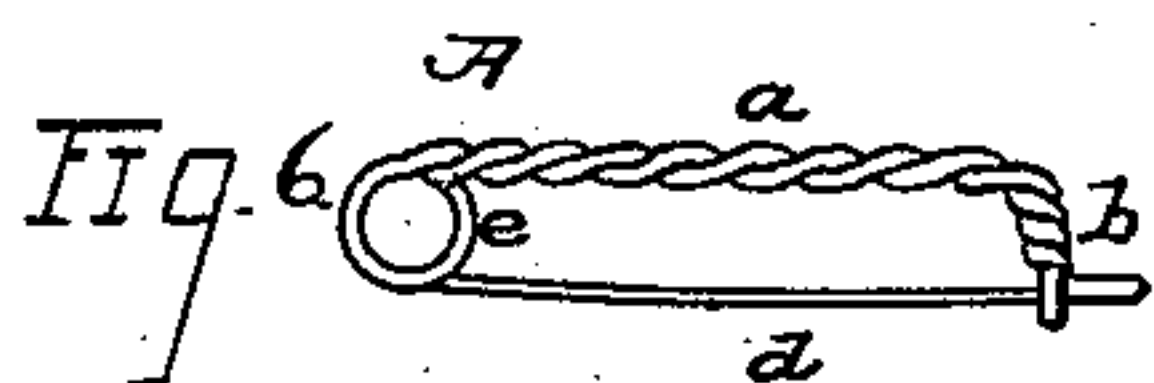
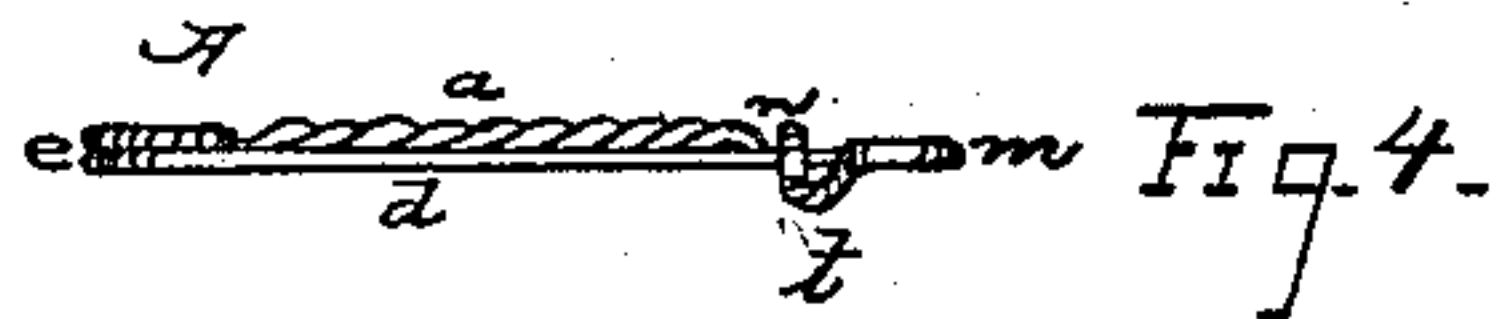
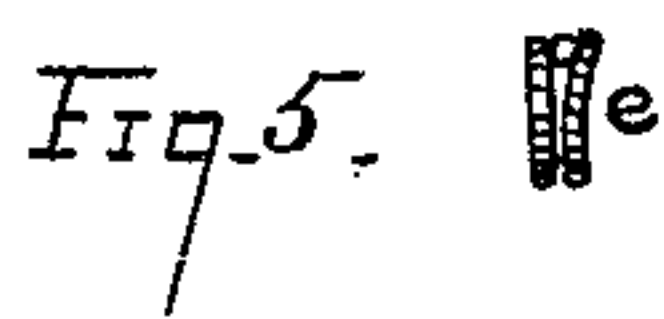
