

No. 721,225.

PATENTED FEB. 24, 1903.

P. H. T. PAULINETTI.
SAFETY PIN.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 26, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

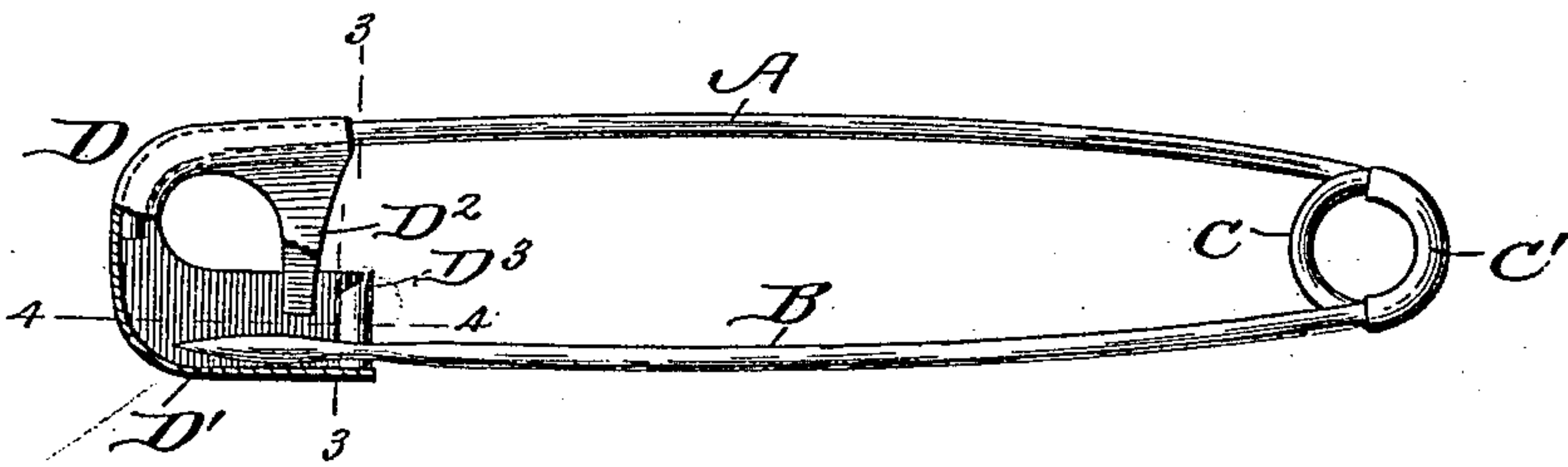


Fig. 2.

