

No. 814,465.

PATENTED MAR. 6, 1906.

C. F. MARKHAM.

PIN.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 29, 1905.

Fig 1.

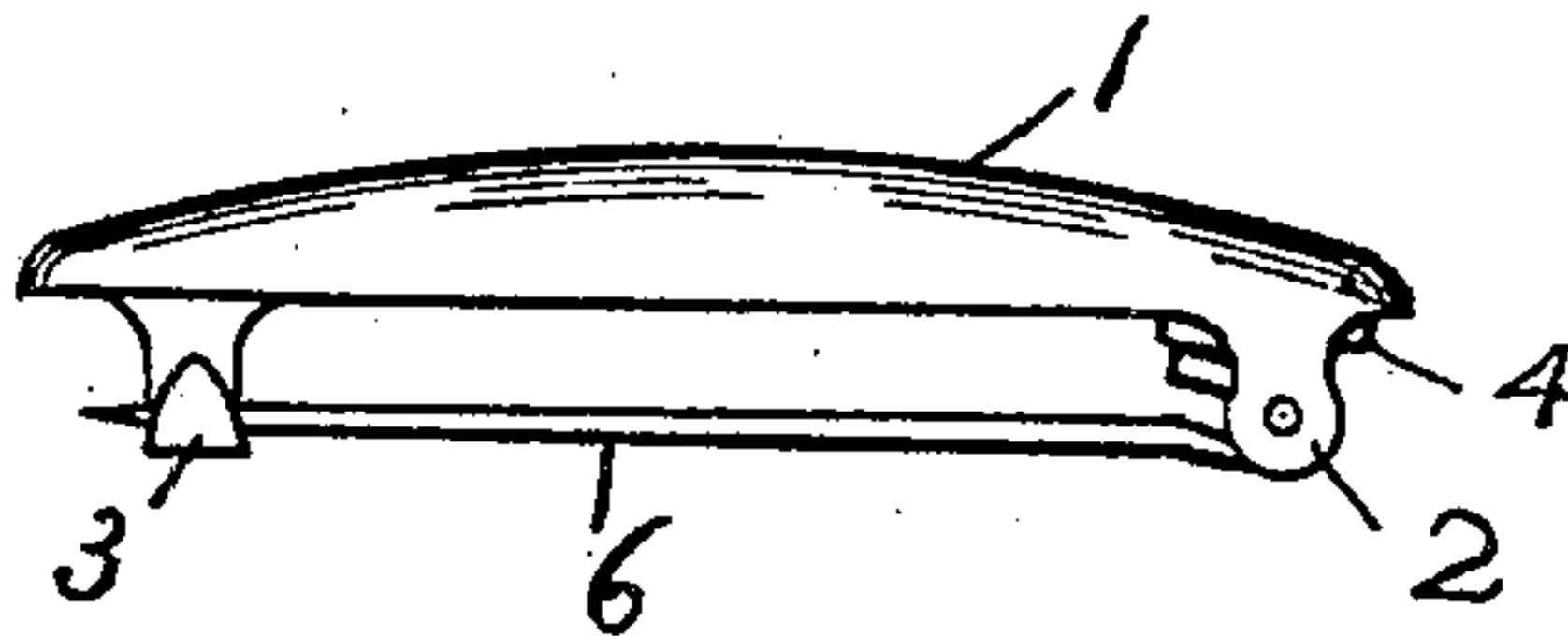


Fig. 2.

