Farjeon & Horton,

Jewelry Pin

No. 108,578. Patented Oct. 25. 1870.

Fig. 1.

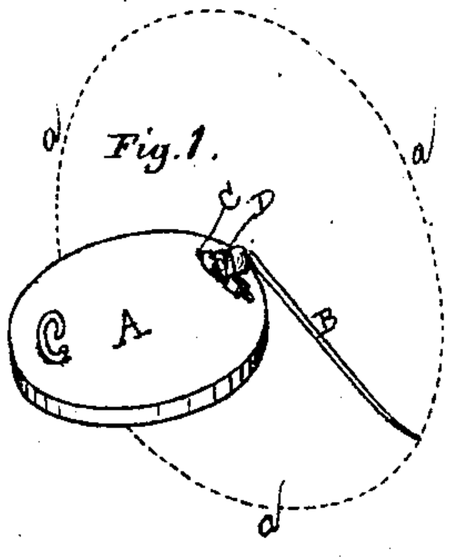


Fig 2

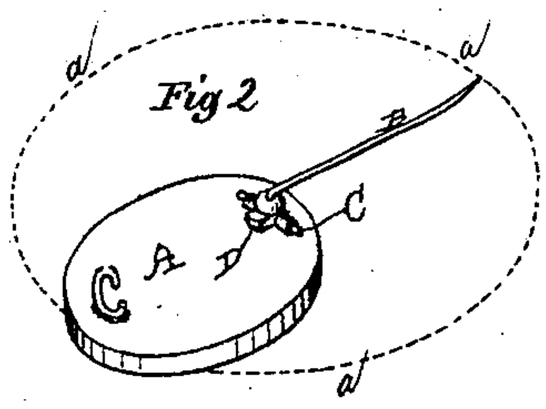
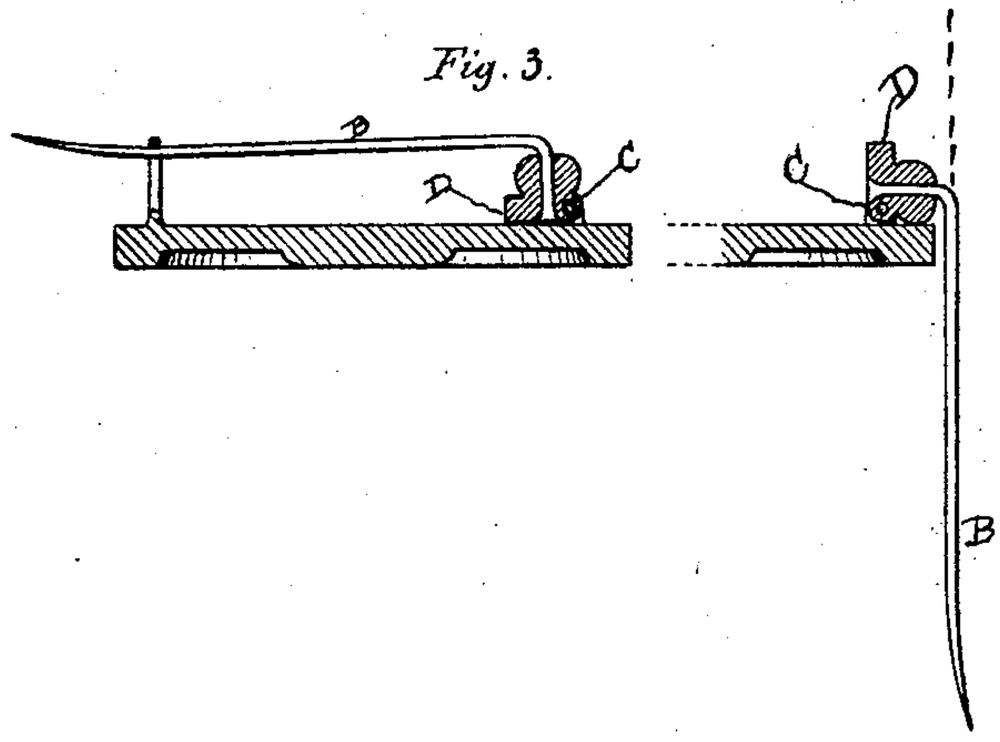


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

Victor Abraham

Willie Staganan

Inventor.

William H Horton and

Israel Farjeon

by Lewis Abraham

atty

United States Patent Office.

ISRAEL FARJEON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., AND WILLIAM H. HORTON, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

Letters Patent No. 108,578, dated October 25, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN JEWELRY-PINS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same

Be it known that we, ISRAEL FARJEON, of the city, county, and State of New York, and WILLIAM H. HORTON, of Jersey City, Hudson county, State of New Jersey, have jointly invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pin-Tongues for Brooches and other ornaments for personal wear, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making a part hereof.

