

(No Model.)

S. MOORE.
SAFETY PIN CATCH.

No. 258,792.

Patented May 30, 1882.

fig. 3.

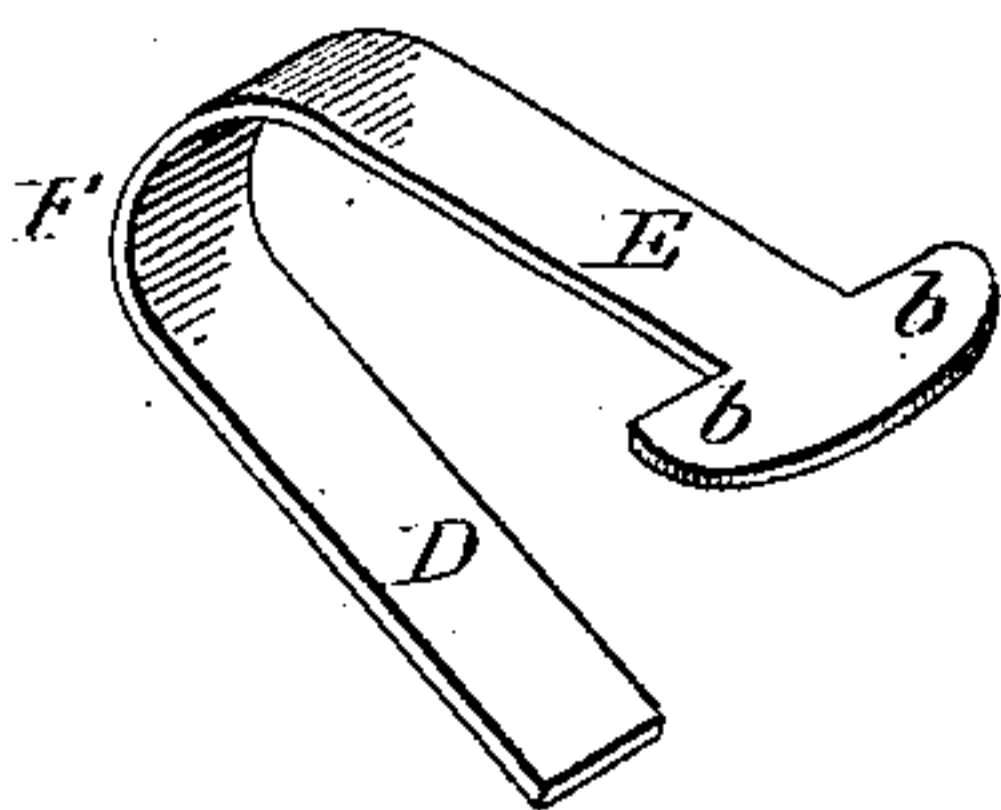


fig. 2.

