

F. H. PERRY.  
CLOTHES PIN.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 30, 1908.

929,703.

Patented Aug. 3, 1909.

Fig. 1.

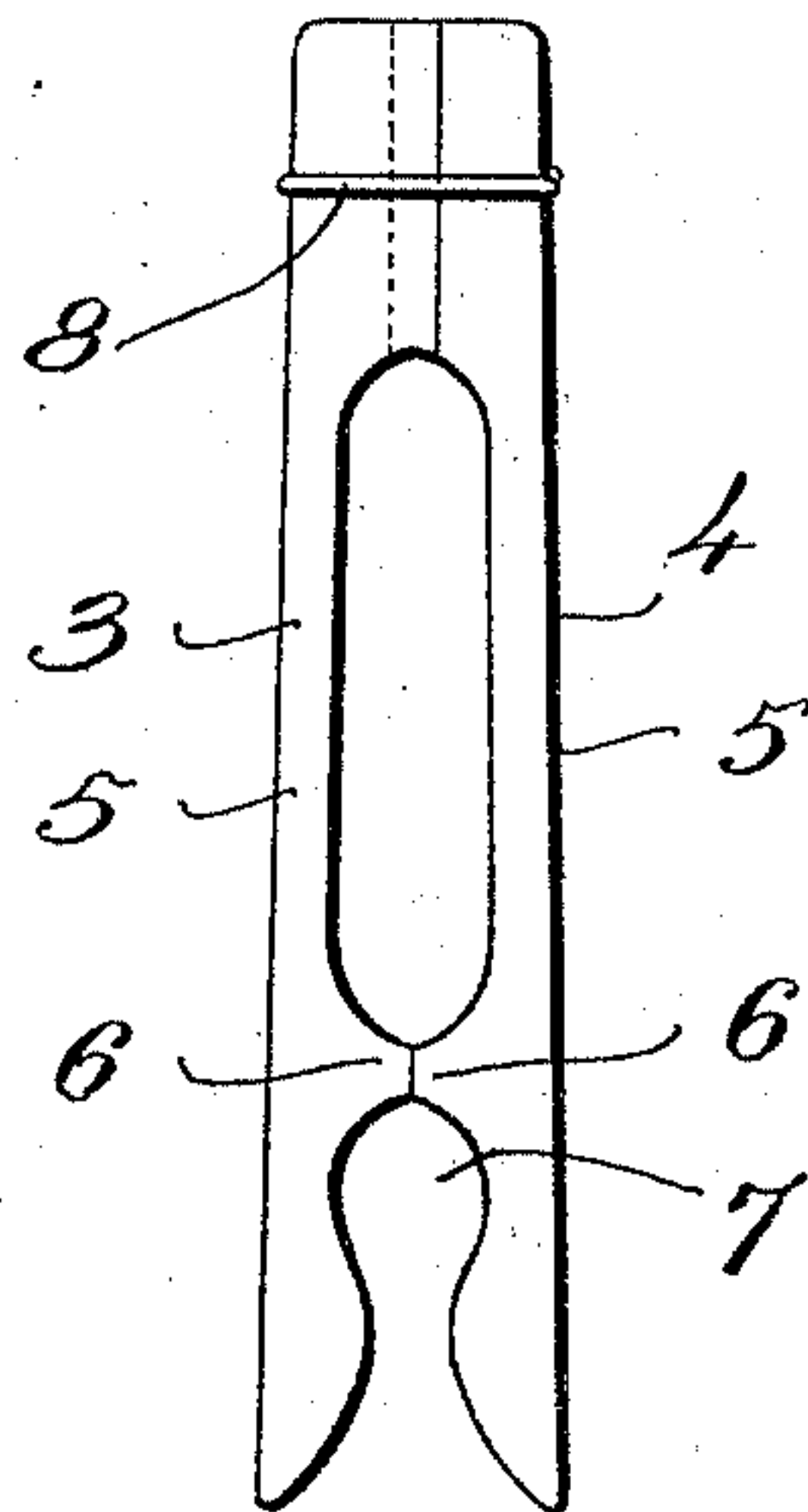


Fig. 2.

