

No. 624,387.

Patented May 2, 1899.

R. SHEDENHELM.

SAFETY PIN.

(Application filed Apr. 20, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

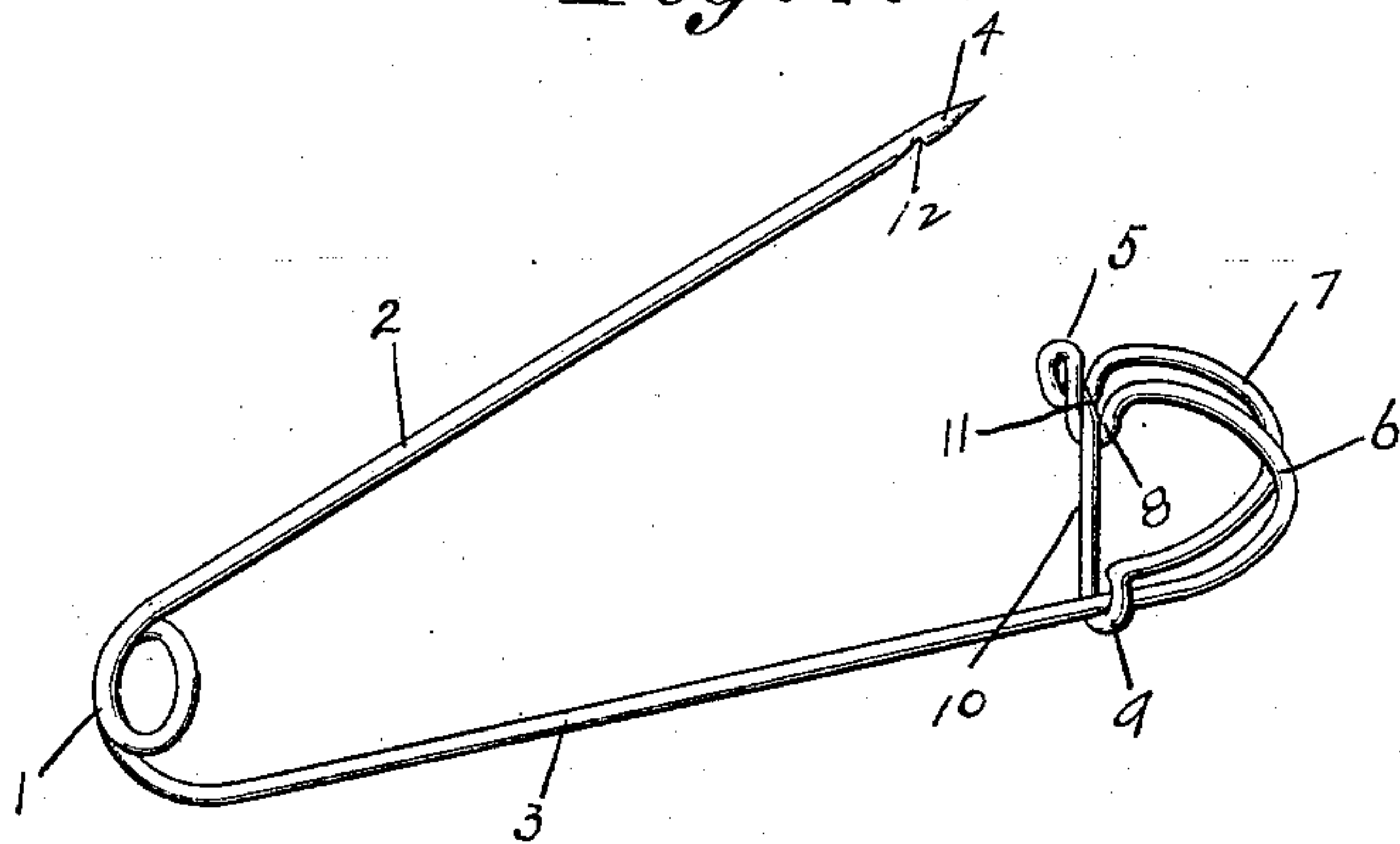


Fig. 2.