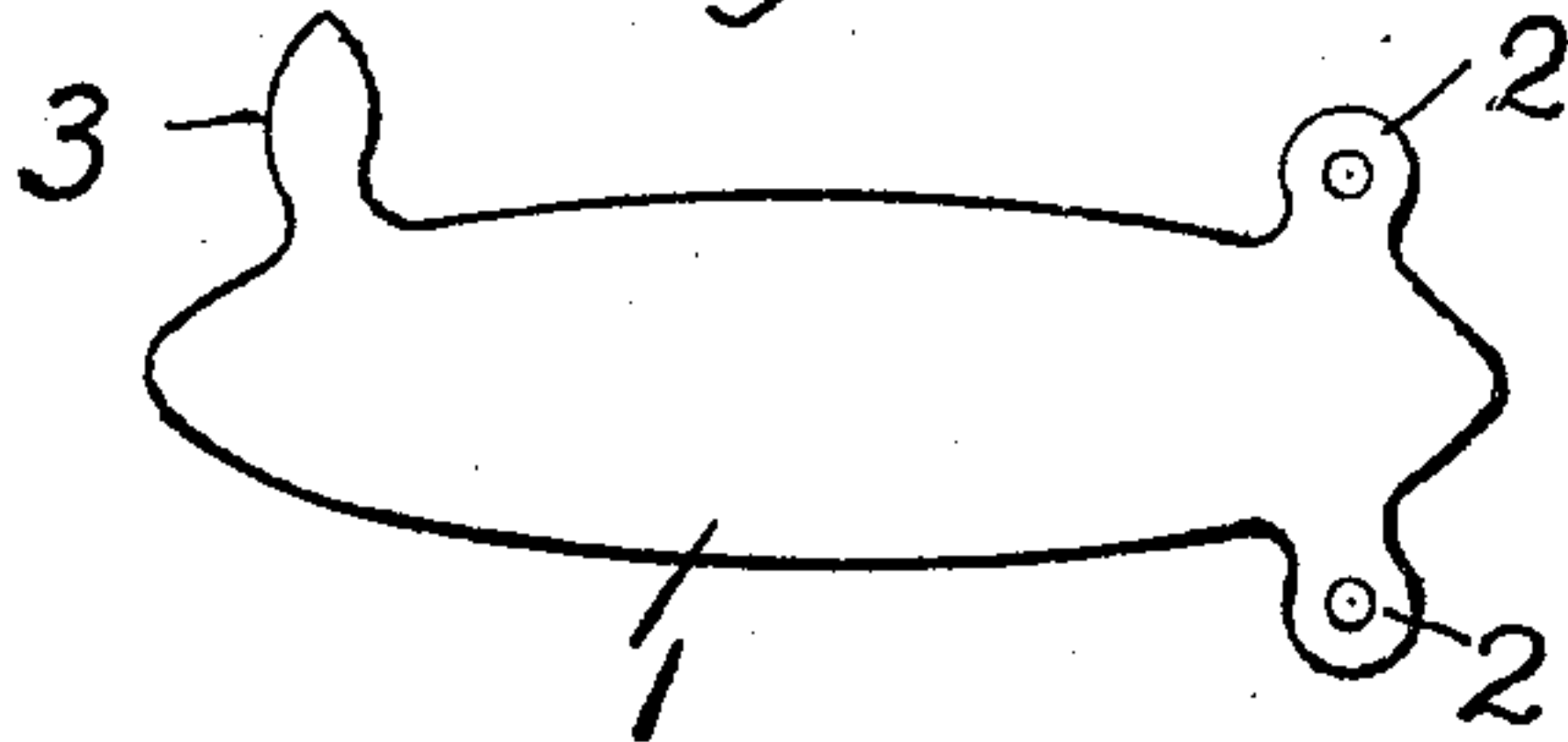


Fig. 4.

