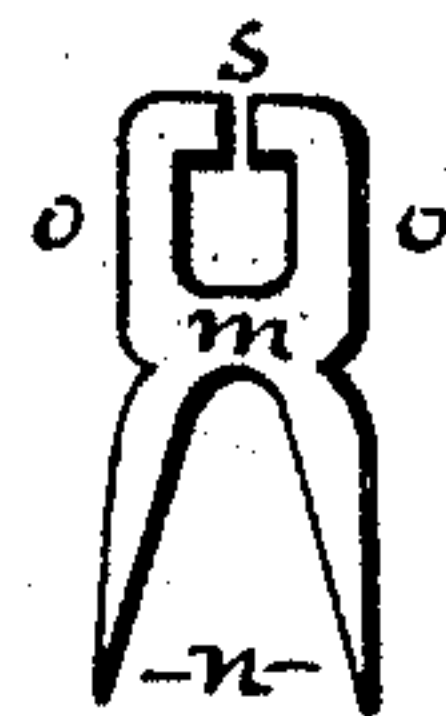
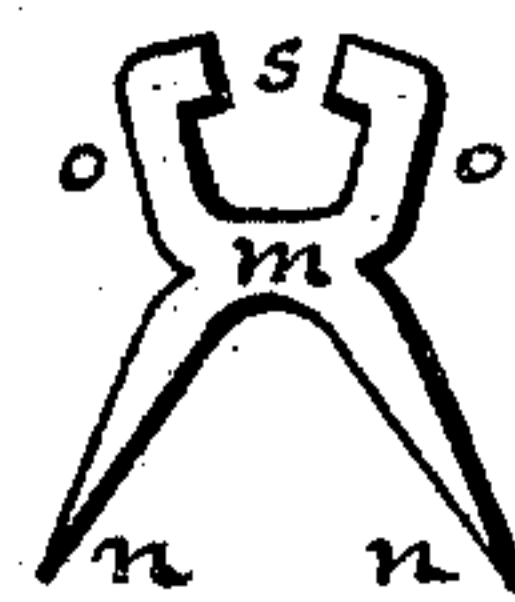
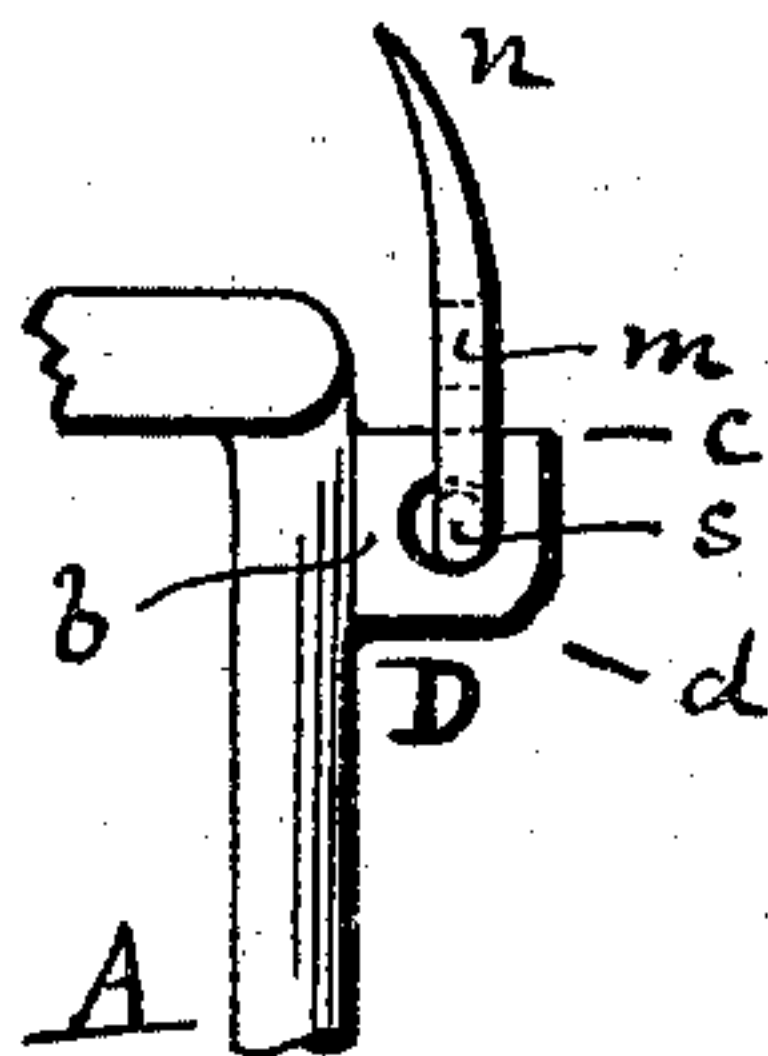
