No. 714,317. Patented Nov. 25, 1902.

M. H. MERGENTHALER & A. SELKIRK.

DEVICE FOR CONNECTING WEARING ARTICLES TO EACH OTHER.

(Application filed Aug. 10, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

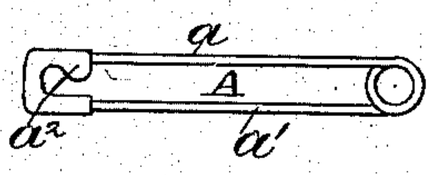


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

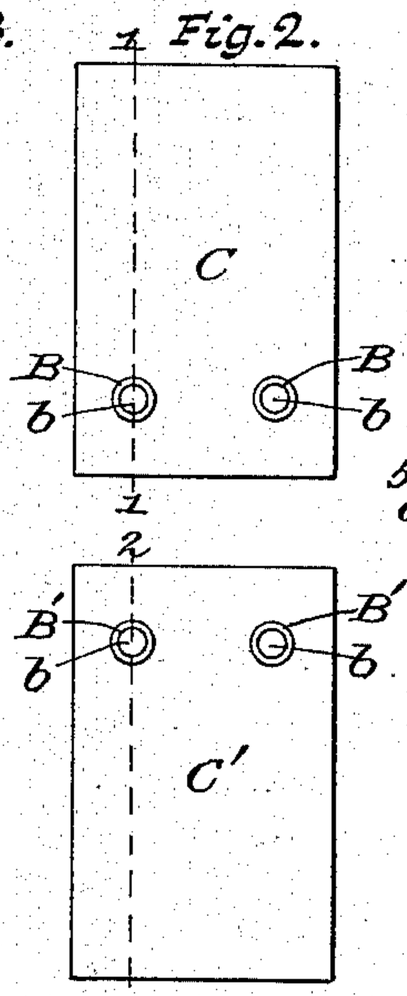


Fig. 6.

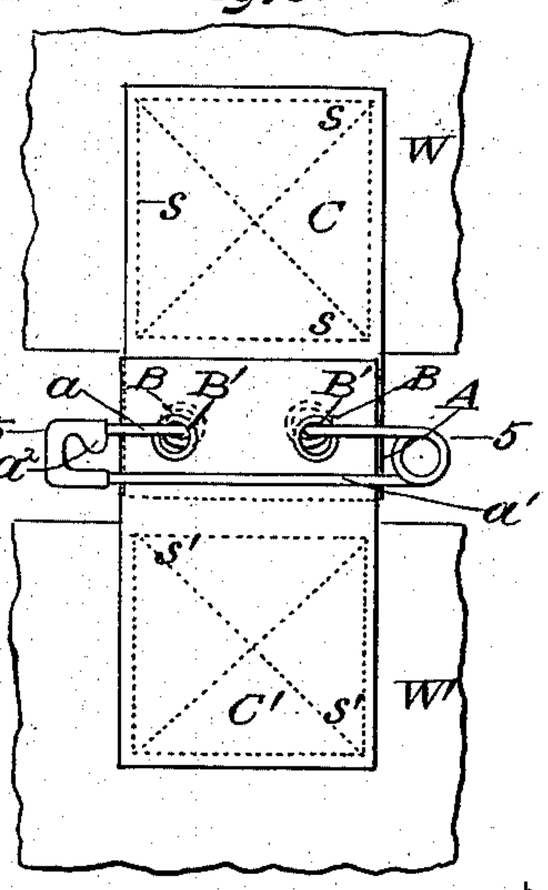


Fig. 7.

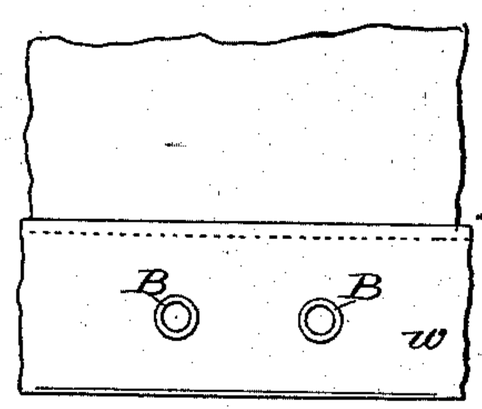


Fig. 8.

