

(No Model.)

J. SCHARY.  
SAFETY PIN.

No. 541,792.

Patented June 25, 1895.

Fig. 1.

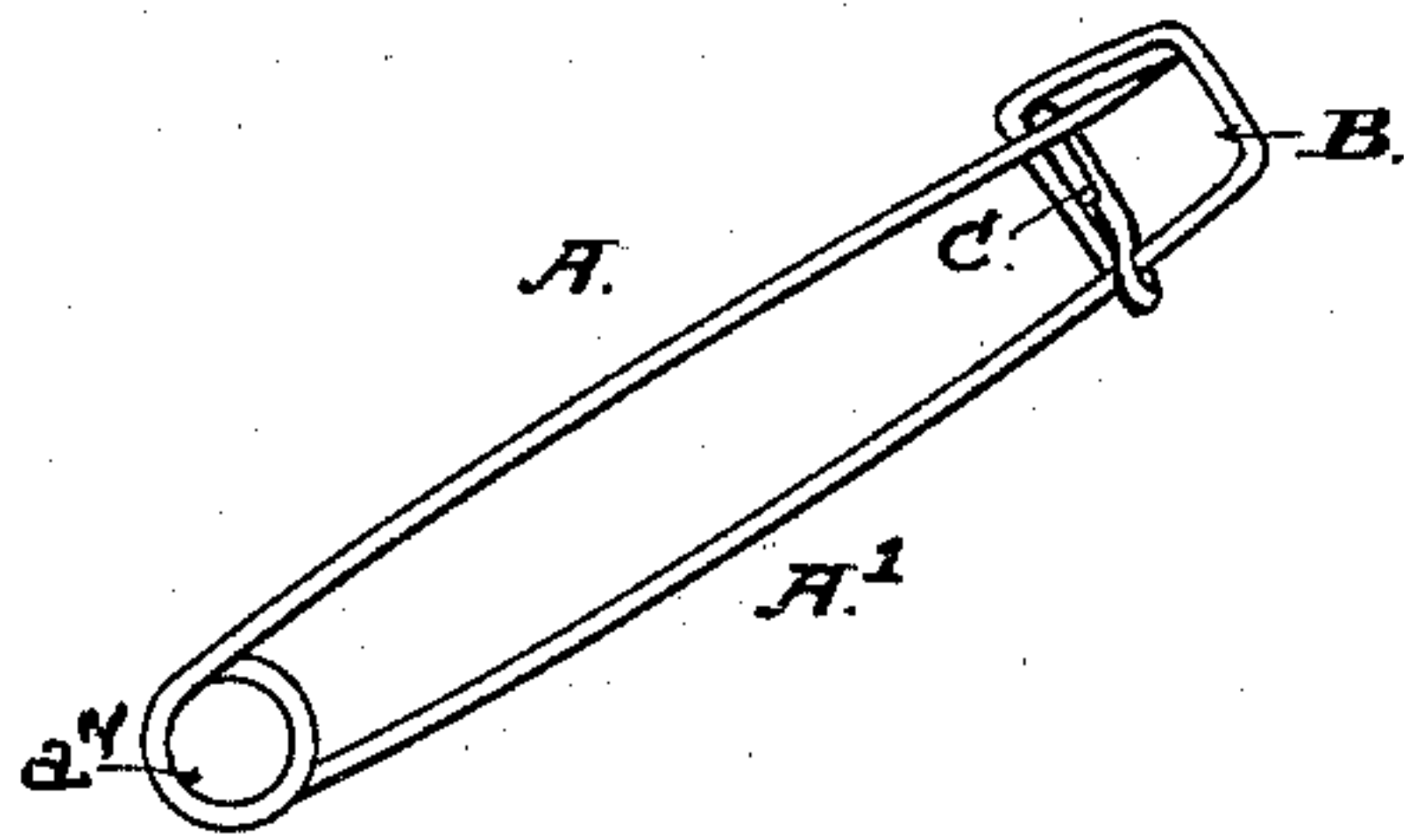


Fig. 2.

