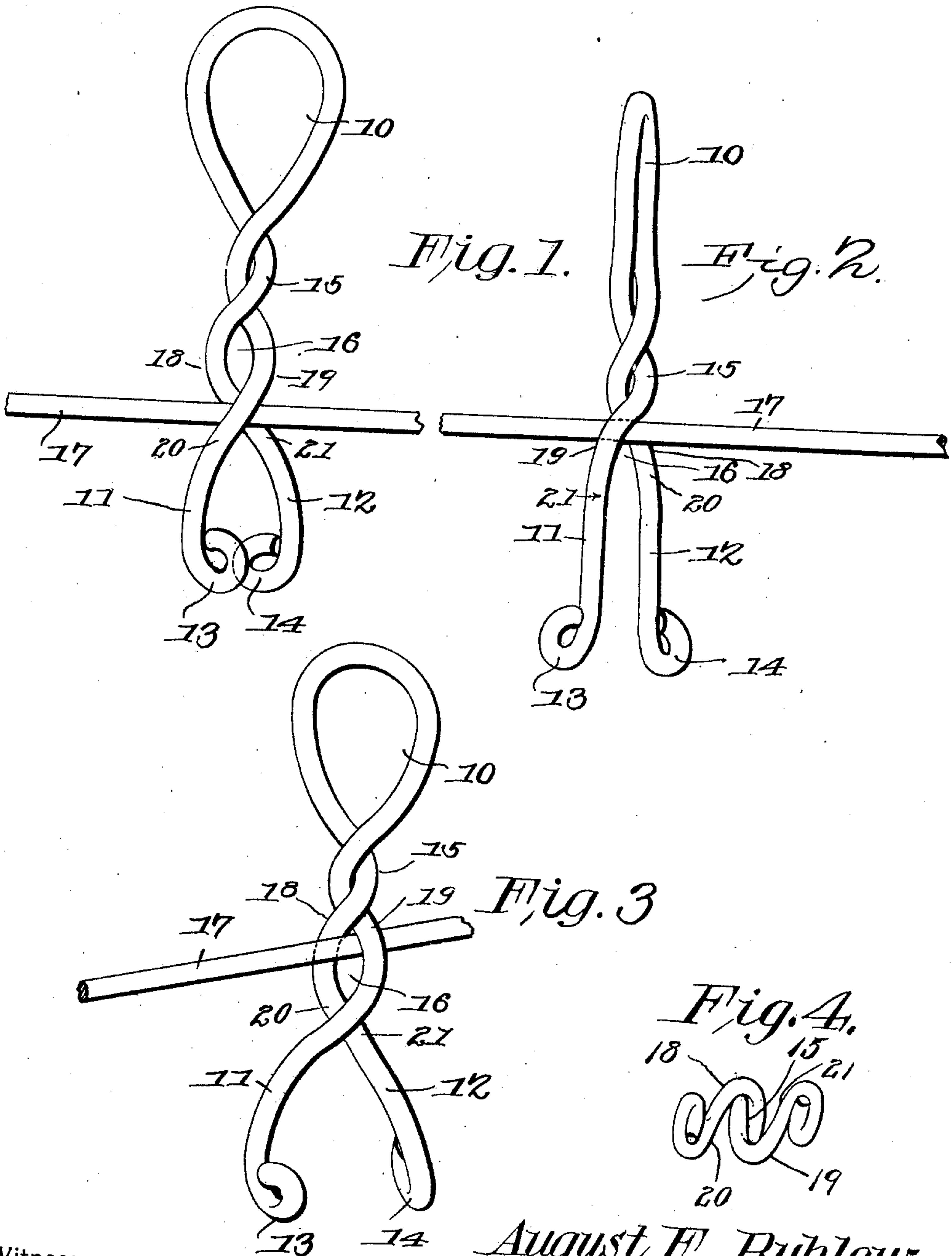


No. 826,965.

PATENTED JULY 24, 1906.

A. F. RUHLOW.
CLOTHES PIN.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 28, 1905.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST F. RUHLOW, OF HOSKINS, NEBRASKA.

CLOTHES-PIN.

No. 826,965.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 24, 1906.

Application filed February 28, 1905. Serial No. 247,646.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST F. RUHLOW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hoskins, in the county of Wayne and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and useful Clothes-Pin, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to clothes-pins formed entirely of wire, and has for its object to produce a device of this character simple in construction, easily applied and operated, and which does not require the parts to be bent or twisted in attaching or detaching, and thus materially to increase the efficiency of the device.

With these and other objects in view, which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in certain novel features of construction, as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which corresponding parts are denoted by like designating characters, is illustrated the preferred form of embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation.

In the drawings thus employed, Figure 1 is a side view of the device in the first position ready to be attached to the clothes line or wire. Fig. 2 is a view of the same after engagement with the line or wire. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the improved device from beneath, showing the socket part of the device.

The improved device is formed of a single piece of wire having at its ends the inwardly-extending eyes 13 and 14 to prevent abrasion of the garments, said eyes being formed by bending the terminals of the wire in engagement with the arms 11 and 12, as shown. The wire is then bent at the middle to form a single-coil loop 10 and is spirally intertwined, as indicated at 15. The wire is then spirally wound in such a way that the portions 18 19 are spaced apart to form a loop or open non-resilient socket 16, the opening being at 20 21. The wires are then crossed and extended laterally in opposite directions to form a pair of spaced arms 11 and 12, which are substantially parallel to each other and have their free ends curved laterally in con-

tact with the adjacent portions of the arms to form the eyes 13 and 14, before described.

In using the device the clothes-pin is placed over the line, as in Fig. 1, and when in this position the open-end space of the socket passes over the line. Then by further pushing down the clothes-pin it assumes the position shown in Fig. 2 or 3. As will be seen by reference to Figs. 2 and 3 and 4, the open space of the socket between 20 21, where the wires begin their spiral form and are yet separated, is first placed over the line, and then by an automatic twisting movement of the clothes-pin the garments are held by the non-resilient socket portion 18 19 on the line 17 and also held entirely by frictional contact, as will be obvious. The pin is thus applied with substantially no springing of the parts, as the "grip" is accomplished by friction and not by the yielding of the side members.

The device can be very easily applied and removed and holds the garments firmly upon the line when once positioned thereon.

The pressure being comparatively slight, no danger exists of tearing the garments when attaching or removing and will not harm the most delicate fabric, while at the same time readily adapts itself to the thickest fabric or garment.

The device is simple in construction, strong and durable, and can be manufactured at small expense and in various sizes, as required.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

A clothes-pin formed from a single piece of wire, an intermediate portion of which is bent to form a single-coil loop and the wire spirally intertwined at the end of the coil and thence spirally wound to form an open socket, the ends of the wire being thence crossed and extended in opposite directions to form a pair of spaced substantially parallel arms.

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

AUGUST F. RUHLOW.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. LOVE,
E. D. KILBOURN.