

No. 883,667.

PATENTED MAR. 31, 1908.

F. F. PECOR.
CLOTHES PIN.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 16, 1907.

Fig. 1.

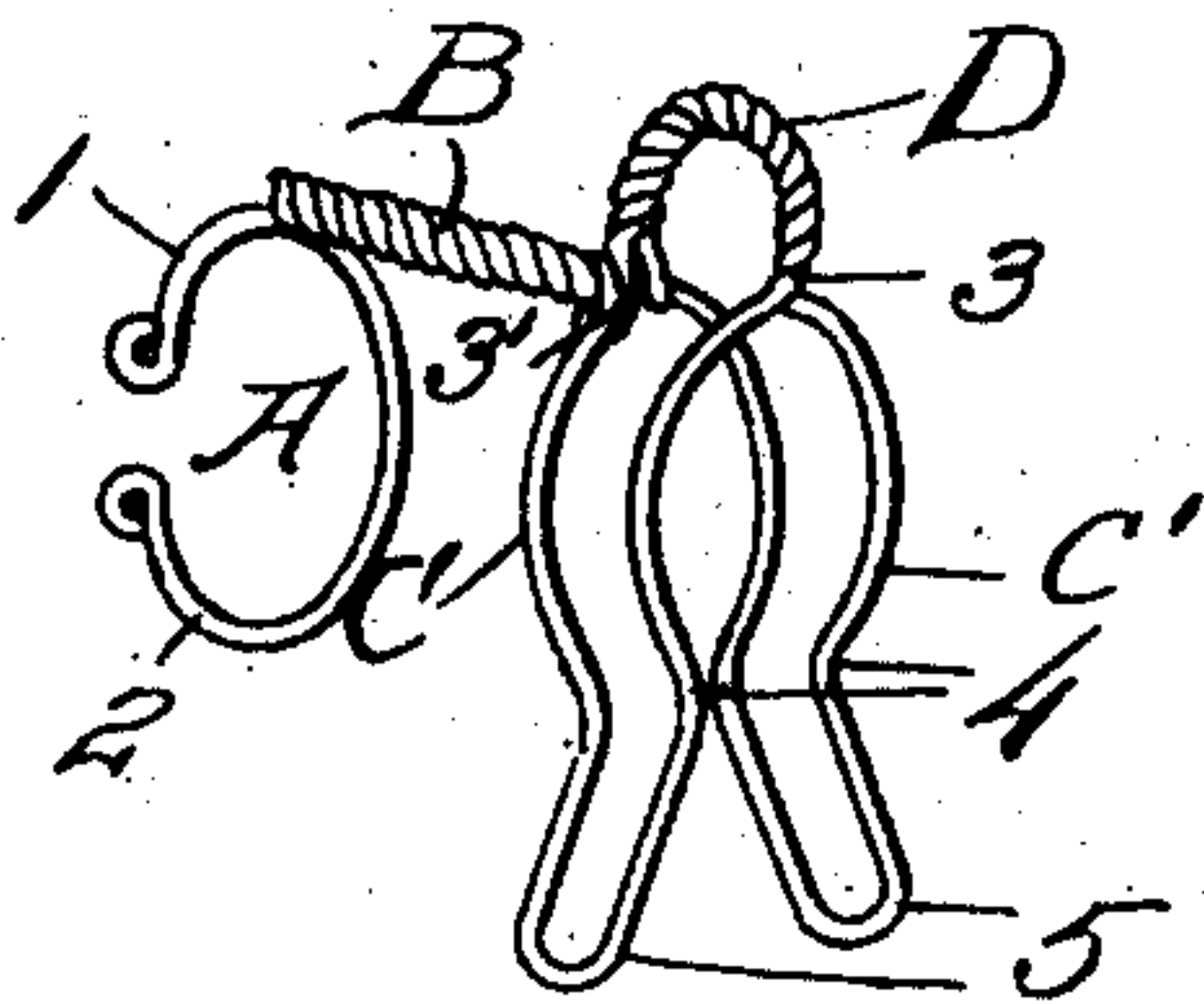


Fig. 2.

