

(No Model.)

F. WESSEL.  
SCARF PIN GUARD.

No. 539,158.

Patented May 14, 1895.

Fig. 1.

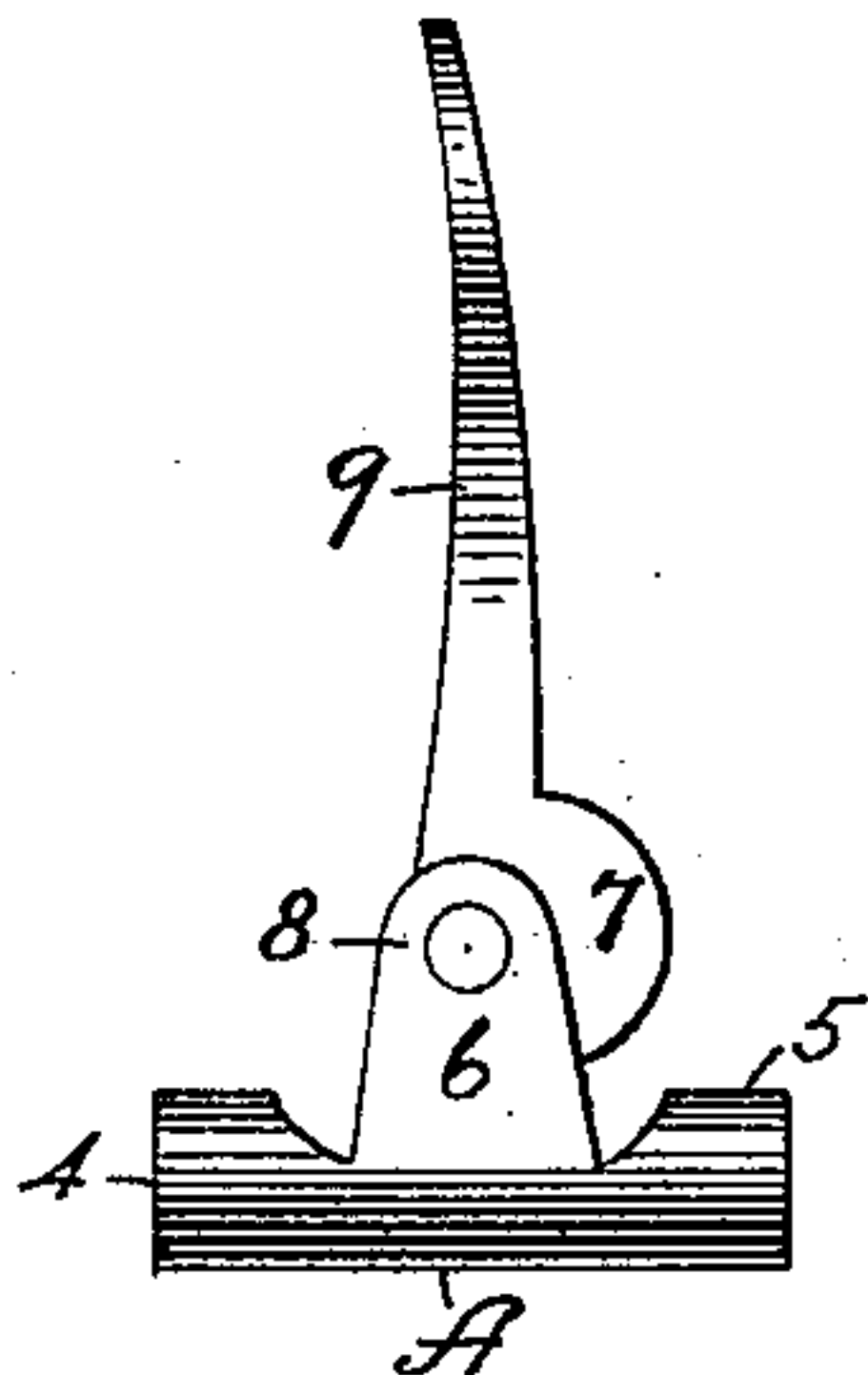


Fig. 2.

