

(No Model.)

J. ALCOCK.
SAFETY PIN.

No. 402,051.

Patented Apr. 23, 1889.

Fig. 1.

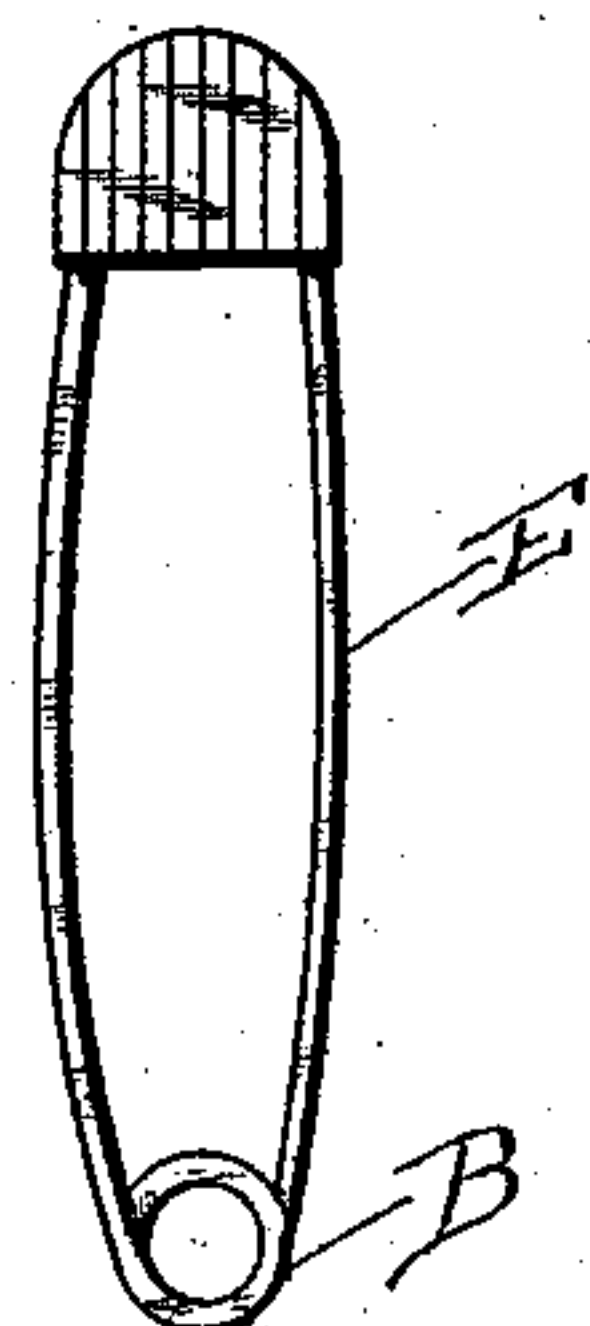


Fig. 3.

