No. 666,132. Patented Jan. 15, 1901.

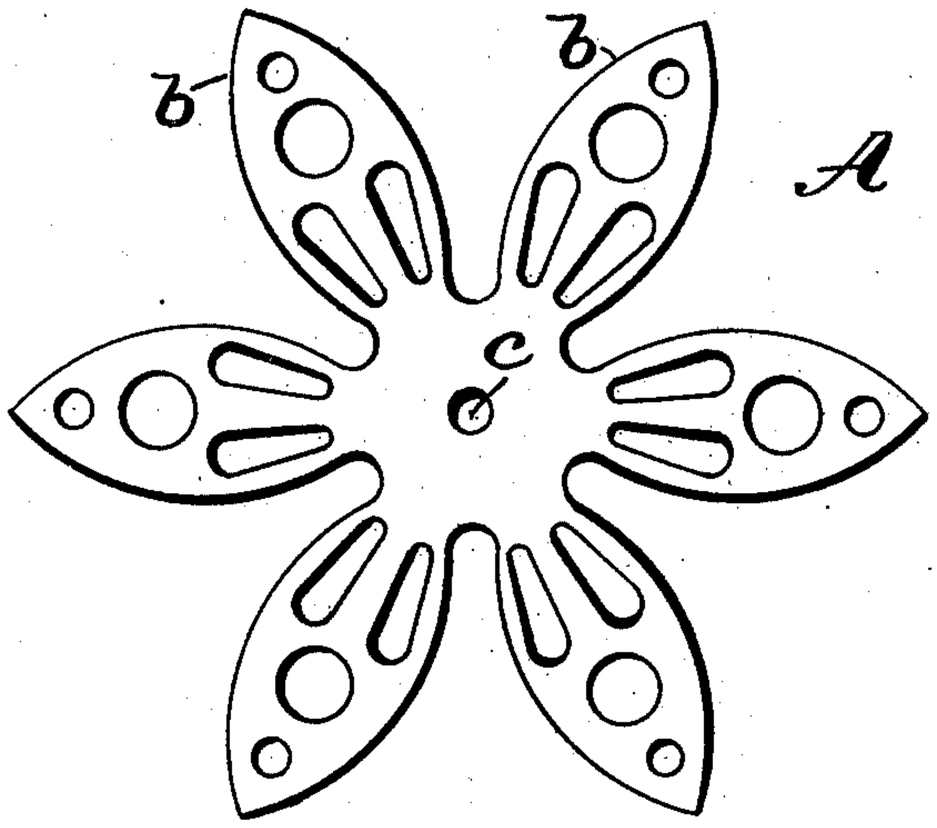
# G. W. DOVER.

## HAT PIN.

(Application filed July 12, 1900.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1.



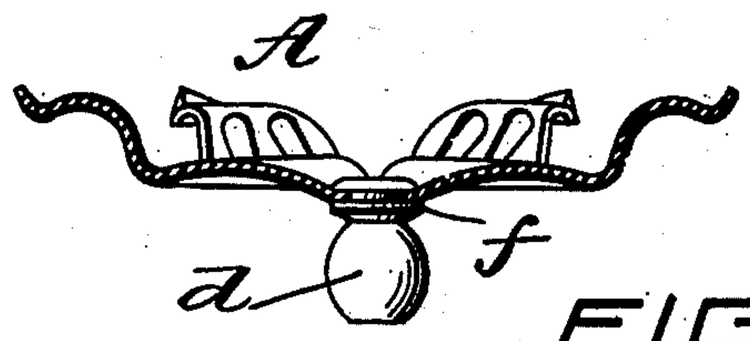




FIG. 3.

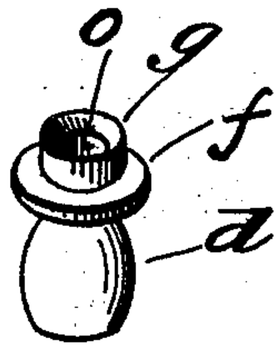



FIG. 2.

