

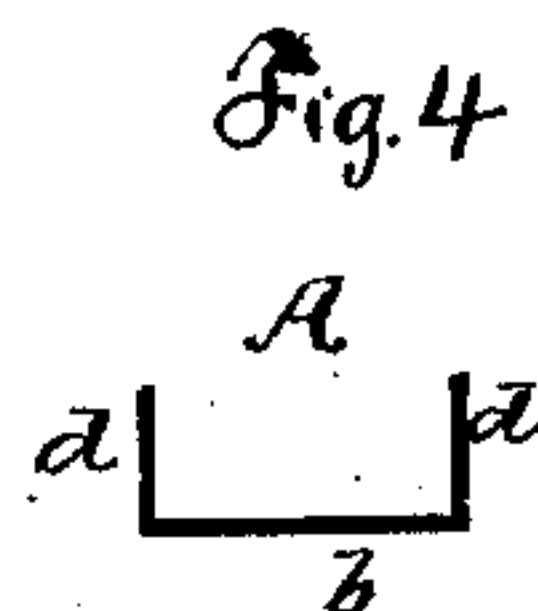
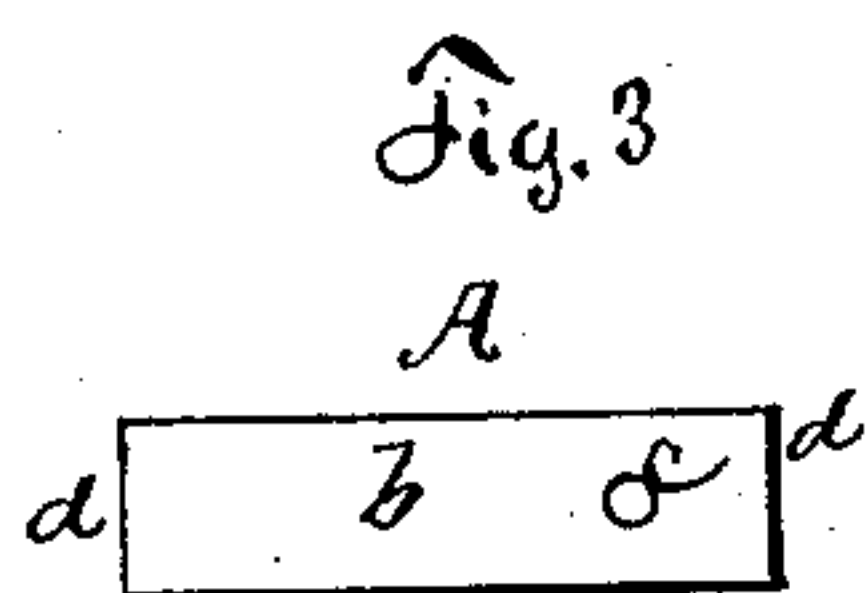