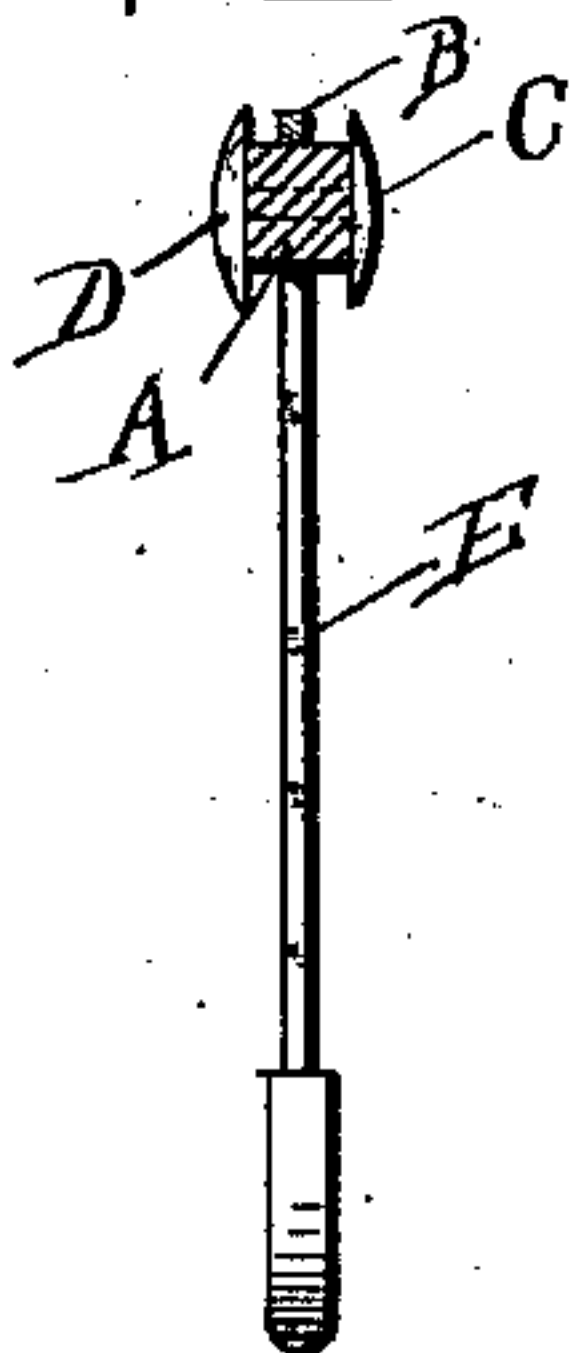


Fig. 2.

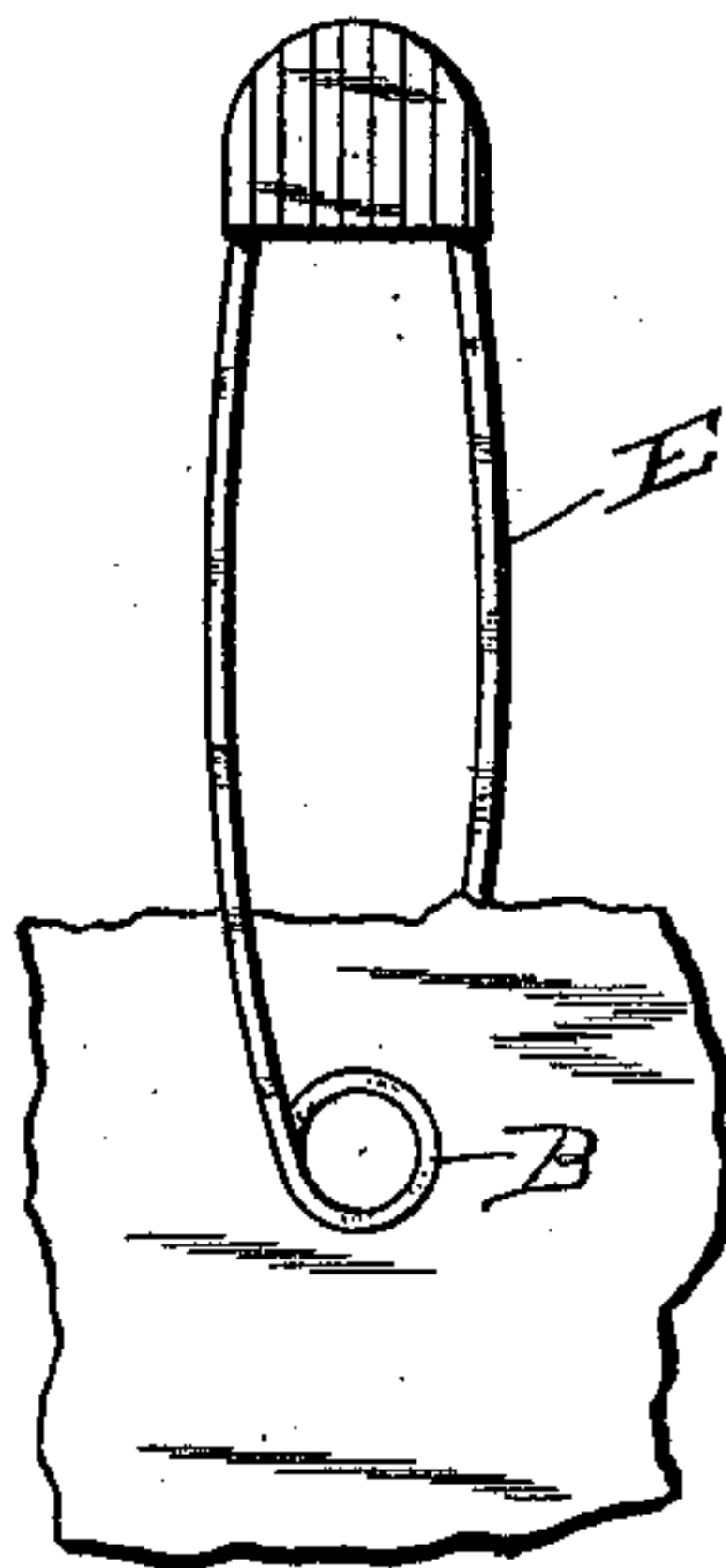


Fig. 4.

