

J. P. LINDSAY.
Safety-Pin.

No. 198,890.

Patented Jan. 1, 1878.

Fig: 1.

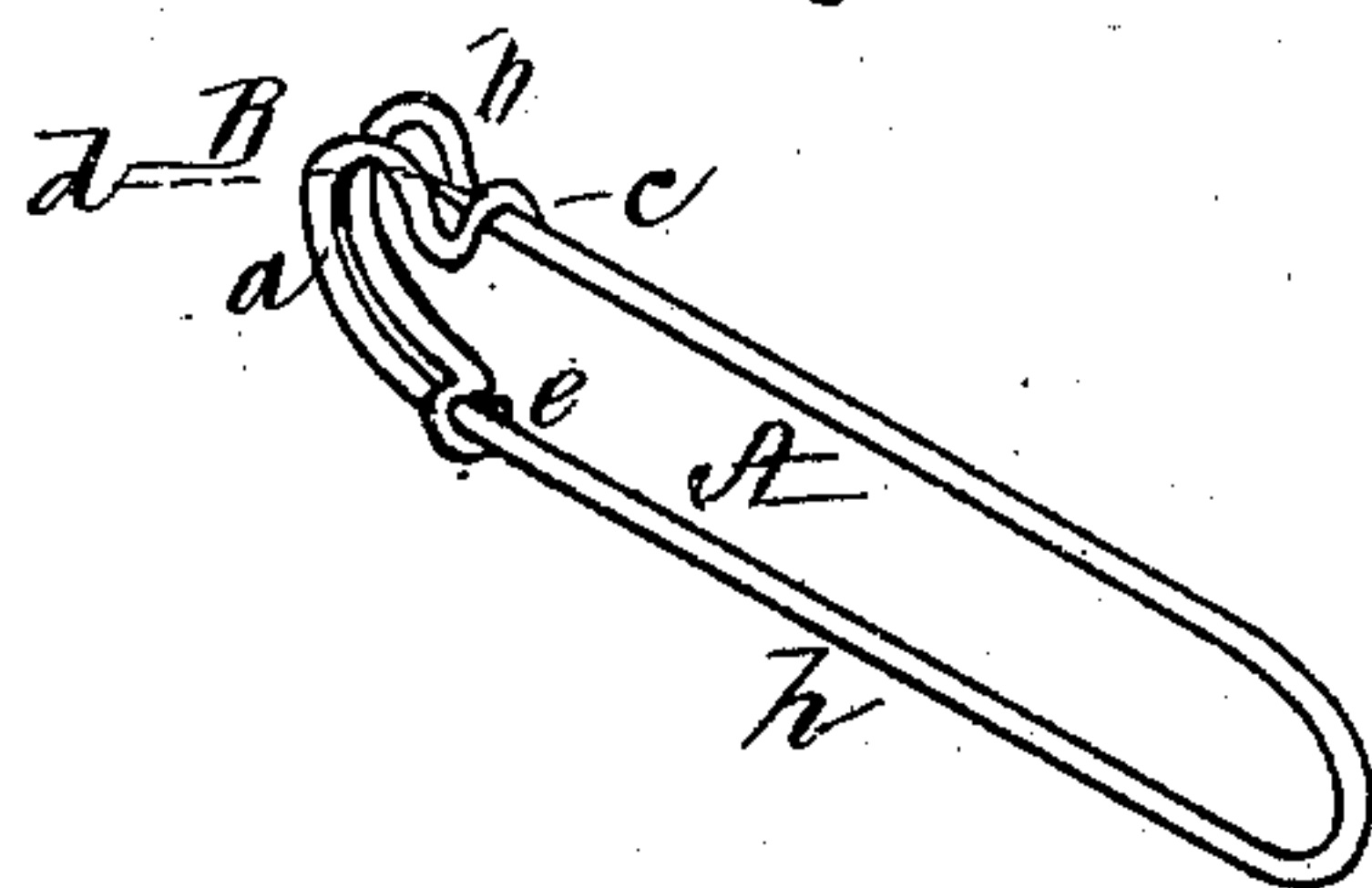


Fig: 2.

