M. WARREN.
Clothes-Pin.

No. 219,543. Patented Sept. 9, 1879.

Fig. 1.

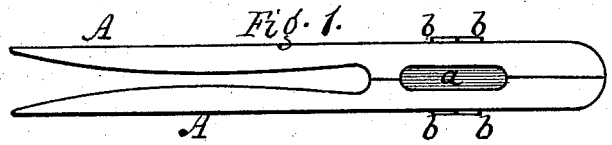


Fig. 2.

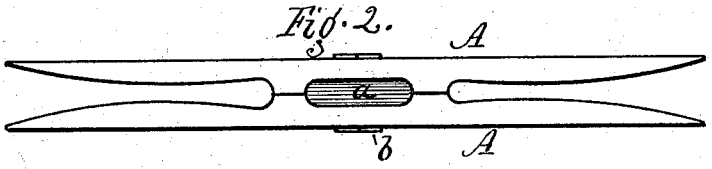


Fig. 3.

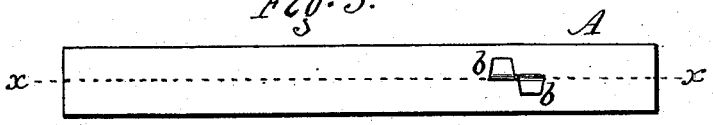


Fig. 4.

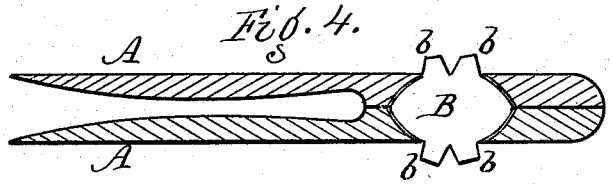
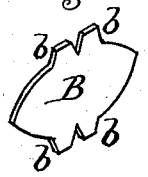


Fig. 5.



Attest.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARION WARREN, OF PENN YAN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTHES-PINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **219,543**, dated September 9, 1879; application filed January 24, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARION WARREN, of Penn Yan, in the county of Yates and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Clothes-Pins; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an edge view of the clothes-pin. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a modification. Fig. 3 is a plan of Fig. 1, looking at right angles thereto. Fig. 4 is a section in line *x x*. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the fastening-plate.

My improvement relates to wooden clothes-pins made in halves and secured together by a fastening.

The invention consists, essentially, in the method of fastening the parts, as hereinafter more fully described.

A A represent the two wooden halves forming the pin, which may be made in any suitable manner and of any desired form. In Fig. 1 is shown a single pin, or one clamping only at one end. In Fig. 2 is shown a double pin, or one clamping at both ends, and which is adapted to use either upon a cord or wire.

A cavity, *a*, is made in each half of the pin, so that when the parts are fitted together an inclosed opening is produced, the object being to secure the desired spring or elasticity of the arms, as will be more fully described.

B is the fastening device. It consists simply of a thin plate cut from sheet metal, or made from other material. It is perfectly plain and of the oval-pointed form shown, and is provided at top and bottom with projecting lugs *b b*. A thin saw-kerf is formed in each half of the pin, which is long enough on the inside to receive the rounded side of the fastening-plate, and only long enough on the outside to receive the lugs *b b*, which project through the same and stand some distance outside when the plate is fitted in the kerf.

The plate is first inserted in one half closely, and the other half is then placed over the projecting part of the plate. In this condition the lugs *b b* project through on both sides. When this is done the projecting lugs are bent over upon the outside of the pin, one in one direction and the other in the other, as shown in Fig. 3, thus securely fastening the parts of the pin together.

The plate B may be of other form than that shown, and still perform the same work; but the lugs to bend in opposite directions are necessary to secure the parts firmly. The fastening-plates are placed in juxtaposition with the openings *a*, before described.

The device above described is not only very cheap, but the wide fastening-plate secures unusual strength and produces a broad bearing, which centers the parts together and prevents any lateral displacement. It is much more effective than a rivet in keeping the parts in place, and it obviates the cutting of a large or a wide opening, and thereby preserves the integral strength of the wood.

I do not claim a clothes-pin consisting of two halves united by rivets or pins; but

I claim—

A clothes-pin consisting of the parts A A and a fastening-plate, B, said plate resting longitudinally in kerfs cut in the adjoining parts, and being provided on opposite sides with lugs *b b*, which are turned down in opposite directions, resting on the wood, as shown and described, and for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MARION WARREN.

Witnesses:
R. F. OSGOOD,
WM. J. MCPHERSON.