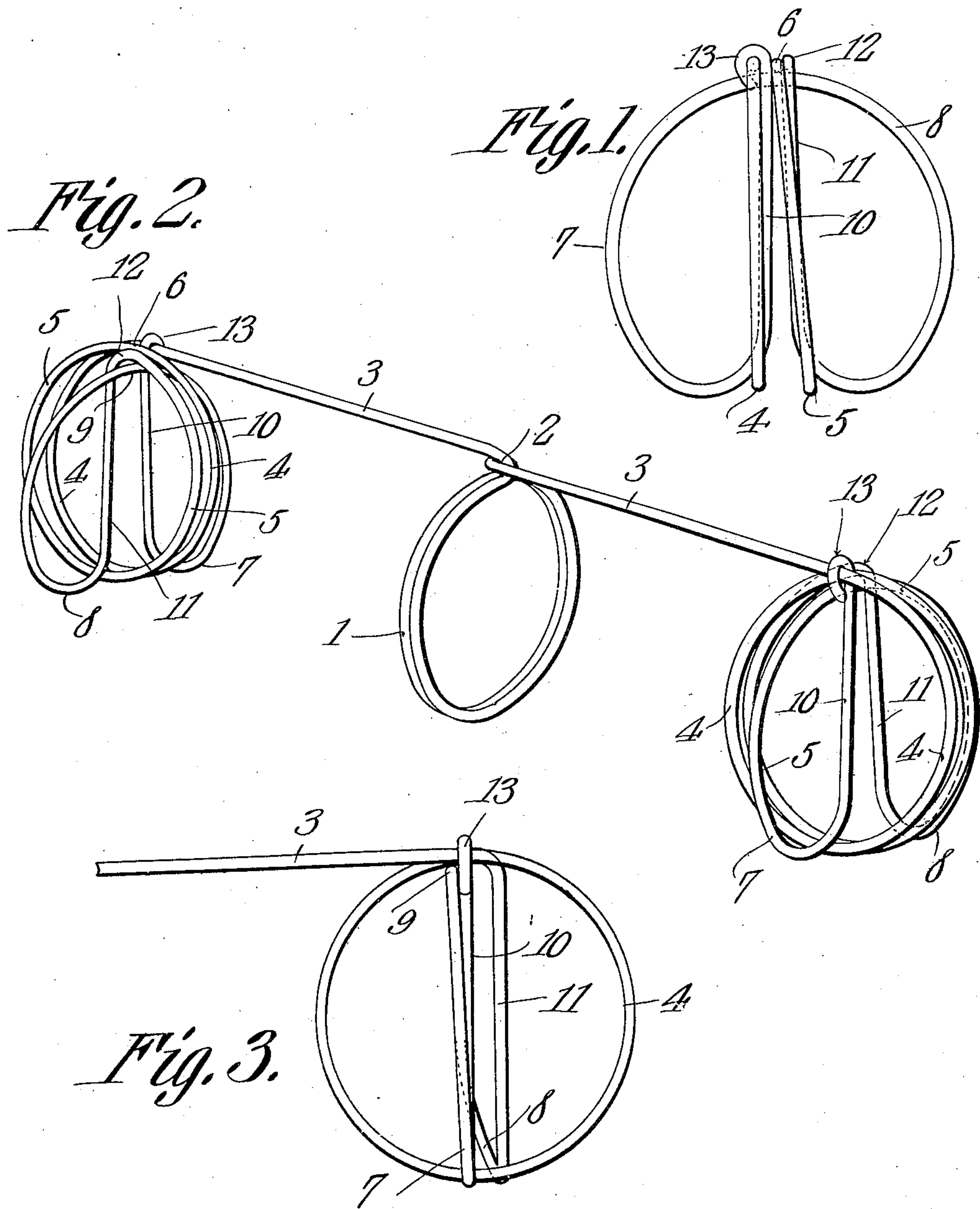


E. B. EVERETT.
CLOTHES PIN.
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917,273.

Patented Apr. 6, 1909.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR B. EVERETT, OF HUGHES SPRINGS, TEXAS.

CLOTHES-PIN.

No. 917,273.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR B. EVERETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hughes Springs, in the county of Cass and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Clothes-Pin, of which the following is a specification.

Two objects of the invention are, the provision in a merchantable form, of a device of the above mentioned class, which shall be inexpensive to manufacture, simple in operation and devoid of complicated parts.

With these and other objects in view as will hereinafter more fully appear, the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, delineated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that divers changes in the form, proportions, size, and minor details of the structure may be made, without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to denote corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an end elevation of my device; Fig. 2 shows the same in perspective; Fig. 3 is a side elevation intended primarily to show the relation between the jaws 10 and 11.