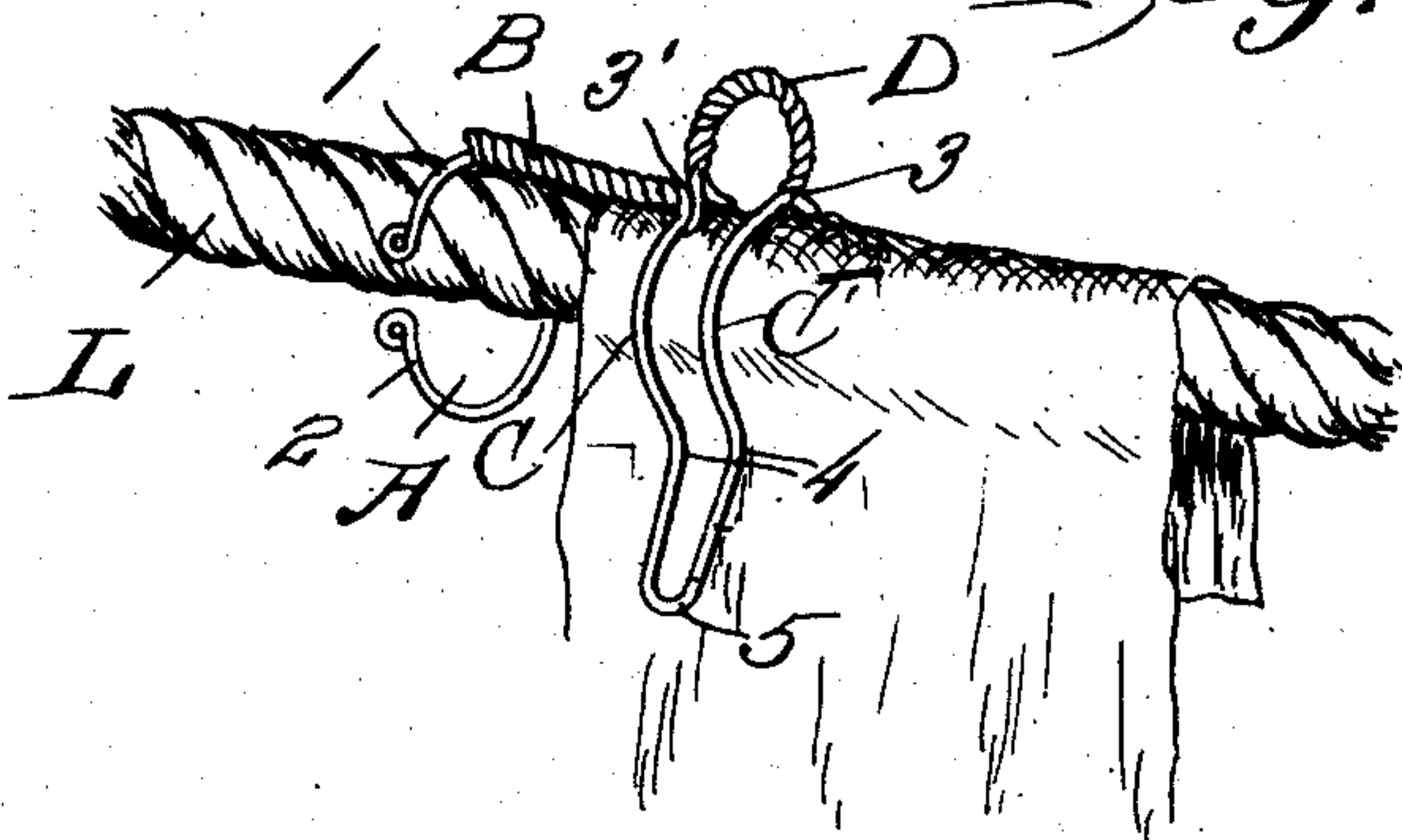
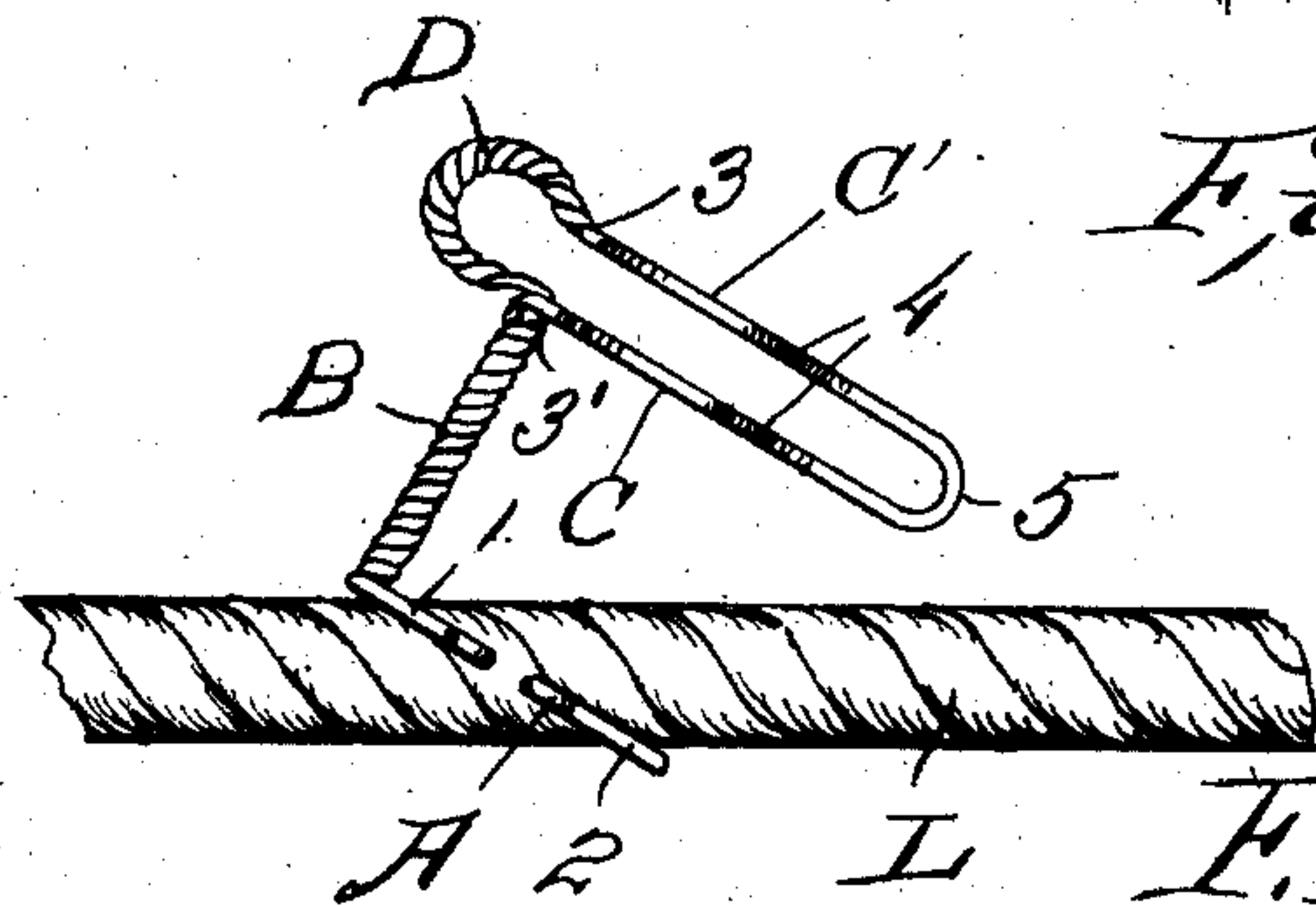