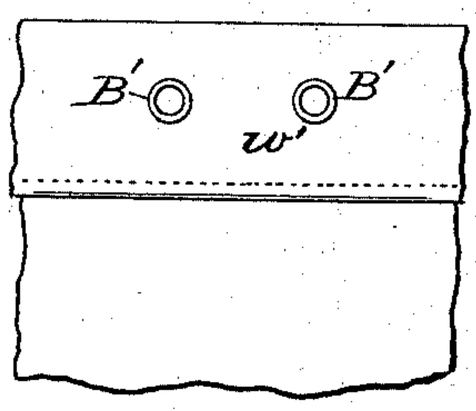


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 10.

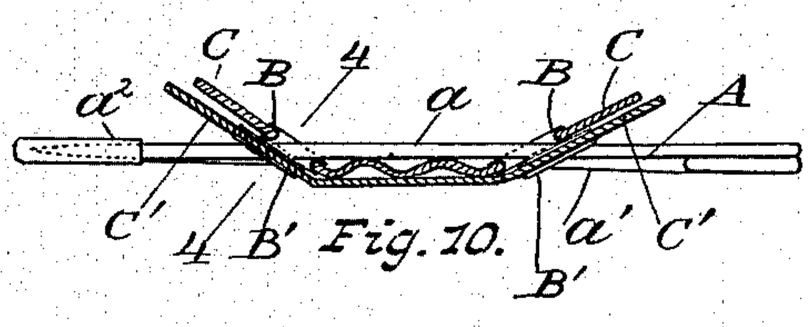
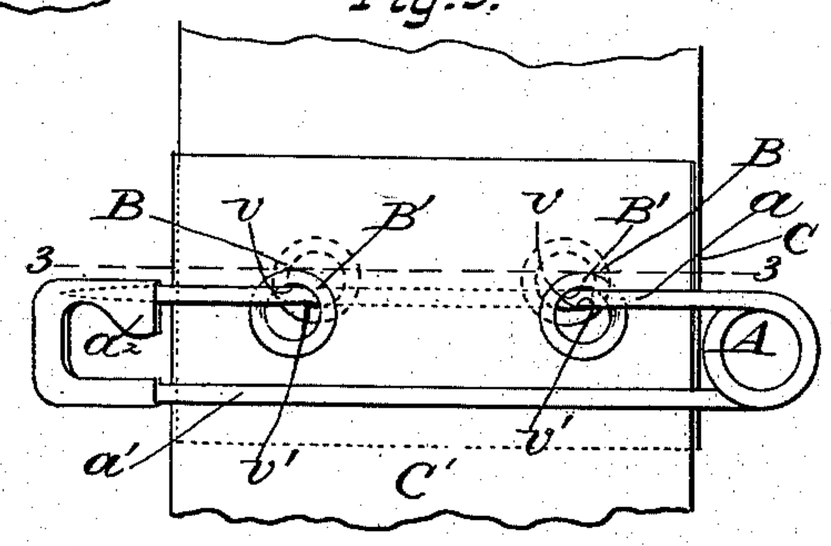


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DEVICE FOR CONNECTING WEARING ARTICLES TO EACH OTHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 714,317, dated November 25, 1902.