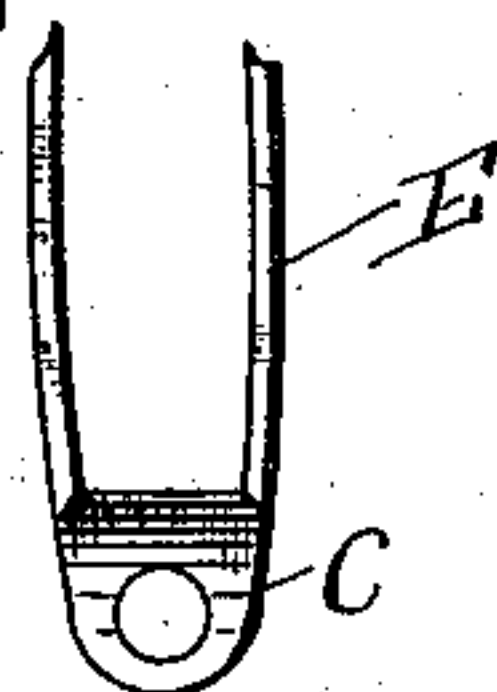


Fig. 6.

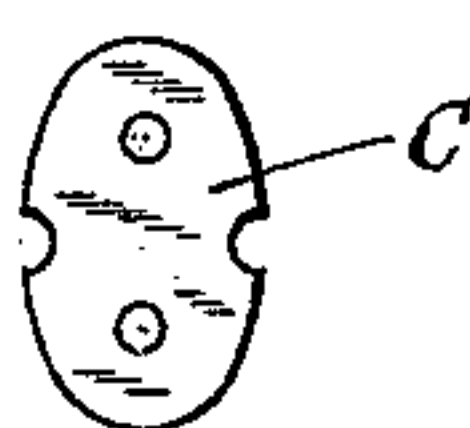


Fig. 5.

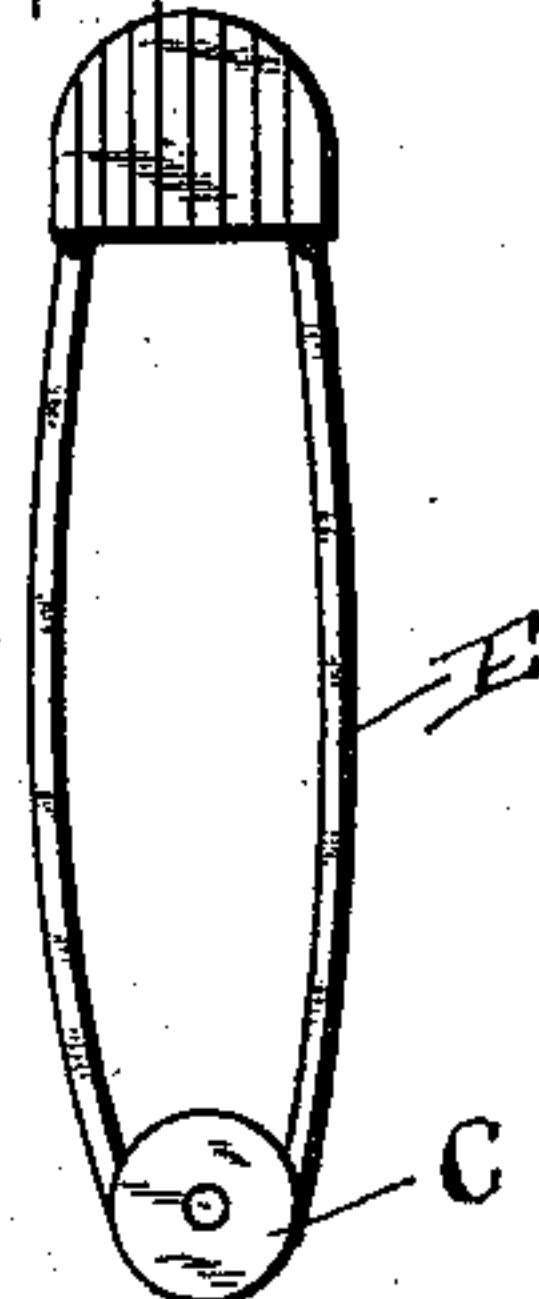


Fig. 7.

