

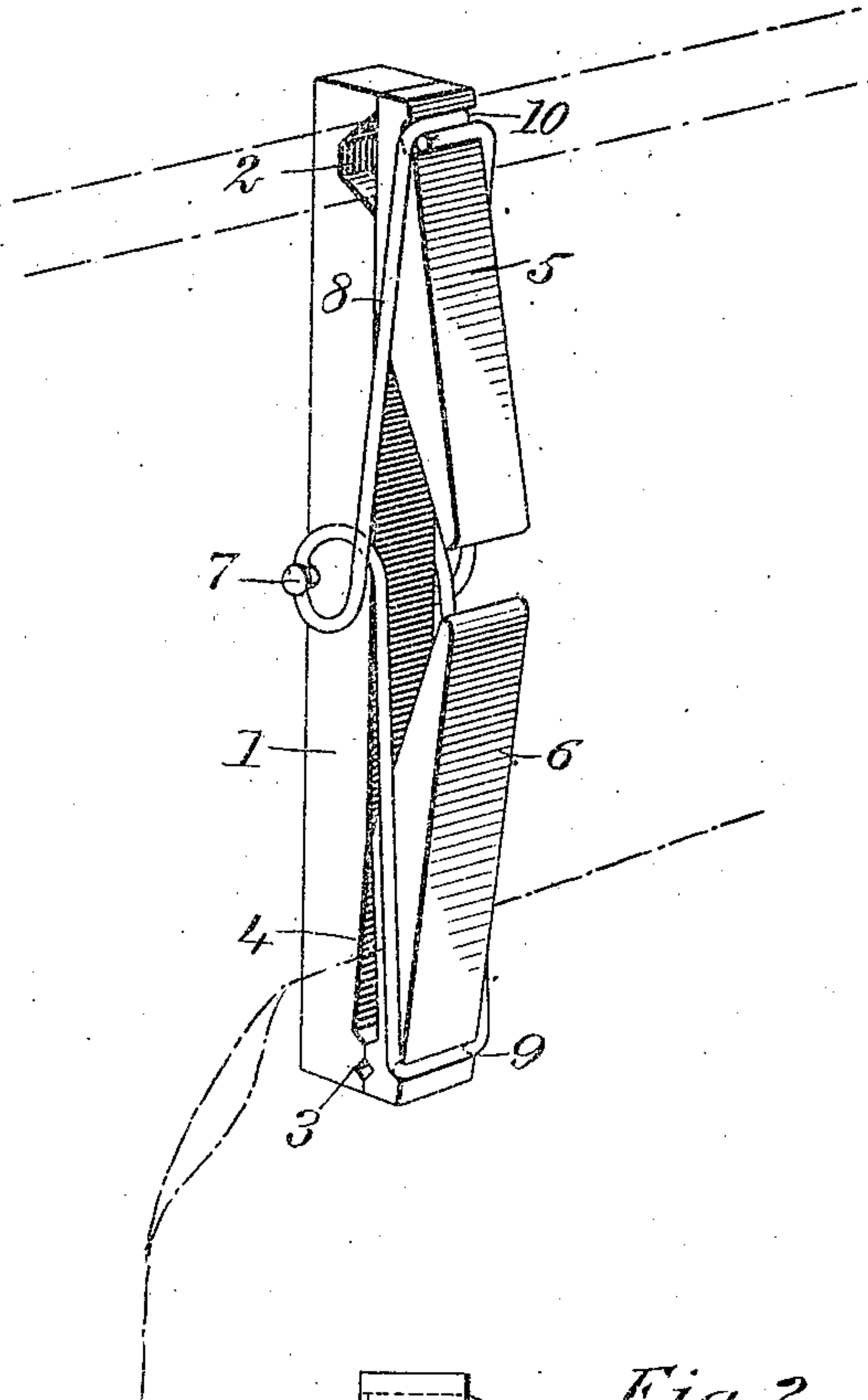
No. 847,106.

PATENTED MAR. 12, 1907.

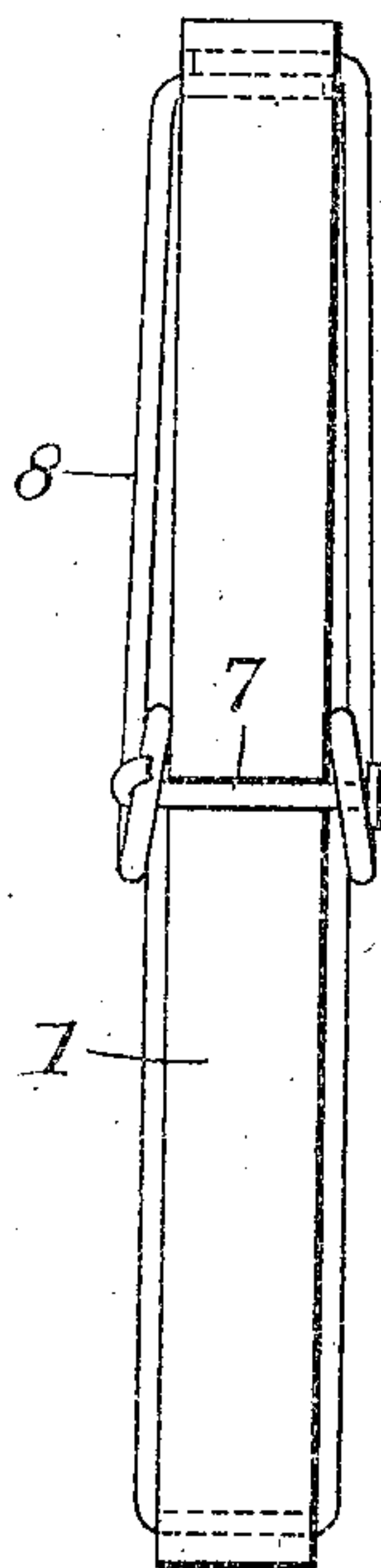
S. PASQUALIN.  
CLOTHES PIN.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 14, 1906.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIMON PASQUALIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
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## CLOTHES-PIN.

