(No Model.)

N. E. HALES & L. F. REESE.

SAFETY PIN.

No. 444,234. Patented Jan. 6, 1891.

Fig. 1.

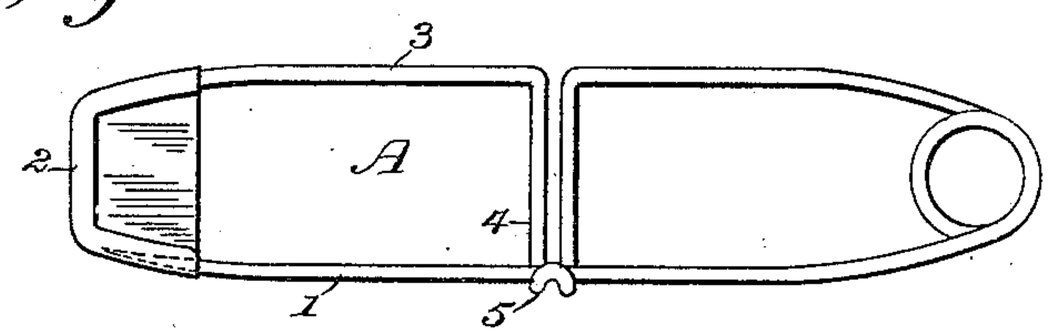


Fig. 2.

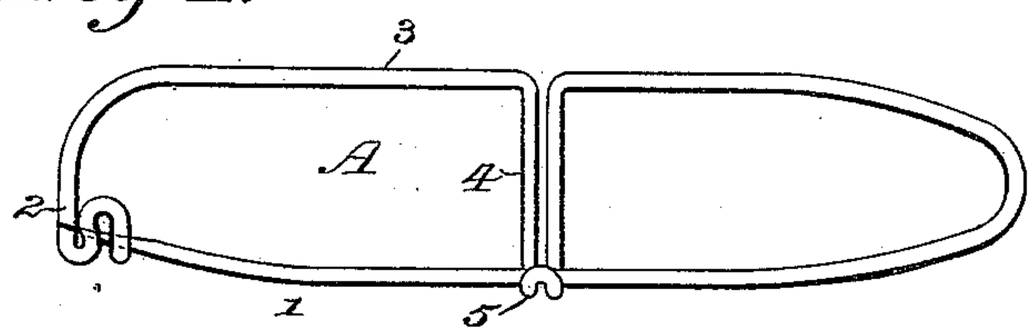


Fig. 3.

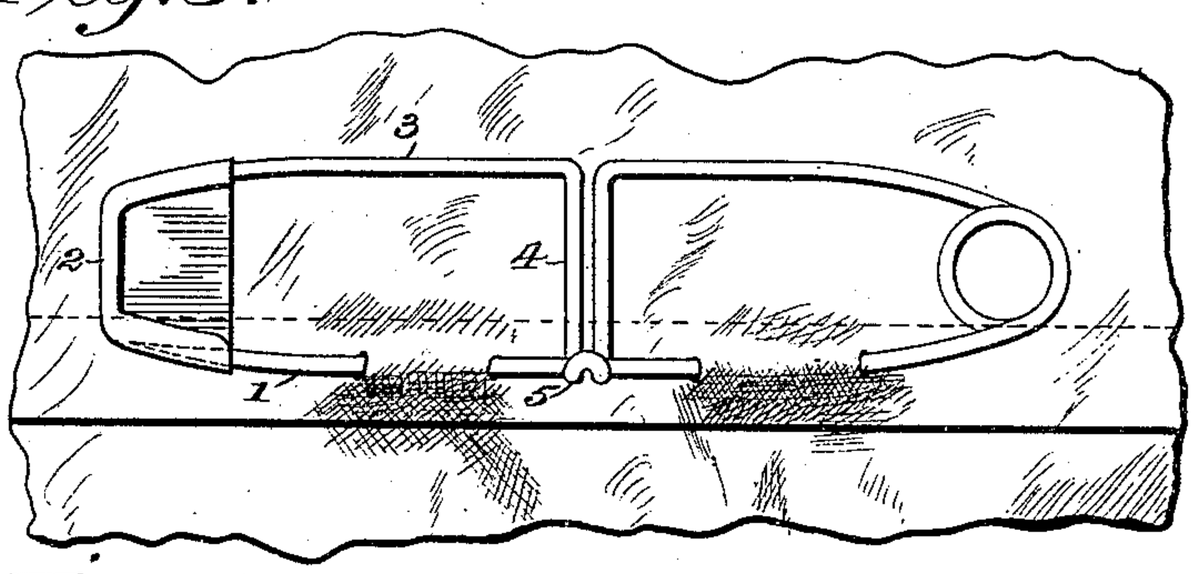
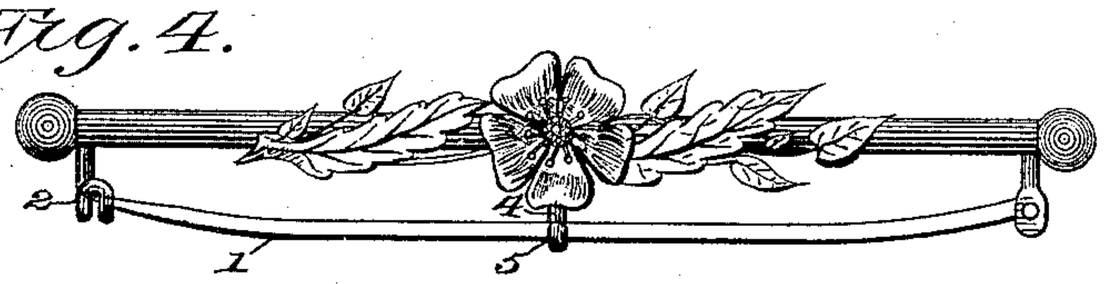


