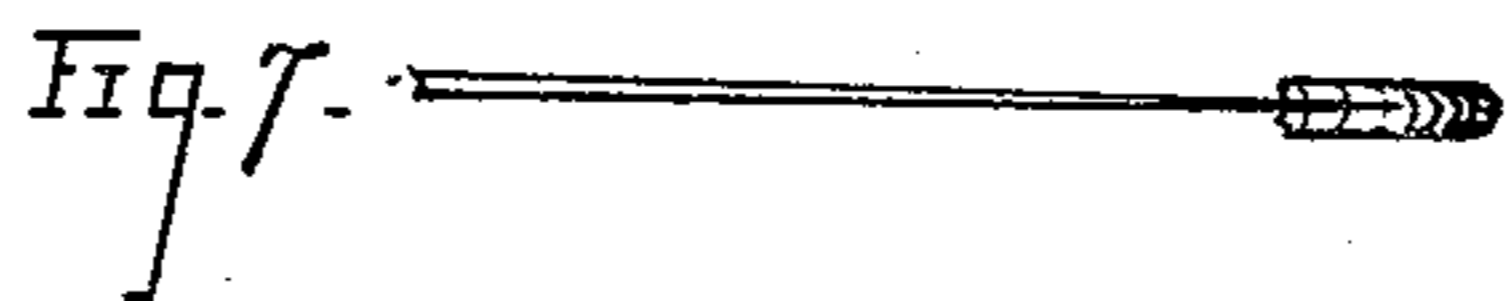
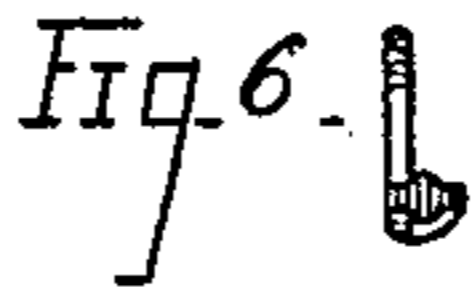
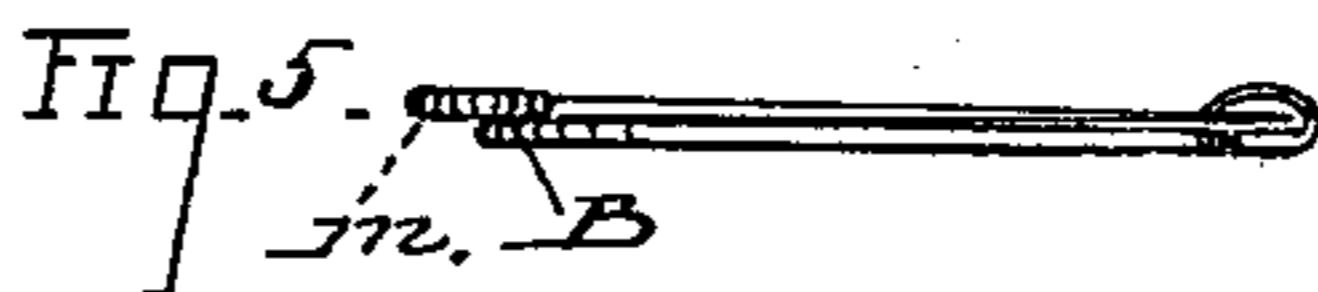
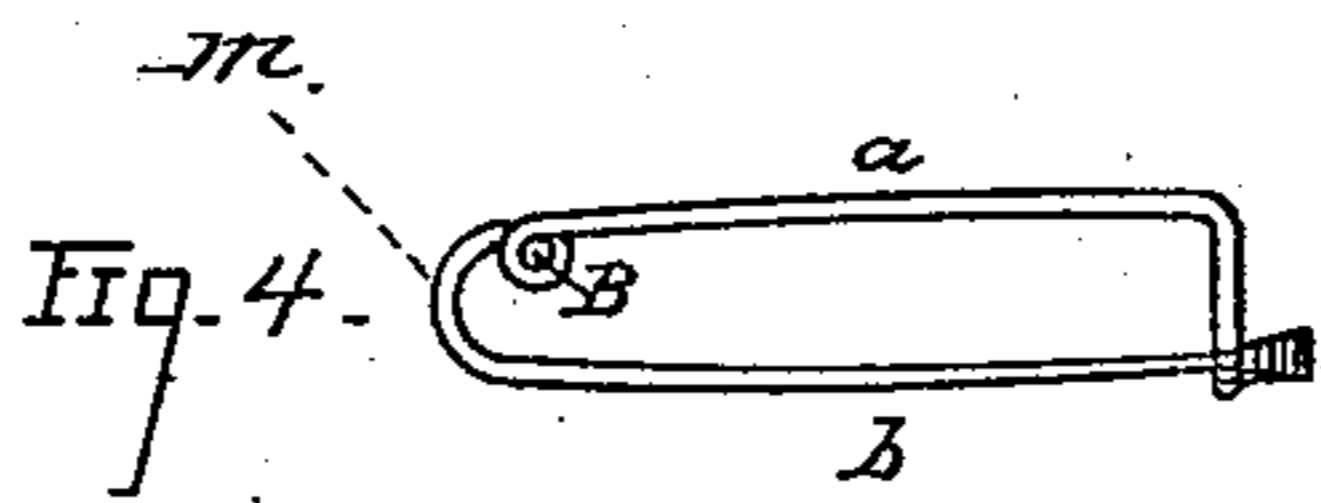
