

No. 648,067.

Patented Apr. 24, 1900.

J. E. CLARK.  
SAFETY DEVICE FOR SCARF PINS.

(Application filed Mar. 29, 1899.)

(No Model.)

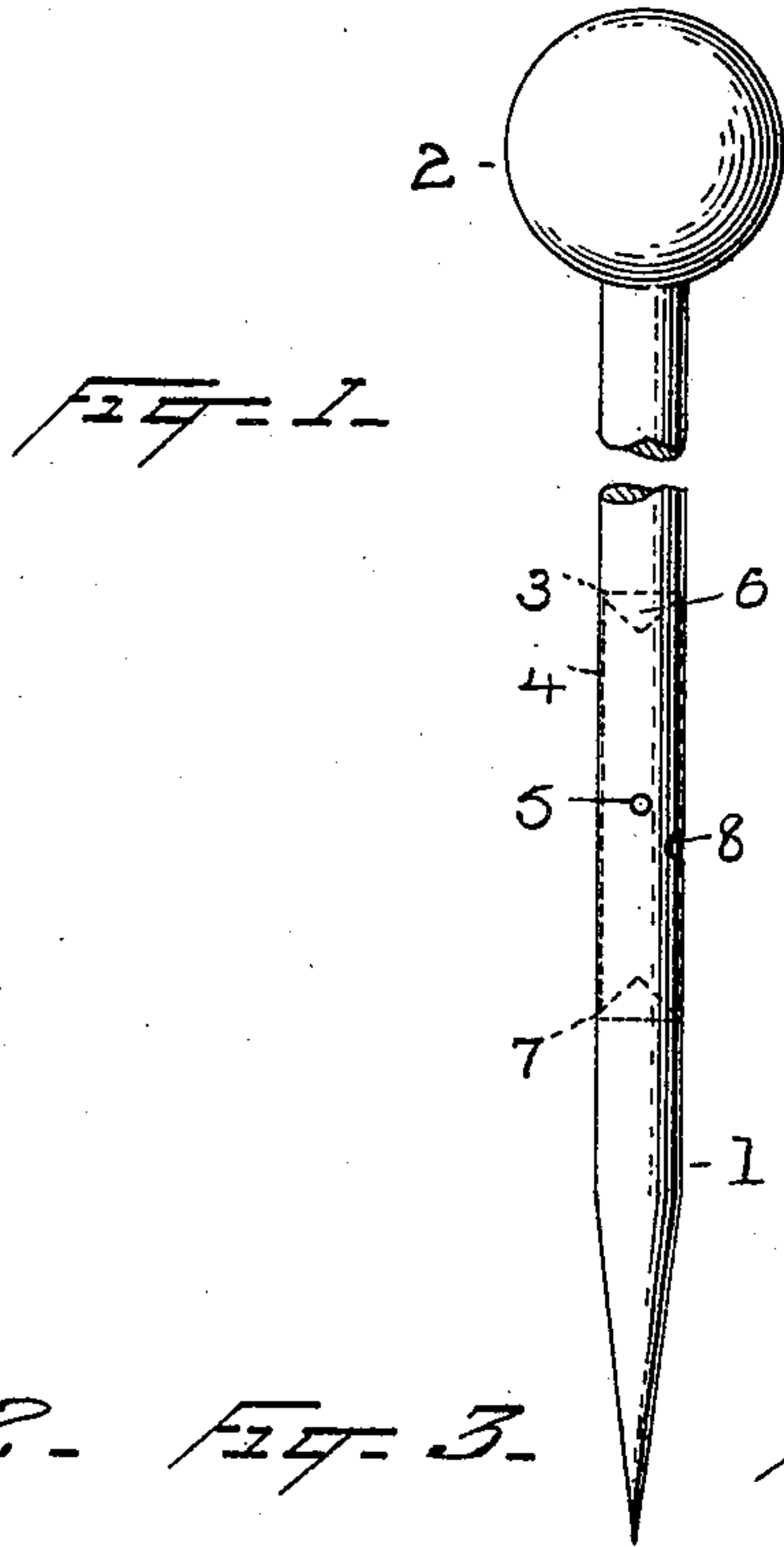
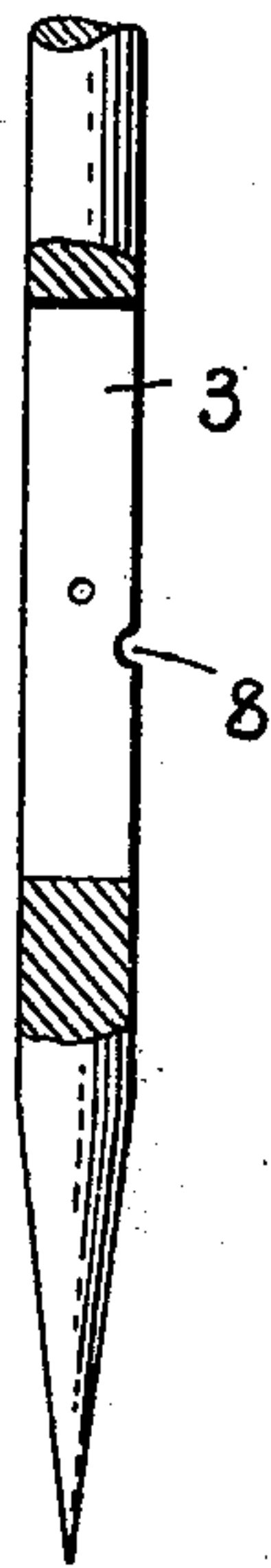