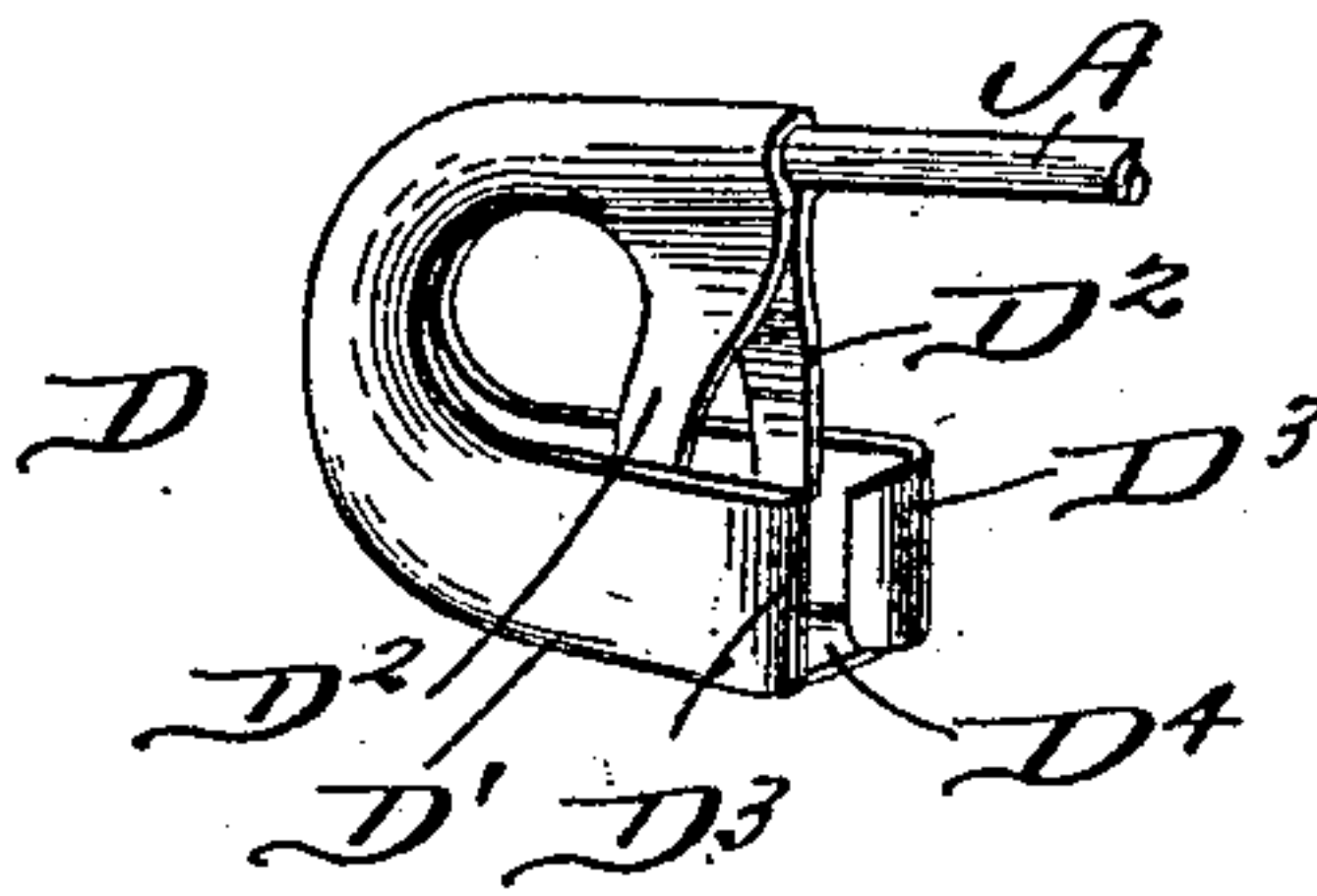


Fig. 3.

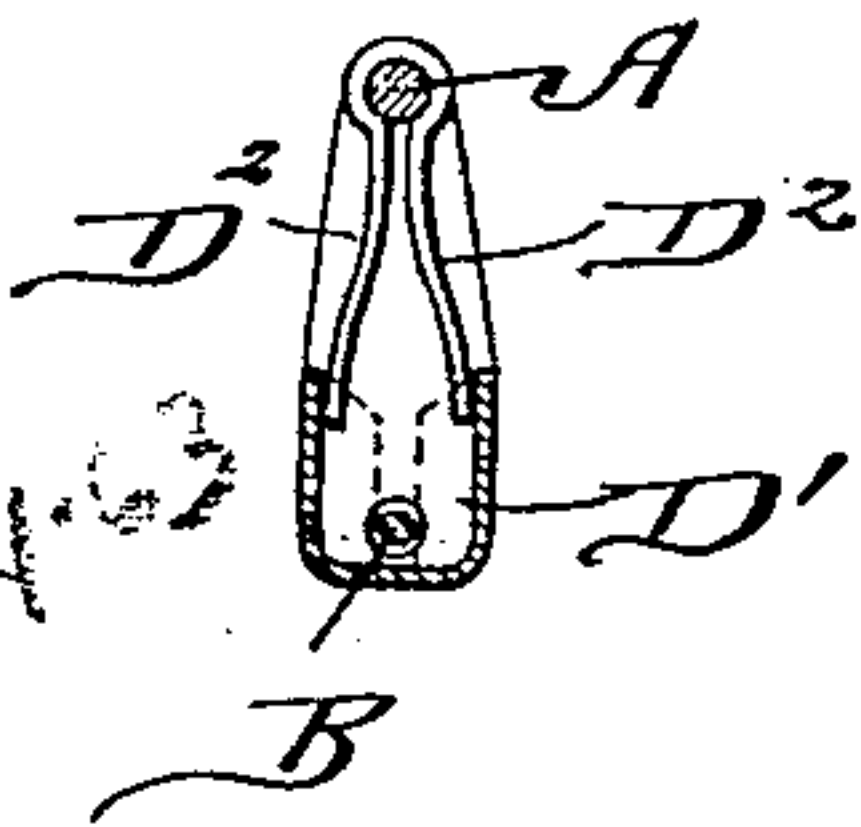


Fig. 4.