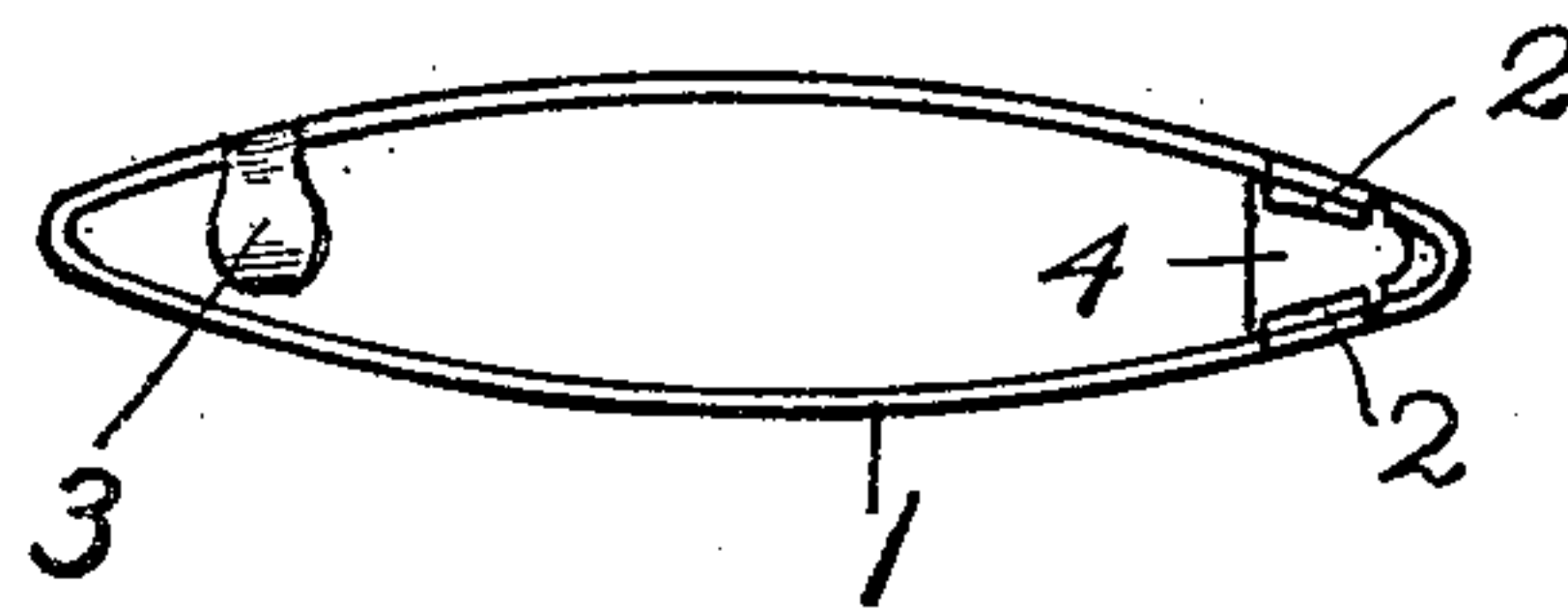


Fig. 5.

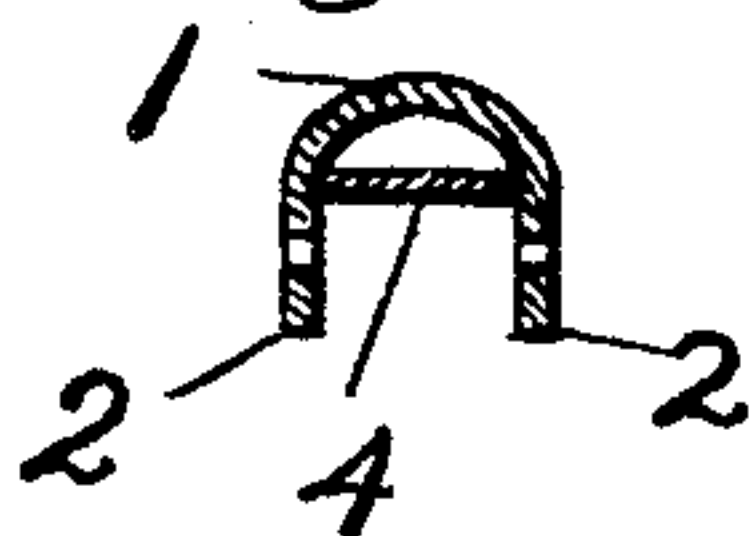


Fig. 6.