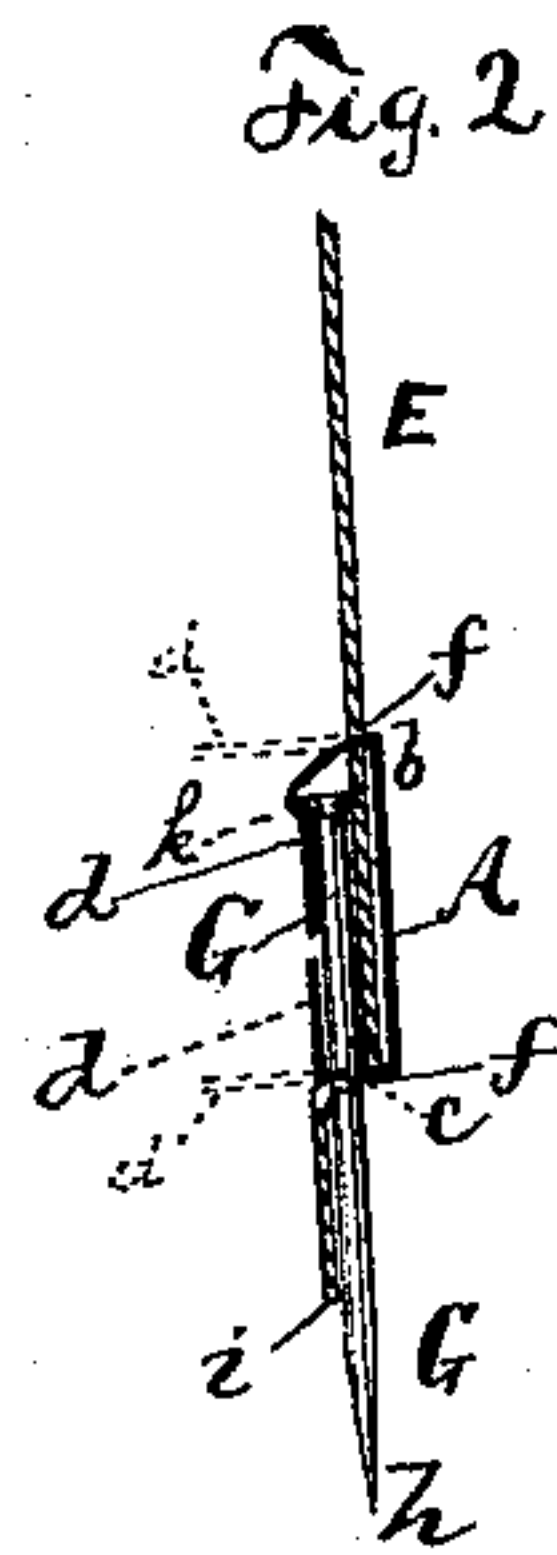
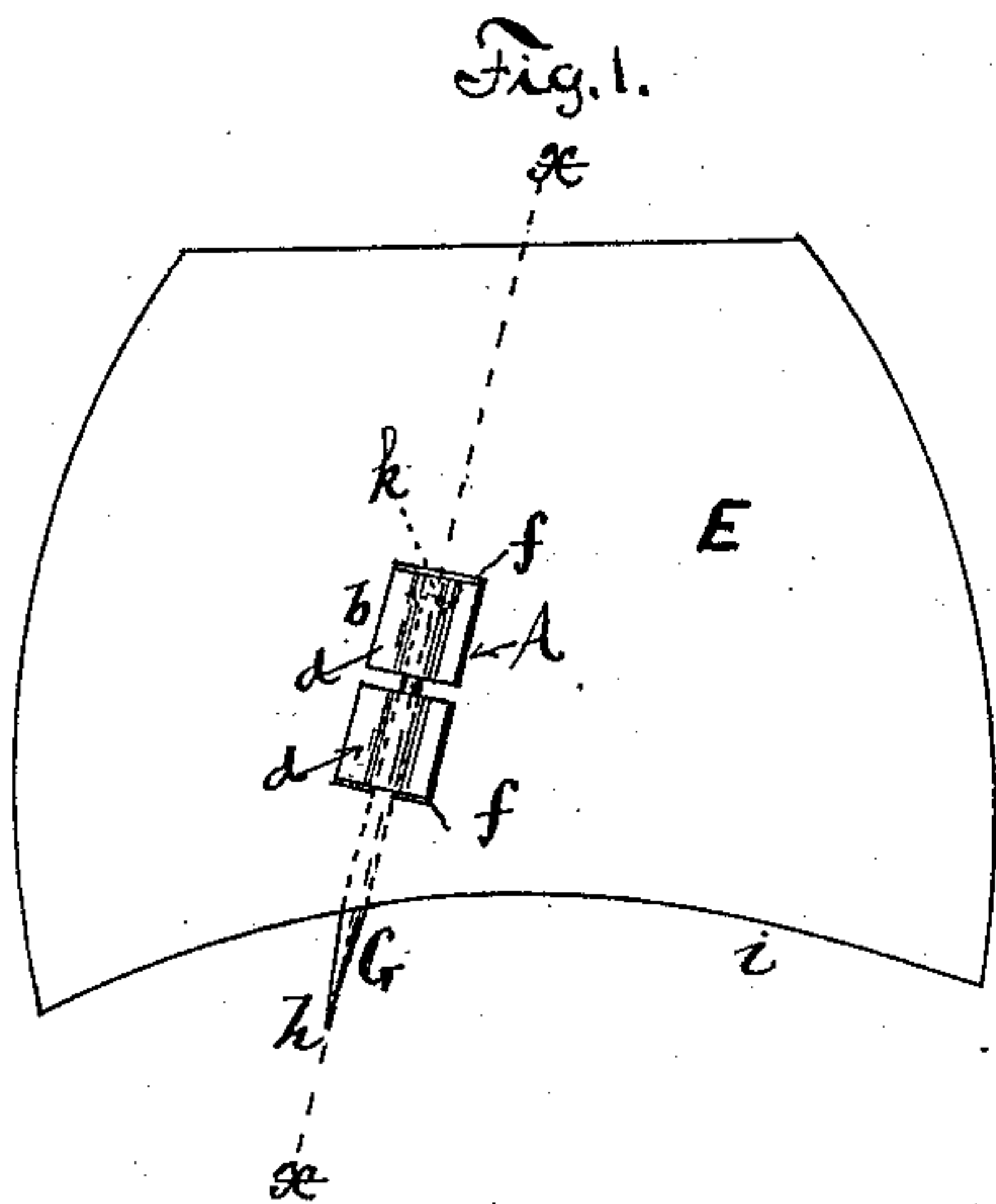
(No Model.)

