

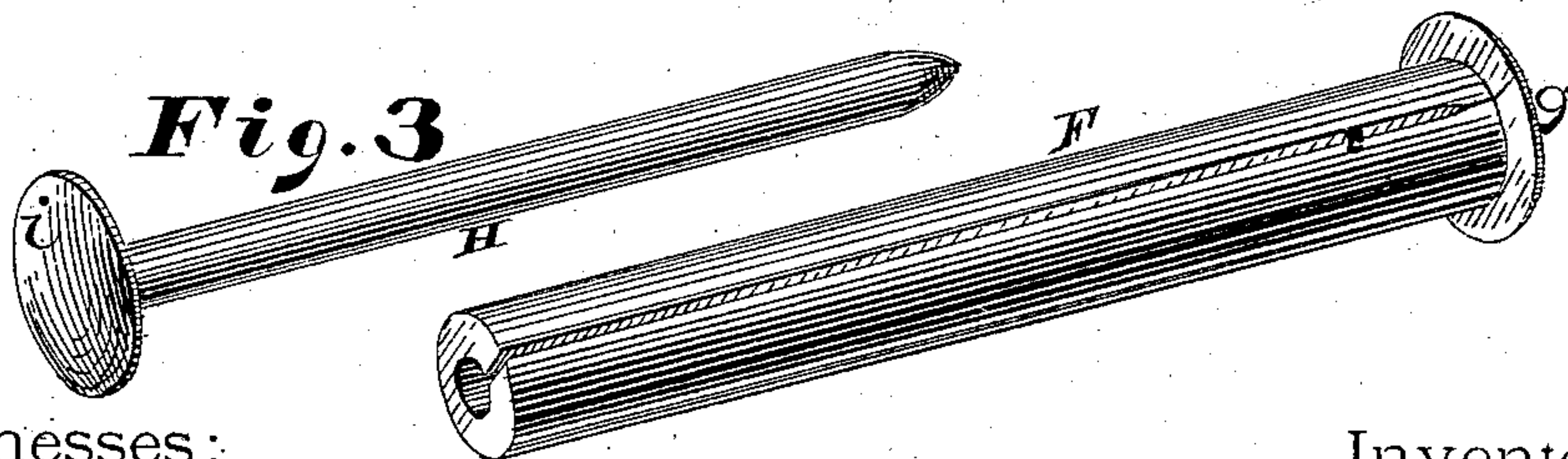
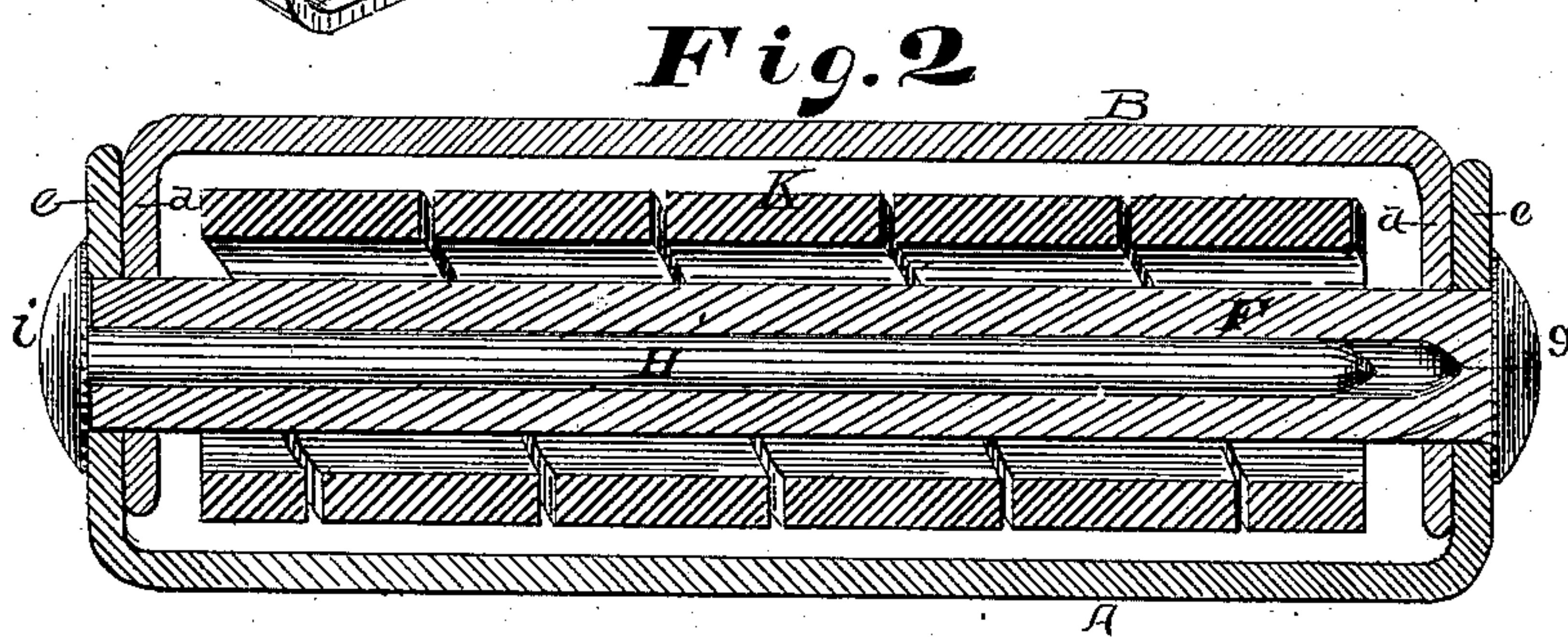