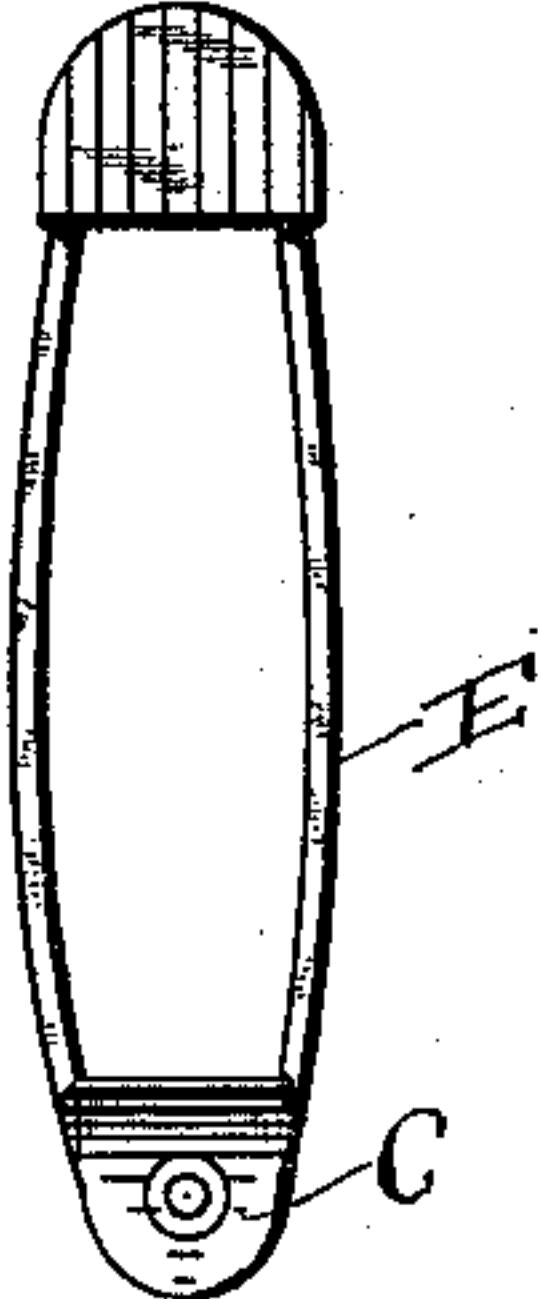
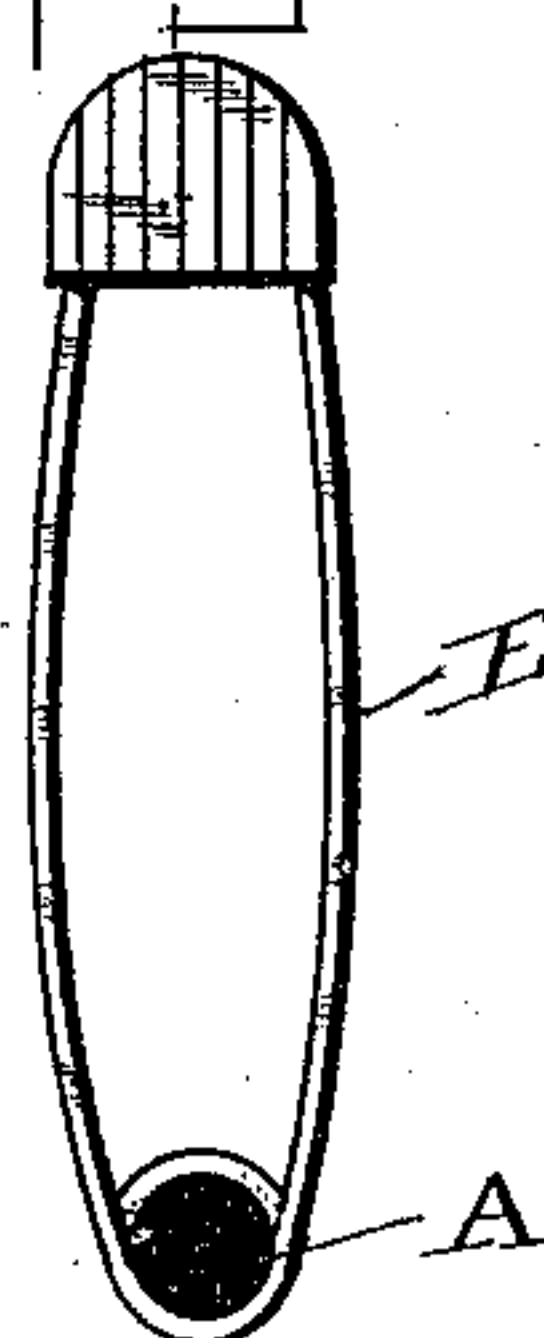


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN ALCOCK, OF CHEADLE, COUNTY OF STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

SAFETY-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 402,051, dated April 23, 1889.