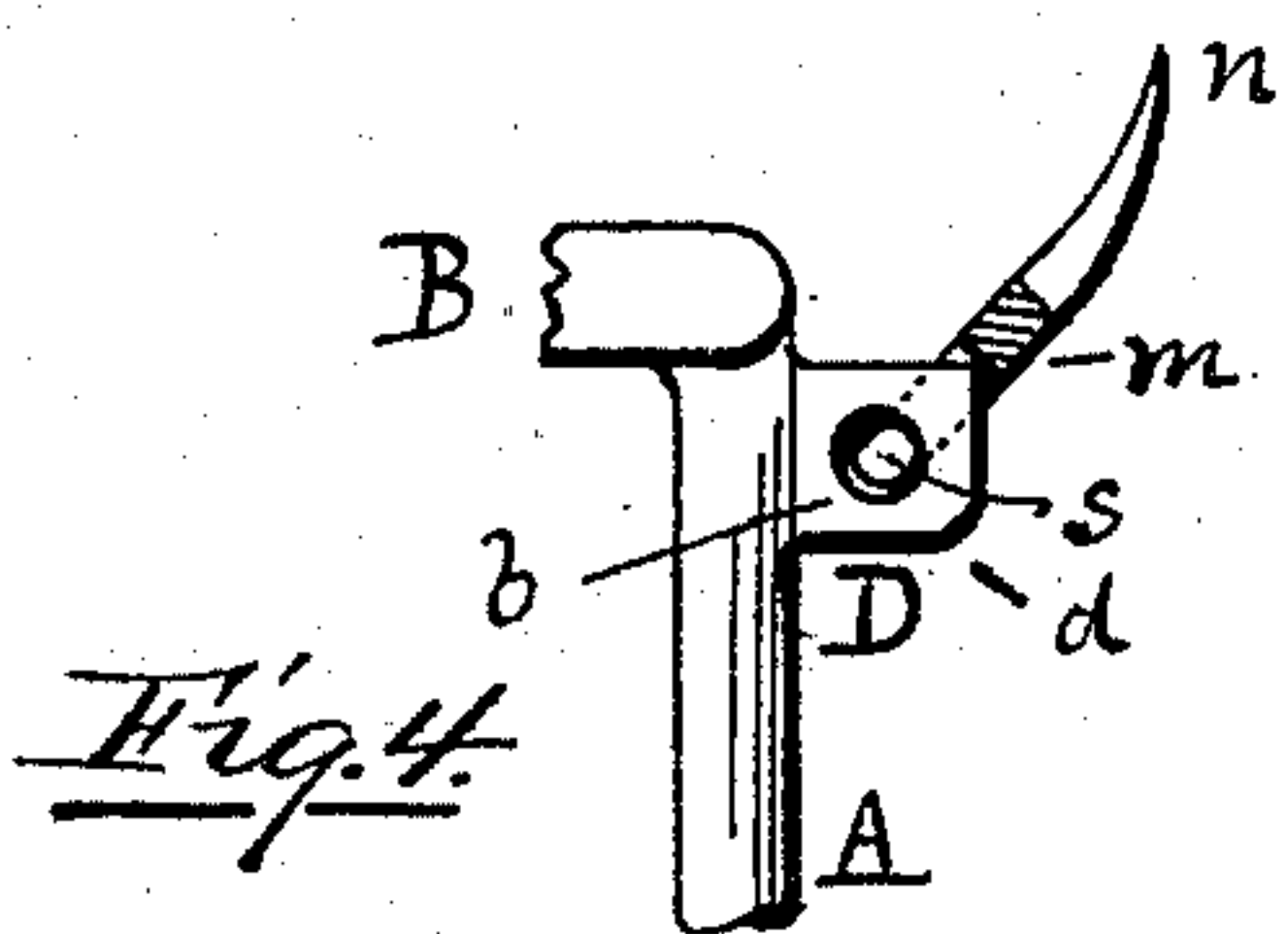