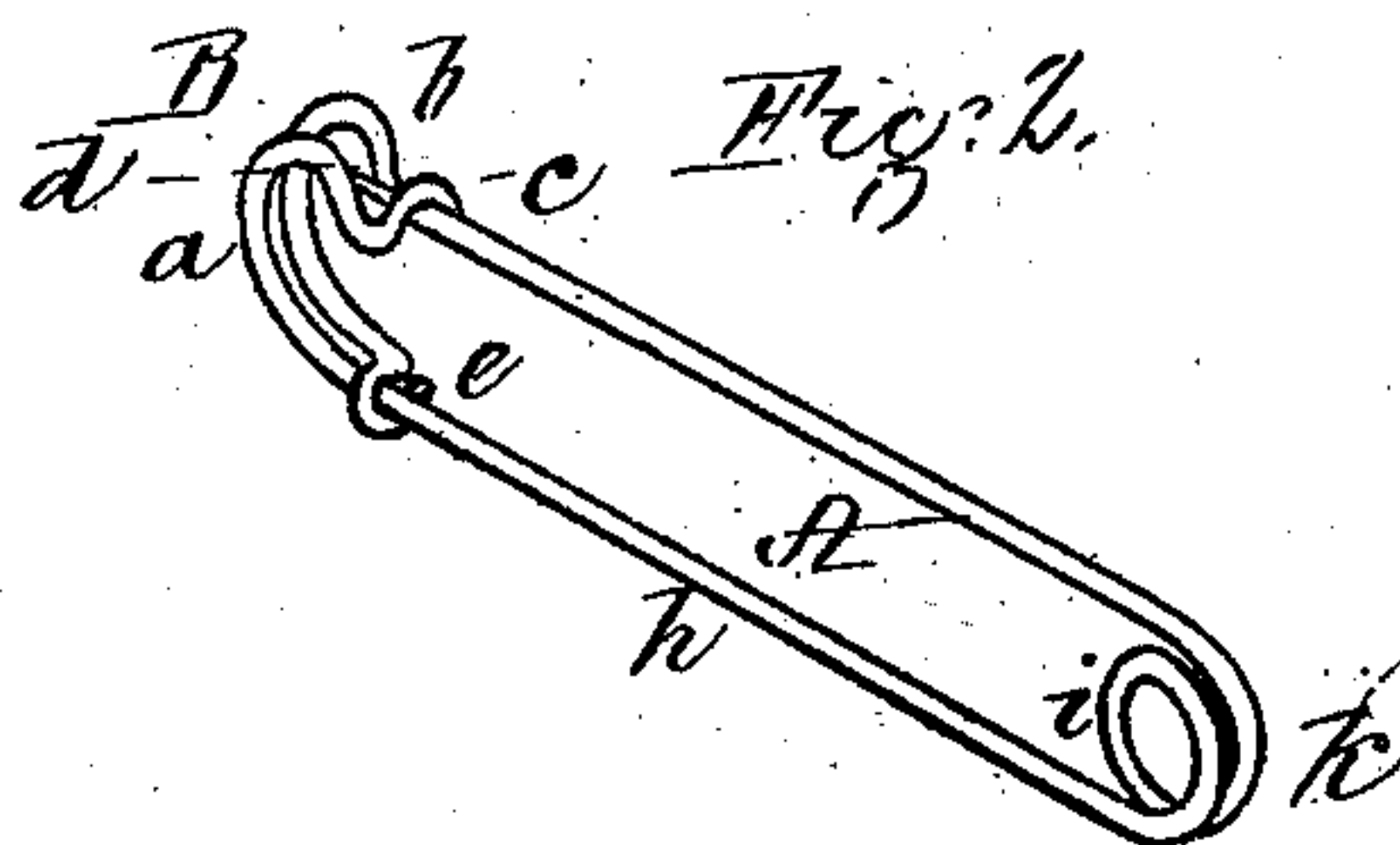


Fig: 3.