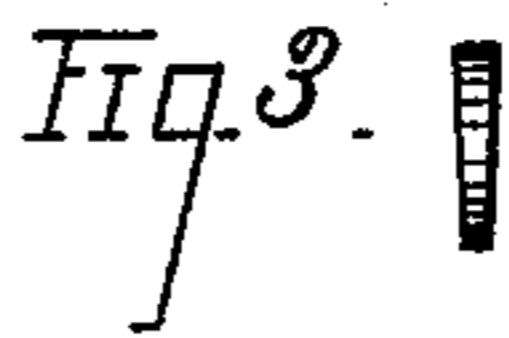
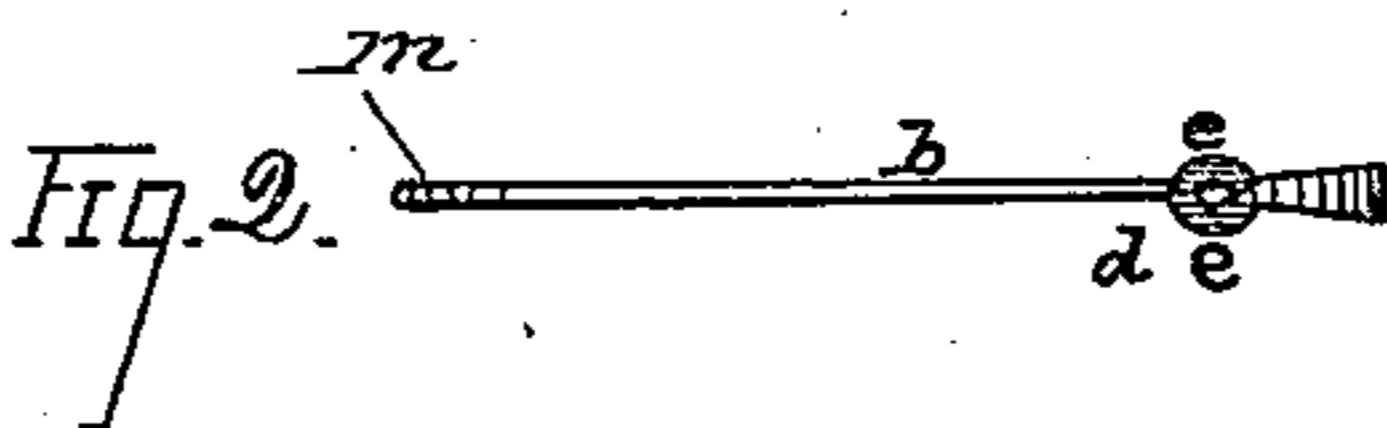
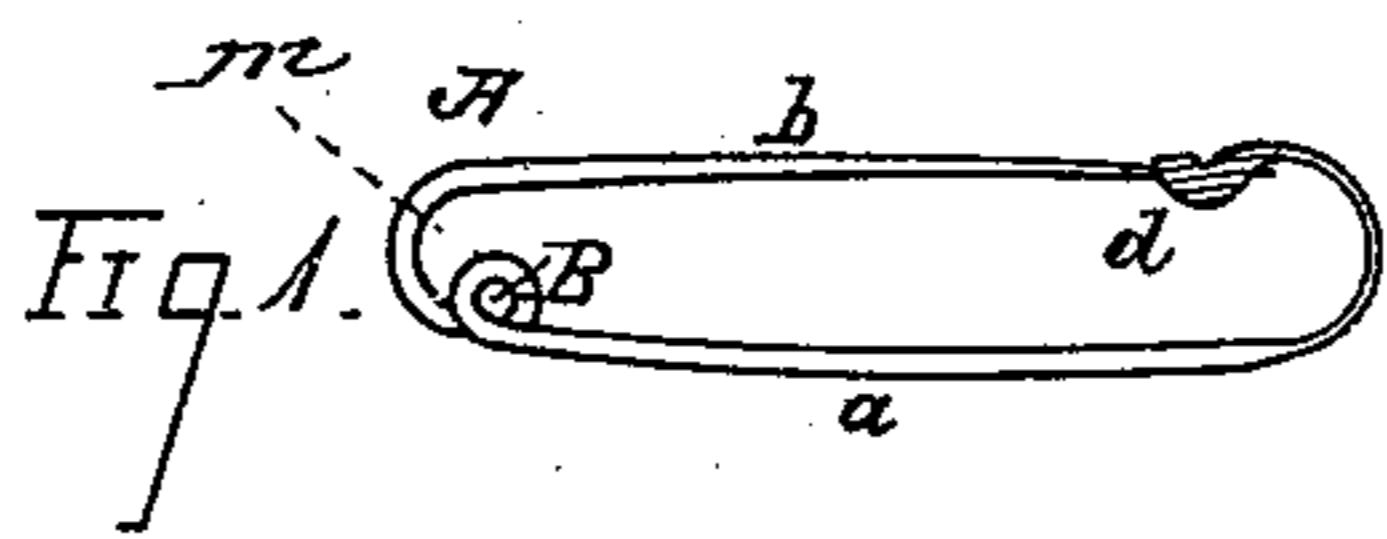