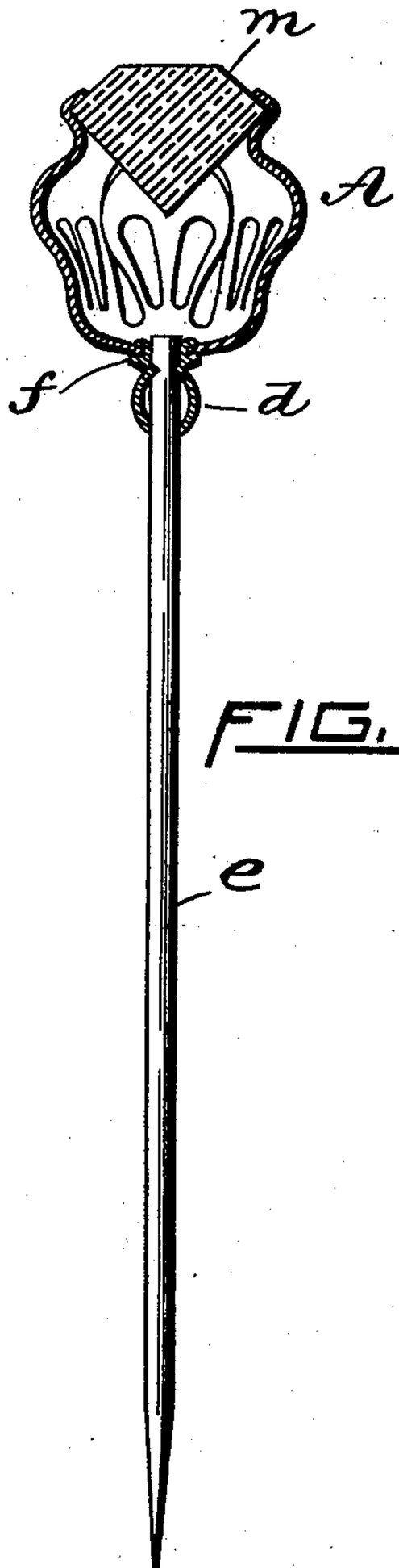



FIG. 4.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## HAT-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 666,132, dated January 15, 1901.

Application filed July 12, 1900. Serial No. 23,348. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. DOVER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cranston, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Hat-Pins, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in ornamental hat-pins, whereby the various parts are more firmly united, the pin strengthened, and solder dispensed with.

Hitherto it has been the custom to unite the neck and head of jeweled hat-pins by the use of hard solder. In so doing the lower portion of the pin-head was unavoidably annealed and through the resulting lack of elasticity the stone escaped from its setting in the upper portion of the pin-head. These objections have been overcome and the enumerated benefits attained by the construction illustrated in the drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a plan of a planchet for the head-body; Fig. 2, a perspective view of the neck member; Fig. 3, a central transverse section of the bent planchet engaged to the neck member, which is shown in side elevation. Fig. 4 is a side view of my completed pin, with the head and neck in vertical central section.

My improved pin is constructed as follows: I first cut a planchet A with radial points *b b*, as shown in Fig. 1, and a central circular opening *c*. This planchet and its radial points are then bent by suitable dies into the form illustrated in Fig. 3. I next construct a neck member *d*, longitudinally pierced, as at *o*, to allow passage for the pin-body *e*, having a circumferential shoulder *f* and a cylindrical top *g*, with its top interiorly beveled. I insert the top *g* into the planchet-opening *c*, with the shoulder *f* bearing against the lower face of the planchet-body A. Then by a pointed tool or punch, downwardly forced into the cylindrical top *g*, I force said top outwardly and downwardly against the upper surface of the planchet, thus forming a strong union of the parts. The pin-body *e* is next inserted in the neck-passage *o*, after which, by pliers or other compressing-tools applied to the neck exterior below the shoulder *f*, the neck is forced into union with the pin *e*, Fig. 4. The points *b b* are bent upwardly into their final position to form the head of the pin A, after which the stone *m* is sprung into its position between the points *b b*, thus completing the pin.

It will be noted that the pin thus constructed is simple, cheap, and firm, with its elasticity preserved by the omission of solder.

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

In a pin of the class described, a head provided with an opening in its base, a tubular neck member fitted in said opening and provided with a circumferential flange abutting against the under surface of said head, the upper end of said neck member being beveled whereby the same is adapted to be forced outwardly and downwardly against the upper surface of the head for securing the neck member to the latter, and a pin-body fitting within said neck member and suitably secured therein.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE W. DOVER.

Witnesses:
HORATIO E. BELLOWS,
HARRY M. MAYS.