

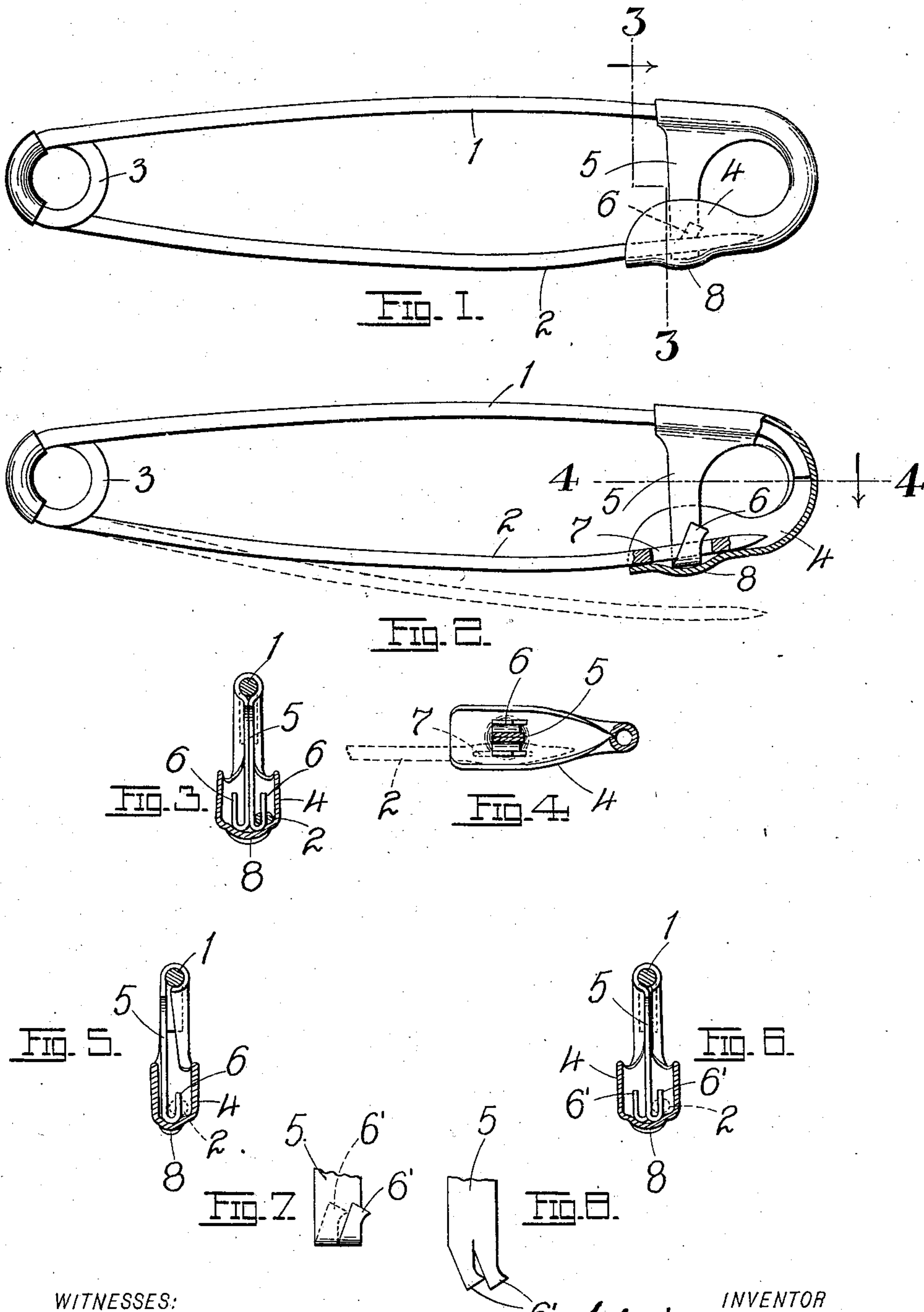
No. 755,097.

PATENTED MAR. 22, 1904.

C. ANDRESEN.
SAFETY PIN.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 9, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

W. J. Brown
G. L. Breyer

INVENTOR

Christian Andresen

BY

Emil Starek
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTIAN ANDRESEN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO LOCK SAFETY PIN COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, A CORPORATION OF MISSOURI.

SAFETY-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 755,097, dated March 22, 1904.

Application filed November 9, 1903. Serial No. 180,402. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTIAN ANDRESEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Pins, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention has relation to improvements in safety-pins; and it consists in the novel construction of pin more fully set forth in the specification and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of the pin when locked. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing, however, the sheath in longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section on line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a section similar to Fig. 3, showing the guide made of a single layer of metal and with but a single tongue. Fig. 6 is a section similar to Fig. 3, showing the guide made of a single layer, but with two tongues. Fig. 7 is a perspective of the base of the guide and tongues shown in Fig. 6, and Fig. 8 is a plan of the blank from which the tongues of the form of the invention shown in Figs. 6 and 7 are formed.

The present invention is a qualification of the construction shown and described in my pending application for Letters Patent, filed May 18, 1903, Serial No. 157,644, (since issued under Patent No. 748,333, dated December 29, 1903,) and has for its object the elimination of the necessity of cutting the locking-tongue from the wall of the socket of the sheath by which the point of the prong or piercing member is received.

