

No. 814,084.

PATENTED MAR. 6, 1906.

M. C. RYPINSKI.

PIN GUARD.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 30, 1905.

Fig. 1

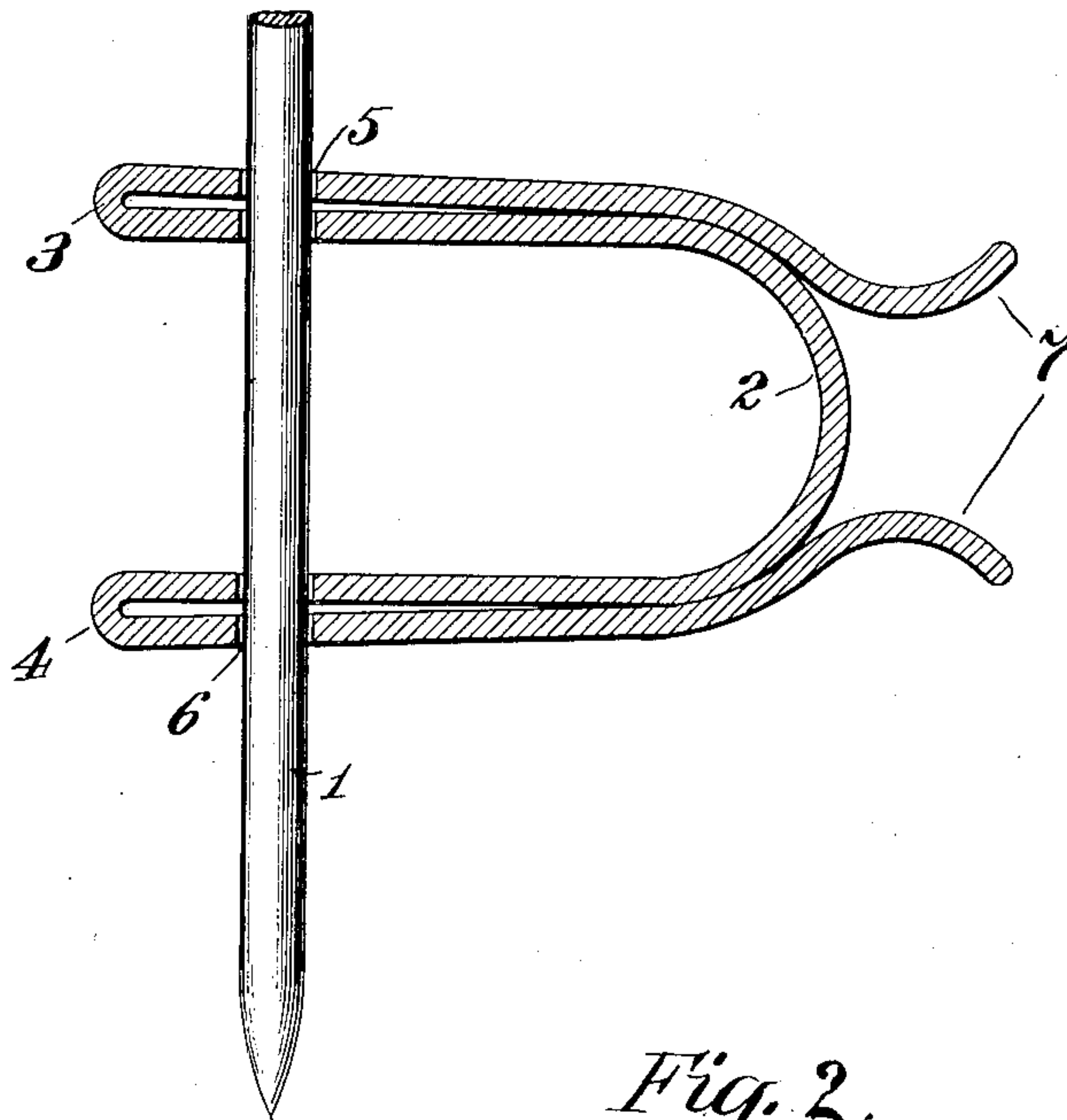
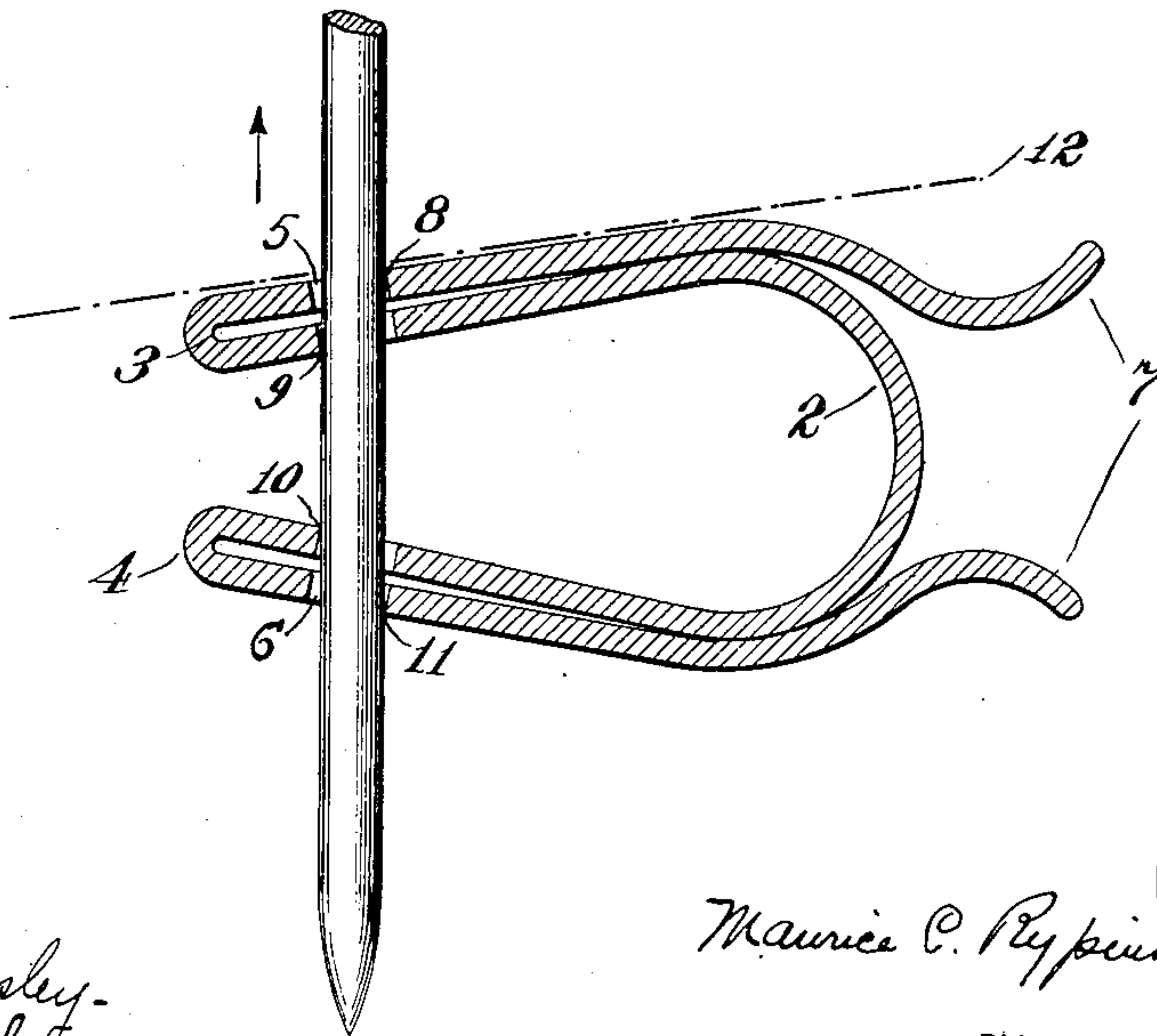