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SAFETY-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 444,234, dated January 6, 1891.

Application filed August 6, 1890. Serial No. 361,172. (No model.))

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, NATHAN E. HALES and LOUIS F. REESE, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Williamsport, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, have jointly invented a new and useful Safety-Pin, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention has relation to improvements in pins for securing separated and detachable parts of garments together, or to be used for such other purposes to which they are applicable, and is especially allied to that class or style of pins denominated "safety-pins," consisting of two arms or a bar and pin lying substantially parallel to each other, one of which terminates in a point and the other in a catch, and being adapted at their free ends to lock or latch together.

Safety-pins of the common construction when applied to heavy material or where the strain is considerable are liable to be bent out of shape, as the strain comes directly on the unsupported pin-arm, and eventually the pin-arm fails to securely engage in the catch or keeper for the point.

It is the object of our invention to provide a safety-pin having means for sustaining and maintaining the parts in their proper relation, and this we accomplish by forming the catch arm or bar of the pin with a support extending across between the arms and terminating in a shallow hook adapted to engage and hold the pin-arm from being bent or pulled outward while the pin is in use, but from which the pin-arm may be disengaged after its point or end is released from the catch, so that the pin-arm may be inserted through the fabric its entire length, as will be hereinafter fully specified, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

We have fully and clearly illustrated our invention in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a view of a safety-pin made in accordance with our improved construction from a single wire. Fig. 2 is a similar view of another form of safety-pin. Fig. 3 is a view showing the safety-pin as applied to unite pieces of fabric. Fig. 4 is a view showing our invention applied to a bar-pin.

In the form of construction illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, A designates the safety-pin, made from any of the usual spring-wires, having a simple curved end, or formed with a coil in the wire when additional springing force is desired. One of the arms 1 of the pin is pointed, as usual, and the other has on its end a catch 2, in which the point of the other arm detachably engages and is held concealed. The catch-arm 3 of a pin so constructed has formed in it at substantially its middle a loop 4, constituting the support, which has its sides well pressed together and extending across to the pin-arm, the end of the loop being formed into a shallow hook 5, to engage and hold the middle portion of the pin-arm 1 when it is brought down parallel with the catch-arm 3, and thus prevent that member from being drawn outward or spreading away from its proper relation to the other arm, and at the same time tending to keep the point of the pin in the catch. This pin, it will be perceived, is made from a single piece of wire.

In Fig. 4 of the drawings is illustrated a bar-pin, wherein the fastening-pin is jointed to the bar at one end and has its point latched in a catch at the other end of the bar. In the middle of the bar is secured a hooked support, the hook of which engages and supports the pin the same as when the pin is made of a single wire formed with a loop terminating in a hook, as hereintofore specified.

To apply the pin, the pin-arm, being disengaged from both the catch 2 and the hook 5, is run through the fabric, so that the middle portion is exposed adjacent to the hook of the catch-arm, and then, snapping the point in the catch, the arm also engages with the hook; or should such engagement not thus be effected it may be readily done by manipulation. When thus applied, the united parts of a fabric are held secure, since the pin cannot well be pulled loose, owing to the engagement of the arm and hook at a point where support is required.

The pin may be used not only for securing separate parts of a garment together, but it is equally useful and applicable for the purposes of suspending badges, bangles, pieces of jewelry, or lodge emblems, or in any instance where the old unsupported pin could be used.

Having thus described our invention as required by the statute, we proceed to particularly point out what we claim, as follows:

1. A safety-pin consisting of a catch-bar, a pin on the bar to engage the catch thereof, and a hooked support projected from the bar intermediate of the ends to engage and hold the pin between its end supports when the pin is in use, but from which the pin may be disengaged, substantially as described.

2. A safety-pin consisting of a single wire bent into a pin-arm and a catch-arm engaging at their free ends, and having formed in the middle of the catch-arm a loop extending across between the arms and terminating in a hook to engage and hold the wire of the pin-arm at its middle, substantially as described.

3. A safety-pin consisting of a pin-arm and a catch-arm, and having at the middle of the catch-arm a hook extending across to the pin-arm to engage and hold the pin-arm at its middle portion when its point is engaged in the catch on the end of the opposite arm, and from which the pin-arm may be disengaged when freed from the catch, substantially as described.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

N. E. HALES.
LOUIS F. REESE.

Attest:
JAMES B. CORYELL,
A. W. WILBER.