

No. 717,185.

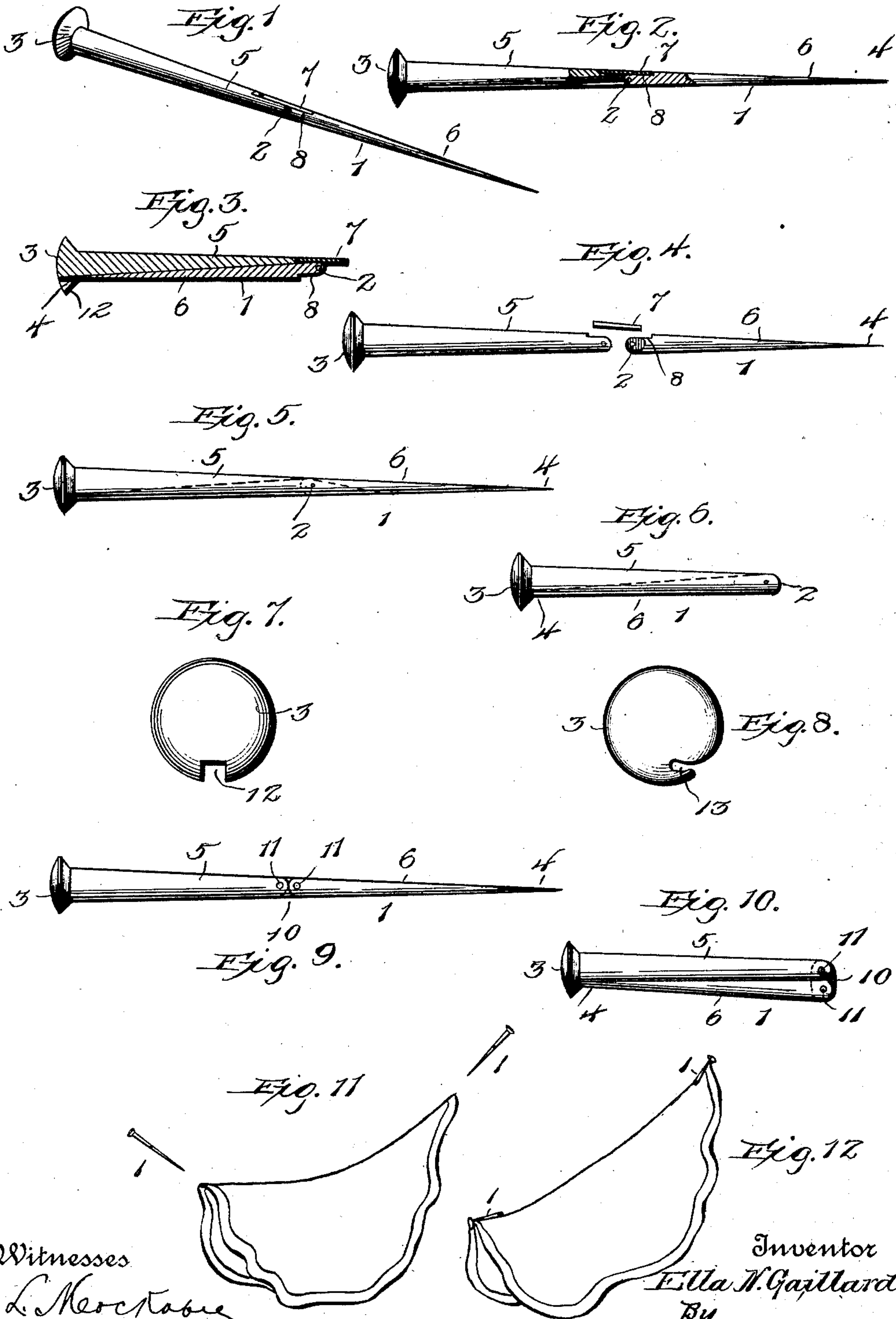
Patented Dec. 30, 1902.

E. N. GAILLARD.

PIN.

(Application filed Mar. 24, 1902.)

(No Model.)



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 717,185, dated December 30, 1902.

Application filed March 24, 1902. Serial No. 99,709. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ELLA NEILSON GAILLARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stick-Pins for Fastening Purposes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved toilet-pin constructed to embody the functions and advantages of a safety-pin and possessing special utility as a retainer for dress-shields and analogous purposes.

The primary object, therefore, of the invention is to provide a simple, practical, and inexpensive device embodying means for securely retaining a dress-shield in true position and at the same time overcoming the objections to the use of the common pin or other fastening devices utilized for that purpose.

It is a common practice among women to temporarily secure a dress-shield in place by the means of a common pin in order that it may be readily interchangeable with different waists, especially of the shirt-waist type. In using the common stick-pin for this purpose there are two distinct objections which exist—namely, the length of the pin and the liability to stick the arm or body of the wearer. With special devices which have heretofore been designed for retaining or fastening a dress-shield in place the same have failed to provide secure means for holding the shield or have been too complicated or expensive to be adopted for general use.

Taking the above into consideration the present invention contemplates an improved dress-shield retainer embodying every qualification of the common pin or stick-pin, while at the same time obviating all objections to the use thereof as a dress-shield retainer.

While carrying out the general object of providing a simple, inexpensive, and easily-applied dress-shield retainer, the invention also contemplates a novel form of pin, which can necessarily be utilized for a great variety of purposes—in fact, for any purpose that an ordinary pin may be employed—such, for instance, as a garment-holder, napkin-holder, pocket-closer, bag-fastener, &c.

With these and many other objects in view, which will more readily appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, to be hereinafter more fully described, illustrated, and claimed.