Fig. 2.



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PIN-GUARD.

No. 814,084.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 6, 1906.

Application filed March 30, 1905. Serial No. 252,888.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAURICE C. RYPINSKI, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pin-Guards, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a guard for scarf-pins, hat-pins, brooches, shirt or ear studs, and similar articles, the object of the invention being to provide a device which may be firmly secured to the pin by a wedging action to thereby prevent the withdrawal of the pin or stud.

In accomplishing the stated object of the invention I make the guard preferably of spring metal in such manner as to provide two arms or members having openings therein, which openings when out of alinement shall grip the pin or stud by a wedging action and which when moved into alinement will permit the easy insertion of the pin.

The invention will be understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a central longitudinal section of the guard with the openings in the arms thereof in alinement to receive a pin, and Fig. 2 is a similar view with the openings out of alinement and the arms in normal position to illustrate the gripping action of the guard.

Similar reference-numerals indicate similar parts in the several views.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates a pin of the usual kind found in articles such as scarf or hat pins or brooches, or it may be a shirt or ear stud, and which is adapted to be securely held against withdrawal by a guard, which in the form shown is made of sheet metal and stamped into shape by suitable dies. This is a simple and cheap construction in which the body portion 2 of the guard is bent back upon itself to constitute upper and lower arms 3 and 4, respectively. The arm 3 has drilled or punched through it an opening 5, and the arm 4 is provided with a similar opening 6, Fig. 2 showing an exaggerated relation for the purpose of explaining the normal positions of the arms 3 and 4, such positions being maintained by the spring action afforded by the body 2, the openings 5 and 6 being out of alinement. The arms 3 and 4 are extended rearwardly to provide convenient means by which the guard may be grasped by the fingers to effect the insertion or withdrawal of the pin.

When the guard is to be placed on a pin, the extensions 7 are grasped by the fingers, and upon pressure being applied thereto the effect is to open the guard by separating the outer ends of the arms 3 and 4 to bring them into substantial parallelism. This movement of the arms 3 and 4 brings the openings 5 and 6 into alinement, when the pin 1 may be easily inserted through said openings, as indicated in Fig. 1. Upon removing the pressure on the extensions 7 the arms 3 and 4 tend to resume their normal positions, in which the openings 5 and 6 are out of alinement. This movement of the arms causes the edges 8 and 9 of the opening 5 and the edges 10 and 11 of the opening 6 to bind firmly against the sides of the pin 1, thus holding the pin by a wedging action against any longitudinal movement independent of the guard. It is obvious that the closer together the outer ends of the arms 3 and 4 the more effective will be the wedging action of said arms on the pin and that any effort to withdraw the pin will tend to a closer relation of the ends of said arms. This will be understood by reference to Fig. 2. If it is attempted to pull the pin 1 upward, the arm 3 will be brought snugly against the fabric 12 of the scarf or other garment holding the pin, so as to prevent any movement of said arm, while at the same time the arm 4 will be drawn closer to the arm 3, thereby greatly increasing the wedging action of the pin. The pin 1 can therefore be released only by bringing the arms 3 and 4 into substantial parallelism, so that the openings 5 and 6 shall be in alinement. When it is desired to remove the pin from the garment, the user merely repeats the operation above described with reference to the manner of inserting the pin.

It is obvious that the utility of the guard above described resides in the fact that the pin is firmly gripped by the guard, so that there is no movement of one independently of the other. Should an attempt be made to remove the pin or stud, any longitudinal movement thereof would carry the guard against the fabric, and as there can be no slipping of the pin in the guard the latter effectually prevents the removal of the pin in such manner. As stated above, the pin can only be removed by first removing the guard therefrom.

By bringing the openings 5 and 6 into alinement as described in the present speci-

cation I mean that they shall be brought into such relation that the pin may be easily passed through both openings. It is not necessary that the openings shall be of the same diameter. It is essential, however, that when the parts which are provided with the openings tend to resume their normal positions the diameter of the openings relative to the diameter of the pin shall be such as to effect the desired wedging action.

In practice a guard for a given purpose—for example, one for a scarf-pin—will be made with standard openings adapted to receive the pin of largest diameter likely to be met with, so that such guard may be used with such pins or ones of smaller diameter, the desired wedging action resulting whatever may be the diameter of the pin.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A pin or stud guard comprising spring members normally out of parallelism and pressed toward each other, said members having openings therein which are out of alinement when in normal position, and

means whereby said members may be moved to bring them into substantial parallelism to permit the insertion of a pin or stud through said openings and to resume their normal position after the pin or stud has been inserted.

2. A pin or stud guard made from a single piece of metal having a body portion bent back upon itself to constitute spring-arms, said arms being normally out of parallelism and pressed toward each other and having openings therein which are out of alinement when in normal position, and means whereby said arms may be moved to bring them into substantial parallelism to permit the insertion of a pin or stud through said openings and to resume their normal position after the pin or stud has been inserted.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MAURICE C. RYPINSKI.

Witnesses:

CHARLES S. JONES,
GRACE L. HEASLEY.