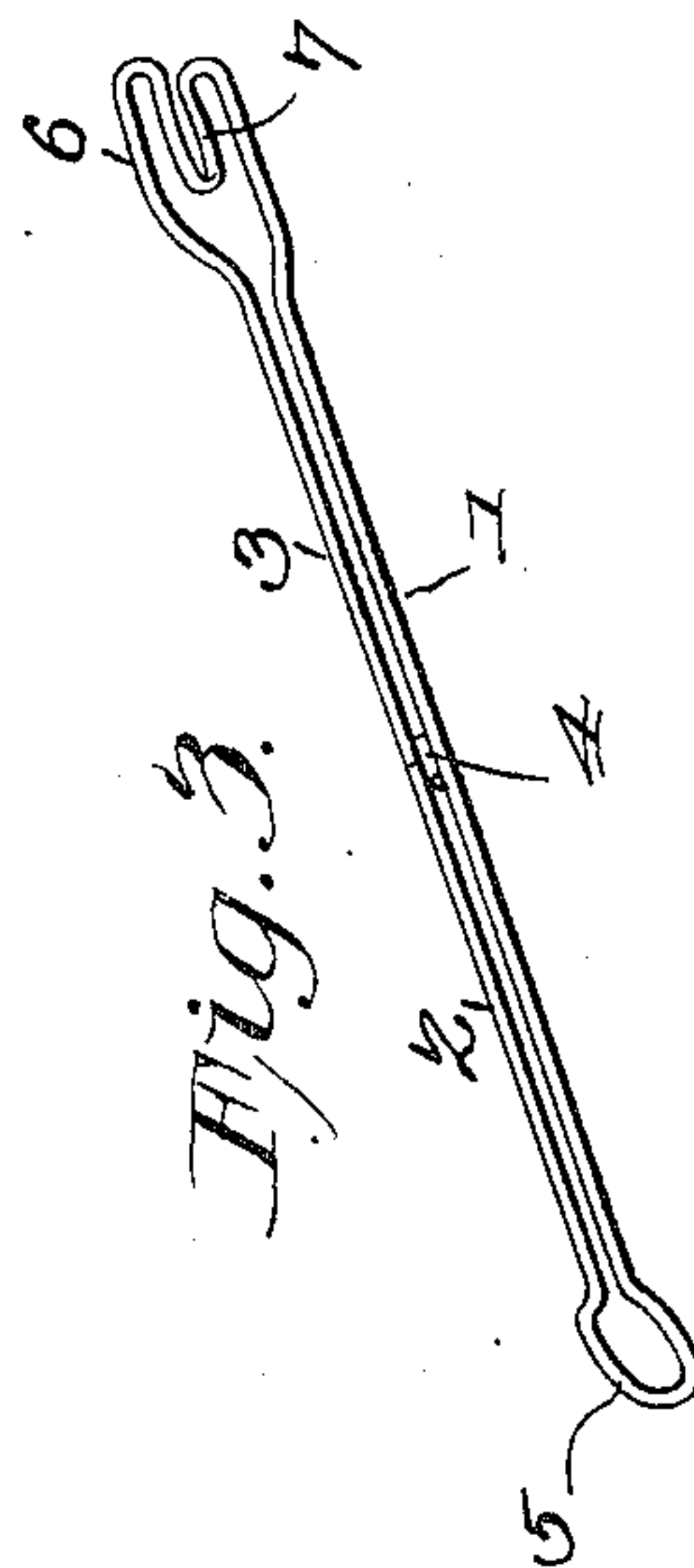
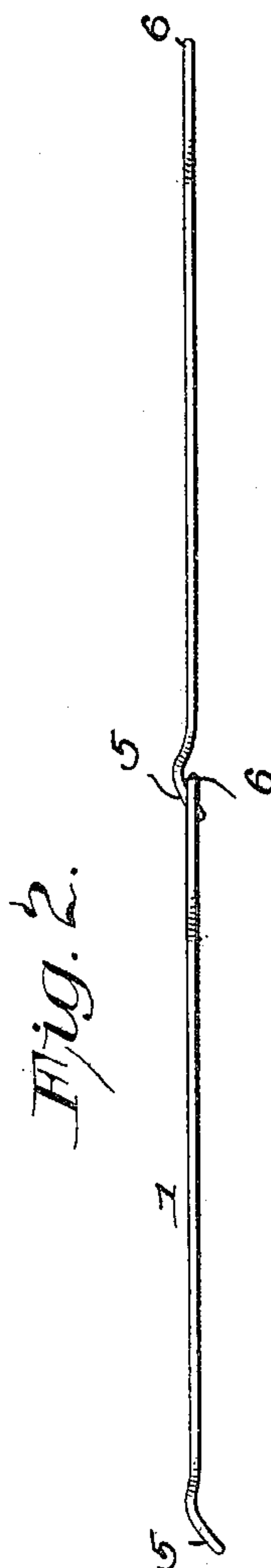
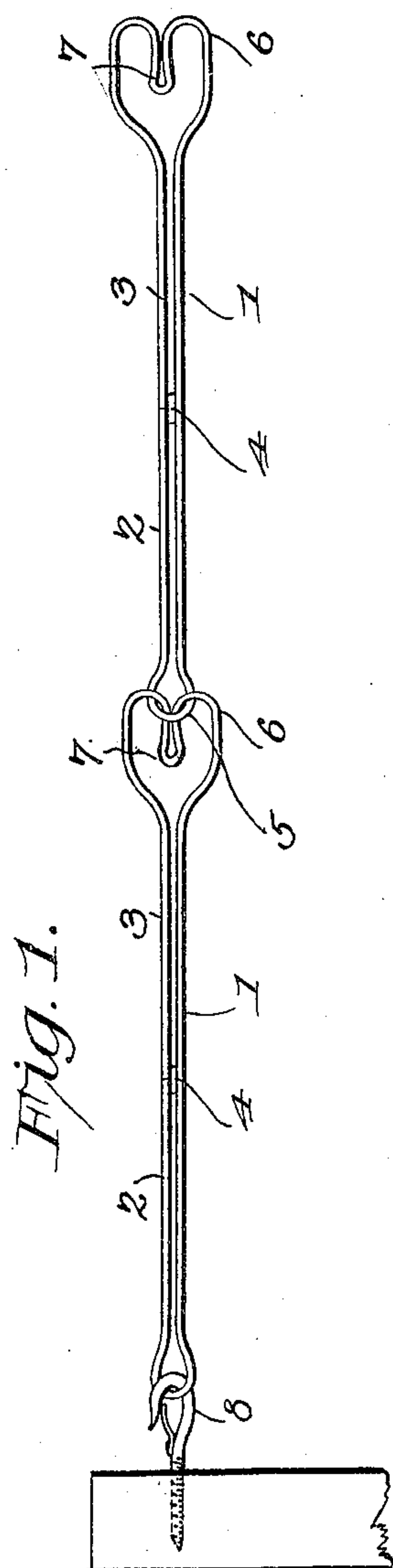