The nature and object of this invention is to relieve pin-tongues used on jewelry ornaments from an undue pressure and strain, and to obviate the necessity of affixing them to the main ornament by soldering; also, to enable the wearer to conveniently and securely attach the ornament without breaking or tearing the fabric on which it is placed.

When ornaments are pinned onto garments, the strain frequently causes the pin-tongue to break off, in consequence of the metal of which it is made having been weakened and its temper destroyed by heating when soldered; besides which, repeated opening and closing wears away the solder as well as the metal of which the tongues are composed, as they usually have but one motion backward and forward, at right angles with the face of the ornament, limited to the segment of a circle.

Our device entirely removes this strain by providing a compound universal joint that moves in every direction.

In the drawing that accompanies this specification—

Figure 1 is the back of a brooch, showing a transverse course of the point of the tongue in dotted lines *a a a*.

A is the brooch.

B, the pin-tongue.

C, the hinged joint.

D, the shoulder-stop.

Figure 2 is the same, showing in dotted lines *a a a* the course of the tongue in a line parallel with the plane of the back of the brooch, the letters of reference being the same as in fig. 1.

Figure 3 is the brooch in sections, showing first the tongue B closed, with the hinge C, and shoulder-stop D down; also an end view, showing the hinge C open, stop D up, throwing the tongue B down, and in dotted lines its upward position in its rotary course exactly at right angles with the brooch-face. When placing the ornament upon the garment, the tongue B is thrown back, as in fig. 2, or backward and downward, as in fig. 1. When passed through sufficient of the fabric, the ornament is brought round face up, in proper position, by folding forward, or by circular motion, or by both motions combined, and the point of the tongue is passed under the catch in the usual way.

It will be seen that by the various movements given to the tongue it will revolve in every direction; for the motion given as shown in fig. 2, being parallel with the plane of the face of the ornament, is bisected by the motion shown in fig. 3; and, by changing either angle of the tongue, its course can be successively varied until its point will describe every outer portion of a complete sphere.

This is effected by inserting the end of the tongue into an oscillating socket that revolves easily, the revolving socket being connected to the ornament with an ordinary swinging hinged joint. This joint is provided with a shoulder-stop at the inner portion that prevents the tongue from being forced into and toward the back part of the ornament, thus supplying the necessary leverage for springing the point of the tongue under the catch, after passing under which, it flies upward by its own elasticity, and is locked firmly in position by the shoulder leverage, thus presenting a complete tight fastening.

When removing the ornament, as soon as the point of the tongue is released from the catch the whole fastening is immediately loosened, the ornament at once either turns with the pivot, or the hinge, or both combined, as desired, and the tongue can be at once readily withdrawn without risk of breaking or bending, which frequently occurs with those now in use.

Various attempts have been made to overcome these difficulties, but with only partial success. The swinging rotary motion of the tongue parallel with the plane of the face of the ornament, has been suggested at various times; but alone it is found to be incomplete. Experience has shown that the rotary horizontal movement, without other revolutions at all angles, is insufficient; but that these movements must be combined with others, and in connection with a proper stop and leverage to bind the tongue firmly under the catch; for in all the devices now in use, the pin-point has too much play, and often becomes disengaged.

All of these requirements are met with the improvements shown herein, and which can be applied as well to ornaments with transparent settings as to those with closed back plates, as either end of the swinging hinge can be placed as a bridge to the outer edge or rim of open ornaments; and in this particular our device provides a compound movement very desirable, as valuable stones and settings frequently fall out and are lost by having their mountings loosened by being warped and strained by the adjustment and removal of the ornaments.

No claim is made to the horizontal revolving movement solely, nor to the perpendicular rotating pin separately; but

What is claimed as new, and which is desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. An ornament or jewelry pin-tongue provided with a compound universal joint admitting of rotation in every direction, substantially as described.

2. Providing the pin-tongues of jewelry ornaments with a revolving socket, into which the pin-tongue is pivoted, the socket being fastened into a swinging hinged joint, with a shoulder-stop substantially as described.

3. The pin-tongue B, the revolving socket and the swinging hinge C, so arranged as described, that, in combination, the whole can be moved in any direction, and which, in combination with the shoulder-stop D, form a new fastening for jewelry ornaments, substantially as described.

ISRAEL FARJEON.
W. H. HORTON.

Witnesses:
ALEX. F. KERCHEIS,
JOHN SCHMITT.