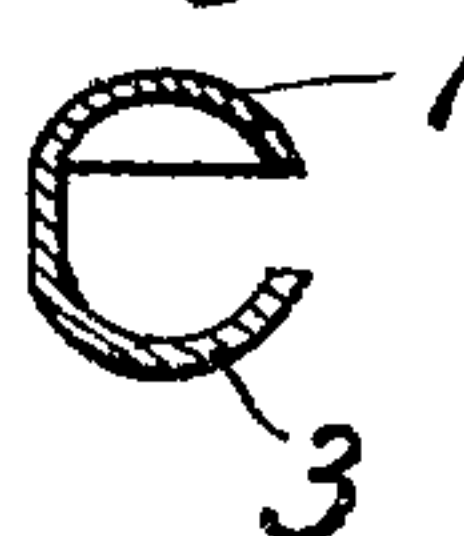


Fig. 7.

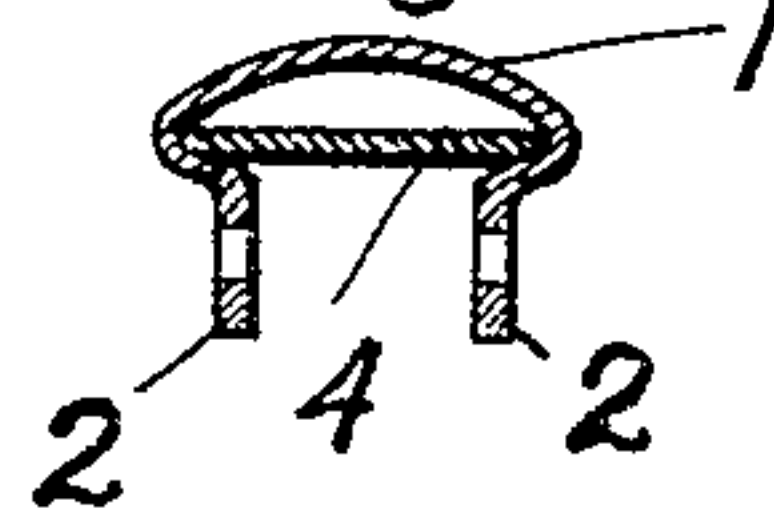


Fig. 8.

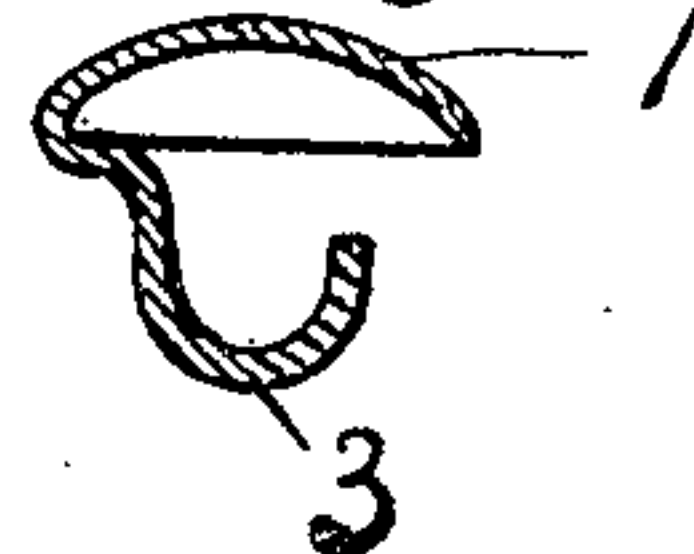


Fig. 9.

