

(No Model.)

H. P. PRUIM.
BREASTPIN.

No. 288,490.

Patented Nov. 13, 1883.

Fig. 1

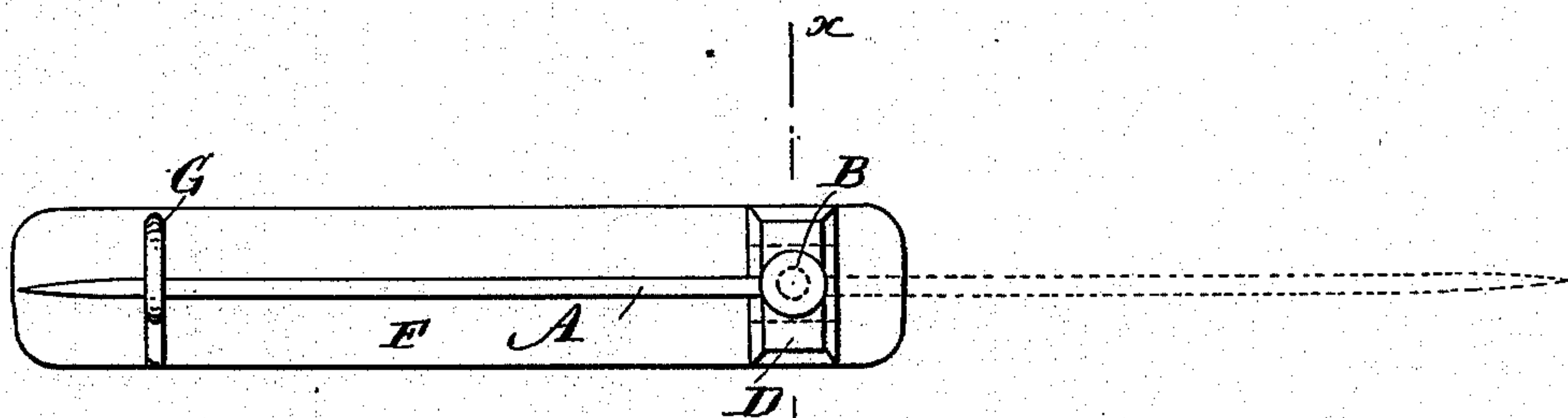


Fig. 2

