

No. 846,633.

PATENTED MAR. 12, 1907

G. H. TILFORD.  
HINGE JOINT FOR PIN TONGUES.  
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 2, 1906.

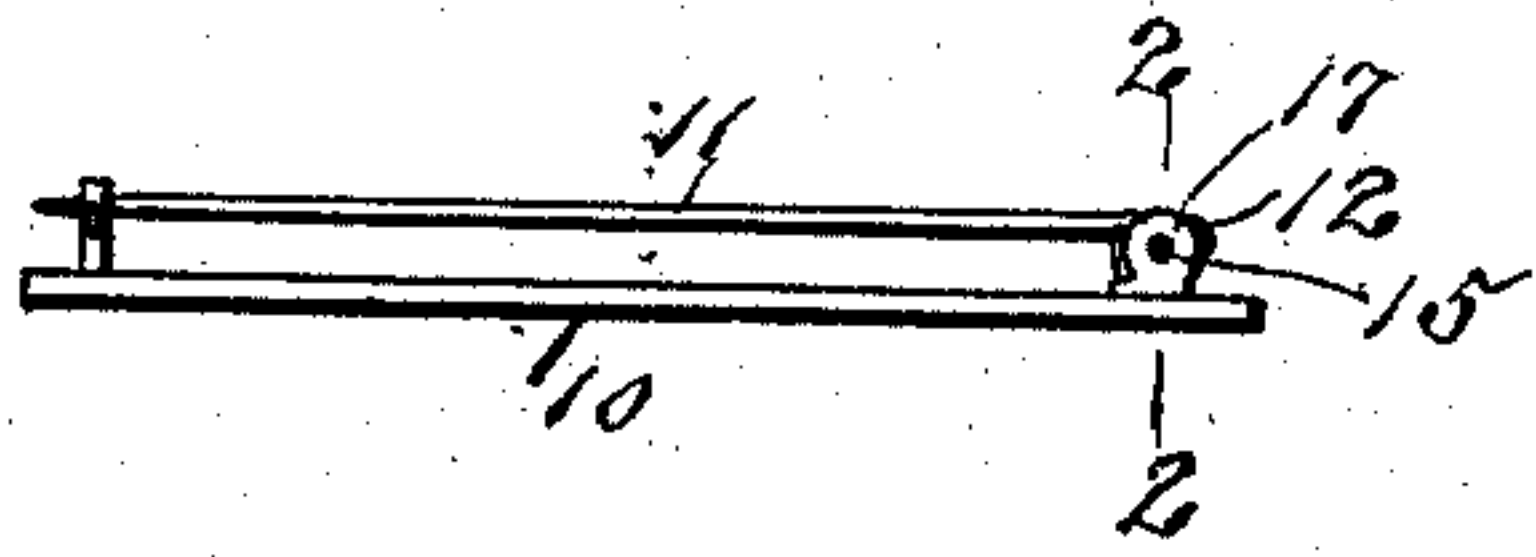


Fig. 1.