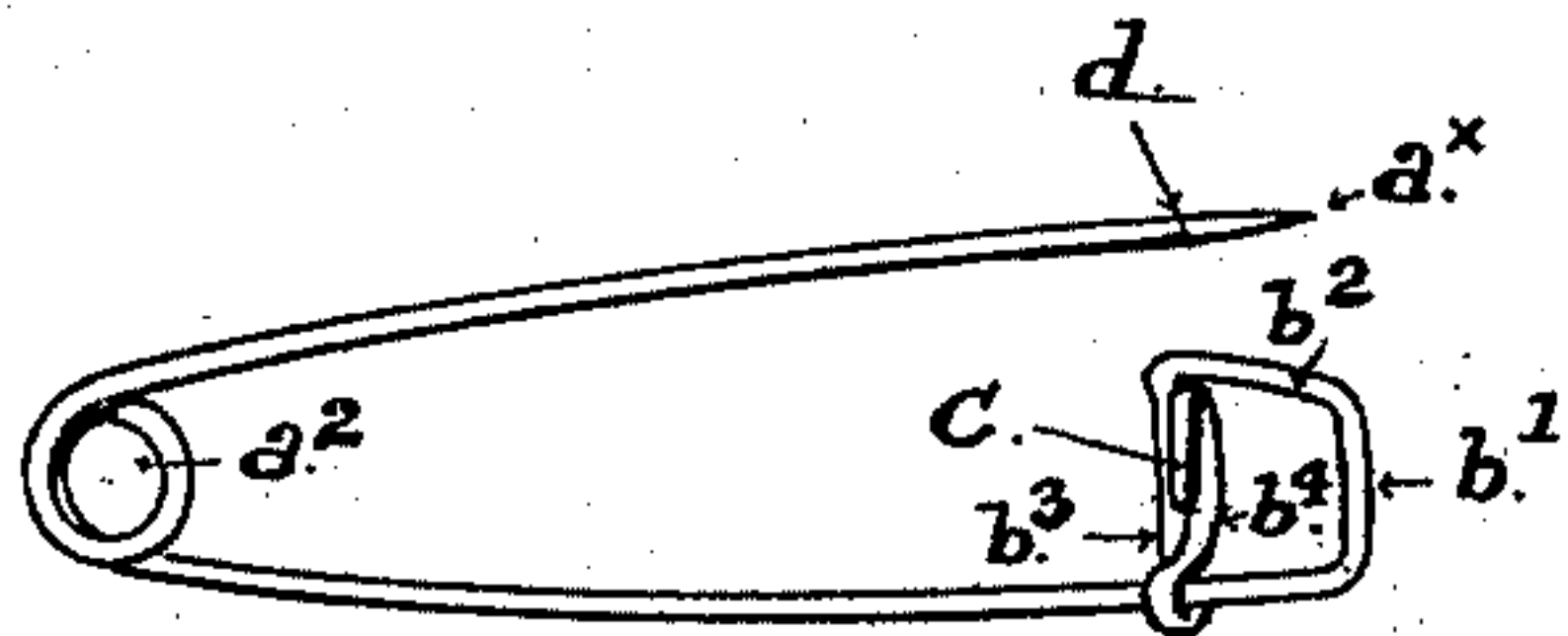
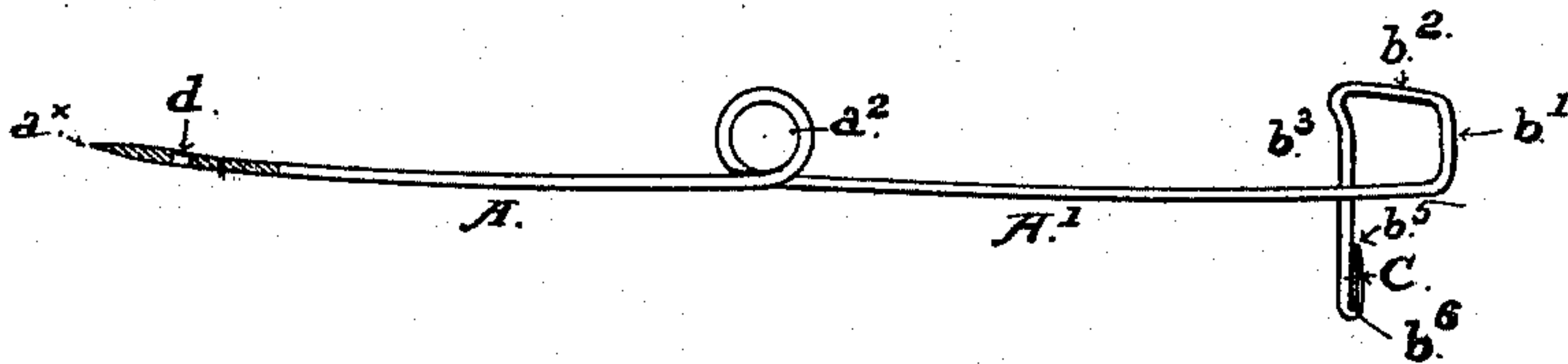


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

M. Hegner

Marcus Levi

Inventor:

Julius Schary

By J. M. H. Schary

July 1895

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS SCHARY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE  
OAKVILLE COMPANY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

## SAFETY-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 541,792, dated June 25, 1895.

Application filed August 23, 1894. Serial No. 521,103. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JULIUS SCHARY, a subject of the Emperor of Russia, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements made in safety-pins of the kind having two limbs or members joined by a spring-hinge, one of said limbs being pointed on the end, and the other limb having a locking means or device to engage and confine the point-bearing end; and the invention consists in certain novel construction and combination of parts as hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims, producing a strong and positively-holding lock for the point-bearing member as hereinafter fully set forth.