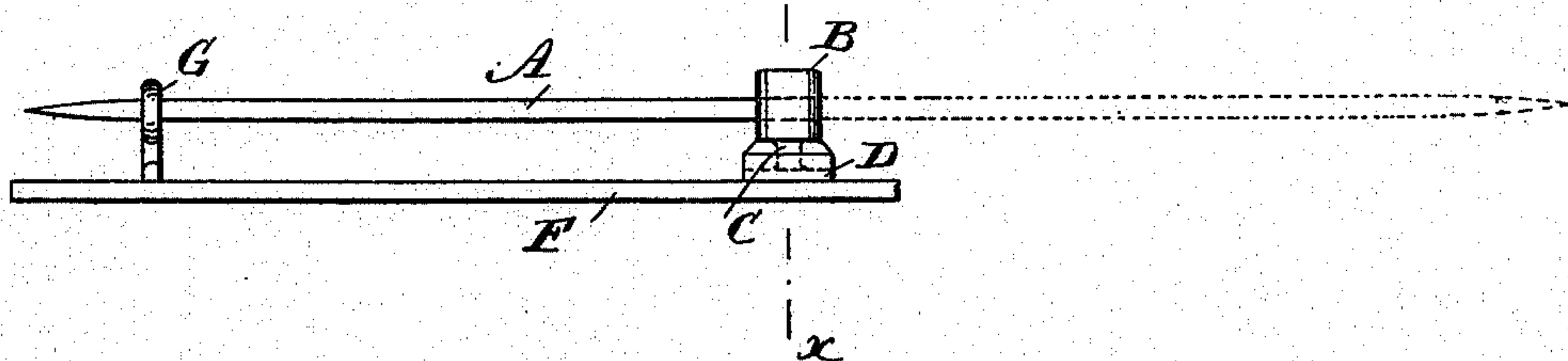


Fig. 3

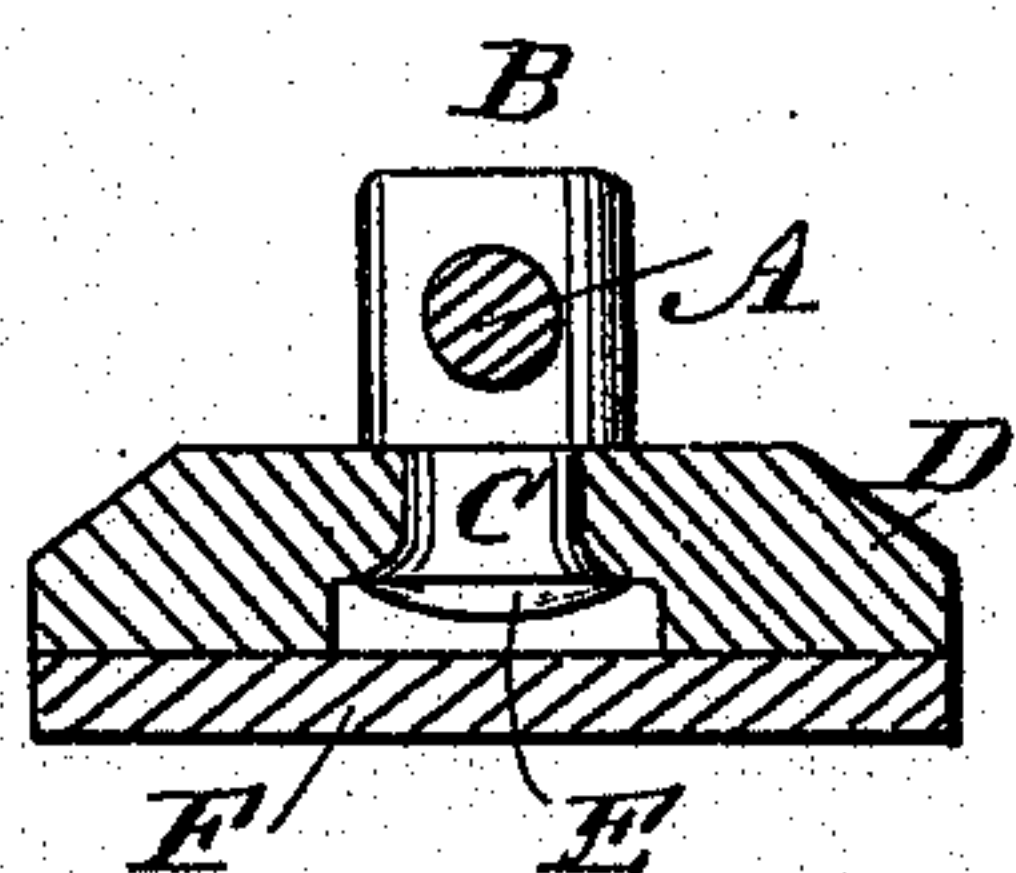
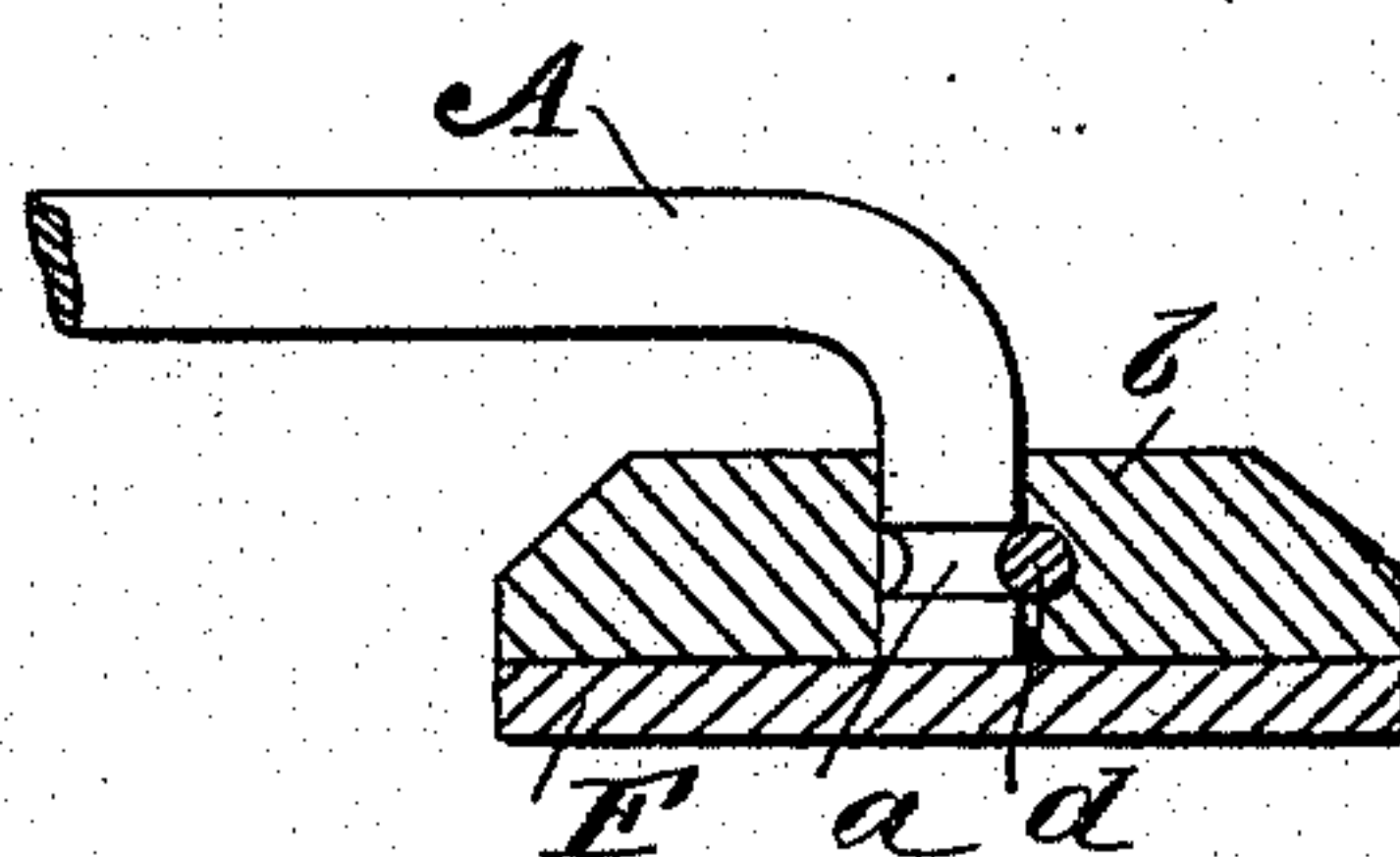