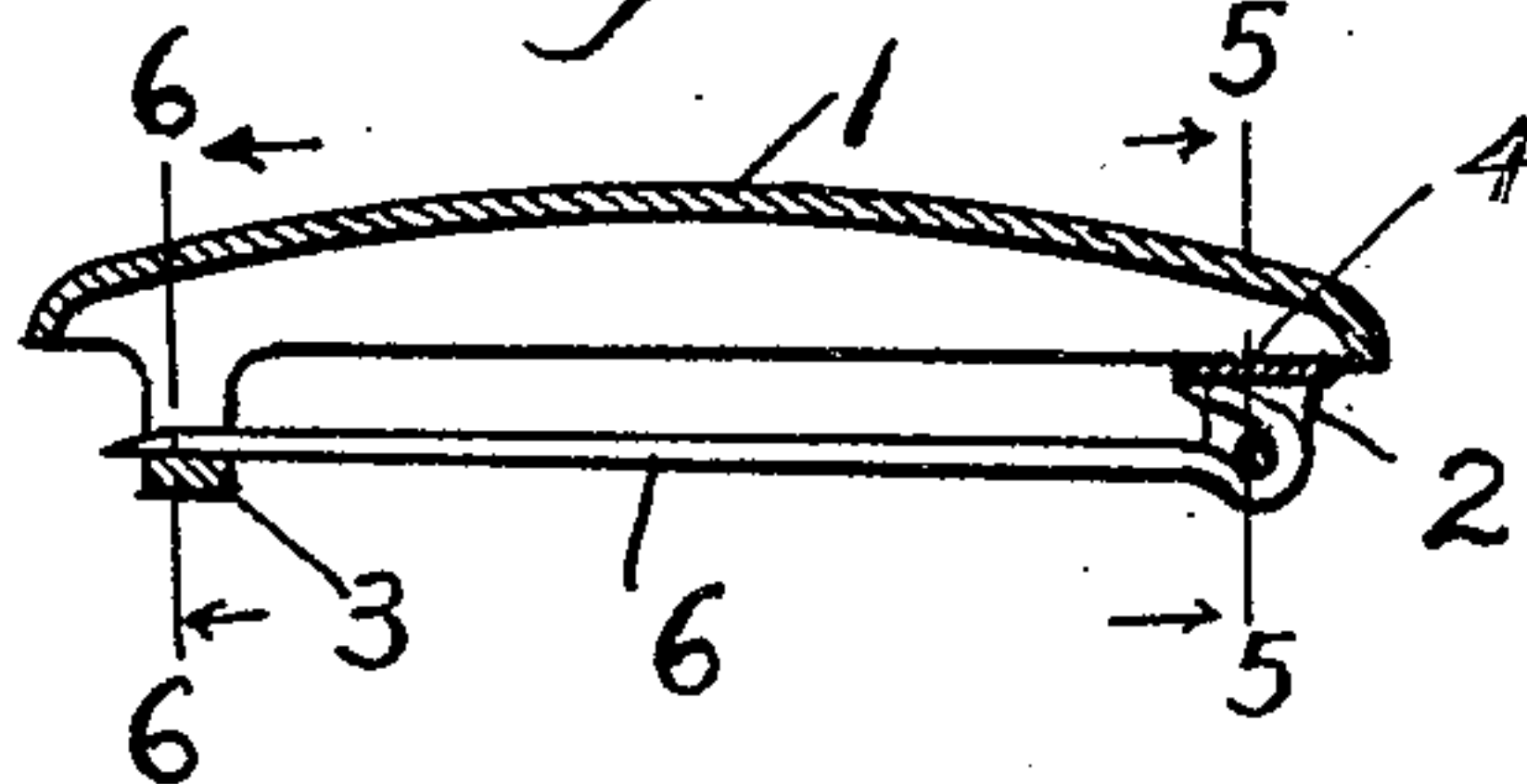


Fig. 3



Fig. 10.