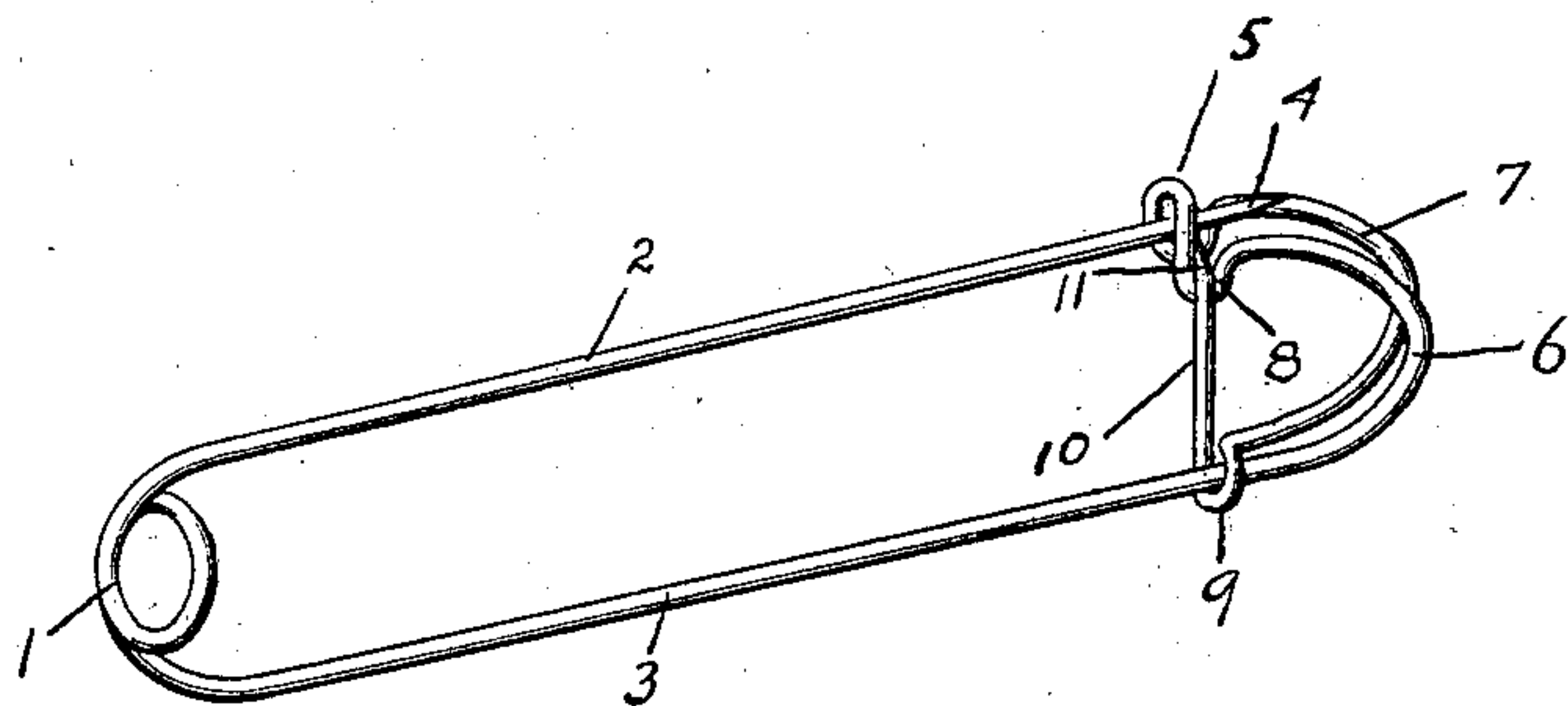


Fig. 3.