W. FICHTENBERG.

PIN HOLDER FOR NECK WEAR SHIELDS.

No. 287,652.

Patented Oct. 30, 1883.



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WERNER FICHTENBERG, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## PIN-HOLDER FOR NECK-WEAR SHIELDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 287,652, dated October 30, 1883.

Application filed February 7, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WERNER FICHTENBERG, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pin-Holders for Neck-Wear Shields; and I do hereby declare that the following is an exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to produce cheap, simple, and effective holders for pins onto shields of neck-wear.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of a neck-wear shield embodying or with my improved pin-holder attached. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same, taken through line *xx*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the holder before it is used to hold the pin to the shield, as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a side view, showing the ends bent at right angles.

A represents the pin-holder, consisting of the piece of metal *b*, as shown in Fig. 3. This piece of metal is first stamped or otherwise cut out of a piece of any kind of metal of the shape shown. At the same time the piece *b* is cut or stamped out it is punched with a hole, *c*, and the ends *d d* are at the same time bent up at right angles. (See Fig. 4.) The piece *b*, when formed as shown in Fig. 4, is then placed onto the shield *E*, which is provided with slots *ff*, to allow the bent ends to pass through. When the piece *b* is placed onto the shield, the end with hole *c* must be down. After the piece *b* has been placed onto the shield, a pin, *G*, is then shoved point downward through

the hole *c* far enough to allow the point *h* to protrude a little distance below the outer edge, *i*, of the shield *E*. The pin used is of the ordinary kind in common use. After the pin *G* has thus been placed in position, the bent ends *d d* are then bent down by pressure, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and sufficient pressure must or should be used to cause the pin and its head *k* to embed itself into the metal. The piece *b* may be provided with a hole to receive the head *k*, if so desired.

By the above-described device a pin is held firmly to the shield of neck-wear scarfs or bows in a manner that is simpler and cheaper than any similar device now known of. There are two devices now in use. One is to form shoulders onto the pin. This mode of fastening is not secure enough, and is likewise expensive to manufacture. The other mode is to fasten the pin to a plate, and then fasten the plate to the shield. This mode is objectionable in so far that it requires more material, and in consequence thereof is very expensive. My device overcomes the above objections.

Having thus described my invention, I desire to claim—

In a pin-holder for neck-wear shields, the piece of metal *b*, with hole *c*, in combination with the pin *G* and shield *E*, with slots *ff*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

WERNER FICHTENBERG.

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