No. 822,473.

PATENTED JUNE 5, 1906.

R. K. PETERS.
PINLESS CLOTHES LINE.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 29, 1905.



Witnesses
E. J. Stewart
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT K. PETERS, OF ROCKWOOD, TENNESSEE.

PINLESS CLOTHES-LINE.

No. 822,473.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 5, 1906.

Application filed May 29, 1905. Serial No. 262,864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT K. PETERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rockwood, in the county of Roane and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Pinless Clothes-Line, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to clothes-lines, and is primarily intended to enable the hanging of clothes and the like upon the line in an improved and efficient manner without the aid of the usual clothes-pins.

A further object of the invention is to have the line formed in sections, each section being complete in itself and capable of convenient engagement with adjacent sections to permit of conveniently lengthening and shortening the line.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claim, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claim without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of two engaged sections or links of the clothes-line of the present invention. Fig. 2 is an edge elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of one of the links.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in each and every figure of the drawings.

As hereinbefore indicated, the present line is made up of a succession of links which are duplicates in construction, and therefore a description of one link is deemed sufficient. Each link is of suitable length—say, for instance, twelve inches—and is formed from a single length of wire having its opposite end portions 2 and 3 bent inwardly into longitudinal alinement in substantial parallelism with the intermediate portion 1 of the wire, the ends of the wire being connected together and to the side 1 in any suitable manner, preferably by being soldered, as indicated at 4, whereby a longitudinally-slotted shank or stem portion is provided. At one end of the shank or stem the bent portion of the wire is spread to form a small loop 5, which is then

bent laterally or deflected, so as to form a hook. The other bent end of the shank or stem is spread to form a larger loop 6, which lies in substantially the same plane with the shank and has its outer end portion bent inwardly into the loop to form an inwardly-directed projection 7.

It will of course be understood that a plurality of links are successively connected to form the clothes-line, two such links being shown in Fig. 1, wherein it will be seen that the inwardly-directed projection 7 is received within the laterally-deflected or hook-shaped loop 5 of the next adjacent link, whereby the two links are detachably connected. Upon reference to Fig. 2 it will be understood that the loop 5 is slightly deflected or hook-shaped, so as to enable the convenient engagement of the loop with the projection 7 and at the same time to permit of the adjacent links lying in substantially the same plane.

In practice an edge portion of the article to be dried or hung up is inserted between the elastic sides of the shank of one of the links, the tension of these spring sides or jaws being sufficient to retain the article suspended upon the line in a very simple and efficient manner. It will be noted that the engagement of an article with the link does not in any manner interfere with the connection between the links, and therefore the clothing may be applied and removed without danger of disconnecting any portions of the line, and links may be added and taken out whenever it is desired to lengthen or to shorten the clothes-line.

It is proposed to provide each terminal link of the line with a fastening device, preferably in the nature of a screw-hook, which may be engaged with a tree, post, or other support in setting up the line. It will here be explained that each line will consist of two terminal links equipped with fastening devices and a plurality of other links without fastening devices in order that any number of links may be included between the terminal links, so as to obtain any desired length of line within the range of the total number of links.

The attachment of the extremity of the clothes-line to a post or other support may be effected, as illustrated in Fig. 1, by means of a snap-hook 8, which is adapted for engage-

ment by the terminal loop at one end of the link or the projection 7 at the other end of the link.

Having fully described the invention, what
5 is claimed is—

A link for a pinless clothes-line formed from a single length of wire which is bent intermediate of its ends to form a shank made up of spaced spring sides, one end of the
10 shank terminating in a loop having an in-

turned projection, and the other end of the shank terminating in a loop capable of receiving the projection of another link.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature 15 in the presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT K. PETERS.

Witnesses:

FRED G. HAGGARD,
BRUCE M. REDMON.