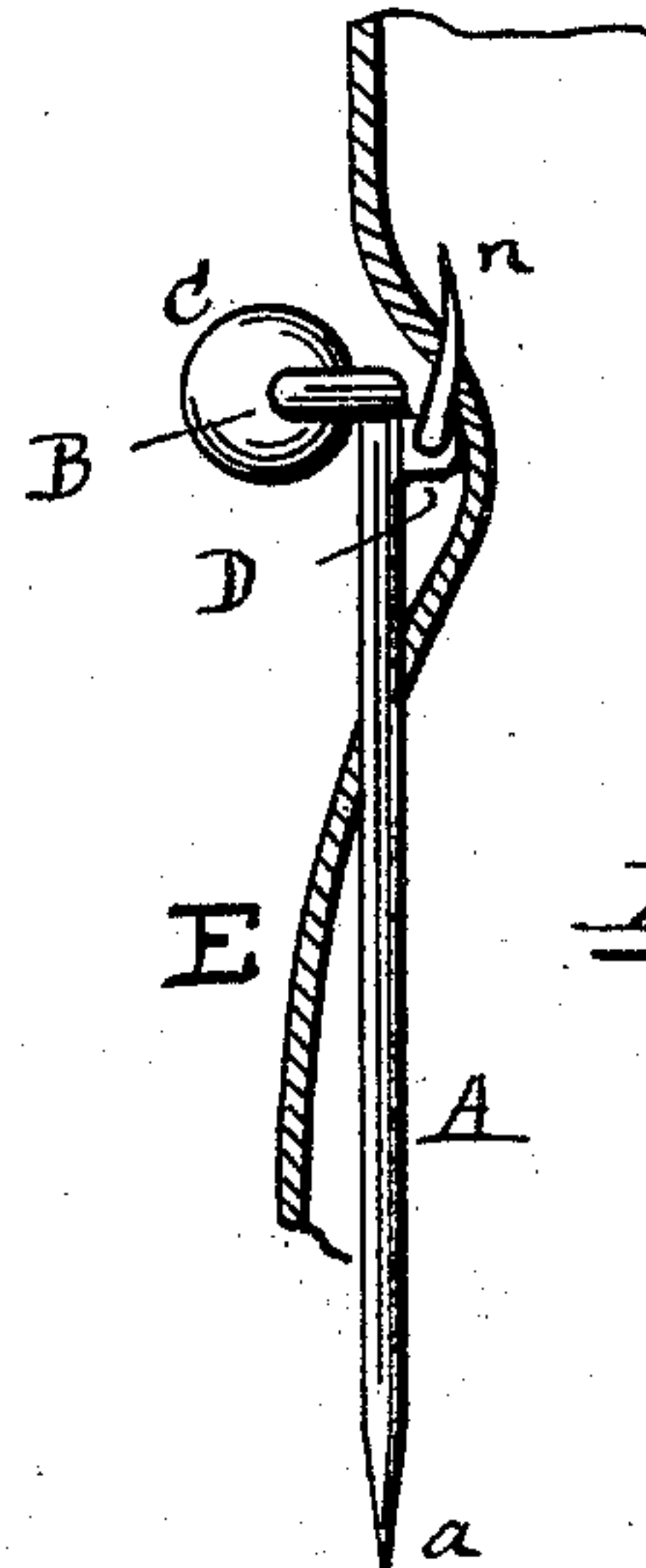
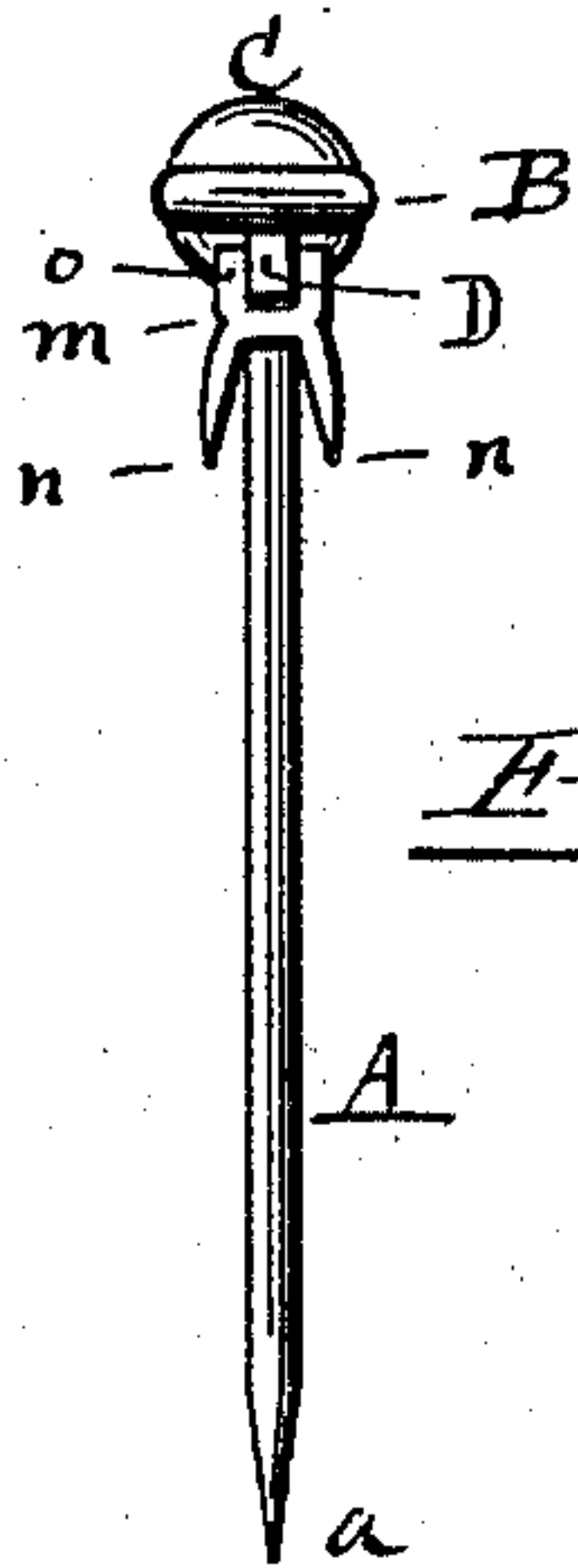