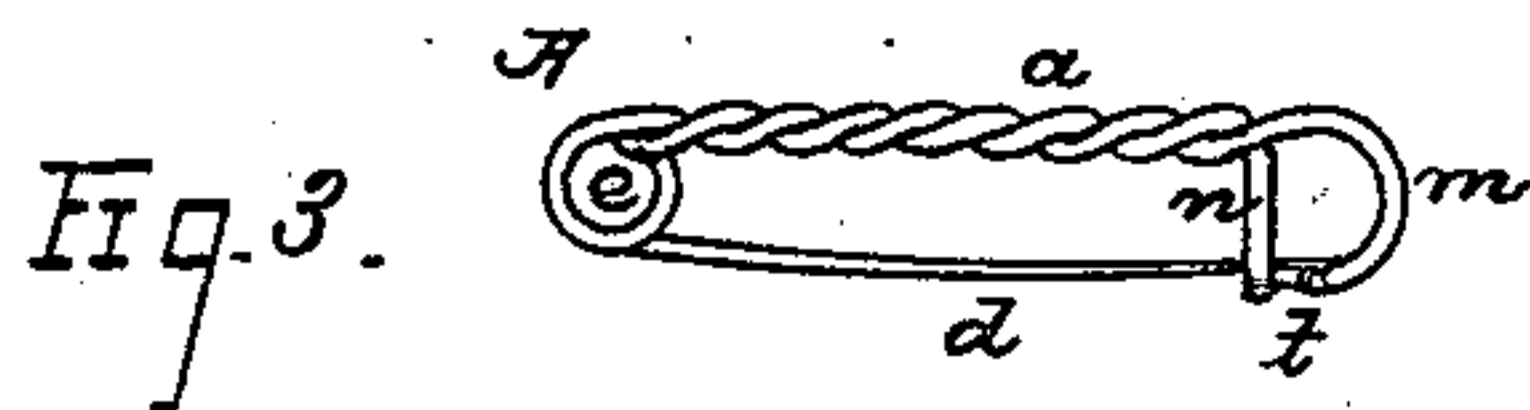
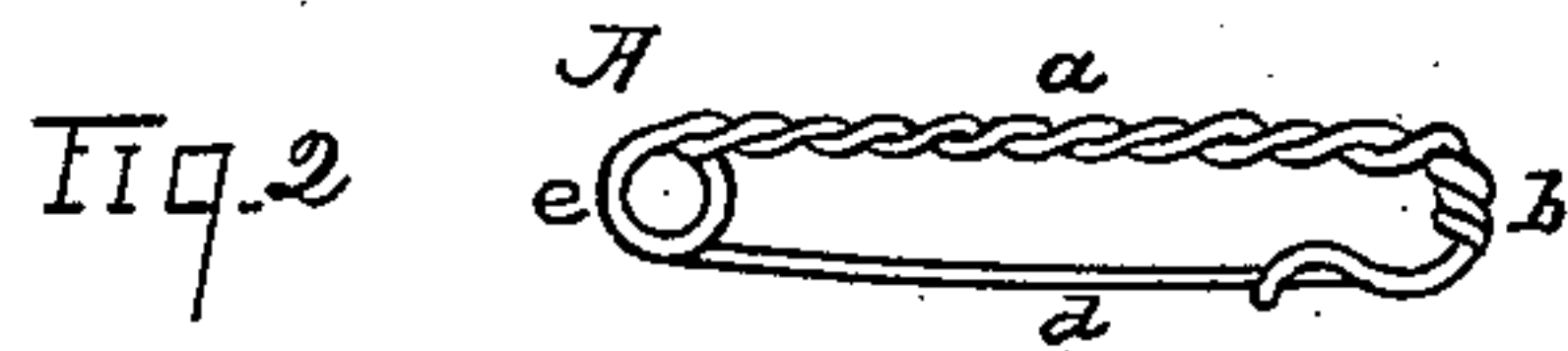
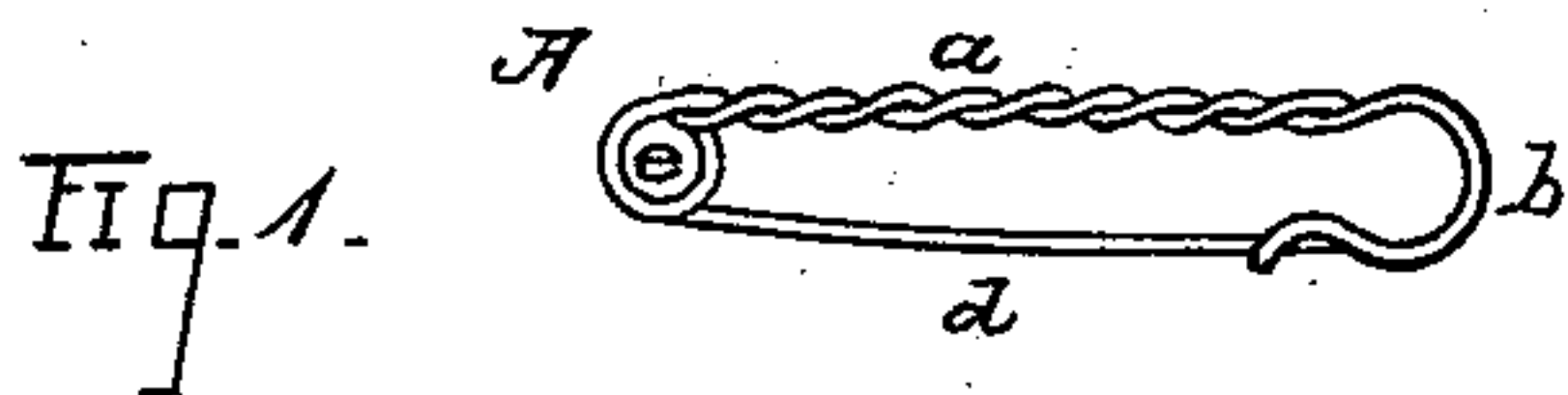