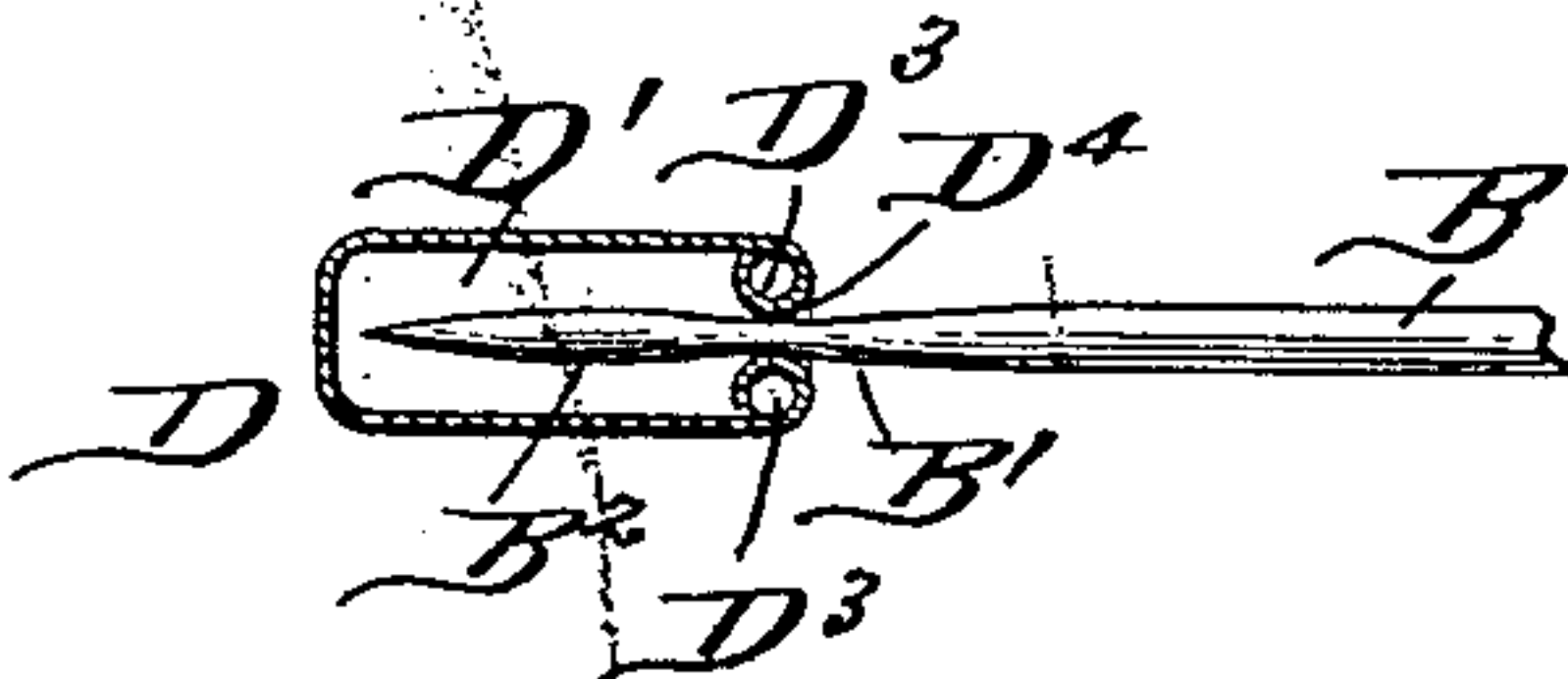


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

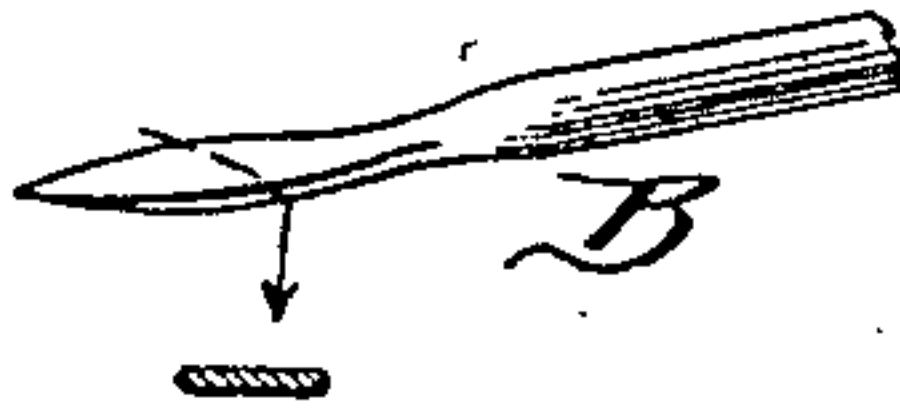


Fig. 7.



