

No. 835,757.

PATENTED NOV. 13, 1906.

C. J. INGERSOLL.

CLOTHES PIN.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 12, 1906.

Fig. 1.

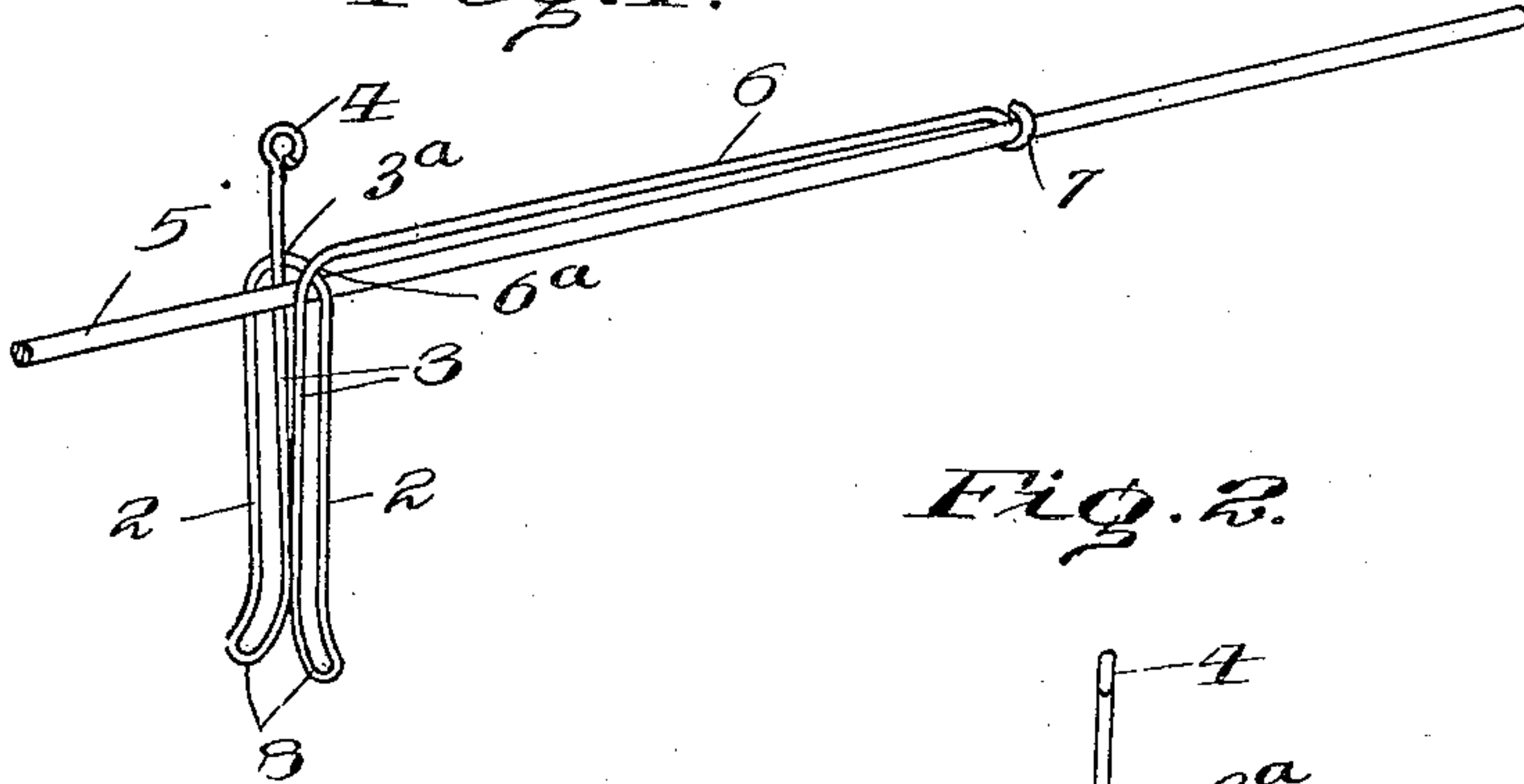
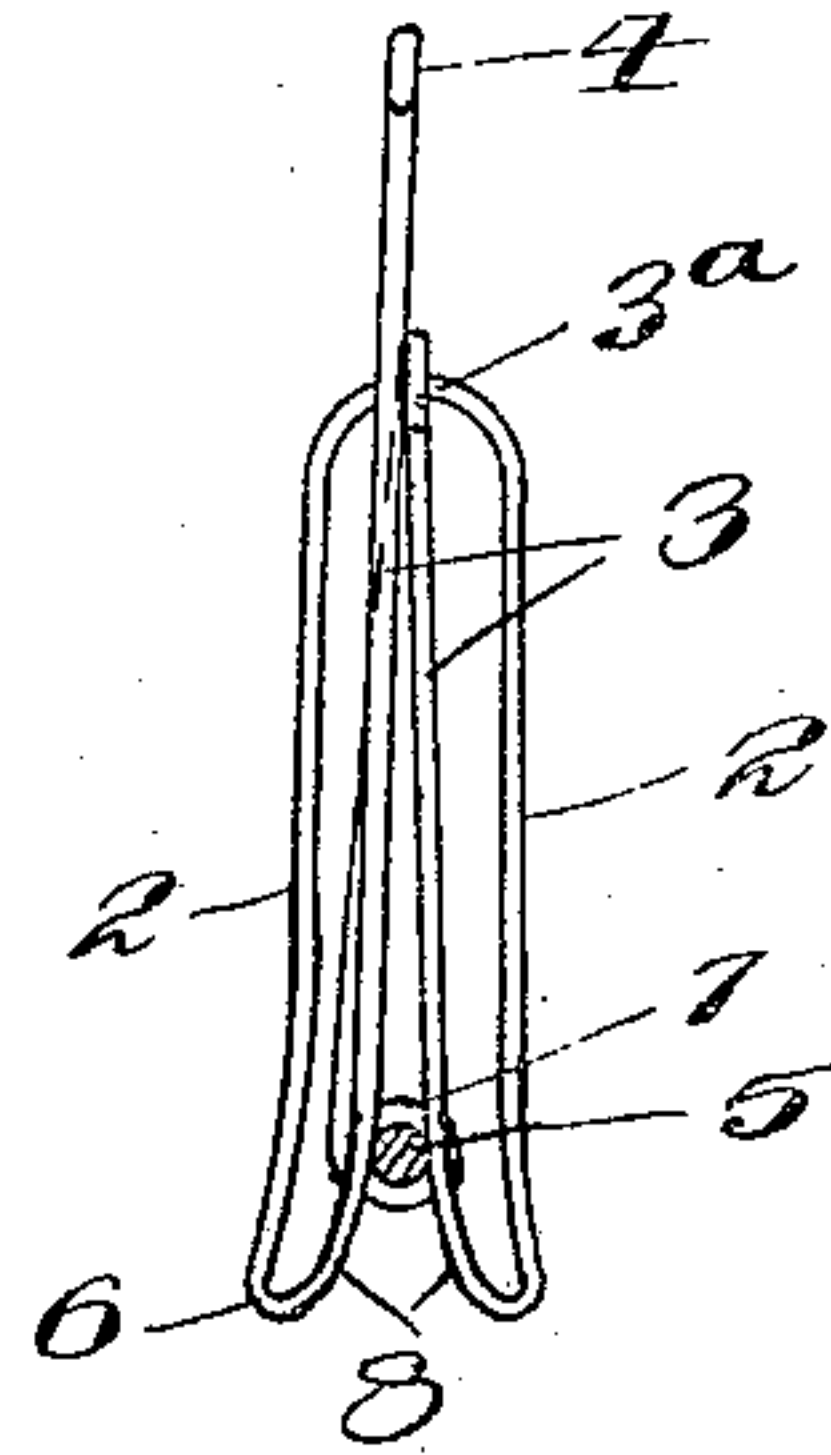