In carrying out my invention, I provide a plurality of convolutions 1 having their ends twisted about each other as shown at 2 and extended in alinement with each other in opposite directions substantially normal to the plane of the convolutions 1. Continuing, the arm 3 flexes into an inner circular convolution 4 which continues into another circular convolution 5, these convolutions 4 and 5 being slightly divergent from each other and the point where the one convolution flexes into the other being denoted by the numeral 6. I have further shown an inner semi-circular member 7 and an outer semi-circular member 8 having their upper ends united at 9. The lower terminal of the inner semi-circular member 7 is up-flexed to form a straight inner jaw 10, the upper terminal of the jaw 10 being bent about the convolution 4 as designated by the numeral 13. The lower terminal of the outer semi-circular member 8 is up-flexed to form the straight outer jaw 11 merging at its upper terminal into the outer convolution 5 as designated

by the numeral 12. In fashioning the members 7 and 8, I cause their lower ends to extend downward below the convolutions 4 and 5 and space them apart from the convolutions. It will thus be seen, that when the clothes line together with the garments which it carries, is introduced within the grip of my invention, it will engage first the convolutions 4 and 5 which will yield to admit it. As the convolutions 4 and 5 are separated they will traverse the space which separates them from the lower terminals of the members 7 and 8 and ultimately come in contact with the members 7 and 8 at their lower ends whereby the grip of the convolutions 4 and 5 will be augmented. By this construction the grip of the device will at first be flexible and when the garments are well within the grip of the members 4 and 5 the grip will be increased as hereinbefore pointed out.

In disposing the bent end 13 of the member 10, I cause it to contact with the member 7, and this construction prevents the members 7 and 8 from moving in the direction of the longer dimension of the device. The bent terminal 13, is also arranged to contact with the convolutions 4 and 5 near their point of union 6 whereby the lateral movement of these convolutions in the direction of the member 7 may be prevented.

At 12 the point of union between the outer jaw 11 and the outer convolution 5 I bring these members into contact with the convolutions 4 and 5 at 6 the point of union between them, whereby the convolutions 4 and 5 are prevented from moving laterally in the direction of the member 8.

Referring particularly to Fig. 3, it will be seen that when the lower terminals of the members 7 and 8 are up-flexed to form the straight jaws 10 and 11 respectively, this flexure takes place in different planes whereby the members 10 and 11 are caused to be non-alining in their grip upon a line and the garments thereby carried. By this construction I prevent the member 10 from working directly against the member 11 or vice versa, the condition tending to wear and fray the garments inclosed between the jaws 10 and 11. Furthermore, by thus making the jaws 10 and 11 non-alining the clothes line is given a slight kink between them, which tends to increase the holding effect of the jaws 10 and 11 upon the garments.

It will be seen that the clamping instru-

mentalities hereinbefore described and carried by the terminals of the arms 3, are not located upon the same side of those arms, one being disposed upon one side and the other
 5 on the other side. By thus making the clamping devices non-alining, their holding effect upon the garments is reinforced by the resiliency of the arms 3.

In practice, the clothes line is passed
 10 through the convolutions 1 and the device remains suspended upon the line when not in use. By twisting the convolutions 1 about each other as shown at 2, it will be seen that it is impossible for the pin of my invention to
 15 become loose from the line by which it is carried. It will be seen that the members 7 and 8, at 9 the point of union between them, contact with the lower side of the convolutions 4 and 5, serving to brace and uphold the con-
 20 volutions and to retain the members 7 and 8. The members 10 and 11, and 4 and 5 are separated at their lower ends, by a greater distance than that which separates their up-
 25 per ends, giving a V shaped construction which tends to increase the grip of the device upon the suspended garments, this grip being still further augmented by the fact that the various gripping instrumentalities are united and retained in each case at their upper ends,
 30 leaving their lower ends free to receive the garments which it is their function to hold.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to protect by Letters Patent, is:—

35 1. A clothes pin comprising inner and outer continuous circular convolutions; inner and outer semi-circular members disposed substantially normal to the convolutions, and having their lower terminals spaced from
 40 the convolutions, the upper ends of the semi-circular members being united, their lower

ends being up-flexed to form straight inner and outer jaws; the upper terminal of the inner jaw being bent about the inner convolu-
 45 tion and the upper ends of the outer jaw being integral with the terminal of the outer convolution.

2. A clothes pin comprising inner and outer continuous circular convolutions; inner and outer semi-circular members disposed
 50 substantially normal to the convolutions, the upper ends of the semi-circular members being united and in contact with the convolutions, their lower ends being up-flexed to form straight inner and outer jaws; the upper
 55 terminal of the inner jaw being bent about the inner convolution in contact with the inner semi-circular member and with the convolutions at their point of union, the upper terminal of the outer jaw being integral with
 60 the terminal of the outer convolution and in contact with the convolutions at their point of union.

3. A clothes pin comprising inner and outer continuous circular convolutions; inner
 65 and outer semi-circular members disposed substantially normal to the convolutions, the upper ends of the semi-circular members being united, the lower ends being up-flexed in different planes to form straight non-alining
 70 inner and outer jaws; the upper terminal of the inner jaw being bent about the inner convolution and the upper end of the outer jaw being integral with the terminal of the outer convolution.
 75

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

EDGAR B. EVERETT.

Witnesses:

W. S. WEBSTER,
 R. GARNER.