Inventor

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PHILIP H. T. PAULINETTI, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

SAFETY-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 721,225, dated February 24, 1903.

Application filed April 26, 1902. Serial No. 104,898. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP H. T. PAULINETTI, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Safety-Pin or Brooch, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to safety-pins and brooches, and more particularly to one in which the point shall be thoroughly protected and at the same time effectively locked, so that the said point will not be withdrawn from the guard or shield by any ordinary strain which will bow the members of the pin.

Another object of the invention is to provide a pin embodying these characteristics in which the point can be quickly and easily engaged by the proper manipulation, and also as quickly and easily as the point can be disengaged in the pins now in common use.

With these objects in view the invention consists in the novel features of construction and combination hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a view, partly in section, illustrating a safety-pin constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of the guard or shield. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1, and Figs. 5, 6, and 7 are detail views of various forms of pin-points that may be used with my improved keeper.

In constructing a safety-pin in accordance with my invention I construct the pin proper in substantially the same manner as the safety-pins now in use, and comprising the fixed member A, the movable or pin member B, and the end coil C, said members and coil being of course constructed from a single piece of strong wire, and the end coil can be protected by a metallic guard C', if desired, though this is not at all essential to my invention.

The guard or shield D, which is one of the essential features of my invention, is connected to the end of the fixed member A and receives and holds the point of the pin or

movable member B. This guard or shield D is preferably formed from a single piece of sheet metal and comprises a trough or grooved portion D', in which the point of the pin rests, and the inwardly-projecting wings or guard D², which extend into the said trough or grooved portion, bear against the inner sides thereof and hold the point of the pin against dislocation. The sides of the trough or grooved portion are turned or bent inwardly, as shown at D³, the upper end being beveled or cut upon an inclination, said curved portion producing a contracted opening D⁴, in which the reduced portion B' of the pin rests, the head of the pin B² being slightly larger than the reduced portion of the pin member B. By reducing the pin at B', I virtually produce a head B² thereon, and inasmuch as this head rests within and beyond the inwardly bent or turned portion D³ it will be readily understood that the said head will be locked within the trough or grooved portion D' and that any ordinary strain upon the pin member will be resisted and the dislocation of the point of the pin from the guard or shield.

In operation the pin is passed through the material to be secured in the usual manner and the pointed head carried over one side of the grooved or trough-like portion of the shield, the depending or inwardly-projecting wing or guard springing back to permit the insertion of the said pointed head, and the moment the pointed head enters the grooved portion of the guard or shield the wing will spring outwardly again or resume its normal position, and thereby hold the pin against dislocation.

When it is desired to remove the pointed head of the pin, one of the wings D² is pressed inwardly and the end of the pin can be moved from the trough or grooved portion of the guard or shield by lifting the end of said pin over the side of the grooved portion or trough of the shield.

It will thus be seen that I provide an exceedingly cheap, simple, and efficient construction of safety-pin in which the point of the pin will be securely held against lateral displacement and also locked against any ordinary longitudinal pull, and while I have shown my improvement in a safety-pin it is

obvious that the same may be applied with equal effectiveness to a brooch or other style of pin.

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

1. A safety-pin comprising the fixed and pin members and a guard connected to the fixed member and adapted to receive the point of the pin member, said guard formed in a single piece and comprising a grooved or trough portion, the ends of which are turned or bent inwardly to provide a contracted opening at the end of said grooved or trough portion, said inwardly-bent portions having their upper ends beveled, substantially as shown and described.

2. A safety-pin comprising the fixed and pin members and a guard or shield attached to the said fixed member, said guard or shield being formed in a single piece and comprising the grooved or trough portion, the forward ends of the sides of which are curved inwardly and beveled at their upper ends and the wings or guards formed integral with the shield and projecting into the said trough the lower ends of said guards terminating at a point above the pin when resting in said trough, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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