The essential feature of the invention may be embodied in a pin in a variety of ways without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention; but a few of the preferred embodiments of the device are shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a stick-pin for fastening purposes embodying the present invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof, showing the hinge-joint in section and the pin straightened out in its normal position ready to be inserted into the object. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the pin folded or doubled upon itself. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing the elements of the jointed pin disassociated. Figs. 5 and 6 are detail views showing the pin respectively straightened out and folded and illustrating a modified form of hinge-joint. Figs. 7 and 8 are detail end views of the pin-head, showing modified forms of keepers for receiving and housing the point of the pin. Figs. 9 and 10 are views similar to Figs. 5 and 6, showing another form of hinge-joint that may be employed. Figs. 11 and 12 are detail perspective views showing the preferred use of the jointed pin as a dress-shield retainer.

Like numerals designate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

In carrying out the invention the essential object is to provide a device preserving the outline, shape, and also substantially the size of the ordinary common pin, so that it may be inserted in a garment or other object in the same manner as a common pin. In fact, it is the purpose of the invention to provide a stick-pin for fastening purposes which not only resembles a common pin in the particulars specified, but also may be utilized for every purpose to which the latter is ordinarily placed.

The gist of the invention resides in pro-



viding the pointed shank 1 of a pin with a hinge-joint 2, located intermediate the head 3 at one end of the shank, and the piercing-point 4 at the opposite end. By reason of this construction the shank consists of the separate head and point sections 5 and 6, respectively, which are adapted to be folded one upon the other after the shank has been inserted through a dress-shield or any other object to be fastened or held by the pin.

In some uses of the invention it may be necessary to construct the pin somewhat larger than the ordinary stick-pin; but it is obvious that even though this be the case, by reason of the hinge-joint when the sections of the pin are folded one upon the other, the length of the device is comparatively slight, and consequently renders the pin available for every purpose that a very small safety-pin (of the ordinary construction) could be employed and where a much larger common stick-pin would be required.

It is of course understood that in constructing the shank 1 of the pin with an intermediate hinge-joint 2 the latter is so formed as to not increase the diameter or general form and shape of the shank from the head to the point thereof, so that unlike all other kinds of pins of the jewelry or safety-pin type the joint in the present invention occupies an intermediate position on the shank and is an intimate part thereof, besides not obstructing or interfering in the least with the piercing of the pin through a garment or other object. It is only after the joint has passed through and out of the holes made by piercing the point of the pin that the shank can be folded or doubled up, thus securing a fastening action similar to that of the ordinary safety-pin upon an object.

Various expedients may be resorted to in the formation of the hinge-joint 2, so that the latter will be quite stiff both with the pin straightened out to permit of it being readily forced through an object, and also when the pin is doubled or folded, in order to obviate the same readily opening up. A simple type of hinge-joint is illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, of the drawings. This joint is of the character commonly known as the "spring" hinge-joint, involving the employment of a holding-spring 7, bearing against the flattened pivot end 8 of one of the pin-sections, so as to firmly hold such section rigid in either its straightened or folded position. This is the same character of spring hinge-joint that is employed in penknives and similar articles and would necessarily possess special utility in the present invention by reason of serving to hold the pin-section perfectly stiff in either its straightened or folded positions. In adapting the joint to a pin of the character described the flattened pivot end 8 is formed at the inner end of the pin-section 6, and the

holding-spring 7 is rigid with the head-section 5 of the pin and has its free yielding portion overlying the said flattened pivot end.

Other types of hinge-joints are suggested in Figs. 5 and 6 and 9 and 10 of the drawings. In Figs. 5 and 6 of the drawings the pivot-point of the hinge-joint may be eccentrically located to provide a stiff cam action, which will hold the point-section stiff in either its straightened or folded positions. In the construction suggested in Figs. 9 and 10 of the drawings is shown a hinge-joint consisting of a joint-link 10, having pivotal connections 11, respectively, with the contiguous ends of the head and pin sections of the pin-shank. The employment of the joint-link provides for a well-defined interval between the two sections of the shank when the same are folded one upon the other.

Different means may be utilized for housing the point of the keeper to prevent the same from sticking the wearer; but a simple expedient is suggested in some of the figures of the drawings and is shown in detail in Fig. 7, which expedient consists in providing the head 3 of the pin at one side thereof with a plain keeper-notch 12. This construction may be varied, however, as the head of the pin may be provided with an eccentrically-disposed hook-shaped keeper-notch 13, as suggested in Fig. 8. In the latter construction the point may be sprung into the notch 13, and thus locked, while at the same time being so protected and housed as to prevent it from sticking the wearer.

In employing the pin as dress-shield retainer it may be used in any way desired, but preferably in the ordinary way suggested in Figs. 11 and 12 of the drawings, which figures illustrate two of the jointed pins as being inserted through the shield at opposite ends thereof and folded after insertion.

Many other ways of employing the pin will readily suggest themselves to those familiar with articles of this character without further description, and it will also be understood that various changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be made within the scope of the invention without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof.

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

1. A pin consisting of a pointed shank having a pivot-joint intermediate the point and head thereof, and means for holding the sections in their folded relation.

2. A pin having a shank consisting of head and point sections united by a flush pivot-joint, and means for holding the sections alined and also in their folded relation.

3. A pin having a single shank consisting

of head and point sections united by a flush pivot-joint, the head of the shank being notched to receive and house the point when the sections are folded, and means for holding the sections in their folded relation.

5 4. A stick-pin for fastening purposes consisting of a pointed shank provided with a spring pivot-joint intermediate the point and head thereof, the spring member of said joint

being arranged to hold the sections aligned in and also in their folded relation.

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

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Witnesses:

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