Fig. 3.



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FRANK F. PECOR, OF OCONTO, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ERNEST SAULD, OF MOUNTAIN, WISCONSIN.

CLOTHES-PIN.

No. 883,667.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 31, 1908.

Application filed August 16, 1907. Serial No. 388,835.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK F. PECOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oconto, in the county of Oconto, State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Pins; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to that class of clothes-pins that are composed of wire and constructed so that they may be permanently secured to the line and be movable along thereon to any desired point.

It is the object of the present invention to provide improvements in clothes-pins of the kind mentioned that shall be serviceable in the highest degree, and that shall at the same time possess such structural characteristics as will enable them to be manufactured at a minimum cost, a thing that is essential in the present times to bring articles of manufacture of the class or kind to which the present invention belongs, into general use.

The nature of the invention is fully and clearly ascertained from the device portrayed in the annexed drawings, forming a part of this specification, in view of which it will first be described with respect to its construction and mode of use, and then be pointed out in the subjoined claims.

Of the drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the invention as in applied position. Fig. 3 is a view somewhat similar to Fig. 2, but showing the device as in the position it will be just after being released from pinning clothes on the line.

Similar numerals of reference designate similar parts or features, as the case may be, wherever they occur.

In order to accomplish the purposes of the improvements made by me, I make use of two lengths of resilient wires that may be galvanized so that they will not corrode and thus affect the functions for which the device was produced. In accordance with this purpose, I form one end of each wire 1 and 2 into an open ring of a size to fit

loosely around the clothes line or wire L, and the opening into the ring being such that the ends of the wire may be sprung apart to admit of the line being inserted into the ring laterally. The said wires are then twisted together, forming, as it were a neck B, from the end of which each wire is bent down and back again, forming two loops C C', the wires meeting at the point 3, being the upper end of the outer legs of the two loops, from which latter point the wires are twisted together for a distance, which last mentioned portion is bent together forming an upstanding thumb-loop D, for a purpose to be presently explained. The end portions of the wires forming the thumb-loop D have their terminals twisted about the upper ends of the inner legs of the said loops, at the inner end of the neck B, as at 3'.

The loops C C' are formed into a clasp by first turning or bending the legs outward in opposite directions so as to extend astride of the line L passing through the ring A, and below the line, the said legs are turned inward convergently as at 4 and then flared outwardly at their lower ends, as at 5. This construction of the loops converts them into a clamp that may be engaged with the clothes on the line by simply bringing the outwardly-flared ends 5 astride of the line and the material thereon and pressing down on the thumb-loop until the line passes in above the point 4 of the loops.

To disengage the clamp-loops C C' from the clothes on the line, the operator may simply engage the upstanding thumb-loop D and tilt the device back on the ring A on the line, and leave it in this position drawing the clothes from the line after they have been released by the clamp. The clamp is represented as released from the clothes on the line in Fig. 3, while in Fig. 2 it is portrayed as engaged therewith.

What is claimed is:—

A clothes-pin or clamp formed from lengths of wire and comprising an open loop or ring formed from one of the ends of each wire; a neck composed of a portion of the wires twisted together and extending horizontally from the upper portion of the ring;

pendent loops at the end of the neck opposite
to the ring, the legs of said loops being flared
outward at their upper and lower ends and
extended or bent inward convergently at an
intermediate point to form clamps; and a
5 thumb-loop extended upward from a point
above the clamp loops and formed by twist-
ing the ends of the wires together and con-

necting the terminals with the outer end of
the neck. 10

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

FRANK F. PECOR.

Witnesses:

ALBERT PECOR,

MEDOR DENNEAN.