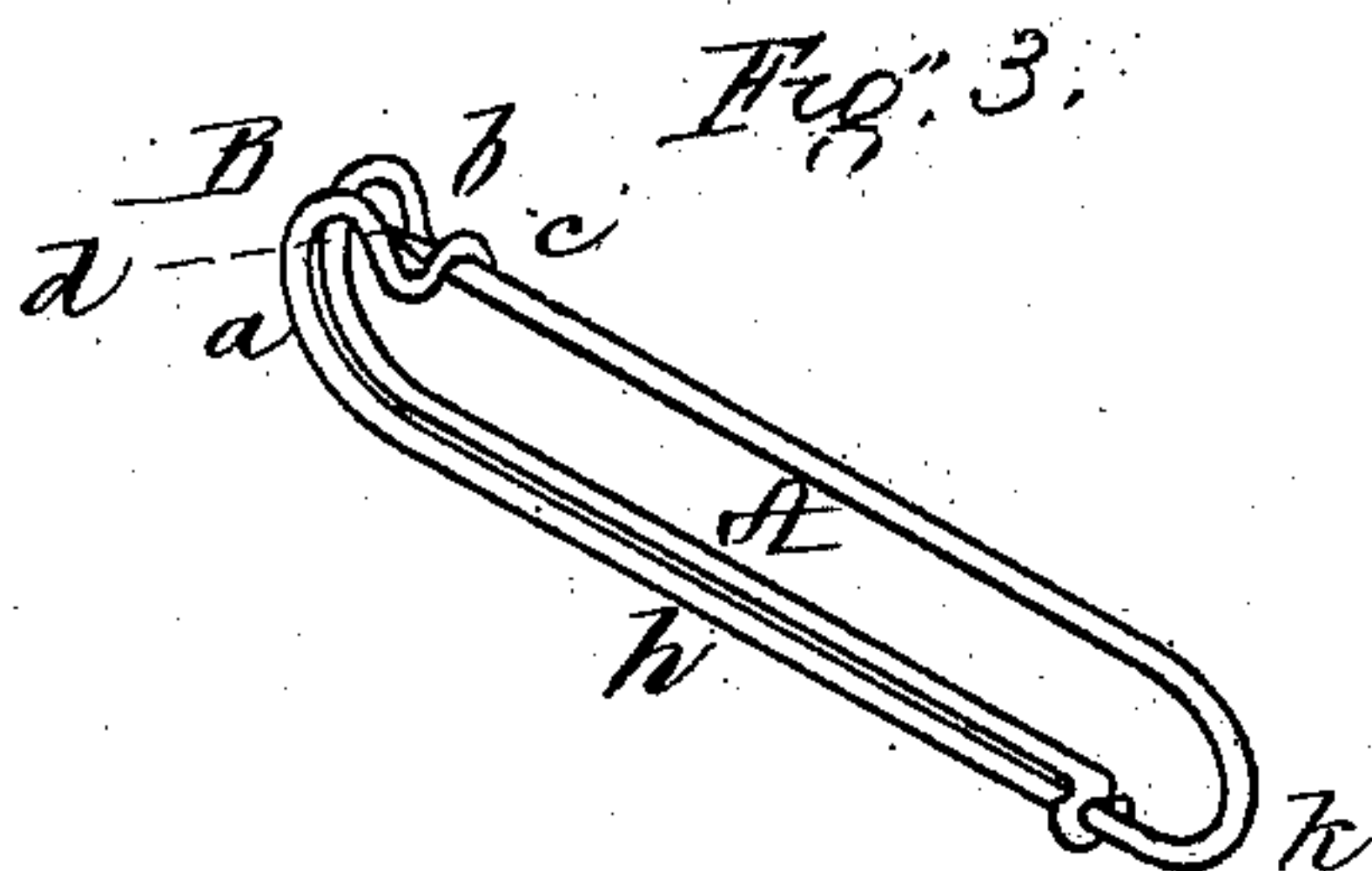


Fig: 4.