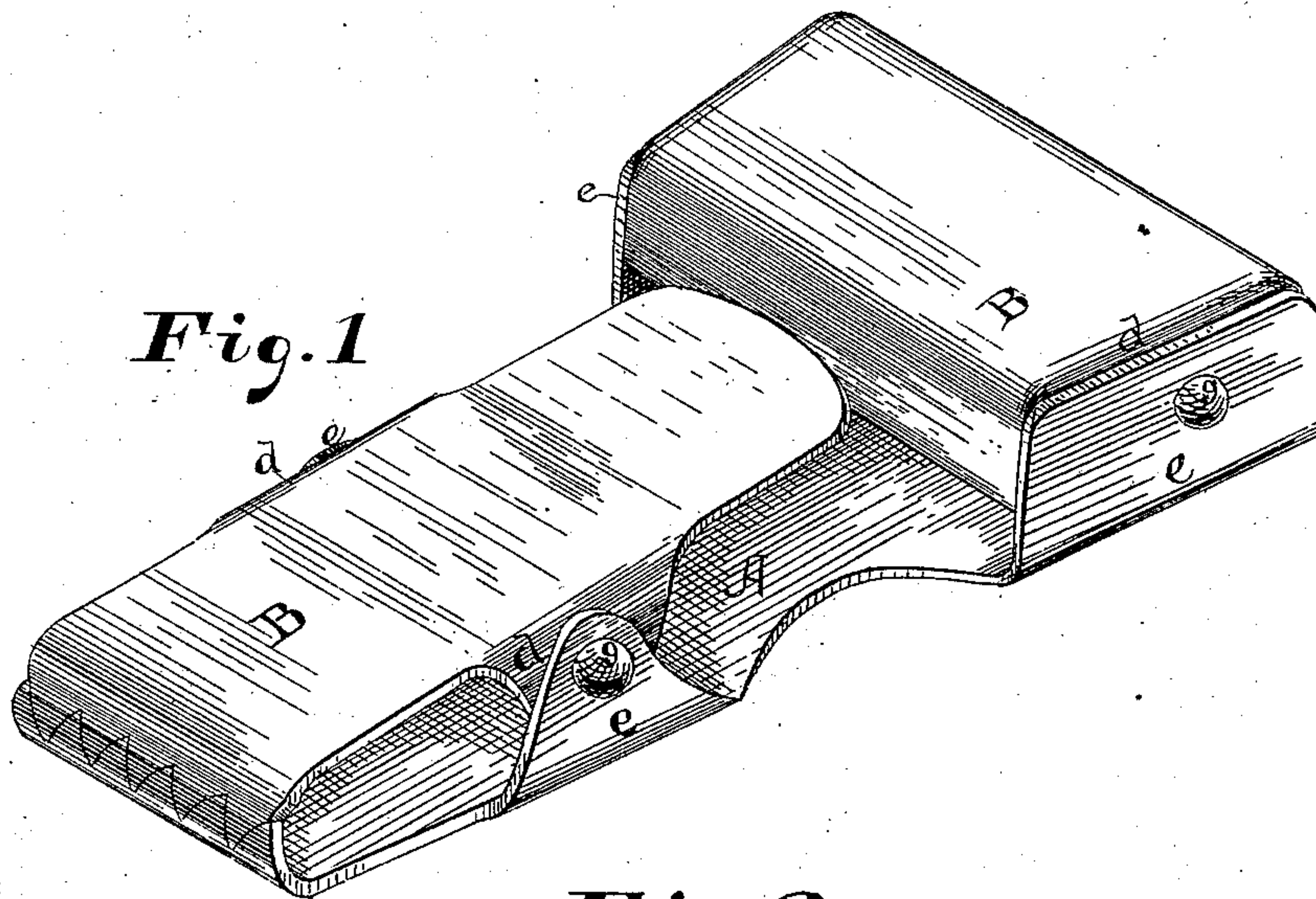
(No Model.)