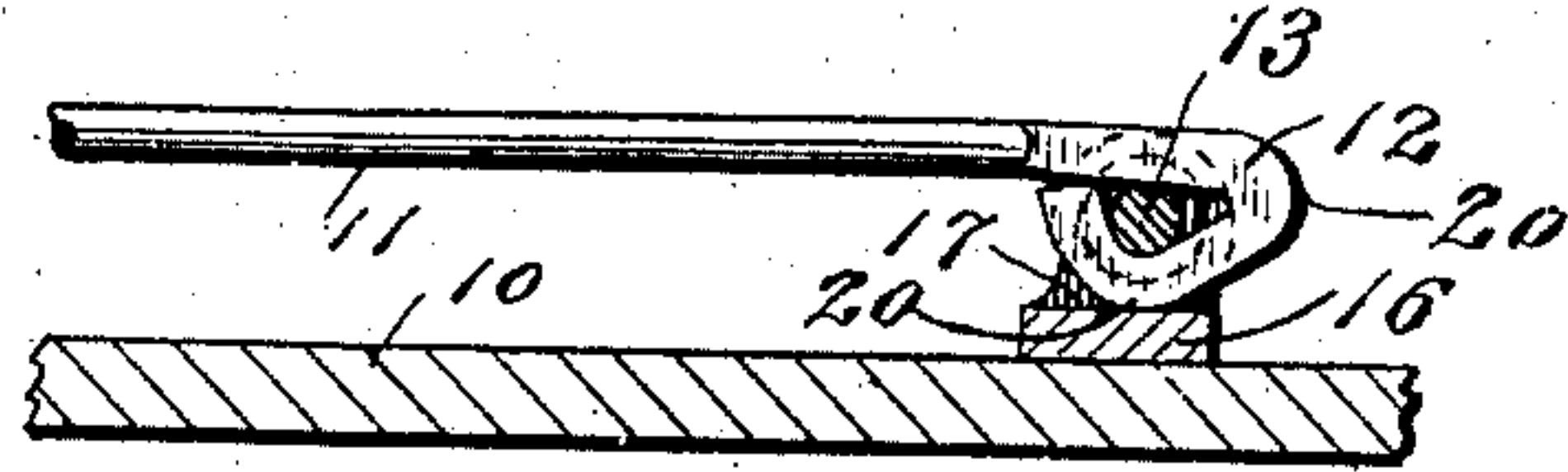


Fig. 3.

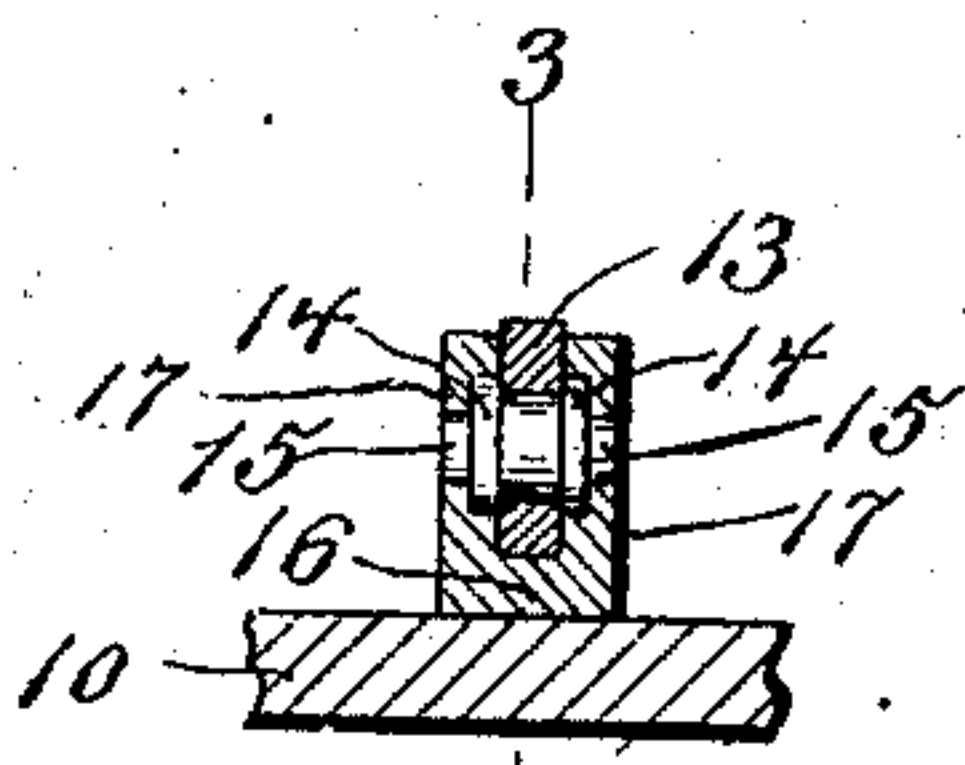


Fig. 2.

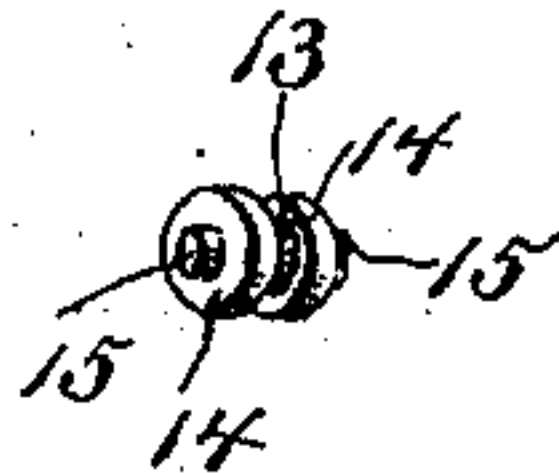


Fig. 4.