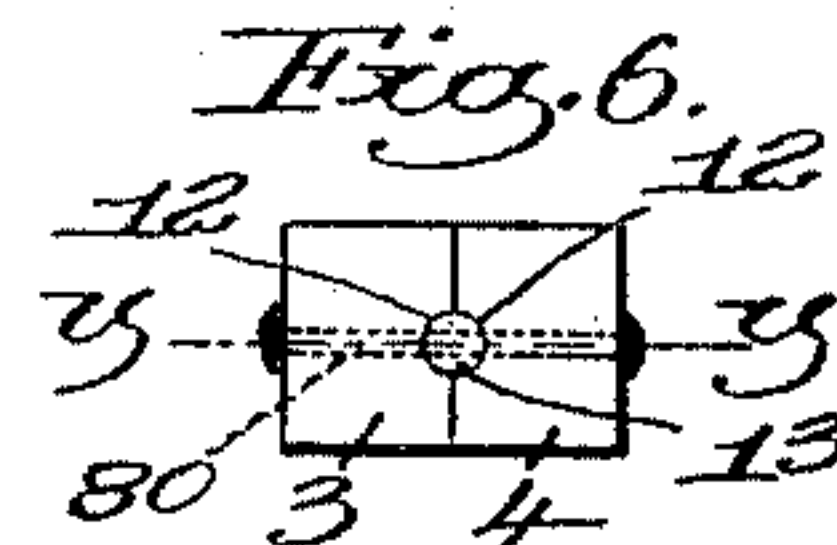
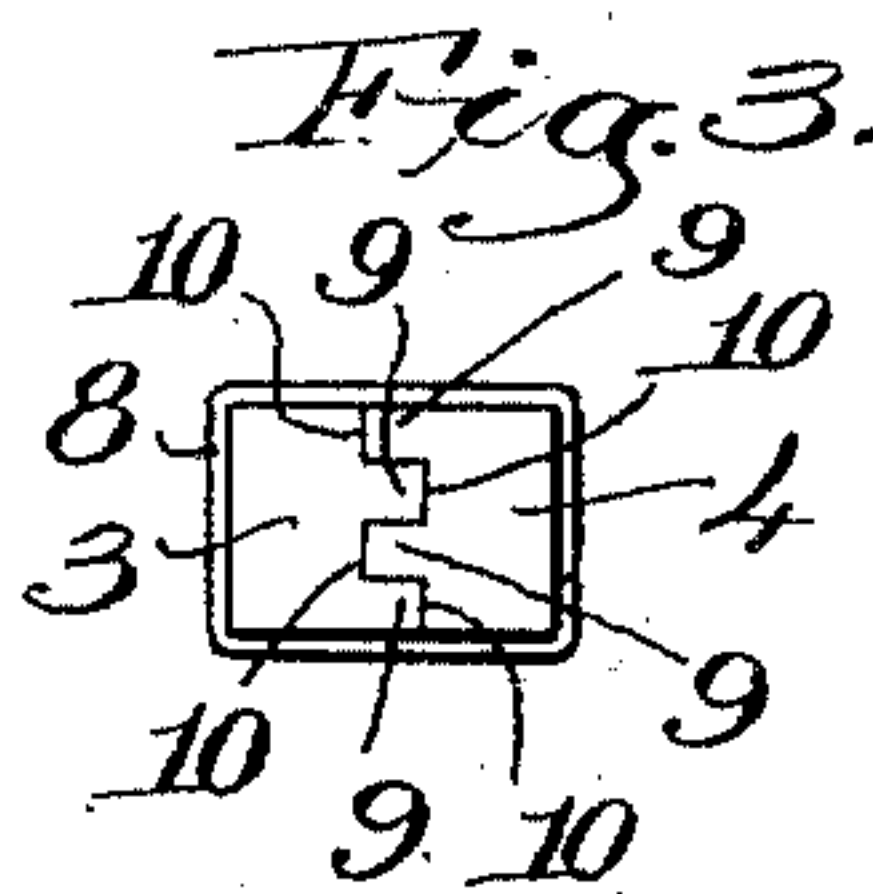
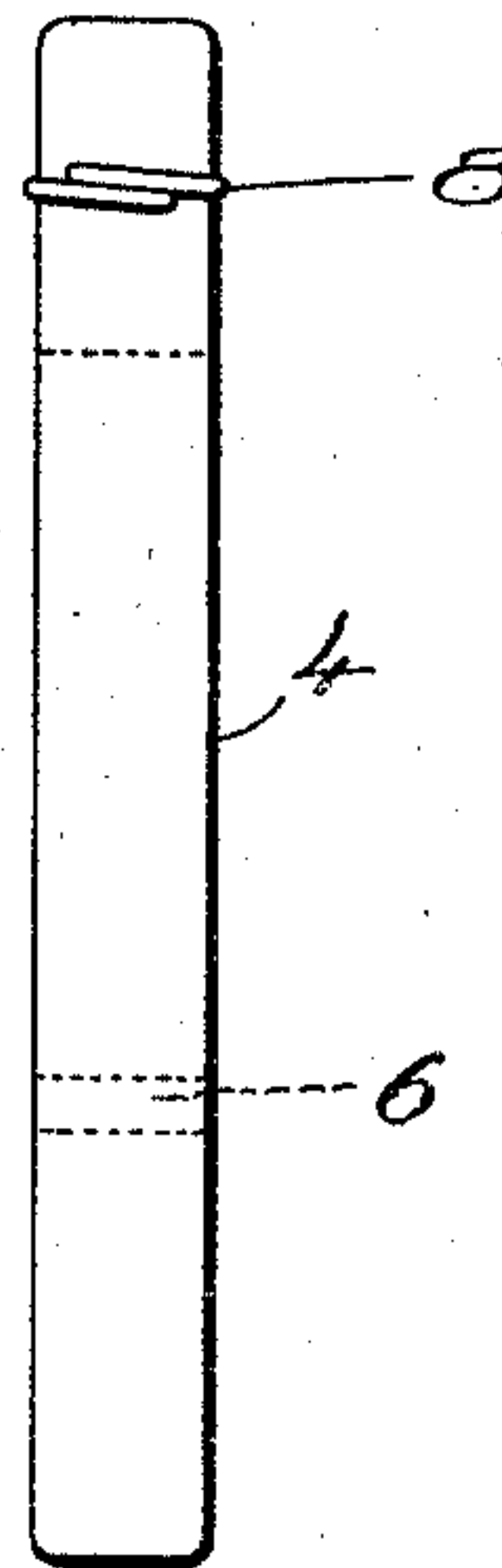