Fig. 4



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HIRAM P. PRUIM, OF GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN.

BREASTPIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 288,490, dated November 13, 1883.

Application filed July 9, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HIRAM P. PRUIM, of Grand Haven, in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, have invented a new and Improved Breastpin, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention will first be described in connection with the drawings, and then pointed out in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a rear view of my improved breastpin. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal view of the same. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail cross-sectional elevation of the same on the line *xx*, Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail cross-sectional elevation, showing a modification in the construction.

That end of the pin A opposite the point is secured to a block, B, provided at its lower end with a pivot, C, which is passed loosely through a bridge-piece, D, and has a head, E, formed on its lower end, for the purpose of holding the block on bridge-piece, and at the same time permitting the block to revolve on its longitudinal axis. The bridge-piece D can be soldered or otherwise secured on the inner surface of the front plate, F. At the opposite end the front plate is provided on its inner surface with a hook or catch, G, for the point of the pin. If desired, the end of the pin can be bent and provided with an annular groove, *a*.

The bent end of the pin is then passed into an aperture in a cross-piece, *b*, on the inner surface of the front plate, F. A pin, *d*, is then passed through the cross-piece in such a manner that it passes into the groove *a*. The pin swings on the pivot C or on the end of the pin, and does not swing to and from the plane of the inner surface of the front plate, but swings laterally parallel with the plane of the back plate. The pin is much stronger than a pin hinged in the usual manner, does not wear out so rapidly, and is less apt to become disengaged than the pins of the usual construction.

I do not abandon or dedicate to the public any patentable feature set forth herein and not hereinafter claimed, but reserve the right to claim the same either in a reissue of any patent that may be granted upon this application or in other applications for Letters Patent that I may make.

I am aware that it is not new to pivot a jewelry-pin in a hinged socket; but

What I do claim as new and of my invention is—

The combination, with the plate F, pin A, and the block-pivot B C E, transversely apertured to receive the pin, of a bridge, D, apertured to receive the pivot, recessed to receive the head E, and made fast to the plate F, as and for the purpose specified.

HIRAM P. PRUIM.

Witnesses:

DON H. KEDZIE,
WALTER I. LILLIE.