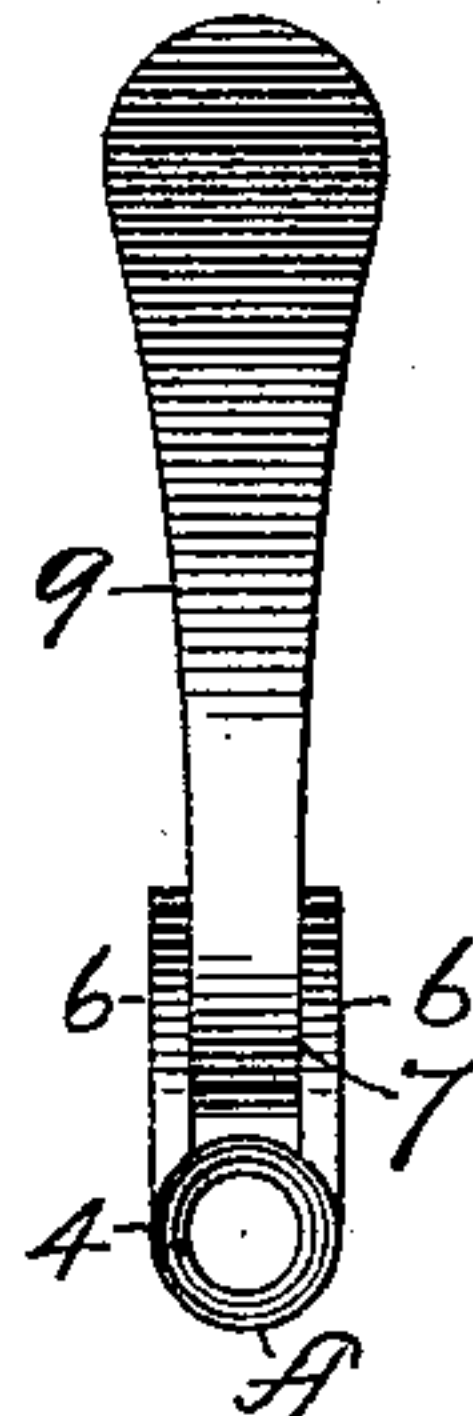


Fig. 3.

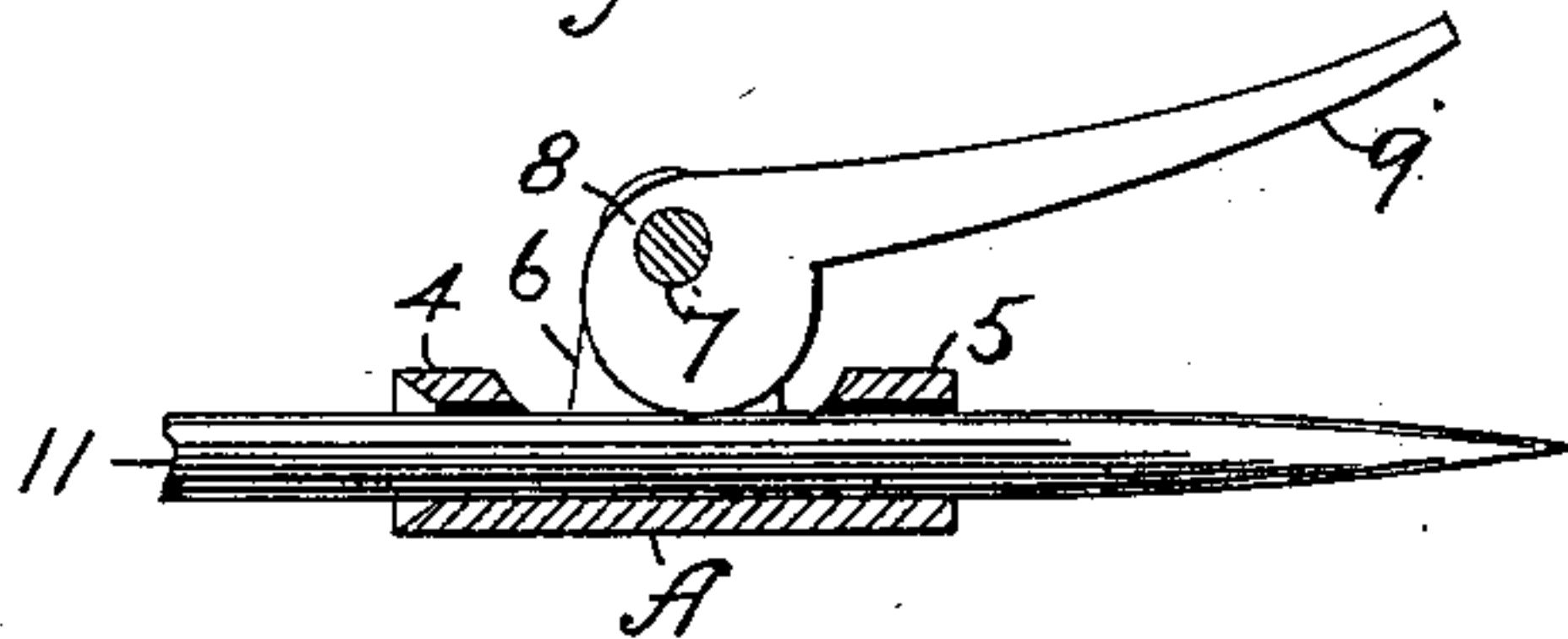
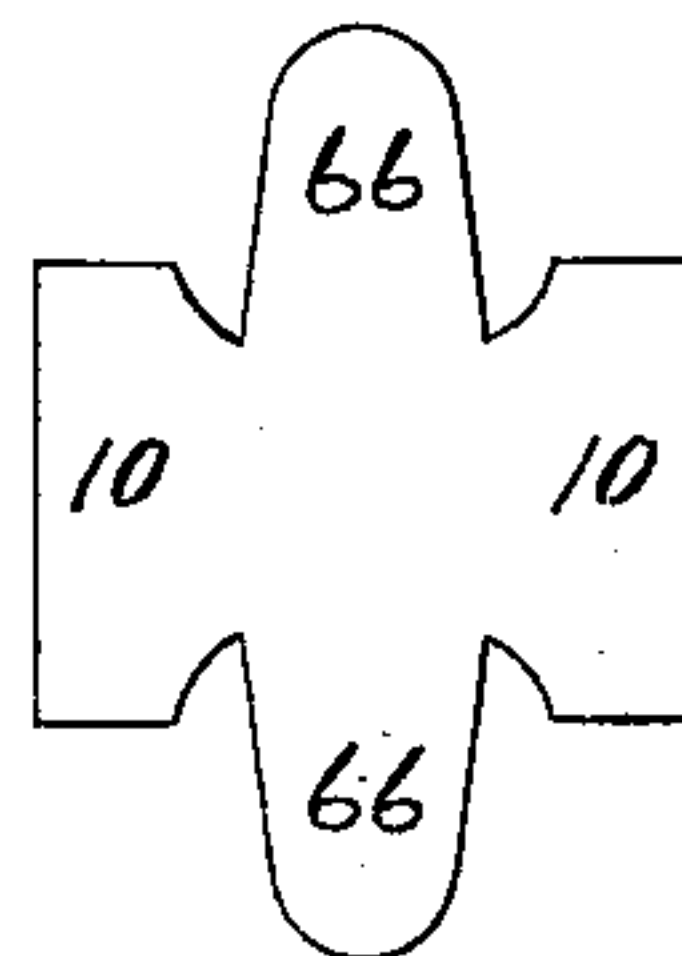