W. W. ANDERSON.

PIVOT PIN FOR CLASPS.

No. 287,605.

Patented Oct. 30, 1883.



Witnesses:

J. C. Turner  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. ANDERSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## PIVOT-PIN FOR CLASPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 287,605, dated October 30, 1883.

Application filed March 20, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. ANDERSON, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Joint or Pivot Pins, especially adapted to the joints of small clasps, such as are used on garment-supporters; and I do hereby declare that the following is an accurate description of the same.

My improvement is applicable in making joints in many other articles; but as the invention will not require modification to adapt it to any joint within the range of applicability, it will not be necessary to describe more than one article wherein it is used. For convenience, and because I propose specially to employ it with garment-clasps, I will show and describe its application thereto.

Garment-clasps are made of thin metal, portions of opposite edges being turned up and perforated to form ears, through which the joint-pin is to pass. This joint-pin is formed of wire, and usually a head is formed by upsetting one end before insertion through the ears. The unheaded end is then upset by means of a hammer to form the second head. The length of the wire pin renders this operation one of difficulty, because of the liability of the wire to bend if the blows are too heavy, and if the blows are not sufficiently heavy an insufficient head is formed and the clasp is liable to go to pieces. Bending of the wire or overheading is liable to make the joint too tight. From these causes a considerable percentage of the clasps made are imperfect and unfit for use.

My invention obviates all of these defects without increasing the cost.

It consists in making the joint-pin in two parts, the one being a tube with an open longitudinal joint made of sheet metal, and the other a slender solid pin with an upset head at one end, adapted to be forced into the tubular pin. The tubular parts are cut off at the exact length and a head formed at one end by upsetting the metal, so that both pivot-heads are made before the clasp is put together, and no hammering is required after the parts are together.

That others may fully understand my invention, I will particularly describe it, having reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective of my clasp. Fig. 3 is a perspective showing the parts of the pin detached. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section showing the parts in place.

A is the base-plate of the clasp, and B is the clamp-plate. *d e* are the perforated ears. These are placed together, so that their perforations coincide or are in line. F is the outer part of the joint-pin, made from sheet metal, tubular by being drawn through a die, or by other suitable means. A head, *g*, is formed at one end by upsetting. The inner part, H, is formed from a rod or wire of proper size, and a head, *i*, is formed thereon in the usual way. The pins F and H are cut off at the proper length before inserting. K is the clamping-spring usually employed. This, however, is not in any degree connected with this invention. When the plates A B are put together, the tubular pin F is inserted, and the pin H is then forced into the tubular part F, as shown. This may be accomplished without the application of blows, and in no event will the blows be sufficiently hard to upset or bend the metal. The diameter of the pin H is slightly greater than the internal diameter of the part F, so that the latter clasps the former with elastic pressure over its whole surface, and the consequent frictional pressure is sufficient to prevent the removal of the pin H without the application of greater force.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. In a garment-clasp, the tubular headed pin F, formed of sheet metal, with an open longitudinal joint capable of expansion, combined with a headed pin, H, in diameter slightly greater than the internal diameter of the tubular pin F, whereby when said pin H is driven into said tubular pin F the latter will be slightly expanded and will retain the former by elastic pressure over its surface, for the purpose set forth.

2. A garment-clasp composed of plates A B, provided with ears *d e*, and a joint-pin composed of the headed tubular part F, and the headed pin H, inserted in said tubular part, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

WM. W. ANDERSON.

In presence of—

P. B. VERMILYA,  
EDGAR C. BAYLES.