W. R. CLOUGH.
Nursery Pin.

No. 230,240.

Patented July 20, 1880.



WITNESSES =

Chas. C. Gill,
P. L. Chalmers.

INVENTOR =

William R. Clough.
By his attys,
Cox and Cox.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM R. CLOUGH, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

NURSERY-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 230,240, dated July 20, 1880.

Application filed February 17, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM R. CLOUGH, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Nursery-Pins, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates to an improvement in nursery-pins; and it consists, first, in the production of a pin made of one or more pieces of wire in which the strands forming the back and hook, or either thereof, are twisted either their entire length or for a portion of the same; and, second, in the formation of a novel and efficient catch and protector for the point of the pin, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

Heretofore in the manufacture of nursery-pins much trouble and loss have been sustained in the endeavor to produce a desirable pin made of wire which would be thin enough to readily enter the garment, and in which, at the same time, the back would be stiff enough to withstand the pressure and strain brought to bear against it when in use without buckling or bending or spreading from the remaining parts of the pin.

It is a common defect in the nursery and analogous pins now on the market for the back to bend or buckle when subjected to longitudinal pressure, and in that way thrust the point of the pin forward beyond its catch or guard and into the flesh. It has been endeavored to correct this defect by making the pin of a thicker wire; but this method is objectionable in that the wire, being thicker, cannot so readily enter the garment, and causes the pin to be heavier, more expensive, and less desirable in other ways than a pin made of thin wire.

Now, to produce a pin possessing all the desirable characteristics of such a device, made of thin wire, and in which the back will be sufficiently stiff to withstand without losing its form any ordinary pressure or strain to which it may be subjected, is the object of the first part of my invention.

The purpose of the second part of my invention is to supply a catch in which the point of the pin may be readily inserted and effectually held and guarded both as to its sides and point.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it in detail, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a pin having a back made of intertwisted wire. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a pin in which both the back and hook are formed of intertwisted wire. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a pin embodying the twisted back and the novel catch forming the second part of my invention. Fig. 4 is a face view of the said catch. Fig. 5 is an end view of the pin, showing the free end of the wire of the intertwisted back brought out between the coils forming the spring. Fig. 6 is a plan view of a different form of pin from the above, embracing the intertwisted back and hook. Fig. 7 is a face view of the pin shown in Fig. 1.

A indicates the pin, of which *a* represents the back; *b*, the hook; *d*, the sharpened end which enters the garment, and *c* the coil which gives the pin the necessary spring.

The pin is preferably made of one piece of wire, one end being sharpened to form the point *d* and the other end folded upon itself, and the two strands then intertwisted to form the back *a* and hook *b*, the extremity of the folded end of the wire being preferably brought out between the coils, as shown in Fig. 5.

The back *a* may be twisted its entire length or only for a portion thereof, as may be preferred, the essential consideration being that it be twisted sufficiently to prevent its buckling or spreading under any usual strain or pressure.

The hook *b* may be twisted or not, in the manner shown in Fig. 2, as may be preferred. When twisted it assists in retaining its shape, and serves as a guard to prevent the pin being unduly thrust forward.

It is obvious that I may form the back *a* of two or more pieces of wire, if desired.

By constructing the back as described I am enabled to employ light thin wire, which will readily enter the garment and be inexpensive, without any risk, under ordinary usage, of the pin losing its form. The twisted back adds also to the ornamental character of the pin and facilitates its being handled.

In Figs. 3 and 4 is shown my new catch and guard for the point of the pin. It consists of

the curved hook portion *m* and the vertical rod *n*, both of which pass from the back *a* and meet at a point in proper relation to the pin *d*, where they make a short curve upward, forming a concave catch, *t*. The vertical rod *n* serves as a guide in directing the point of the pin into the catch *t*, and the hook *m* as a guard to prevent the point of the pin being thrust forward into the flesh when subjected to undue longitudinal pressure.

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

1. A nursery or analogous pin in which the back or a portion thereof is formed of two or more strands of intertwisted wire, substantially as set forth.

2. A nursery or analogous pin in which the

back and hook, or portions thereof, are formed of two or more strands of intertwisted wire, substantially as set forth.

3. In a nursery or analogous pin, the back *a*, formed of two or more strands of intertwisted wire, in combination with the catch and guard, consisting of the hook *m*, vertical or inclined rod *n*, and catch *t*, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing improvement in nursery-pins, as above described, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of February, 1880.

WILLIAM R. CLOUGH.

Witnesses:

CHAS. C. GILL,
PARIS L. CHALMERS.