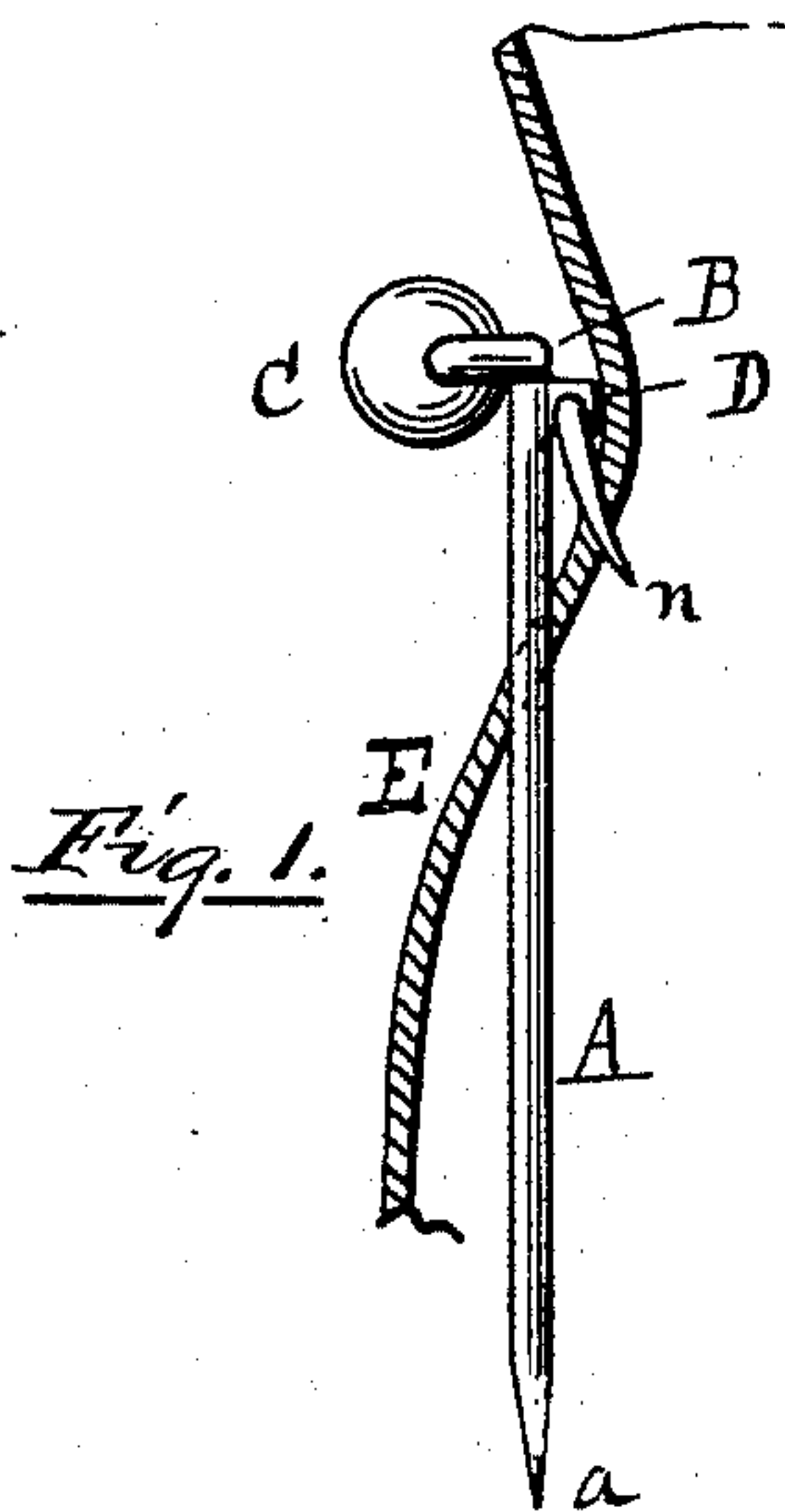