Fig. 7.

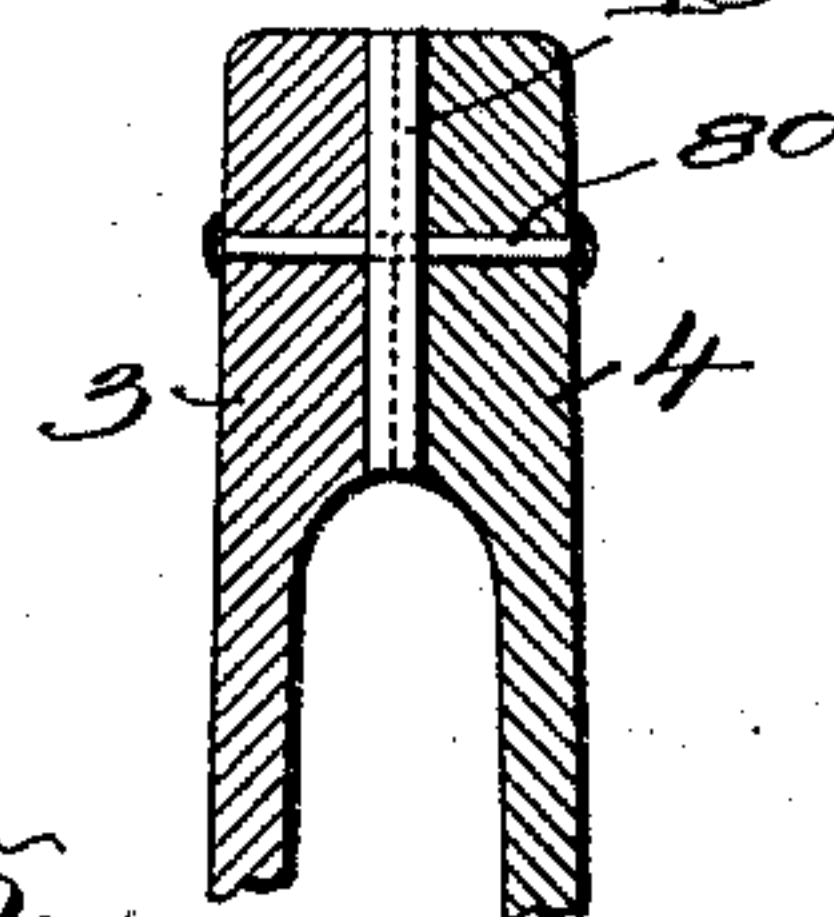


Fig. 4.