Application filed November 15, 1888. Serial No. 290,898. (No model.) Patented in England May 23, 1888, No. 7,611.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ALCOCK, auctioneer, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Cheadle, in the county of Stafford, England, have invented a new and useful Improved Safety-Pin, (for which I have obtained a patent in Great Britain, No. 7,611, bearing date May 23, 1888,) of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to produce an improved safety-pin which will in a great measure or entirely prevent the same from threading itself upon and thereby becoming entangled with the fabric when in use, whereby the fabric is often torn or disfigured in the endeavor to extract the pin.

The invention consists of the insertion of a small solid cylindrical or other shaped piece of india-rubber, wood, or other suitable material, of a size proportionate to the size of the pin within the circle or coil formed by the metal wire at the spring end of the ordinary safety-pin, the wire forming the pin being tightly coiled round the middle part of the rubber, wood, or other suitable material. This device not only prevents the pin from entanglement with the fabric, but also furnishes a support for the coil, keeping it from breaking down or becoming distorted and preserving and even enhancing its resiliency.

In order that my invention may be more fully understood and carried into practice, I will now proceed to describe the same with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters are used to indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a view of the ordinary safety-pin. Fig. 2 shows the ordinary safety-pin threaded upon or entangled with the fabric. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 show safety-pins constructed according to my invention. Fig. 6 is a view of an extended shield before it is bent and applied to the pin, as shown in Fig. 7.

The india-rubber, wood, or other suitable material, A, is inserted within or within and about the circle or coil formed by the metal wire at the spring end B of the ordinary safety-pin.

The india-rubber, wood, or other suitable material, A, may be of any convenient shape

and size, and may, if desired, for the more effectually preventing the threading of the fabric, as before described, or for ornamentation, be provided with a metal or other shield or shields, of any convenient size or shape, at the end thereof, fixed to a pin running through the center of the said india-rubber or other elastic material, as shown at C D, Fig. 3. The wire E, forming the pin, is tightly coiled round the middle circumference of the said india-rubber, wood, or other suitable material, so as to retain the same firmly in position and preserving the necessary elasticity of the end B. As an additional finish to this part of the pin, metal or other shields C D may be applied, as shown in Fig. 5. The shield may also be struck out in the form of an oval or other suitable figure, as in Fig. 6. This is then bent or folded over the coil of the pin, as shown in Fig. 7, the sides of the shield in the last-named figure being inwardly punched in, sunk, or cupped, as shown, the cupped portion taking the place of and serving the same purpose as the inner core or fitting of wood, &c. The act of cupping the shield within the coil will prevent the shield from slipping, and the cupped portions of the shields perform the offices of the plug or core, whose place they take. The sides of shield may be fastened together with a solid or hollow rivet, as before mentioned; or for the purpose of fastening this form of shield together a small projecting tongue of metal may be cut at bottom of recess and a slit made in the corresponding side shield, through which this tongue may be drawn and then clinched or bent over closely. The rivet will not then be required. As a further ornament for the better-class pins, as those manufactured in the precious and other metals, this recess or sunk portion of the shields or shield may be provided with a cup or cups having claws to hold in position a diamond or other ornamental stone or stones; or the recessed side of shield may have two or more small claws cut out of the upper inside portion of recess. Such claws being bent upward, the stone is inserted and then fastened by bending the claws over same in the manner usually employed in setting stones in jewelry. (See Fig. 8.) By this lat-

ter method the separate cup for reception of stone may be dispensed with.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed,
5 I declare that what I claim is—

1. A safety-pin provided in the eye or coil of its spring with a plug or core, which prevents the pin from becoming entangled with
10 the fabric, and at the same time furnishes an internal support for the coil, as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

2. The safety-pin having inserted in the eye or loop of its spring a piece of correspondingly-shaped material provided at its ends with
15 plates or shields, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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