(No Model.)

B. A. BALLOU.
SCARF PIN.

No. 492,522.

Patented Feb. 28, 1893.



Witnesses.

Wm. R. Pence

Laurel W. Pink

Inventor

Barton A. Ballou

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BARTON A. BALLOU, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

SCARF-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 492,522, dated February 28, 1893.

Application filed May 31, 1892. Serial No. 434,897. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BARTON A. BALLOU, of the city and county of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Scarf-Pins; and I declare the following to be a specification thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Like letters indicate like parts.

10 Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved scarf pin with the fastening prong in the position assumed when the pin is passing through the scarf. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of my invention. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of my improved scarf pin with the fastening prong in the position assumed when the pin has passed through the scarf and is secured in place. Figs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 are enlarged detail views to illustrate the form of the prong and the hinging thereof to the scarf pin.

My invention relates to safety-devices for scarf-pins and consists of the combination of parts hereinafter specified and claimed.

25 In the drawings A represents the pin, having the usual point *a* and E shows in section, the scarf, through which it passes. An arm B, which may be either a straight or a curved piece and either single or double, extends from the top of the pin A, to the front, at a right angle and serves to support the ornamental head or gem-setting C, which is soldered or otherwise secured thereto. A projecting block D extends at a right angle from the top of the pin A to the rear and has the transverse opening or perforation *b*. Said piece or block D may be soldered to the pin A, or may be integral therewith and formed by swaging, if desired. The block D has a square corner *c* and a rounded corner *d*. (See 40 Figs. 4 and 5.)

The prong is struck up from a blank piece of stock, by a die and plunger, in the form shown in Fig. 6. As there seen, it consists of a cross-piece or body *m*, with sharp prongs *n* extending therefrom on one side and on the other side are arms *o* having bent ends *s* turning inwardly. The prongs are then bent into the positions shown in Figs. 4 and 7; the ends *s* are placed at the entrance of the perforation or hole *b* on each side of the block D and when in this position the arms *o* are

bent so as to be parallel with each other. The result is that the ends *s* are made to enter the perforation *b* of the block D and form therewith a hinge joint so that the prongs can be swung about one hundred and eighty degrees.

In inserting the pin A through the scarf E, the prongs *n* should extend downward, as shown in Fig. 1. The prongs will thus enter the scarf as soon as they come in contact with it, and as the pin A is crowded down still farther, the prongs will penetrate the scarf as there shown and will become engaged therewith. Now as the downward thrust of the pin A is continued, the prongs, being thus engaged with the scarf, are unable to proceed farther in a downward direction and by the movement of the pin A downward are turned upward to the position shown in Fig. 3. In this position, the scarf-pin is locked in place by the pressure of the finger upon the head C inwardly. This movement causes the cross-piece *m* of the prongs to pass over the square corner *c* of the block D. As illustrated in Fig. 4, the cross-piece of the prong passes over this corner with much friction, because the distance from the edge of the cross piece *m* to the bent end *s* is exactly equal to the distance from the hole *b* to the corner *c* of the block and the cross-piece cannot pass over said corner in either direction without some degree of external pressure or force in a direction at a right angle to the surface of the scarf. The corner *d* of the block, however, does not interfere with the swing of the prong in either direction because that corner is rounded off, as seen in Figs. 4 and 5.

To remove the scarf pin from the scarf, the head C is seized by the fingers and drawn forward, away from the scarf. This movement carries the cross piece *m* of the prongs over the corner *c* of the block and unlocks the parts. An upward pull upon the head C automatically turns the prongs downward again and allows their disengagement from the scarf, as the pin A is withdrawn.

When in the position shown in Fig. 3, the pin is securely locked to the scarf. It cannot move upward or downward and is held snugly against the scarf and cannot turn or rock from side to side. It thus presents a neater appearance than such pins usually have. All dan-

ger of loss by displacement or the accidental working of the pin up or out of position is prevented.

It is obvious that instead of a double prong
5 *n* I may employ a single prong with equally good results, but such a modification would be within my invention.

I claim as a novel and useful invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

10 1. In a scarf pin, the combination of the pin A, having the block D, whose upper outer corner *m* is squared and a prong hinged upon said block and provided with a friction-locking surface adapted to pass over said corner

of the block, substantially as shown and for 15 the purpose specified.

2. The improved safety scarf pin herein described, consisting of a pin, a prong hinged to the pin and movable by the thrust of the pin in the scarf, said prong being adapted, when 20 extended downward, to enter the scarf and to turn therein automatically so as to extend in an upward direction, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

BARTON A. BALLOU.

Witnesses:

WARREN R. PERCE,
DANIEL W. FINK.