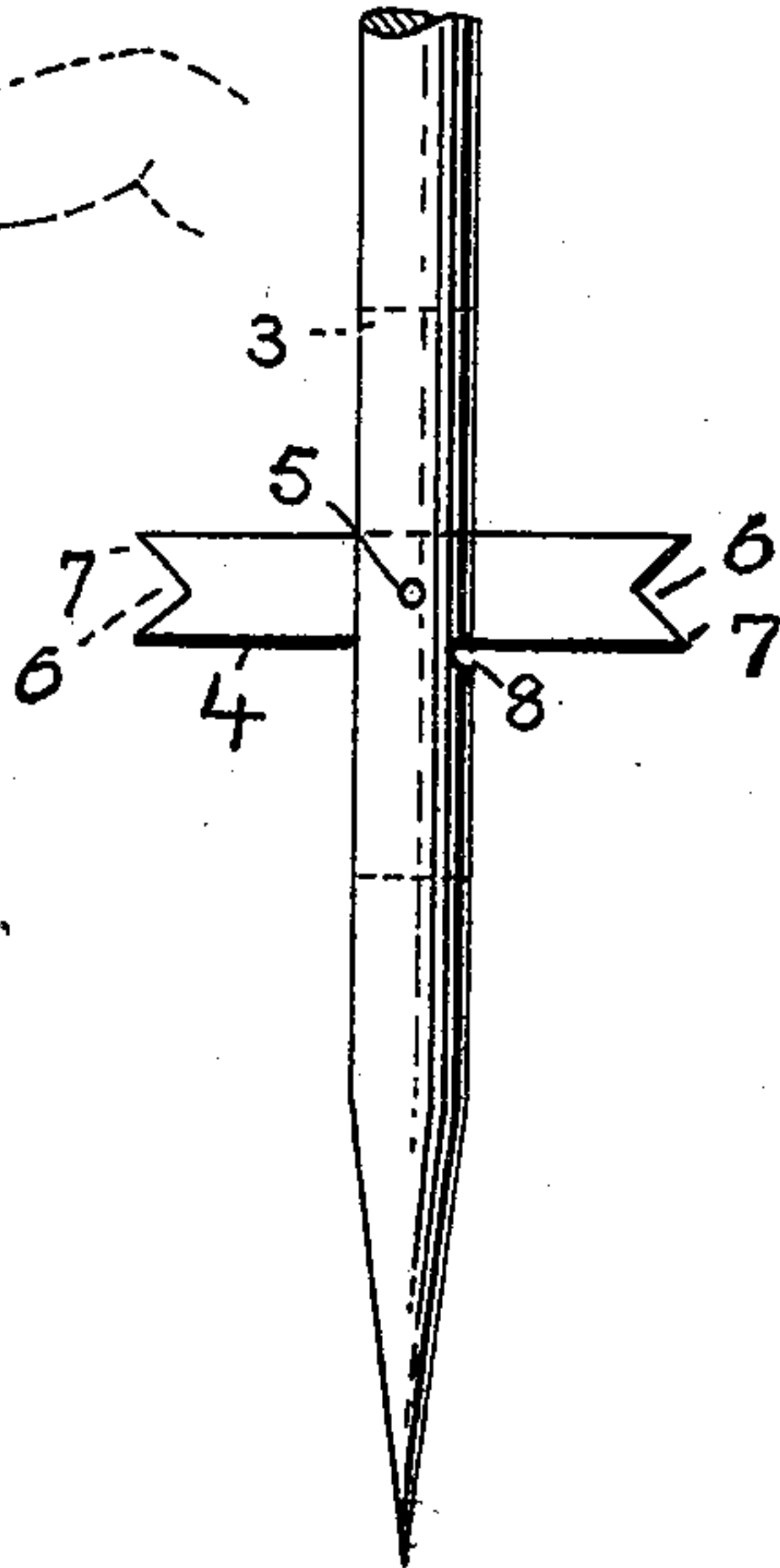
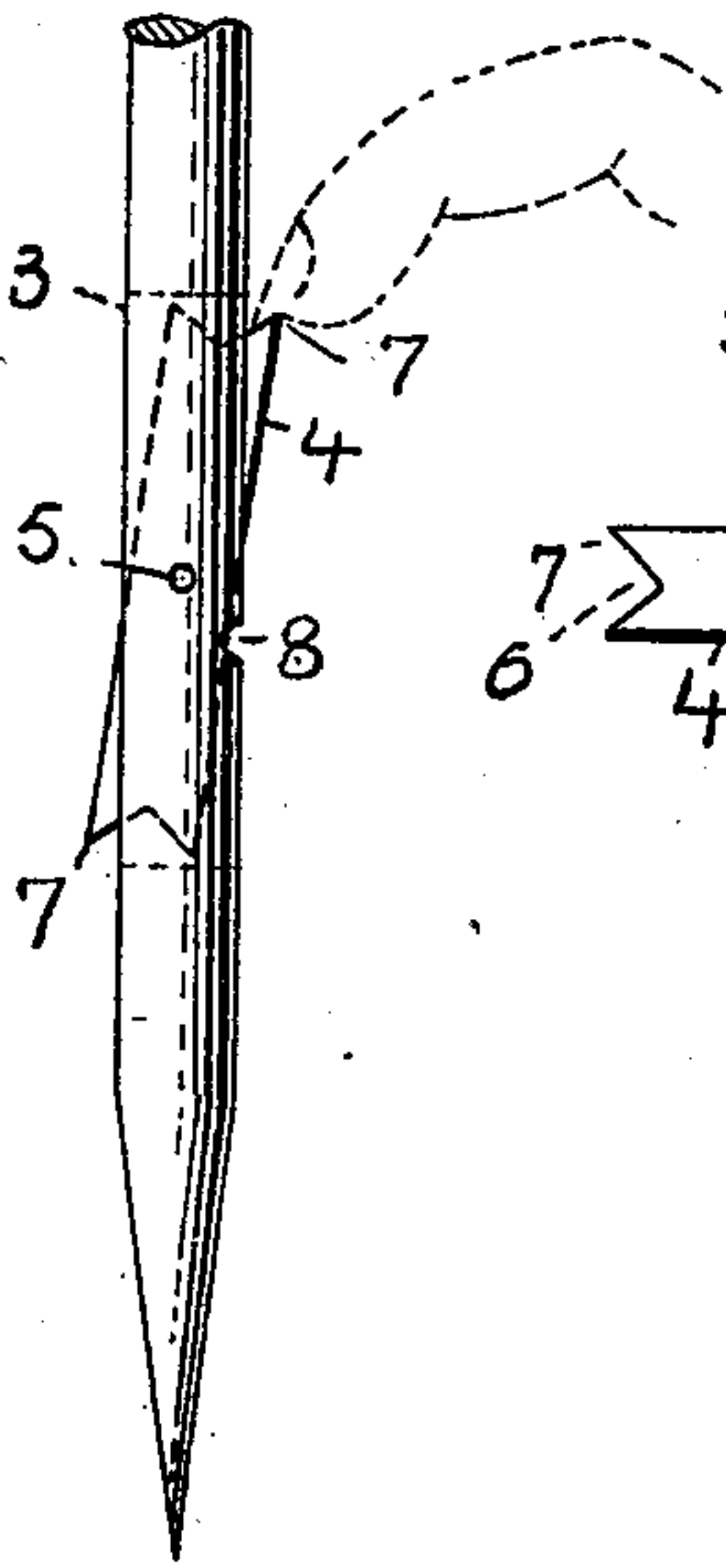
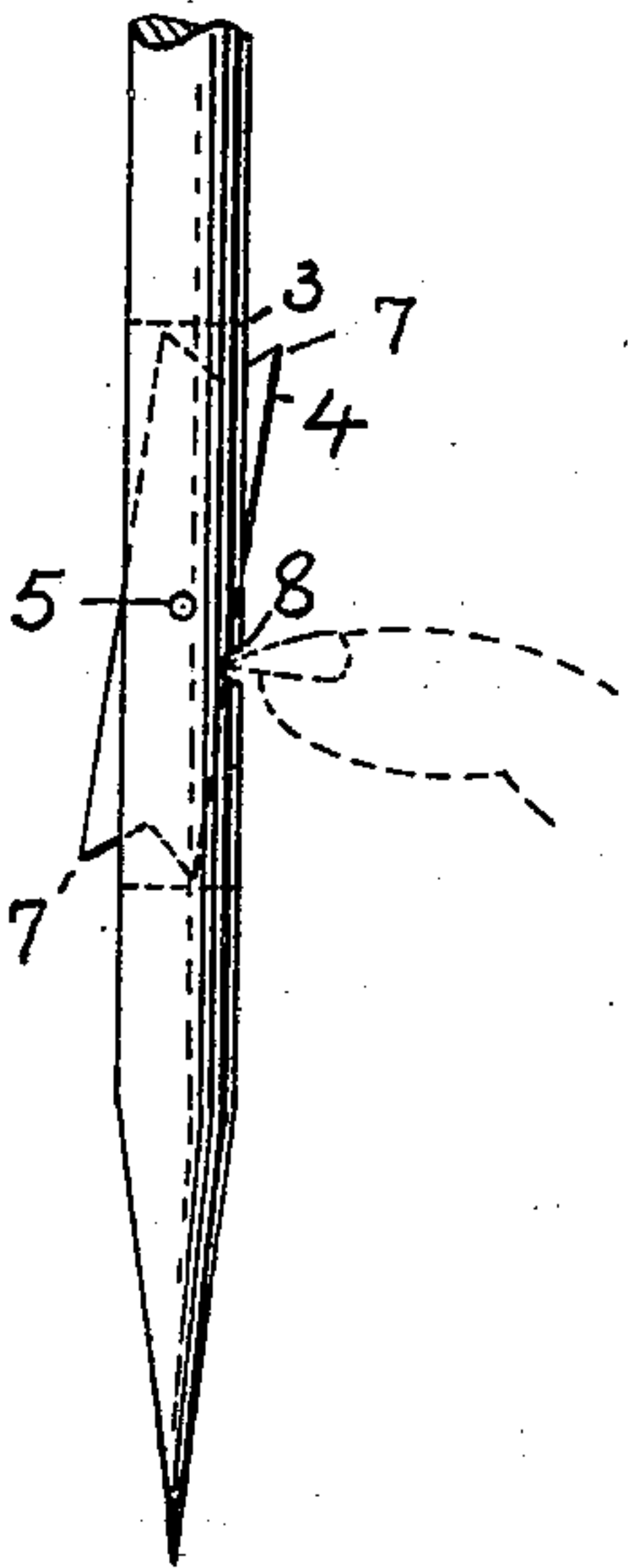


Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4. Fig. 5.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SAFETY DEVICE FOR SCARF-PINS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,067, dated April 24, 1900.

Application filed March 29, 1899. Serial No. 710,867. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN E. CLARK, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety Devices for Scarf-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

Scarf and brooch pins as generally constructed are liable to easy displacement and frequently become lost and cause annoyance by slipping out and coming in contact with the person and clothing; and the present invention has for its object to overcome these objectionable features and such others as result from articles of this nature having unrestricted outward movement.

The purpose of this invention is to combine with pins of this variety means of novel construction to prevent their accidental withdrawal or slipping after being properly positioned, thereby preventing the loss of the ornament having the pin attached or the pin, according to the character of the article embodying the invention.

In giving form to the invention it has been the aim to devise a simple construction, obviate projecting parts which would interfere with the free ingress and egress of the pin when thrusting it into or removing it from the material, easy of manipulation, and effective for the purpose intended.

With these and other ends in view the invention consists of the novel features, details of construction, and combinations, which hereinafter will be more fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of a scarf or stick pin having the invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the point portion of the pin, showing the first position of the lock when moved by pressing the finger-nail into the nick. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing the end of the lock engaged by the finger-nail. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing position of the lock with reference to the pin when securing the latter in the tie or article to which it is applied. Fig. 5 is a side view of the point portion of the pin, partly broken away, showing the relation of the slot, the lock being removed.