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

Wm. M. Mace
W. C. Woodson

Inventor

C. J. Ingersoll.

By

Wm. M. Mace, Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, OF HOUSTON, TEXAS.

CLOTHES-PIN.

No. 835,757.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 13, 1906.

Application filed January 12, 1906. Serial No. 295,770.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Houston, in the county of Harris and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in that type of clothes-pins which are so constructed as to automatically lock themselves against accidental disengagement from the clothes-line when placed in position thereon; and the primary object of the invention is to provide a clothes-pin of this character which is peculiarly designed, so as to be very economically manufactured from a single piece of spring material.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the preferred form of the invention. Fig. 2 is a face view of the same, showing the spring-arms in the position assumed when the pin is being applied to a clothes-line.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in both views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The clothes-pin is designed to be constructed of a single piece of spring-wire which is bent upon itself at an intermediate point to form an inverted-U-shaped member adapted to fit over the clothes-line, the two downwardly-extending sides of the inverted-U-shaped member forming the outer or main spring-arms 2 of the clothes-pin. These main spring-arms 2 are spaced from each other and have their lower ends bent inwardly and upwardly to form two inner spring members 3, which are adapted to engage with the clothes-line. The upper ends of the two inner spring members 3 extend beyond the cross-piece connecting the upper ends of the main spring-arms 2, one of the ends of the inner spring members 3 being looped to form a handle 4 for the manipulation of the clothes-pin, while the end of the opposite inner spring member 3 is bent at approximately right angles to the plane of the clothes-pin and extends along the clothes-line 5, as seen at 6. The extremity of the member 6 is formed with an eye 7, through

which the clothes-line is passed in order to loosely connect the pin to the line in such a manner that it can be readily moved to any desired point upon the line, but cannot become lost. Attention is called to the fact that the lower ends of the inner spring members 3 flare outwardly at 8, and thus form a mouth the sides of which lead the clothes-line between the two spring-jaws of the pin.

The main spring-arms 2 and the inner spring-arms 3 of the clothes-pin bear such a relation to each other that when the line is at the lower end of the pin, as shown in Fig. 2, the main spring-arms 2 are forced apart, the upper ends of the inner spring-arms 3 being in engagement with each other. However, as the clothes-pin is pushed down upon the line the main spring-arms 2 come together and assume their normal position, and the upper ends of the inner spring-arms are forced apart. When the clothes-line comes into contact with the cross-bar connecting the upper ends of the main spring-arms 2, it will be observed that the lower ends of the inner spring-arms 3 come into contact with each other, as shown in Fig. 1. This construction has the advantage of automatically locking the clothes-pin upon the line, so as to hold it against accidental displacement.

As will be seen from Fig. 1, the connecting member 6 is a right-angle continuation of one of the inner spring members 3 and that it extends over the transversely-extending portion or bow 3^a in substantial contact therewith. Hence as the clothes-pin is grasped by the handle portion 4 to insert it over a clothes-line or remove it therefrom the connecting member 6 at its bend 6^a will tend to scrape along bow 3^a and one of the spring-arms 2 in the opening and closing action of the two spring members 3, thereby assisting in the secure locking action of the device. This function becomes all the more apparent when it is considered that the clothes-pin is inserted over the line and removed therefrom by grasping the handle portion 4. Hence all of the resiliency or yielding action must be provided for by that spring member 3 of which the connecting member 6 is a continuation, because the other member 3 of which the handle 4 is a continuation is held in one's fingers and is prevented from yielding.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

As an improved article of manufacture, the

herein-described clothes-pin, the same consisting of a single piece of wire bowed intermediate its ends to produce two main parallel members 2, said members being extended
5 inwardly and returned upon themselves whereby to produce two spring members 3, one of said spring members being extended straight above a bowed portion of the wire and looped to form a handle 4, while the
10 other spring member 3 is continued beyond the bowed portion in a direction at right angles to the spring members and for a greater length than the other continued portion which forms a handle 4 whereby to produce

a connecting member 6, said member 6 being 15 formed at its extremity with an eye 7 adapted to receive the clothes-line, and said connecting member being in substantial engagement with the bowed portion of the wire where the said member is bent over the same 20 as it is continued from its spring member 3.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES J. INGERSOLL. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

T. C. ROWE,
D. F. ROWE.