W. R. CLOUGH.

Nursery Pin.

No. 234,962.

Patented Nov. 30, 1880.



WITNESSES=

*Chas. Gill*  
*P. L. Chalmers*

INVENTOR=

*William R. Clough*  
*By his Atty,*  
*Cox and Cox*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM R. CLOUGH, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

## NURSERY-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 234,962, dated November 30, 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 a saddle or catch of novel construction for the point of the pin; second, in flattening that part of the hook directly in front of the point of the pin; and, third, in forming a spring of novel construction at the extremity of the pin, which spring imparts to the pin the usual tension and permits the fabric to extend the whole length of the sharpened end without obstruction, at the same time preventing it from working around onto the back of the pin, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

The objects of the invention are to supply a nursery or dress pin in which the sharpened end may be securely held and prevented from protruding forward under any longitudinal pressure, and in which the folds of the garment may pass to the extreme end of the pin without being caught in the coils or spring thereof.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a pin containing an embodiment of the elements of the invention. Fig. 2 is a top view, and Fig. 3 is a front-end view, of same. Fig. 4 shows the application of the invention to a different form of pin, of which Fig. 5 is a top view, and Fig. 6 an end view. Fig. 7 is a detached view, showing the part of the hook in front of the pin made concave.

A denotes the pin, the back thereof being lettered *a* and the sharpened end *b*. The pin is preferably formed of a single strand of wire, the sharpened end being of the usual construction. Upon the end of the wire constituting the hook is formed a small eye, which is flattened and swaged or bent to form the saddle or catch *d*, consisting of two convergent sides, *e*.

By flattening and swaging the eye or doubled end of the wire to form the saddle *d* I am enabled to produce a deeper and narrower catch than could be made of round wire,

and the upper part of the catch being brought up to an apex presents two sloping sides, down either of which the point of the pin will readily slide when pressure is brought upon it. The portion of the hook directly in front of the point of the pin is flattened in any suitable manner, so as to prevent the pin being thrust forward by any longitudinal pressure.

If preferred, in order to more certainly prevent the point of the pin from protruding unduly forward under longitudinal pressure, the flattened portion of the hook may also be made concave, as shown in Fig. 7. The flattened part of the hook, being directly in front of the point of the pin, offers an effective guard independent of what is usually termed the "catch," and may be applied to almost any form of pin.

B indicates the spring, consisting of a coil or coils formed in the back *a* at a point just forward of that where it meets the part *b*. The purpose of locating the spring in this position is to permit the fabric to extend the entire length of the pin *b* without coming in contact with the coils or coil, and for the purpose of preventing the fabric working around onto the back of the pin. The small coil lettered B, and the bow, which is formed by the wire curving from the back and small coil to form the sharpened end, constitute, in fact, the extremity of the pin, (the back commencing at the small coil,) and form an eccentric spring of which the center of the small coil is the axle.

When the pins are used for looping up ladies' dresses much inconvenience and trouble are experienced by the garment becoming entangled or caught in the coils of the spring. This is effectually corrected by locating the spring as above described.

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

1. A pin having at its blunt extremity a spring constructed by bending said blunt end into a small coil, B, and a larger bow, *m*, substantially as set forth.

2. A nursery or analogous pin formed of a single rod of round wire, in which that part of the wire of which the hook is constructed is carried forward in line with the sharpened end and curved or bent across and directly in

front of the point of same and flattened, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A nursery or analogous pin in which the catch end is doubled on itself, forming a hook lying in line with the pin, the end of said hook being fashioned into an eye or loop which is flattened, swaged, or bent into a saddle consisting of two convergent flattened sides lying in line with and overhanging the back of the pin at a point forward of the bend in the hook, as and for the purpose specified.

4. A nursery or analogous pin constructed of a single rod of round wire, in which the part of the hook directly in front of the point of the pin is made concave, substantially as specified.

5. A nursery or analogous pin in which the catch for holding the point thereof consists of a wire loop or eye lying over the point of said pin and swaged or bent into a saddle having two convergent flattened sides in line with the pin, as and for the purpose specified.

6. A nursery or analogous pin formed of a rod or rods of wire folded or bent to form two substantially parallel limbs, *a b*, having a suitable guard and point at their free ends and a spring at their bend or folded extremity, which spring is composed of a small coil, *B*, and a larger bow formed by the wire curving from the small coil to the limb *b*, the purpose being to present a pin having a spring at the usual place, and in which the fabric may extend the full length of the limb *b* without becoming pinched or entangled in the spring, and be prevented from working around onto the back by the small coil *B*, 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.