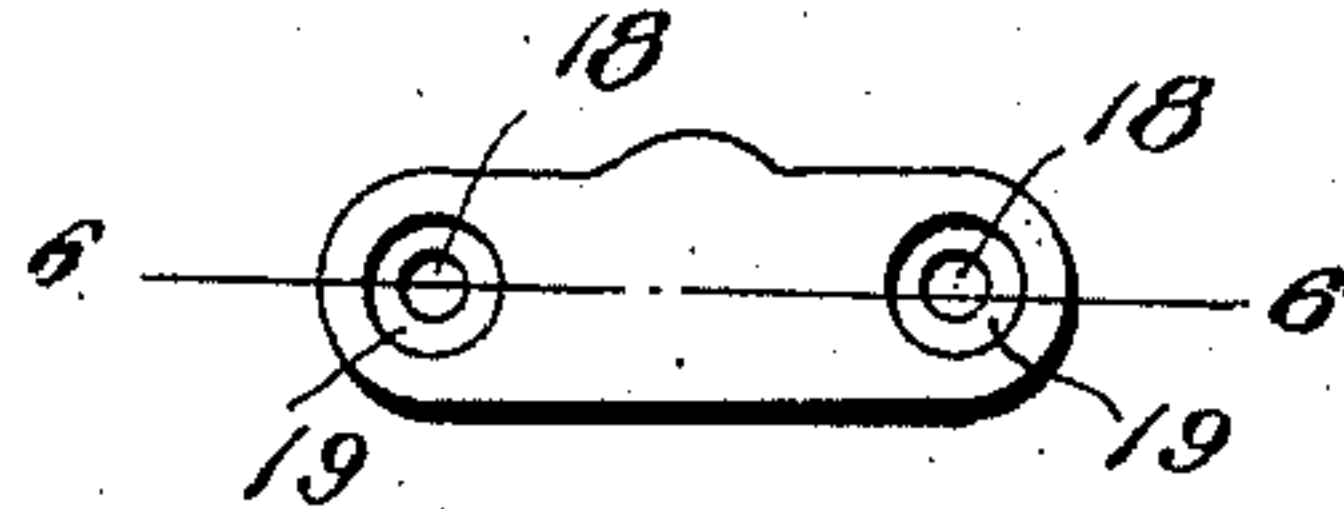


Fig. 5.

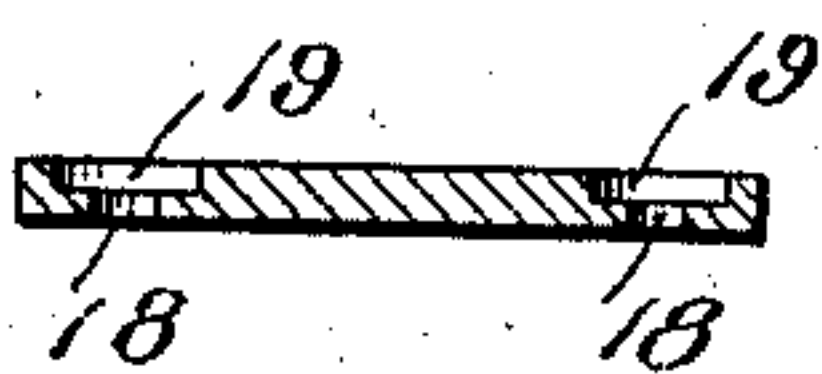


Fig. 6.

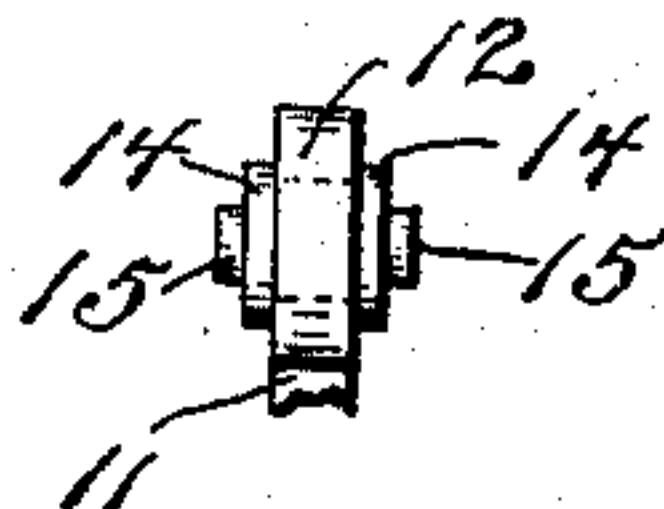


Fig. 7.

