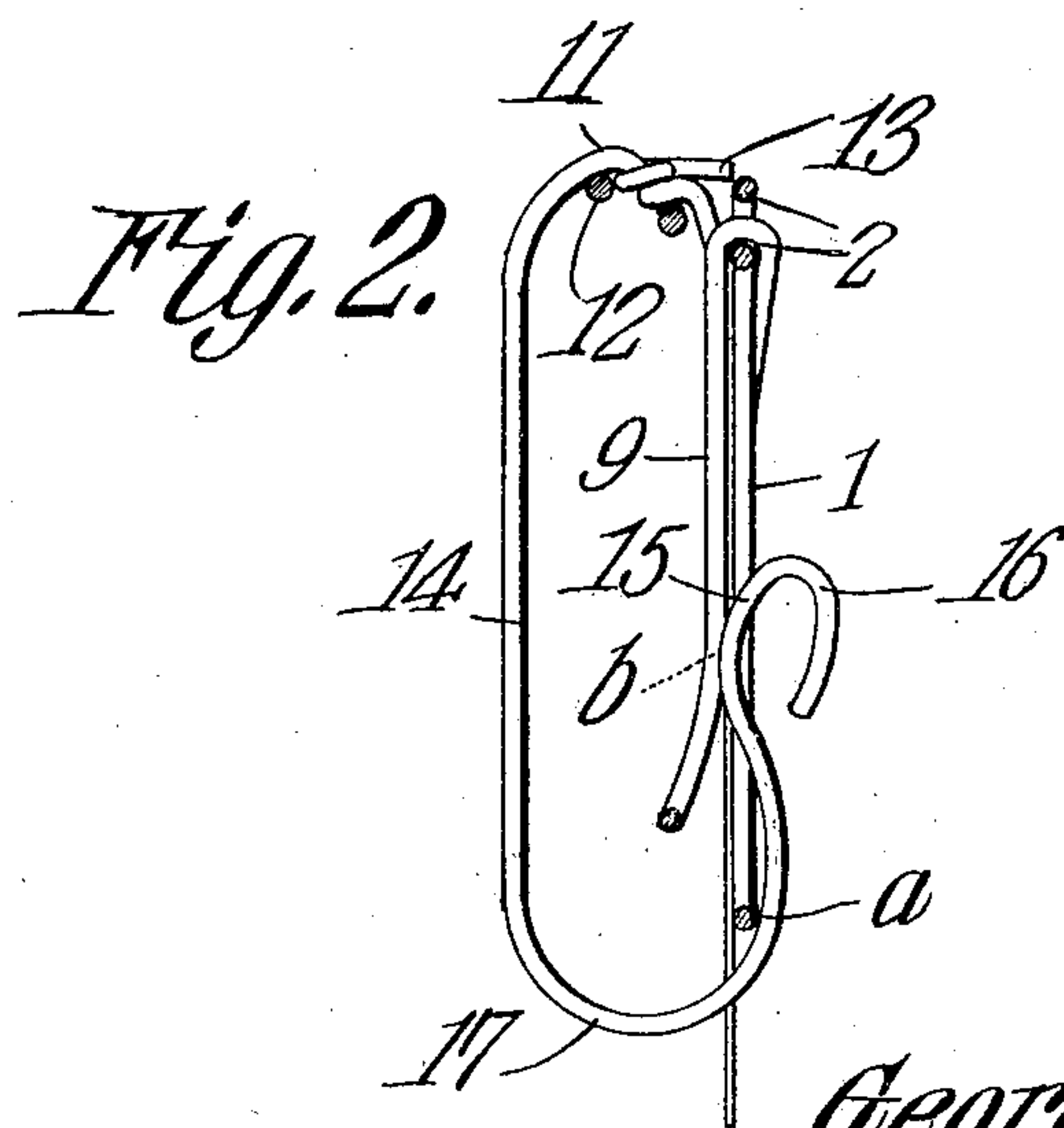
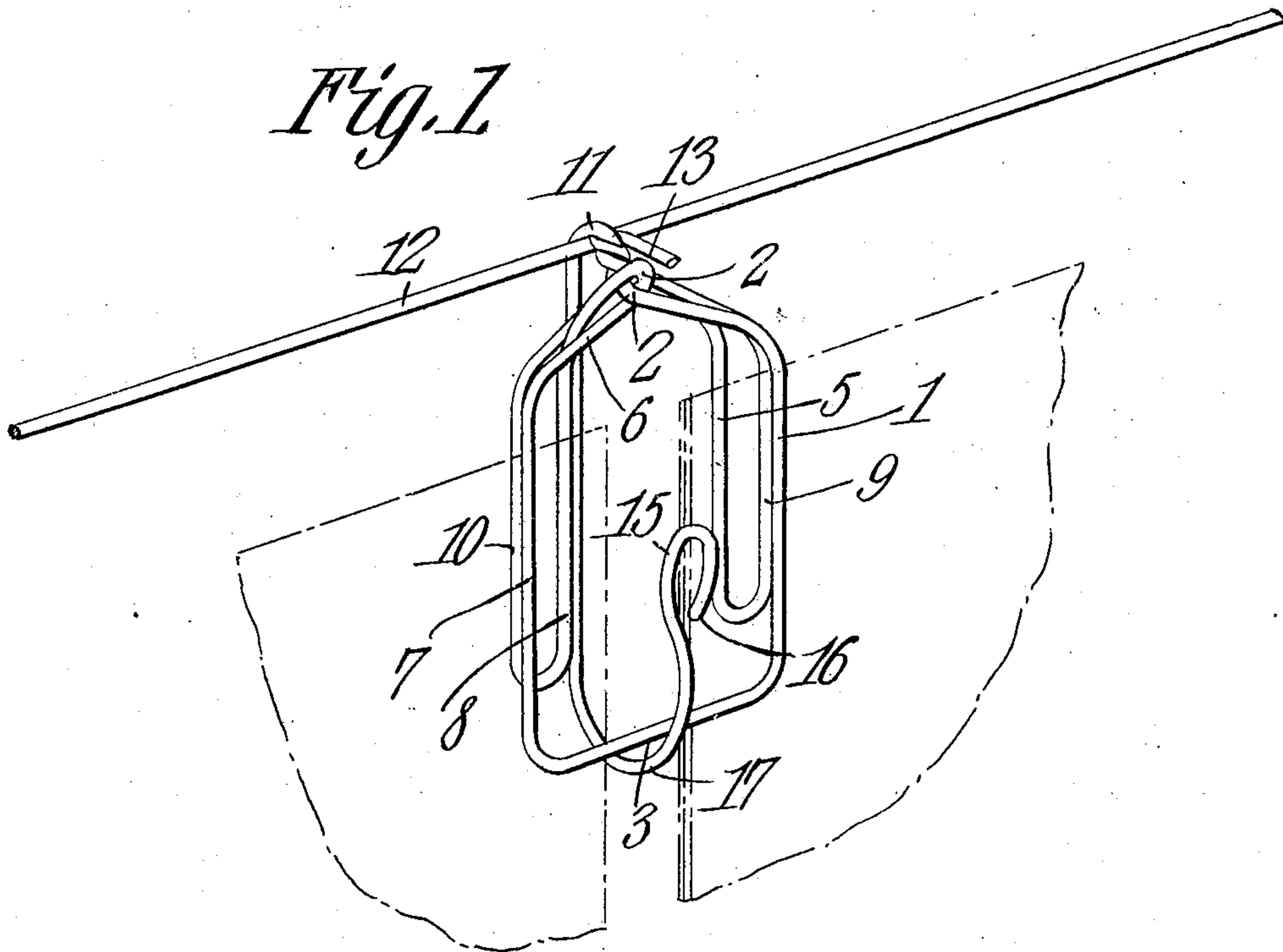