Application filed August 10, 1900. Serial No. 26,470. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MARIE H. MERGENTHALER and ALEXANDER SELKIRK, citizens of the United States, and residents of Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Pinning Devices for Connecting Wearing Articles, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to a pinning device for connecting wearing articles; and it consists in the combination of parts which adapts the pin-bar of a safety-pin to strongly connect, with minimum liability of bending, to wearing articles without directly engaging with the fabric of either, thereby preventing the pin-bar from piercing or multilating the fabric of either of the articles.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be fully understood from the following description and claims when taken in connection with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the ordinary safety-pin. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a piece adapted to retain in place two metallic eyelets. Fig. 3 is a section on line 1 1 on Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view of another piece in which two metallic eyelets are secured. Fig. 5 is a section on line 2 2 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a view in elevation, showing the invention in use. Fig. 7 is a view in elevation, showing the eyelets secured directly in the waistband of the wearing article. Fig. 8 is a similar view showing the eyelets secured directly in the waistband of a second garment designed to be connected to the first. Fig. 9 is a plan view, on an enlarged scale, illustrating the manner in which the two pairs of metallic eyelets cooperate by pulling in opposite directions on the pin-bar. Fig. 10 is a section on line 3 3 of Fig. 9.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference-letters indicate like parts throughout the several views, A is a safety-pin of ordinary construction, comprising the pin-bar *a*, back bar *a'*, preferably integral with said pin-bar, and catch a^2, which receives the free end of the pin-bar for holding the same closed.

B B are metallic eyelets, having openings *b b* of any suitable diameter to receive the pin-bar *a*. The eyelets are employed in a pair, as illustrated, and are fixedly held apart a given distance, preferably by means of a suitable piece of inelastic fabric in which the eyelets are secured. In Figs. 2 and 6 these eyelets are shown secured in openings formed in a rectangular piece C of fabric, which in the use of the invention is adapted to be connected to an upper wearing article, as W, by suitable stitching *s*.

B' B' comprise a second pair of metallic eyelets, also fixedly secured in openings in a suitable piece of inelastic fabric C', designed to be secured to a lower wearing article W' by stitches *s'*. The eyelets B' B' are spaced apart the same distance as separates the eyelets B B, so as to adapt the eyelets when in use to register in pairs to permit of the ready insertion of the pin-bar *a* and at the same time so engage said pin-bar as to reduce to a minimum the bending strain thereon.

In Figs. 7 and 8 the respective pairs of eyelets are fixedly secured in the waistband *w w'* of the article rather than in additional pieces to be secured to the article. It is evident that the resultant advantages, as well as the ordinary operation of our invention, are identical in both cases.

In use the operator will place the eyelets B B in registration with and adjacent the eyelets B' B'. The pin-bar *a* will be passed through the respective adjacent pairs of eyelets and its free end inserted in the catch a^2. The strain incident to use of the lower wearing article W' will be from the eyelets B' B' pulling on the pin-bar *a* from the points *v v* on its upper side, while the resisting strain from eyelets B B, connected with the upper wearing article W, will be from points *v' v'* on the lower side of said bar, all as indicated in Fig. 9. It will thus be seen that these opposing points of strain of each of the two registering eyelets will be relatively adjacent in situation on the pin-bar. By this nearness of the bearing-points *v v'* of the opposite strains of the respective pairs of eyelets the oppositely-pulling operations of said eyelets exerted at the same time and with equal force on the pin-bar are changed from those heretofore had on a pin-bar engaging the fabrics

directly or with eyelets in but one of the fabrics, for in each of the latter cases the oppositely-pulling operations on the pin-bar were not had from practically adjacent points of pull, and therefore resulted in a bending of a pin-bar under comparatively easy strain, while in the use of our invention the oppositely-pulling strains of the two pairs of eyelets on the pin-bar at practically unchanging distances apart results in the minimum of bending strain. Therefore in the use of this invention the pin-bar is subjected to the minimum bending strain under force of pulling strains upon it, preventing the disconnecting of the wearing articles, and the safety-pin will securely connect the article until disconnected without piercing or mutilating the fabric of either in the slightest degree.

We are aware that it is not new to secure eyelets in material to prevent mutilation thereof in pinning, and we are also aware that it is not new to pin two articles together by a safety-pin; but we are not aware that it is old to arrange the eyelets in the respective articles to be connected so that they are spaced the same distance apart and register in pairs to receive the pin-bar, whereby the bearing-points of the eyelets on the pin-bar are sufficiently close as to reduce to a minimum the bending strain on the pin-bar in use.

What we claim as new is—

The combination of two articles to be connected, each of the articles having a pair of eyeleted openings, the openings of each article being respectively spaced the same distance apart, so that said openings register when in position for use, and a safety-pin having its pin-bar passing through the respective pairs of openings.

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