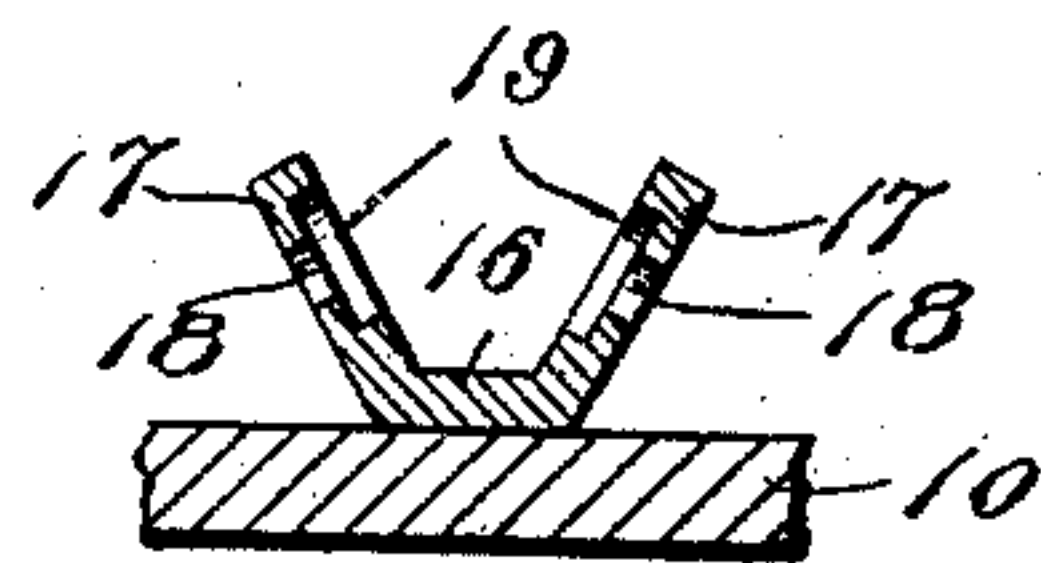


Fig. 8.

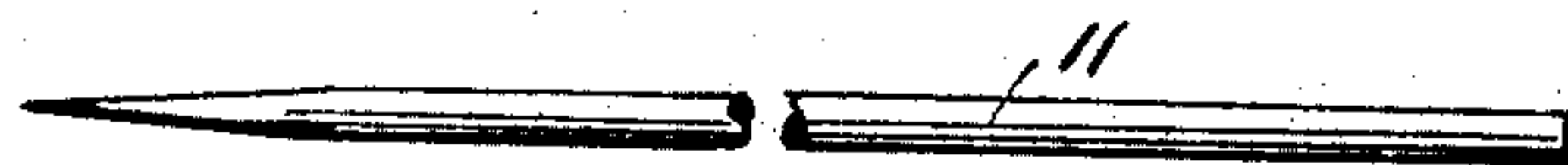


Fig. 9.

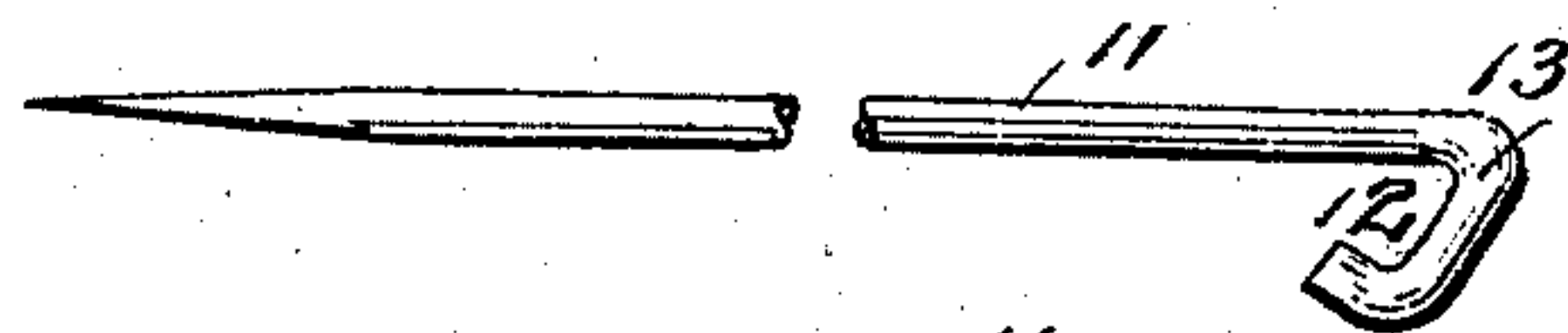


Fig. 10.