No. 887,719.

PATENTED MAY 12, 1908.

G. F. BROCK.
CLOTHES PIN.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 4, 1907.



WITNESSES:

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GEORGE FRANKLIN BROCK, OF BROCK, NORTH CAROLINA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
NELSON S. CRISP, OF STECOAH, NORTH CAROLINA.

CLOTHES-PIN.

No. 887,719.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 12, 1908.

Application filed November 4, 1907. Serial No. 400,698.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. BROCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brock, in the county of Graham and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and useful Clothes-Pin, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates, generally, to clothes pins and more particularly to that class constructed of resilient wire.

The object of the invention is to increase the utility of such devices, and to improve the construction thereof in such manner as while permitting of their being readily attached to or detached from a clothes line, their accidental separation therefrom will be positively prevented.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood the same consists in the novel construction and combination of parts of a clothes pin, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts,—Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a clothes pin constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section thereof.

The pin is constructed from a single length of resilient non-oxidizable wire and is bent to form an approximately rectangular body or frame 1. At the top of the pin the side members of the body are interlooped at 2, and one of the members is extended downward to a point near the bottom body member 3 and then rebent and continued upward in approximate parallelism with the side member 4 to form one of the looped clamping members 5. The other side member of the body is bent to cross the top body member 6 and is extended downward to a point near the bottom body member and then rebent and continued upward in approximate parallelism with the side member 7 to form the second of the looped clamping members 8. At the top of the body the two outer branches 9 and 10 of the clamping members are bent substantially at right angles to their length and are twisted together forming thereby a suspending loop 11 to engage the clothes line 12 which will preferably be of wire. The branch 9 of the member 5 is bent forward, as shown

at 13, to render the suspending loop thoroughly stable, while the branch 10 of the member 8 is bent downward in approximate parallelism with the body, to form a guard 14 and is then bent around the bottom of the pin and thence upward at the front of the body to form a keeper 15 that projects into the body, as shown in Fig. 2, the terminal of the keeper being formed into a loop or eye 16 to obviate danger of injury to the person positioning the pin upon the line.

As will be noted by reference to Fig. 2, the pin is loosely disposed upon the line and under these conditions is free to swing. It frequently happens in high winds and with clothes pins of this character that the article of clothing will turn completely over, and in this case the line would occupy the bend 17. Now without the provision of the keeper, which may be considered as included between two points *a* and *b*, under continued whipping of the garment or of another turning, the pin would become detached from the line; but by the arrangement shown it will be seen that this latter result will positively be prevented.

In assembling the pin with the line its position is reversed and the keeper is brought into engagement with the line, whereupon when a downward pull is exerted on the pin the keeper will yield outward and thus allow the line to enter the guard. The pin is now reversed to bring the clamping members to the position shown in Fig. 1. By employing two clamping members, two garments may be supported by one pin and still be out of contact with each other. This is of advantage as it will allow removal of one garment without disturbing the other.

It will be noted by reference to Fig. 2 that the terminals of the clamping members are curved rearward towards the guard, the object of this arrangement being to facilitate the assembling of the garments with the pin.

What is claimed is:—

1. A clothes pin comprising a body, a pair of clamping members coacting therewith and having two of their branches twisted together to form a suspending loop, one of the branches being continued downward to form a guard and thence upward to form a keeper.
2. A clothes pin constructed from a length of wire and bent to form an approximately rectangular body and two clamping members

disposed approximately in parallelism therewith, two of the branches of the members being bent approximately at right angles to the body and twisted together to form a suspending loop, and one of the branches being continued downward to form a guard and thence upward to form a keeper.

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

GEORGE FRANKLIN BROCK.

Witnesses:

T. W. HAMPTON,

A. P. WILBAR.