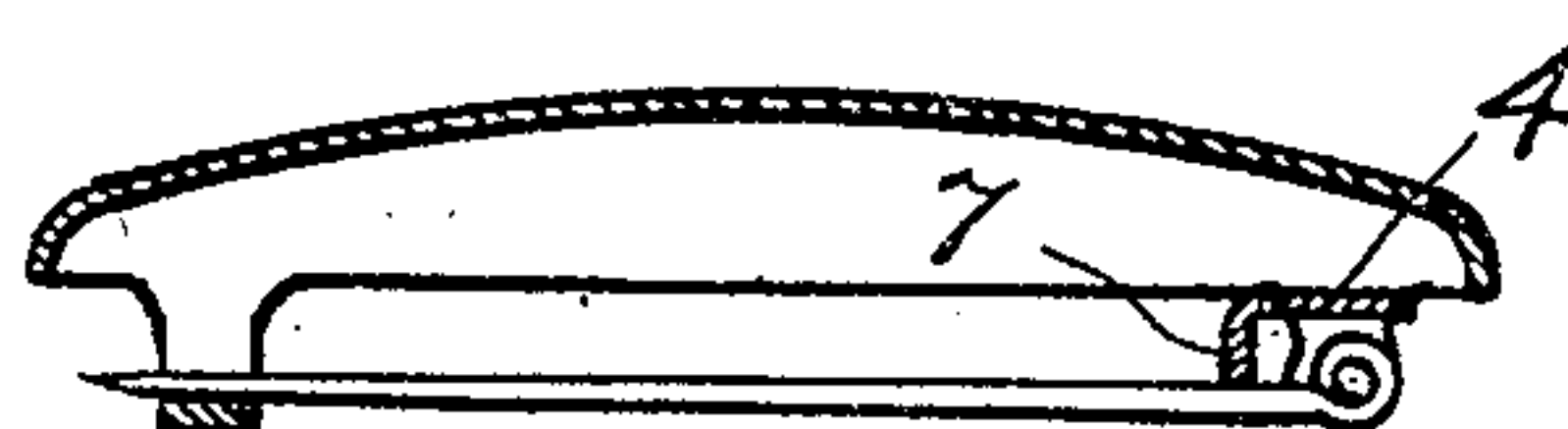
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Witnesses

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Fig. 11.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PIN.

No. 814,465.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 6, 1906.

Application filed June 29, 1905. Serial No. 267,549.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. MARKHAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pins, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to improvements in the manufacture of pins such as are used principally for ornamental wear. The essential feature of the invention, however, is that a fulcrum-plate has been formed separate and
15 independent of the body portion and then inserted between the joint-ears to thereby form a bridge between said ears upon which the turned-down end of the ordinary pin-tongue may rest. This is done to produce a spring
20 tension at the point of the pin-tongue and cause it to be retained in the catch. The bridge or fulcrum plate may be secured in position between the ears in any suitable manner; but I preferably form this plate as a key, so that when the ears are set in position they
25 engage, bind, and lock said bridge portion and retain it firmly in place without the use of solder or other fastening.

30 The invention is fully set forth in this specification, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an enlarged view of a complete pin, showing the body portion made in my improved
35 manner and the pin-tongue in place in the joint and catch. Fig. 2 represents a plan view of the blank of the body portion, which is preferably cut from sheet-stock. On this blank is represented the catch and the two
40 ears that form the joint, all integral with said body portion. Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view showing the key-shaped bridge-plate that fits in between the ears and is locked therein. Fig. 4 is an underneath view of the
45 shell, showing the bridge locked in position between the ears. Fig. 5 is a sectional end view of the body portion of the pin on line 5 5 of Fig. 9, showing the ears bent straight down to form the joint and the bridge in position
50 therein. Fig. 6 is a section through the catch on line 6 6 of Fig. 9, showing one form of catch. Fig. 7 is a sectional view through the joint of the pin, showing the ears drawn in to better receive the pin-tongue, which form is
55 taken when the body portion of the pin is too wide to allow of these ears being bent straight

down in the form shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 8 is a sectional view through the catch, showing the same also drawn in to correspond with the shape of the ears, as shown in Fig. 7. Fig. 9
60 is a central sectional elevation showing the body portion with the pin-tongue mounted therein and illustrating the bridge portion serving as a fulcrum to exert a tension on the
65 said spring-tongue to hold the same in its catch. Fig. 10 illustrates another form of bridge or fulcrum with an outwardly-turned lip to serve as the fulcrum-bar against which the pin-tongue may rest. Fig. 11 illustrates
70 this form of fulcrum in position and acting on the stem of the pin-tongue.