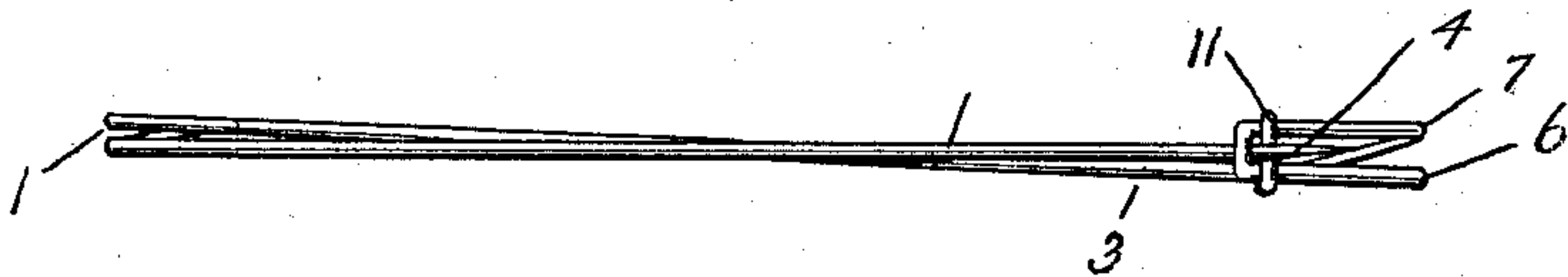
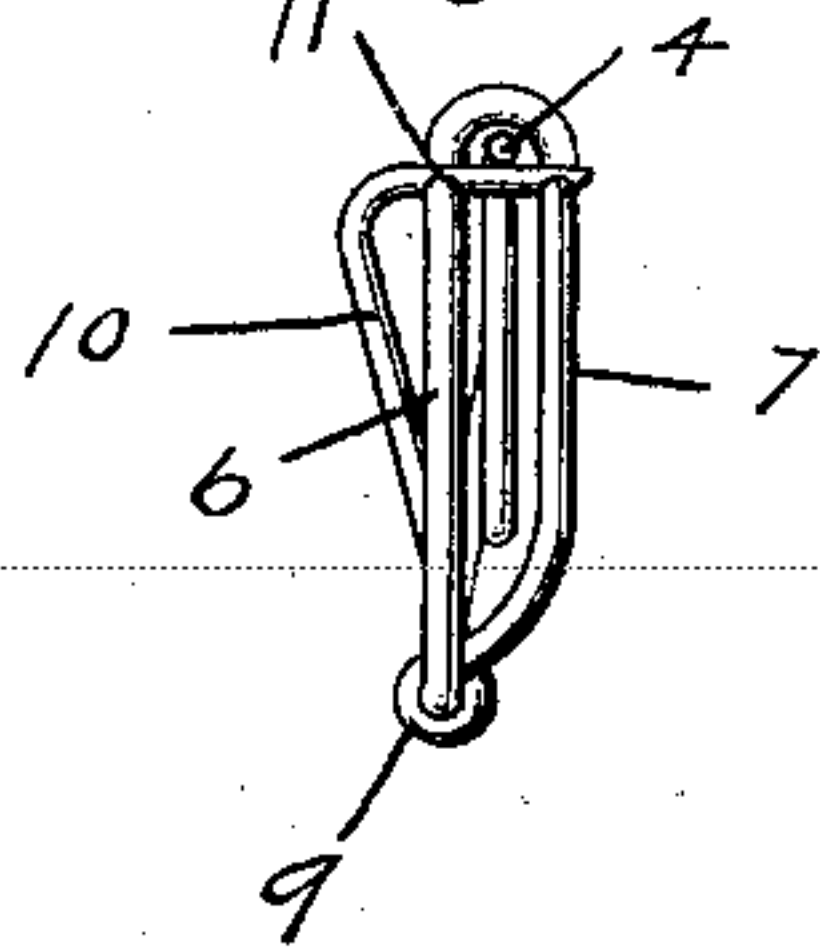


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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SAFETY-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 624,387, dated May 2, 1899.