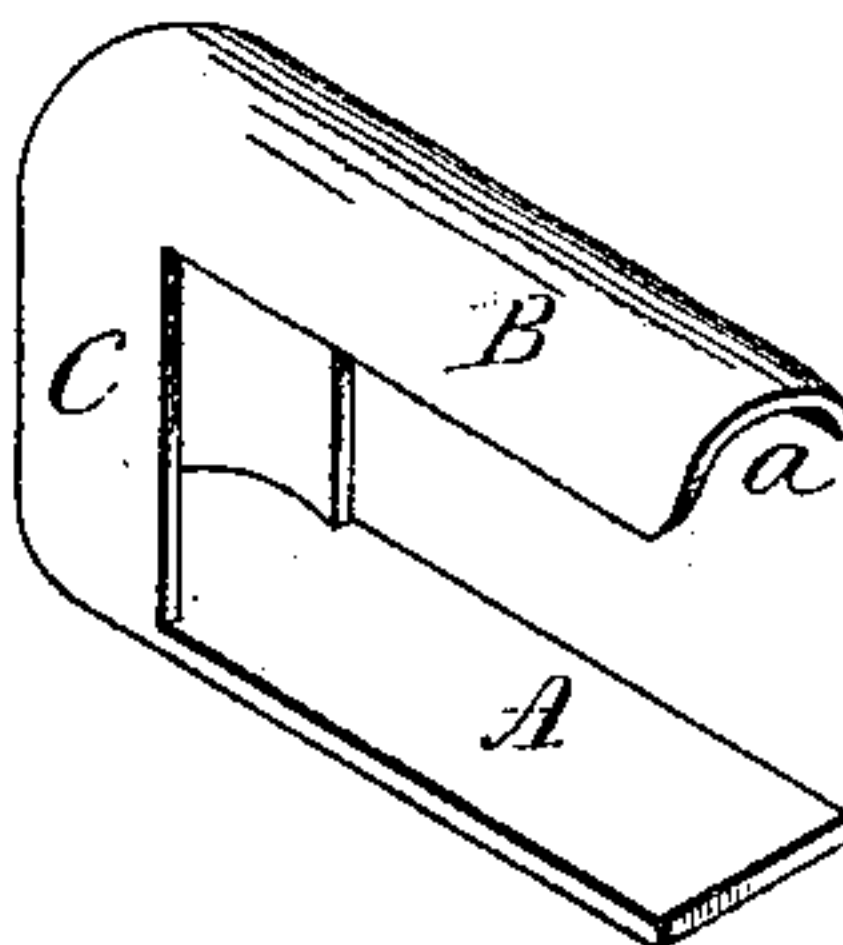


fig. 1.

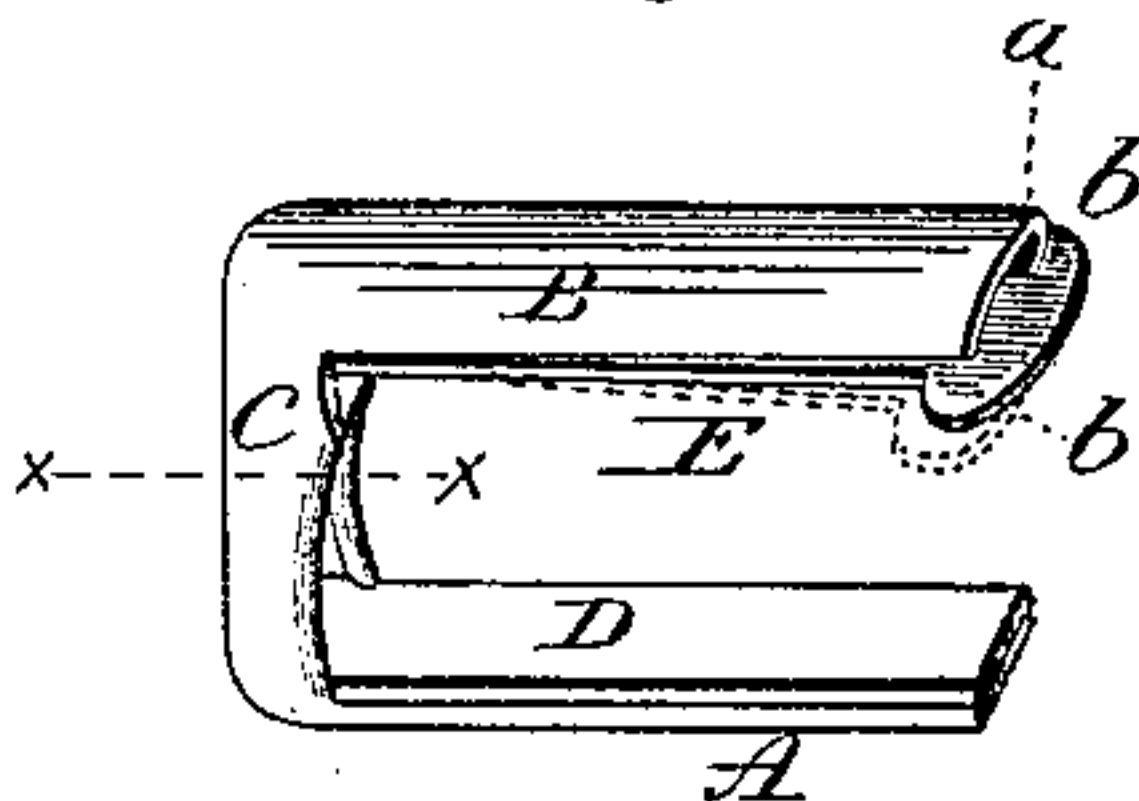
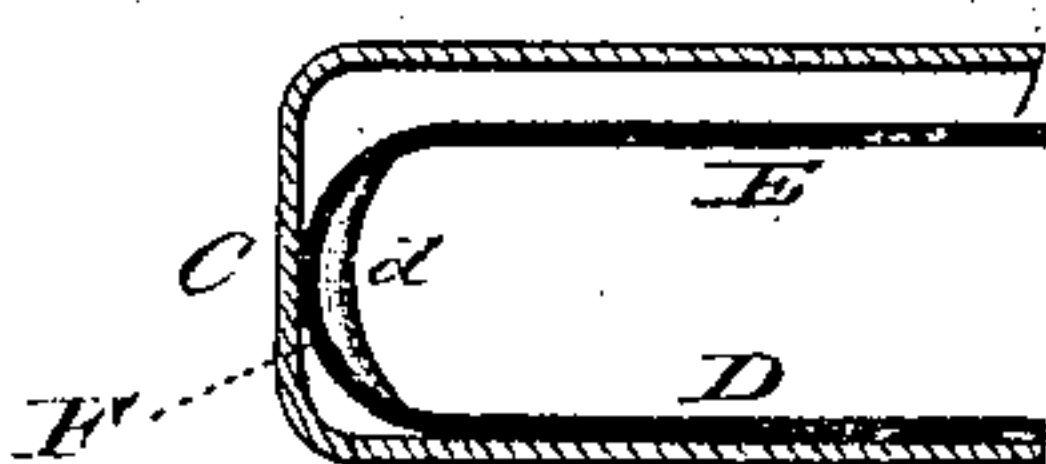