The accompanying drawings that form part of this specification are referred to by letters.

Figure 1 is a view of the pin closed and locked. Fig. 2 is a view showing the pin opened, and Fig. 3 a view of the pin partly formed.

A— indicates the principal member of a safety-pin terminating in the pointed end — $a^x$ ; and —A'— is the other member, which may be termed the shank, or body, carrying on its end the guard for the point. These two parts —A—A'— are joined together by a hinge — $a^2$ — usually produced, where the two parts are formed integrally with the hinge, from a single piece of wire, by bending the wire in one coil or in several coils, spirally.

B— is a guard on the end of the part —A'— produced by bending the wire near the end first substantially at right angles to the limb to form the part — $b'$ ; then again at right angles downward or inward to produce the part — $b^2$ — standing substantially parallel with the limb, and again at right angles toward the limb and substantially parallel with the top — $b'$ , producing the part — $b^3$ , so that the wire lies across the limb, and finally making a return-bend of the wire around the limb and bending and carrying the wire above and parallel with the bar — $b^3$ — to produce the bar — $b^4$ . On the end of the wire from which the guard is thus formed, a hook —C— is pre-

viously produced by flattening the point and bending the wire at a short distance from the point back upon itself in such manner that the flattened portion forms a beak and lies closely to the part — $b^4$ — and parallel with it, but at proper distance from that part — $b^4$ — to allow the point to enter and pass through the eye or slit — $d$ — in the member —A— of the pin. The eye in this part or member of the pin is formed by stamping or cutting entirely through the metal at such distance from the point that when the member is closed upon the other member —A'— and set into the guard, the beak — $b^5$ — of the hook, being in direct line with the eye, will pass through the eye as the member springs back, and this point-bearing limb will then rest in the loop or bend — $b^6$ — of the hook. From this bend last mentioned the beak of the hook extends along the bar — $b^4$ — and terminates at — $b^5$ — close to the limb —A'; sufficient space or opening between that part and the beak being left, however, to admit the limb —A— and allow the eye to be brought in line with the beak of the hook. This position of the point-bearing limb, in the operation of closing the pin, is insured by the bars — $b^3$ — — $b^4$ — without particular care or attention being required to set the eye directly in line with and guide it upon the hook, for the parts — $b^3$ — — $b^4$ — before mentioned serve as a guide for the limb —A— and bring it into place as soon as it is entered in the opening between the end — $b^5$ — of the hook and the opposite limb. When set in this manner upon the hook the shank —A— is confined and firmly held, so that it cannot be unfastened by being sprung sideways; neither can it be separated by any transverse strains such as would tend to pull the two limbs apart; neither will any ordinary movement of the two limbs of the pin toward each other be sufficient to throw the point of the pin off the hook, but on the contrary it will require the point-bearing limb to be pressed inward toward the other limb the entire distance until it comes into the opening left between the point of the hook and the opposite limb of the pin. The lock or fastening thus produced serves to hold the two members of the pin securely together against any stress or strain to which the pin may be subjected,



and they cannot be separated under any strain less than the breaking strain, whether acting laterally or acting transversely in a direction at right angles to the limbs. When  
5 the point of the pin is thus locked and confined on the hook it is surrounded and protected by the parts — $b'$ — — $b^2$ — forming a complete and efficient guard around the sharp point.

10 A safety-pin with all these above-mentioned parts can be produced from a single piece of wire cut of proper length by first forming the point and the eye below the point at one end, then bending it in the center to produce  
15 the hinge — $a^2$ , and finally forming the hook and the guard on the end of the opposite member by bending the wire as already described, and as shown in Fig. 3.

20 Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a safety-pin, a member having a pointed end and an eye through the body below

the point, in combination with a member having a hook standing outwardly at a right angle to its body, the beak of said hook being  
25 turned back toward, and terminating in close relation to, said member, substantially as described.

2. A safety-pin, consisting of two members  
30 united by a spring-joint, one member having a pointed end and an eye below the point, and the other member having a guard formed of a loop and a hook standing outwardly at  
35 a right angle from said member within, and substantially in the plane of the loop, the beak of said hook being turned back upon the body of the hook and terminating in close  
40 relation to said member, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

JULIUS SCHARY. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

EDWARD E. OSBORN,  
M. REGNER.