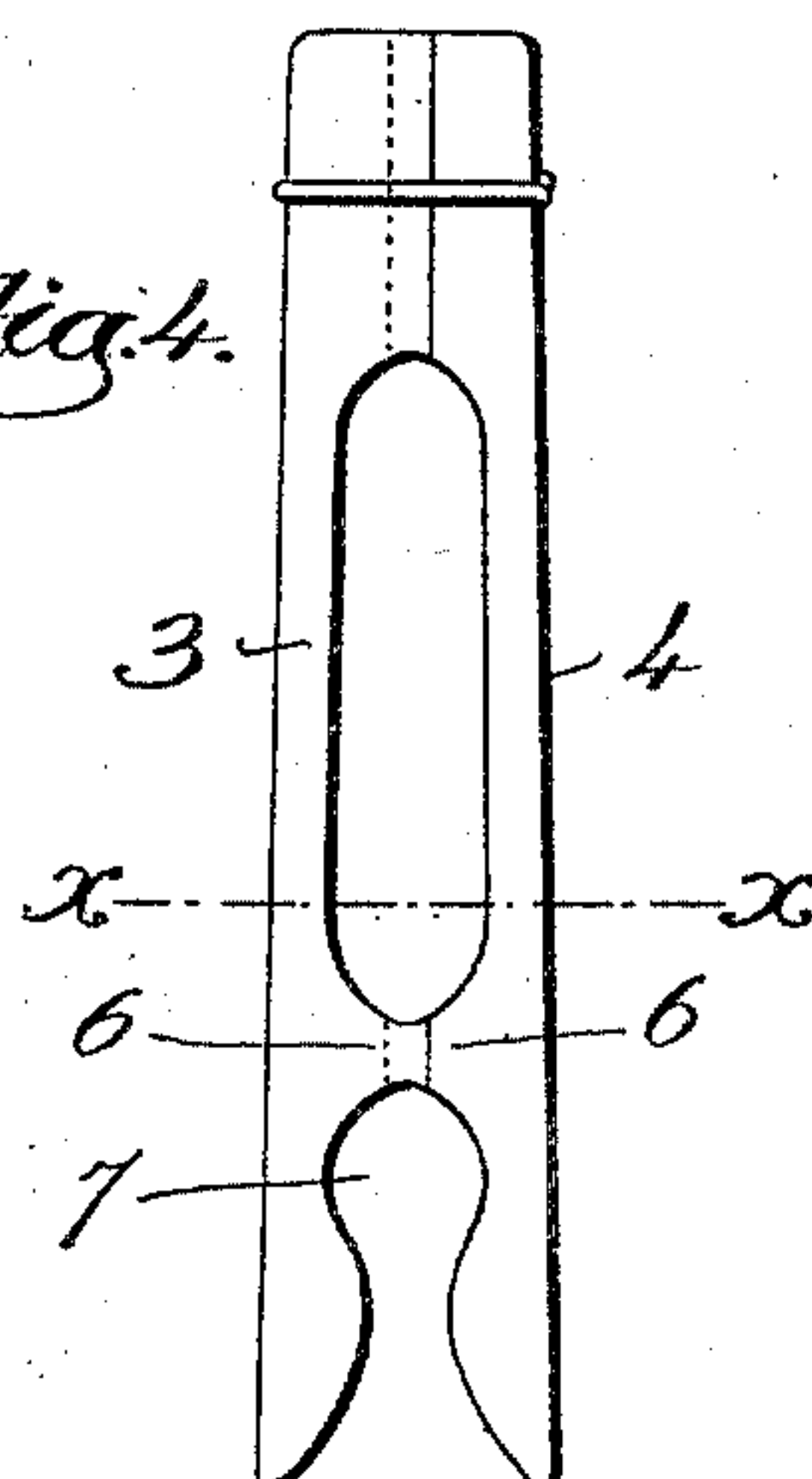
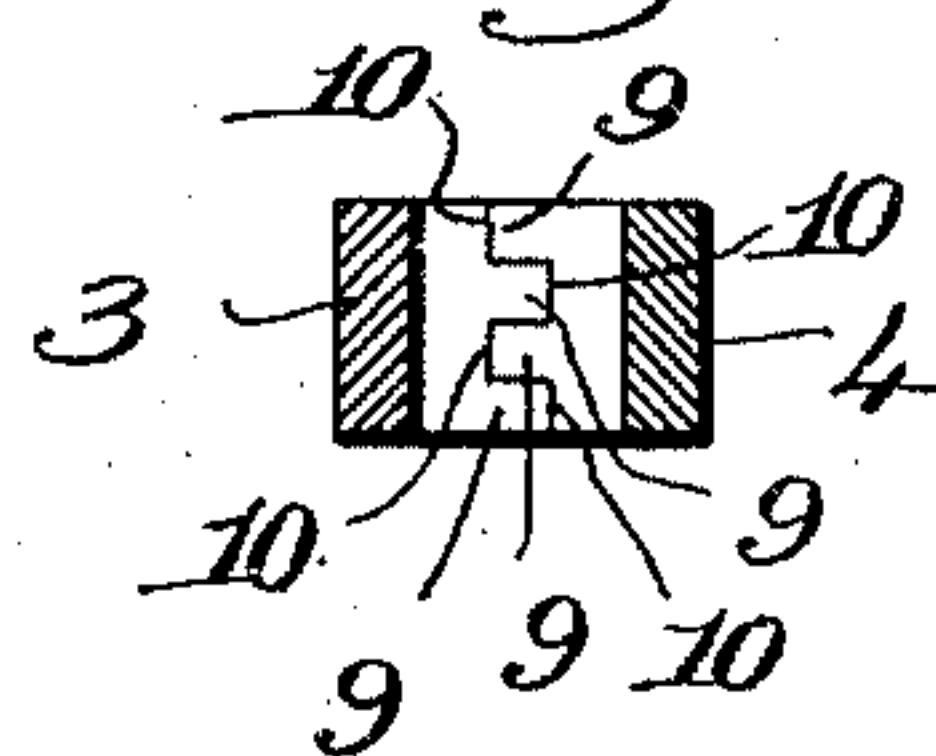