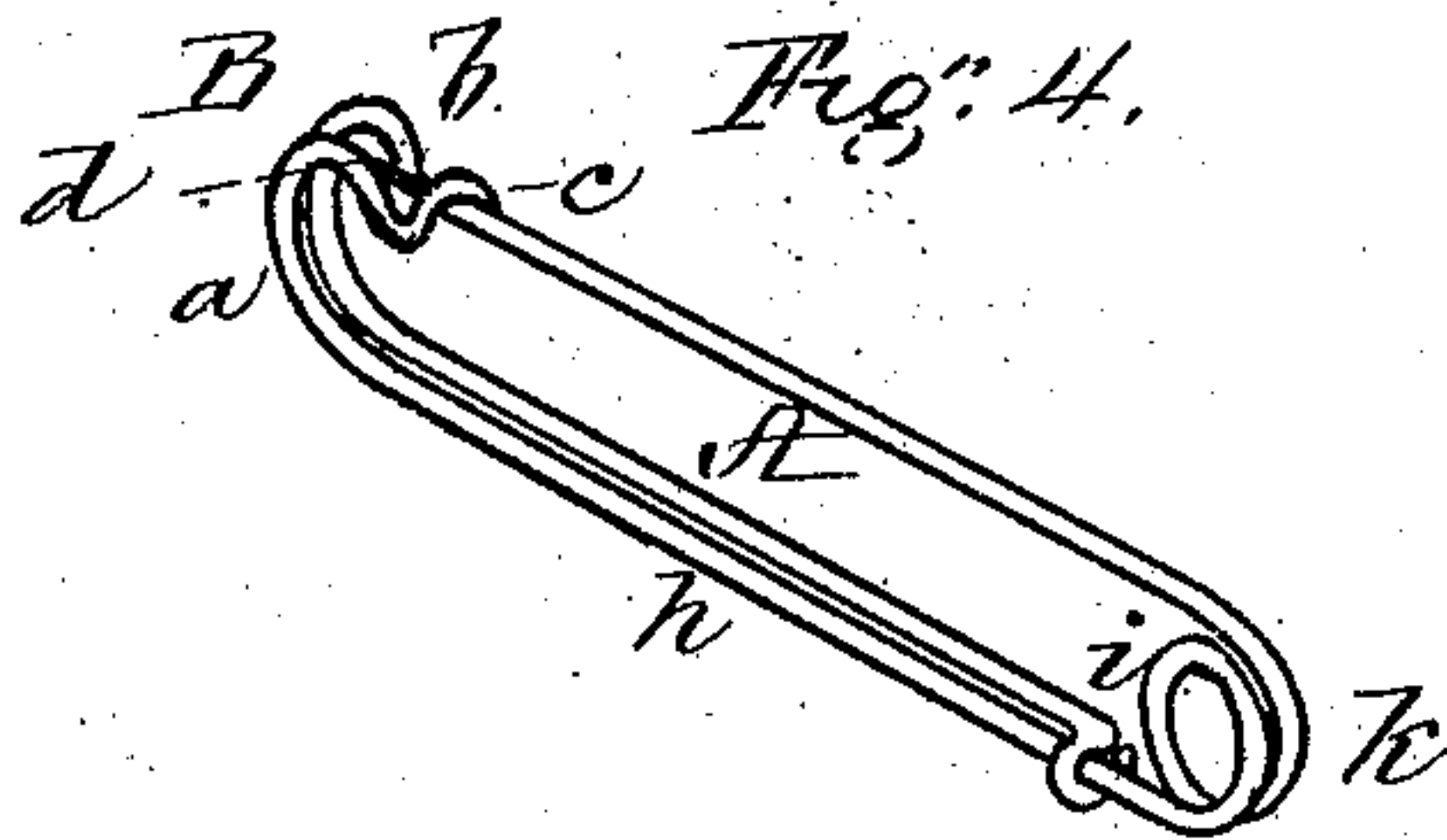
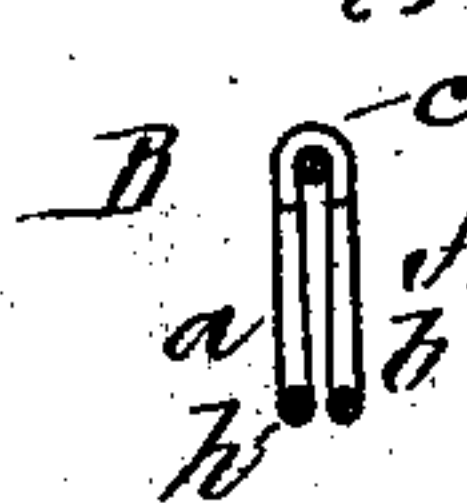