Corresponding and like parts are referred

to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The pin 1 may have a head or ornament 2 of any design, variety, or style, according to its character and use, and is preferably straight and of the type known as "stick" or "scarf" pins. A longitudinal slot 3 is formed in the pin adjacent to its point and midway between its sides and a short distance from the converging sides terminating in the point. This disposition of the slot leaves a solid point for penetrating the goods and enables the use of a lock 4 of maximum width. This is of special advantage when applying the invention to slender pins. If the pins are stout, the slot 3 may extend very close to the point without materially weakening the penetrating or piercing end of the pin. It is highly important that the slot terminate short of the point, whereby the latter is left solid and better adapted for penetration of the material when thrusting the pin therethrough.

The lock 4 is a plate comparatively thin and wide and of a size to comfortably fit within the slot 3 and mounted intermediate of its ends upon a pin 5, connecting the side portions of the pin 1, bordering upon the slot 3. The extremities of the lock are depressed, as shown at 6, to enable the finger-nail to obtain firm engagement therewith when slightly projected, as shown in Fig. 3. The depressions are angular or V form and result in the formation of terminal horns 7, which are engaged by the finger-nail turning the lock upon its pivot after being started or moved into the position indicated in Fig. 2. The particular form of the depressions is not essential so long as the engaging horns 7 are provided. The lock is of a width so as not to project beyond the sides of the pin 1 and its edges come about flush with said sides.

A nick 8 is formed in a side of the pin 1 a short distance from the pivot-fastening 5 and intersects with the slot 3 and is of a depth to enable the turning of the lock when pressing the finger-nail therein. The walls of the slot 3 engage frictionally with the sides of the lock 4 and prevent a too free movement thereof. Hence the lock will remain in the position shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4.



When placing the pin in position or removing it from the necktie or other article, the lock is turned within the pin so as not to project therefrom, thereby enabling the pin to  
 5 be easily passed through the goods without hindrance. When positioned, the pin is secured against accidental displacement by turning the lock crosswise of the pin, as indicated in Fig. 4. After the pin has been ap-  
 10 plied the lock is started by pressing against the edge thereof by means of the finger-nail, which is introduced into the nick 8. This operation is plain from Fig. 2. After the initial movement has been given to the lock the fin-  
 15 ger is moved to cause the finger-nail to engage with the end of the lock, as shown in Fig. 3. An outward movement of the finger will cause the lock to assume the position shown in Fig. 4, thereby securing the pin  
 20 from accidental outward displacement. To remove the pin, it is necessary to fold the lock within the confines of the sides thereof, as will be readily apparent.

The plate forming the lock is of uniform  
 25 width throughout its length and corresponds to the diametrical extent of the pin, so as to come flush at its edges with the sides thereof and completely close the slot 3 at its opposite  
 30 sides. This plate is pivoted midway of its ends and edges, thereby enabling either end to be uppermost, the pivot-fastening 5 being located central with respect to the length and width of the slot 3.

Having thus described the invention, what  
 35 is claimed as new, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. A stick-pin having its point portion lon-  
 40 gitudinally slotted and having a nick in its side intersecting with the said slot, and a lock of uniform width corresponding to the dia-  
 metrical extent of the pin and pivoted inter-

mediate of its ends within the longitudinal slot and adapted to be moved by introducing the finger-nail into the said nick and press-  
 ing against the edge of the lock, substantially 45 as described.

2. A stick-pin having its point portion lon-  
 gitudinally slotted and having a nick in its side intersecting with the said slot, and a lock 50 of uniform width corresponding to the dia-  
 metrical extent of the pin and pivoted inter-  
 mediate of its ends centrally within the lon-  
 gitudinal slot and having its end portions de-  
 pressed, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A stick-pin having its point portion lon- 55  
 gitudinally slotted and having a nick in its side intersecting with the said slot, and a lock of uniform width corresponding to the dia-  
 metrical extent of the pin and pivoted inter-  
 mediate of its ends within the longitudinal 60  
 slot and having a pair of horns at each end, substantially as described for the purpose specified.

4. A stick-pin having a solid point and hav-  
 ing a longitudinal slot terminating adjacent 65  
 to the point and having a nick in its side in-  
 tersecting with said slot, a pin located cen-  
 tral of the length and width of the slot and  
 connecting the portions of the stick-pin bor-  
 dering upon the said slot, and a lock of uni- 70  
 form width from end to end corresponding to  
 the diametrical extent of the slot and mount-  
 ed centrally therein upon the transverse con-  
 necting-pin and having depressions in its  
 ends, substantially as and for the purpose de- 75  
 scribed.

This specification signed and witnessed this  
 24th day of March, 1899.

JOHN E. CLARK.

Witnesses:

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 NORRIS A. CLARK.