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK H. PERRY, OF BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS.

## CLOTHES-PIN.

No. 929,703.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 3, 1909.

Application filed November 30, 1908. Serial No. 465,046.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK H. PERRY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Beverly, county of Essex, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Clothes - Pins, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like characters on the drawing representing like parts.

10 This invention relates to clothes pins and especially to clothes pins of the type shown in my Patent No. 880,819. The clothes pin illustrated in said patent comprises two legs which are made of separate pieces of wood  
15 and which are tied together at their head ends by a binder, said legs being formed with abutting faces at the head end where the binder is applied and being reduced in thickness intermediate their ends to give them the  
20 required resiliency, said legs also being shaped at their free ends to present a line space. While a single binder such as shown in said patent is sufficient to hold the legs from spreading apart, yet where the two legs are  
25 held together at one point only, the free ends thereof are apt to be twisted out of correct alinement with each other in a direction parallel to the line space. This might be prevented by placing two binders on the  
30 head, one above the other or by fastening the two legs together at two different points, but such an expedient involves additional expense.

It is the object of the present invention to  
35 provide a novel construction of clothes pin by which the free ends thereof are prevented from being thrown out of alinement with each other in the direction of the length of the line space, and which does not involve  
40 any additional expense in its manufacture. My preferred way of accomplishing this object is by providing means situated between the abutting faces of the legs which will prevent the undesirable twisting movement of  
45 one leg relative to the other, and one convenient way is to make said abutting faces of such a shape that they will interlock with each other.

Referring now to the drawings wherein  
50 some embodiments of my invention are shown, Figure 1 is a side view of a clothes pin embodying the invention; Fig. 2 is an edge view thereof; Fig. 3 is a top plan view; Fig. 4 is a side view of a clothes pin showing  
55 a modification; Fig. 5 is a section on the line  $x-x$ , Fig. 4; Fig. 6 is an end view of still

another form of clothes pin embodying the invention; Fig. 7 is a section on the line  $y-y$ , Fig. 6.