Referring to the drawings, at 1 is the body portion of the pin, that is preferably struck up from sheet metal. The essential feature of this invention is that this blank is cut in such
75 a form that the two joint-ears 2 2 and catch member 3 are formed around its outer edge, thereby providing a body portion, a joint, and a catch in one piece. After the same body portion 1 has been blanked out into
80 the form shown in Fig. 2 it may be drawn up into the form shown in Figs. 4 and 9 or any any other desired form, and at the same time the said ears and catch may be bent up into
85 the position shown in Fig. 9, ready to receive the pin-tongue. When the body portion of the pin is the proper width at its ends, it is only necessary to turn the ears and catch member straight down, as illustrated in Figs.
90 5 and 6, to receive the pin-tongue; but when the end of this body is too wide the ears may be carried inward toward the center and then turned down, bringing them closer together, as illustrated in Fig. 7, in order to be the
95 proper distance apart to receive the joint end of the pin-tongue. When these joint ears are contracted in this manner, the catch may also be carried inward, as shown in Fig. 8, to correspond to the shape and position of said
100 joint-ears. In the practical construction of pins of this description it is necessary to provide a fulcrum against which the pin-tongue may rest to offer the necessary resistance and exert a spring tension on the pin-tongue in
105 order to prevent the point of the same from being disengaged from the catch. To accomplish this requirement, I have provided a bridge or fulcrum plate 4, which plate is preferably cut out of sheet-stock independent of the body portion of the pin, the same being
110 preferably formed in the shape illustrated in Fig. 3 of the drawings, tapering slightly to

correspond somewhat to the shape of the pin-body, becoming a little narrower toward the shouldered end 5. The plate is placed in position between the ears, resting on the curved portion of the body, (best shown in Figs. 5 and 7,) the large end of the plate being toward the catch end of the pin-body and the shoulders 5 5 engaging the opposite edges of the ears. Said ears are then swaged or pressed in tightly to engage the plate, and a perfect bridge or fulcrum plate is thereby formed and rigidly secured between the ears without the use of solder or other fastening.

The form of bridge illustrated in Fig. 10 with the outwardly-turned lip 7 admits of the practical use of the cheapest construction of pin-tongue. The plate is held between the ears in the manner above described, and the lip 7 turns outward, leaving sufficient space for the eye of the ordinary pin-tongue. When the shank of the pin is brought toward the catch, it brings up against this bar, thereby forming a fulcrum against which the shank rests just before the point of the pin reaches to the catch, thereby offering a resistance to the closing of the pin-tongue to cause the shank to spring and the pointed end to be retained in the catch, so it cannot be inadvertently disengaged therefrom.

By constructing this pin-tongue without the use of solder makes it very practical and inexpensive to manufacture. The pin thus constructed is very strong and durable and has a very finished and neat appearance.

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

1. As an article of manufacture, a pin having a body portion that is provided with a catch member and two joint-ears, a pin-tongue, and a fulcrum member formed independently of said body and said ears and held in position by the latter.

2. As an article of manufacture, a pin having a body portion that is provided with a catch member and two joint-ears, a pin-tongue, and a fulcrum member formed independently of said body and said ears, said

ears being pressed inwardly, whereby said fulcrum member is held in position by the pressure of the stock against it.

3. As an article of manufacture, a pin having a body portion that is provided with a catch member and two joint-ears, a pin-tongue, and a flat fulcrum-plate formed independently of said body and ears, the edges of said fulcrum-plate being gripped by the pressure of the stock against them, whereby the same is supported in position.

4. As an article of manufacture, a pin having a body portion provided with a catch member and two ears, a pin-tongue, and an independent fulcrum-plate held in position by the pressure or grip of the stock, said plate being turned up at one edge to serve as a fulcrum for said pin-tongue.

5. As an article of manufacture, a pin provided with a body portion cut from sheet-stock, said body being provided with oppositely-arranged lateral ears located adjacent one end and a catch member adjacent the other end, said ears and catch member being bent over to form a joint and catch, respectively, a pin-tongue mounted in said joint, and a fulcrum member formed independently of said body and joint and held in position by the latter.

6. An article of manufacture comprising a pin provided with a body portion cut from sheet-stock, said body having oppositely-arranged lateral ears located adjacent one end and a catch member adjacent the other end, said ears and catch member being bent over to form a joint and catch, respectively, a pin-tongue mounted in said joint, an independent fulcrum member secured in position by the pressure of said joint, said member being turned out at one edge to serve as a fulcrum for said pin-tongue.

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

CHARLES F. MARKHAM.

Witnesses:

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E. I. OGDEN.