fig. 4.



fig. 5.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL MOORE, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR TO THE
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SAFETY-PIN CATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 258,792, dated May 30, 1882.

Application filed April 8, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL MOORE, of Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new Improvement in Safety-Pin Catches; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view; Fig. 2, a perspective view of the catch; Fig. 3, a perspective view of the spring detached; Fig. 4, a transverse section on line *x x*; Fig. 5, a longitudinal section.

This invention relates to an improvement in catches used to engage and protect the point of the pin on brooches and other articles of jewelry, safety-pins, &c., and particularly to that class of catches which are struck up from sheet metal into U shape, one leg forming the base for securing the catch, the other leg recessed upon the inside to receive and cover the point of the pin, and such as seen in Fig. 2, the object of the invention being to apply a spring in a cheap and simple manner, which shall close the recess made to receive the point of the pin, yield readily for the insertion of the pin, and prevent its accidental disengagement when properly inserted; and the invention consists in a U-shaped spring arranged within the U-shaped catch, one leg resting upon the base, the other leg closing the recess on the opposite side, its end projecting to one or both sides, so that the end of the pin pressed down upon the spring will open the passage into the catch for the entrance of the pin and close so soon as the pin is entered, as more fully hereinafter described.

As represented in Fig. 2, the catch is of the usual form. It is constructed of sheet metal in substantially U shape, one leg, A, forming the base and usually flat, the other leg, B, struck into concavo-convex shape in transverse section, so as to form a recess, *a*, upon the inside, the connected end C also concavo-convex shape in transverse section, substantially the same as the leg B.

The spring, as seen in Fig. 3, is cut from suitable sheet metal, and bent into substantially U shape, one leg, D, corresponding to the base A, the other leg, E, so as to lie close against the inside of the other leg, B, or its end constructed with a projection, *b*, at one or both sides. The spring thus formed is placed between the two legs A B, as seen in Fig. 1, so as to bring the projecting ends *b b* near the end of the leg B, the projections *b* extending one each side, and so as to close the inner side of the recess in the leg B, as seen in Fig. 1. The spring secured in that position, the catch is ready for attachment to the body of the article, the pin being applied in the usual manner, and so that its end may come within the U-shaped catch. In catching the pin the point end is pressed upon one of the projections *b* until the spring is forced away from the leg B, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 1, and so as to permit the pin to pass into the recess in that leg. Then the reaction of the spring brings it back again, so as to close and secure the pin within the recess, from which it is disengaged by reversing the operation. The spring is best secured in the catch by inserting the bend F, connecting the two legs into the end C of the catch, then closing the edges *d* of that part C of the catch down upon the bend of the spring, as seen in Fig. 4. By this method of securing the spring the use of solder is avoided, the leg *d* of the spring extending far enough onto the leg of the catch to form a firm bearing for the spring, so that very little strain comes upon the engaging-points *d*. This spring may be applied to good advantage in the better classes of safety-pins. In such case the leg A is extended to form the body of the pin, the catch end B C being made substantially the same as shown.

I claim—

1. The U-shaped catch A B C, the one leg, B, recessed upon its under side to receive the pin, combined with a correspondingly U-shaped spring, D E, one leg resting upon the base, the other closing the recess, and provided with a projection, *b*, at its outer end upon one or both sides, substantially as described.

2. The U-shaped catch A B C, the one leg,

B, recessed upon its under side to receive the pin, combined with a correspondingly U-shaped spring, D E, one leg resting upon the base, the other closing the recess, and provided
5 with a projection, *b*, at its outer end upon one or both sides, the inner edges of the part C turned inward over the bend F of the spring

to secure the pin to the catch, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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