No. 847,106.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 12, 1907.

Application filed May 14, 1906. Serial No. 316,728.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SIMON PASQUALIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York city, borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Clothes-Pin, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention is an improvement in clothes-pins, relating to those more particularly in which spring clamping-fingers are employed.

One object of the invention, among others, is to simplify and reduce the cost of this form of pin, especially avoiding the use of pivot-pins and rendering it more effective in operation than those hitherto devised.

Another object of the invention is to so construct the pin that the means carried thereby for clamping the clothes-line is entirely independent and separate from the means by which the clothes are held, but both of which a single spring serves to press them in closed relation. By this construction the clothes-line and clothes are engaged separately, requiring no particular skill in applying the pin and also keeping the clothes out of contact with the line, which is of importance, as the latter after becoming old is apt to smut and soil the clothes.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improvement, showing the clothes-line and clothes as attached in dotted position; and Fig. 2 is a rear side elevation of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawing-figures, the number 1 indicates a plain strip or bar, preferably of wood, of suitable size, having a deep notch 2 cut in one end of sufficient depth to receive a clothes-line. The free end of the bar 1 is provided with a smaller notch 3 with a long inclined cut-out portion 4 at the rear thereof. A clamping-finger 5 of the same width as the bar 1, having reversely-inclined under faces forming it substantially triangular in longitudinal section, is seated with its outer inclined face over the notch 2 and is adapted to rock directly on the upper face of the bar 1. A similar clamping-finger 6 at the opposite end of the bar 1 is seated with its outer inclined face over the notch 3 and cut-out por-

tion 4 and is also provided with a corresponding notch and cut-out portion, forming effective clamping-jaws for holding the clothes.

At the center of the back face of the bar 1 a transverse groove is cut, in which a pin 7 is embedded. This pin has suitable means at its ends at the outside of the bar for preventing the disengagement of a spring 8, coiled about it. The spring 8 is made from a single piece of wire with the center thereof seated in a notch 9 in the top face and at the outer end of one of the clamping-fingers and bent at right angles at each side of this finger, coiling about the ends of the pin 7, with the free ends of the spring bent at right angles and seated in a corresponding notch 10 in the opposite finger. By this construction the spring yieldingly holds the outer inclined faces of the fingers in contact with the outer ends of the bar 1 and prevents their displacement.

In use the clothes-pins are attached to the clothes before the clothes are hung out, or the clothes-pins may be applied to the line and the clothes thereafter clamped. In applying the pin to the clothes-line the inner end of the finger 5 is passed downward, which rocks the finger about the vertex connecting its under inclined faces and opens the jaws sufficiently wide to admit of the line being inserted between them and passed into the notch 2. This notch is of slightly less depth than the diameter of the line in order that when the finger 5 is released it will securely bind the line in it. By means of the notch 3 in both the bar 1 and the clamping-fingers a better gripping action is obtainable on the clothes than if these jaws were made solid. The cut-out portion 4 at the back of the clothes-engaging jaws admits of the thick edges of the clothing being passed in it and loosely held, thereby avoiding interference with the firm closing of the jaws.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a clothes-pin, the combination of a bar having a notch cut in one end thereof for receiving a line, a finger substantially triangular in longitudinal section seated over said notch, a second finger of approximately like form seated over a notch and cut-out portion at the opposite end of the bar, said second finger also having a corresponding notch and



a cut-out portion adapted to register with those of the bar, a pin transversely embedded at the back of the bar at its center, and a single spring coiled about the ends of said pin and pressing on the outer ends of both of said fingers, as described.

2. In a clothes-pin a bar having a rope-engaging notch at one end, a clamping-finger substantially triangular in longitudinal section seated over said notch, a second clamping-finger of approximately like form seated at the same side but at the opposite end of the bar, and a single spring for yieldingly pressing on the outer ends of both fingers.

3. A clothes-pin comprising a bar, a clamping-finger at each end of the bar rockingly mounted directly on its top face, and a single spring connected to the center of the bar and pressing on the outer end of each finger, said spring acting to keep the bar and fingers assembled.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SIMON PASQUALIN.

Witnesses:

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JOHN SCHILLING.