Fig: 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. LINDSAY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN SAFETY-PINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **198,890**, dated January 1, 1878; application filed December 17, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. LINDSAY, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Safety-Pins, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 are perspective views (enlarged) of a safety-pin constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 5 is a transverse section through the same.

My present invention consists in a wire safety-pin made in one piece, and so bent as to form a shield, composed of two loops arranged side by side, and terminating in another loop, which forms a guard or socket for the point of the pin, the two loops arranged side by side being bent in the direction of the length of the pin, and constituting the outer portion of the shield, while the single loop, which receives the end of the pin and forms the inner end of the shield, lies in a plane transversely therewith, a safety-pin so constructed being readily shaped from one piece of metal, and having its point protected, and the shield made smooth, so as not to catch into the garment of or scratch the person who wears or applies it, and being entered at or removed from either side of the shield in a convenient and expeditious manner.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the manner in which I have carried it out.

In the said drawings, A represents my safety-pin, formed of a single piece of round wire, of brass, steel, or other suitable metal, bent around by a suitable implement, so as to form a double loop, *a b*, at one end of the pin, the two loops *a b* being arranged side by side, and parallel to each other, and lying in a direction with, or nearly with, the length of the pin, and the inner ends of these loops being again curved or bent in such manner as to terminate in another single loop, *c*, lying in a direction transversely with the pin,

and forming a guard or socket for the point *d* of the pin, the two outer loops *a b*, which are arranged side by side, and the inner loop *c* constituting a shield, B, which presents no angular projections, and completely protects the point *d*; and, consequently, neither the shield nor point of the pin is liable to catch into the garment or scratch the person of the wearer or party applying the pin.

As the shield is open at both sides the pointed end of the pin may be readily entered at either side, and sprung into place within its socket *c* without the necessity of looking at the pin, as the unaided fingers are sufficient to manipulate it properly.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the extremity *e* of the wire opposite the point is bent or turned down upon or around the portion *h* just at the place where it commences to curve to form the loop *a*, this extremity *e* being the termination of the loop *b*.

The shield of the pin in Fig. 2 is exactly similar to that in Fig. 1, the only difference in the construction of the pin being that an extra bend or coil, *i*, is given the wire, Fig. 2, at the curved end *k* opposite the shield, for the purpose of increasing the strength of the spring, which keeps the pointed end in place within its guard or socket.

In Figs. 3 and 4, the identical form of shield is retained; but the extremity *e* of the wire, instead of being bent around and forming the termination of the loop *b*, is continued alongside and throughout the whole length of the portion *h* of the wire, and is bent down upon or around the curved end *k* opposite the shield, thus forming a double portion, *h*; but as no change whatever is made in the shape of the shield, this feature does not alter the spirit of my invention.

By providing the shield with a double loop the pin is re-enforced at the point where the greatest strength is required, thus enabling me to use smaller wire; and the shield cannot be straightened or drawn out of shape by an inexperienced person in attempting to release the point of the pin, which bending of the shield frequently occurs with many of the safety-pins as heretofore constructed.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A safety-pin formed of one piece of wire, and provided with a shield, B, composed of two loops, *a b*, arranged side by side and terminating in a third loop, *c*, lying in a plane transversely therewith, and constituting the socket or guard for the point of the pin, substantially as described.

Witness my hand this 14th day of December, 1877.

JOHN P. LINDSAY.

In presence of—

N. W. STEARNS,

P. E. TESCHEMACHER.