Application filed April 20, 1897. Serial No. 632,961. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT SHEDENHELM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ladora, in the county of Iowa and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Pins; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The objection to the ordinary safety-pin now in use is that when the pin proper becomes bent it will not readily fit into and be retained in place in the shield provided for it and that of the danger of the compression of the two parts of the pin causing the detachment of the pin proper and the consequent danger of pricking one's hand or finger on the point thereof. My invention is designed to overcome these objections, and the same consists of a safety-pin provided with means for locking the pointed end of the pin proper in place, so that slipping of the same is prevented and a compression of the two parts of the spring is avoided.

The invention also consists in other details of construction and combinations of parts, which will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a pin constructed according to my invention, showing the same in its open position. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same closed. Fig. 3 is an edge view showing the parts in their locked position. Fig. 4 is an end view of the same.

Like reference-numerals indicate like parts in the different views.

My improved pin is made of a single strip of wire formed with a coil 1 at one end, with the two arms 2 3 leading outwardly therefrom. The bending of the wire into the coil 1 forms a spring at that point, which tends to normally urge the two arms 2 and 3 outwardly one from the other. The arm 2 is formed with a pointed end 4 and constitutes the pin proper. On the inner side of this pin proper near the point is the depression 12 to be hereinafter explained. The arm 3 is extended outwardly from the coil 1 and is bent upwardly and rearwardly, as shown, then bent

laterally, as shown at 5, and thence outwardly and downwardly, forming two parallel portions 6 and 7, which are slightly separated one from the other. At the point 5 the two ends of the parallel portions 6 and 7 are bent upwardly, forming a recess 8 between the point 5 and the parallel parts 6 and 7. The under side of the two parts 6 and 7 at the point 5 constitutes a stop for limiting the outward movement of the pin proper, 2, when the pin is in its locked position, and when so locked point 5 fits snugly on pin proper, as indicated in Fig. 4. The part 7, as stated, is parallel to the part 6 and extends down along the arm 3 to a point just opposite the stop 5. It is then coiled around the arm 3 and extended laterally, the loop 9 formed thereby constituting a spring for normally holding inwardly the arm 10, which is formed by the end of the part 7. The pressure exerted upon the spring-arm 10 may be regulated by increasing or decreasing the size of the coil 9. The extreme outer end of the arm 10 is bent inwardly at substantially right angles, forming an engaging point 11, which is adapted to fit within the recess 8, heretofore described, and also in the depression 12 in pin proper when the pin is in its locked position.

In using my device the pin proper, 2, is inserted through the two parts of the cloth to be fastened by the pin, and the point 4 of said pin is passed beneath the stop 5, the engaging point 11 on the spring-arm 10 having been previously moved out of the recess 8. When the point 4 of the pin is in place, the arm 10 is released, and the engaging end 11 is returned to its place in the recess 8, engaging the under side of the pin 2 at 12. When thus fastened, the point 4 of the pin lies between the two parallel parts 6 and 7, completely inclosing the same and preventing the accidental pricking of the finger on said pin. It is also impossible for the pin proper to be removed from its seat. The slipping endwise of the pin proper out of the shield is avoided when the pin is so locked, as also the compression of the two arms 2 and 3 is effectually prevented by the engaging point 11 of the spring-arm 10. When it is desired to unfasten the pin, it is merely necessary to move the spring-arm 10 to one side, disengaging the point 11 thereof from the under side of the pin 2.

Said pin may then be compressed and removed from its seat beneath the stop 5.

Having now described the invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters
5 Patent, is—

A safety-pin, constructed of wire, having two outwardly spring-pressed arms, one of which constitutes the pin proper, the other of said arms being bent upwardly and rear-
10 wardly and then back upon itself forming two parallel parts constituting a shield between which the point of the pin proper is adapted to fit, the ends of said parallel parts being bent outwardly forming a stop for limiting
15 the outward movement of said pin proper,

and a recess in which is adapted to fit a laterally-extending spring-arm for engaging the under side of the pin proper, the said laterally-extending spring-arm being formed by the end of one of said parallel parts, the same
20 being formed with an angularly-bent engaging end thereon, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscrib-
25 ing witnesses.

ROBT. SHEDENHELM.

Witnesses:

O. S. SHEDENHELM,
W. T. SHEDENHELM.