To this end I have devised a pin which in detail may be described as follows:

Referring to the drawings, and particularly to Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, 1 represents the stationary member or body portion of the pin, and 2 the piercing member or prong, the two being connected by means of the resilient coil 3, which tends to normally force the prong to an open position. Secured at one end of the body portion is a sheath 4 for the reception of the point of the piercing member, said

sheath being preferably made of a single piece 50 of sheet metal and being of any prevailing form, as shown. Forming, preferably, an integral part of said sheath and disposed opposite the socket thereof is a bridge-piece or guide-wall 5, spanning the space between the 55 body portion and sheath-socket, the guide being made of a double thickness or two metal layers or members, the ends of the members being folded toward the body portion, the ends so folded forming locking-tongues 6 60 within the socket of the sheath. These tongues are adapted to enter an eye 7, formed adjacent to the point of the prong, and thus securely lock the pin. Either tongue may be brought into service, depending, of course, on 65 which side of the guide the prong happens to be. The guide may be reinforced against the draft exerted on the locking-tongues by providing a suitable depression or pocket 8 in the socket-wall of the sheath for the reception of 70 the base of the fold formed by the bending of the tongues against the guide, such depression serving to form a rigid connection between the socket-wall and the adjacent end of the guide, and as the opposite end of the latter 75 already forms an integral part of the sheath it is apparent that this arrangement insures rigidity for the construction as a whole. By embedding the base of the fold referred to in the pocket 8 it brings the inner surface of 80 such fold in line with the inner surface of the sheath-socket, so that the prong when locked to the tongue rests on the inner surface of the sheath-socket.

Instead of forming the guide of two layers 85 or members, as specified, one of the members may be dispensed with, as shown in the modification in Fig. 5, in which event the prong can be locked along one side of the guide only. Still again, as shown in the modifications in 90 Figs. 6 to 8, the single layer constituting the guide may be slit for a suitable distance from the free end thereof, the sections on either side of the slit being folded in opposite directions, forming locking-tongues 6' 6' on opposite sides 95 of the guide, this arrangement of course necessitating an eye of sufficient length to engage either tongue, as is obvious. One pocket,

8, will, however, suffice to receive the bases of the folds formed by the upturning of the tongues.

What is conventionally known as the
 5 "sheath" is the piece of sheet metal attached to the end of the stationary member for receiving the point of the prong. Of course where the sheath and the guide are stamped from a single piece of metal the guide may
 10 be considered as a part of the sheath. It is apparent, however, that the guide as such may be a distinct piece from the sheath proper and that it need not necessarily form a part thereof, and even where it actually forms an
 15 integral part of the metal blank from which the sheath is stamped it may not even then be considered as a part of the sheath if we limit the designation of the latter term to the socket portion thereof or so much of it as
 20 serves to receive the point of the prong. Under the latter interpretation, therefore, we could not consider the locking-tongue as being carried by the sheath, and in this particular the present device differs from the con-
 25 struction covered by my pending application above referred to. Like in said application, however, the tongues in the present case are likewise disposed substantially in the plane of the line of draft to which the prong is sub-
 30 jected, the strain being distributed through the guide and sheath, as clearly apparent from the illustrations. Another point of difference between the present case and my pending ap-
 35 plication aforesaid lies in the fact that the sheath-socket is not necessary to the formation of the tongues, since the latter are carried by and are formed directly on the guide 5,
 40 and the absence of the sheath-socket would in no wise affect the function of the tongues. Again, in the present case I do not depend on the inclination of the walls of the sheath-socket to guide the prong into locking engagement with the tongue, but depend on the guide-wall
 45 5, which virtually extends down to the base of the socket. Under the present construc-
 50 tion the strain to which the pin or prong is subjected is distributed simultaneously through the socket of the sheath, as well as through the guide bridging the space between
 55 said socket and stationary member of the pin, and the danger of the spreading of the sheath under a great strain is reduced to a minimum.

I do not of course wish to be limited to the precise details here shown, or to the number
 55 of pieces composing the pin, nor to the integral formation of the tongues with the guide-

wall, as these may be varied in particulars which will appeal to the skilled mechanic without in any wise affecting the nature or spirit of my invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A safety-pin comprising a body portion, a piercing member or prong connected thereto, a sheath at one end of the body portion hav-
 65 ing a socket for receiving the point of said prong, the latter having an eye located adjacent to the point, a guide bridging the space between the body portion and the socket of the sheath, and a locking-tongue disposed sub-
 70 stantially in the plane of the line of draft, carried by said guide and adapted to enter the eye of the prong, substantially as set forth.

2. A safety-pin having a body portion, a piercing member or prong connected thereto
 75 and having an eye located adjacent to the point thereof, a sheet-metal guide secured to the body portion at a point opposite the free end of the prong, a locking-tongue disposed in the plane of the line of draft carried by the guide
 80 and adapted to enter the eye of the prong, and a sheath for the reception of the point of the prong, substantially as set forth.

3. A safety-pin comprising a body portion, a piercing member or prong connected thereto,
 85 a sheath at one end of the body portion having a socket for receiving the point of said prong, the latter having an eye located adjacent to the point, a guide bridging the space between the body portion and the socket of
 90 the sheath, a locking-tongue folded from the body of the guide and adapted to enter the eye of the prong, the wall of the sheath-socket having a pocket or depression for receiving the base of the fold thus formed, substantially
 95 as set forth.

4. A safety-pin having a body portion, a piercing member or prong connected thereto and having an eye located adjacent to the point or free end thereof, a sheet-metal guide se-
 100 cured to the body portion at a point adjacent to the free end of the prong, and a locking-tongue disposed in the plane of the line of draft carried by the guide and adapted to enter the eye of the prong, substantially as set forth.

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

CHRISTIAN ANDRESEN.

Witnesses:

EMIL STAREK,
 G. L. BELFRY.