The two legs or pieces of which the clothes  
60 pin is made are designated by 3 and 4 respectively. These legs are shaped to present abutting faces at the head end of the clothes pin, are reduced in thickness intermediate  
65 their ends as at 5, are provided with the inwardly-directed stops 6, and are shaped at their lower ends to present a line space 7. The two legs are tied together at the head of the clothes pin by a single fastening means  
70 which may be a binder in the form of a wire 8 that is wrapped tightly around the two parts, as shown in Figs. 1 to 4, or may be a binder in the form of a pin or rivet 80 that passes through the two parts, as seen in Figs.  
75 6 and 7. A clothes pin having the wire binder 8 is shown in my above-mentioned patent.

As stated above while a single binder or fastening means is sufficient to hold the two  
80 parts of the clothes pin together, yet it does not always prevent the free ends of the legs from being twisted out of line with each other in the direction of the length of the line space 7. In order to produce a clothes  
85 pin in which the two legs will always be maintained in proper alinement, I propose to make the abutting faces of the legs 3 and 4 of such shape that they interlock with each other. This can conveniently be done by  
90 making one abutting face with a groove in which a tongue on the other abutting face enters, said tongue and groove running in the direction of the pin. If a single tongue and  
95 groove are employed, however, the two sides of the clothes pin will be in the nature of rights and lefts, that is, a part with a groove must always be associated with a part with a  
100 tongue. In order to make the two legs exactly alike so that there will be no rights and lefts and so that any leg may be used with any other leg, I propose to make the tongue  
105 and groove of the shape shown in Fig. 3 wherein the abutting face of each member has two tongues 9 and two grooves 10. The tongues and grooves are so arranged that on  
110 one side of each leg a groove is situated and on the opposite side a tongue. Since the two legs 3 and 4 are exactly similar, any two legs can be used together and the abutting faces will always fit each other. The tongues and grooves run in the direction of the length of the clothes pin and therefore they prevent



the free ends of the clothes pin from being thrown out of alinement with each other.

While making the abutting faces at the upper ends of the clothes pin of such a shape that they are interlocked with each other is usually sufficient to hold the two legs in alinement, yet I may if desired make the meeting faces of the stops 6 so that they will interlock with each other as shown in Figs. 4 and 5 wherein each of the stops is provided with grooves 10 in which tongues or ribs 9 on the other part are received. I propose also to make these tongues and grooves so that the arrangement of tongues and grooves on each leg is exactly like that on the other leg, as shown in Fig. 5. Where the abutting faces of the stops 6 are made to interlock as above described, an additional means is afforded for preventing the free ends of the legs from being thrown out of alinement with each other. In lieu of the tongue-and-groove arrangement shown in Figs. 1 to 5, I may make each of the abutting faces with a groove 12 arranged to aline with the groove in the opposite abutting face so that a locking strip 13 may be inserted into the alined grooves, as shown in Fig. 6. This construction also has the advantage that the two parts of the two clothes pin it is not necessary to select rights and lefts.

I have not shown herein all embodiments of my invention but the illustrations are sufficient to disclose the principle of the invention.

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

1. A clothes pin having two legs provided at their upper ends with abutting faces and shaped at their free ends to present a line space, and means to secure the two legs to-

gether at the head of the clothes pin with the abutting faces in alinement, said abutting faces being shaped to interlock with each other.

2. A clothes pin having two legs provided at their upper ends with abutting faces and shaped at their free ends to present a line space, and means to secure the two legs together at the head of the clothes pin with the abutting faces in alinement, one of the abutting faces being provided with a longitudinally-extending groove to receive a tongue extending from the other abutting face.

3. A clothes pin having two legs provided at their upper ends with abutting faces and shaped at their free ends to present a line space, and means to secure the two legs together at the head of the clothes pin with the abutting faces in alinement, said abutting faces having similarly-placed longitudinally-extending tongues and grooves, the tongues on one face fitting the grooves on the other face.

4. A clothes pin comprising two legs provided at their upper ends with abutting faces, said legs being reduced in thickness between their ends and provided with inwardly-extending stops and shaped at their lower ends to form a line space, and a binder tying together the legs at the head of the clothes pin, the abutting faces of the two legs being shaped to interlock and the meeting faces of the stops being also shaped to interlock with each other.

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

FREDERICK H. PERRY.

Witnesses:

LOUIS C. SMITH,

FREDERICK S. GREENLEAF.