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

G. W. Dyer  
M. C. Brown

INVENTOR

Frederick Wessel  
By James Shepard  
Att'y.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK WESSEL, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

## SCARF-PIN GUARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 539,158, dated May 14, 1895.

Application filed November 13, 1894. Serial No. 528,626. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK WESSEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scarf-Pin Guards, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in scarf pin guards and the chief object of my improvement is to provide a pin guard that can be conveniently and firmly clamped upon the body of a scarf pin for securing it against accidental displacement or theft while at the same time the guard shall be substantial and durable.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my pin-guard with the lever thrown outwardly. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal section of the body portion, the eccentric and lever being shown in side elevation, together with a portion of a pin to which the guard is attached; and Fig. 4 is a plan view of the blank from which the body portion of my guard is formed.

For convenience of illustration I have made the drawings on a larger scale than the article which they represent.

A designates the body having tubular ends 4 and 5 both of which are longitudinally perforated while the outer face of the end 4 is counter sunk as shown in Fig. 3. Upon one side of the body I form lugs 6 between which I pivot the eccentric 7 on the pin 8, from which eccentric the lever or operating handle 9 extends. The space between the lugs in front of the eccentric is in continuation of the perforations in the tubular ends as shown.

I prefer to form the body A from a sheet metal blank cut out in the form shown in Fig. 4 in which the parts 66 are to form the lugs

6, and the parts 10 are to form the tubular ends 4 and 5. I first bend this blank along its middle so as to bring the metal into substantially U form, thereby bringing the lugs 6, 6, into their proper position. The edges of the parts 10 are then bent to complete their tubular form and the edges secured together in any proper manner, as for example by soldering. One tubular end is counter sunk to form the end 4 and the other is left plain to form the end 5. In securing the eccentric and its handle, it is placed between the lugs so that the handle will be turned away from the counter sunk end 4 to bind the eccentric upon the pin 11 as shown in Fig. 4. After the scarf pin is put on with one end of the pin passing through, the guard is slipped upon the projecting end of the pin by presenting the counter sunk end 4 to the point of the pin. The lever is then turned down to secure the guard to the pin and by thus slipping the guard on countersunk end first, the lever will always be turned down by the side of, or toward the point of the pin as shown in Fig. 4.

I claim as my invention—

The herein described scarf pin guard consisting of the body A having tubular ends, one of which is countersunk and between said ends the lugs 6, 6, the eccentric 7 pivoted to said lugs and the lever handle 9, of said eccentric said handle and eccentric being related to said body and countersunk end as described, to have the eccentric bind upon the pin when the handle is turned away from said countersunk end, substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

FREDERICK WESSEL.

Witnesses:

JAMES W. DANFORTH,  
VALENTINE GRONDSTRA.