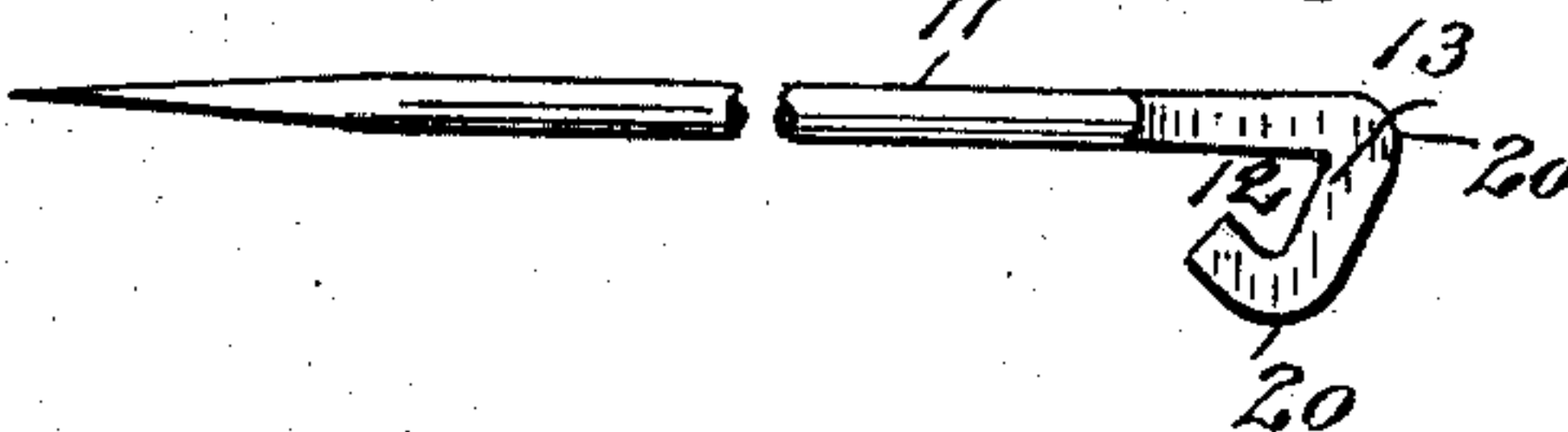


Fig. 11.

Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. TILFORD, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

## HINGE-JOINT FOR PIN-TONGUES.

No. 846,633.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 12, 1907.

Application filed November 2, 1906. Serial No. 341,752.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. TILFORD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hinge-Joints for Pin-Tongues, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a hinge-joint for jewelry pin-tongues, and has for its object a construction consisting of a few simple parts which can be readily assembled and which will produce a strong and durable joint.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a brooch or similar article of jewelry, showing the application of the invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the pivot. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the blank from which the pivot-bearing is made. Fig. 6 is a section on the line 6 6 of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is an elevation of the pin-tongue with the pivot secured thereto. Fig. 8 is a sectional view of the pivot-bearing, showing the position of the parts before the pivot is inserted. Fig. 9 shows the piece of wire from which the pin-tongue is made. Fig. 10 shows the preliminary bending to form the loop of the pin-tongue. Fig. 11 shows the loop complete and ready to receive the pivot.

Referring specifically to the drawing, 10 denotes a brooch or other article of jewelry having a pin-tongue 11. One end of the pin-tongue is formed with a loop 12, which extends around the pivot 13. The loop is substantially triangular in shape for a purpose to be hereinafter described. The pivot is spool-shaped, and the looped portion of the pin-tongue is rectangular in cross-section and fits snugly between the end flanges 14 thereof. At the ends of the pivot are trunnions 15, which may be formed by extending a piece of wire through a central opening in the pivot. The pivot-bearing comprises a base 16, having at opposite ends ears 17, provided with aligned transverse openings 18 to receive the trunnions 15 of the pivot. The openings are also countersunk, as at 19, to receive the end flanges 14 of the pivot.

Figs. 4 to 11 illustrate the manner in which

the parts herein described are made and assembled. As shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the pivot-bearing is formed of a flat plate which is pierced adjacent opposite ends to form the openings for the pivot. The perforated ends of the plate are then bent outwardly to form the ears 17, the part of the plate between the ears forming the base 16, which is soldered or otherwise secured to the brooch, as shown in Fig. 8. The ears first extend divergently, as shown in Fig. 8, so that the pivot can be placed therebetween. The end of the pin-tongue is first bent to form the triangular-shaped loop 12, as shown in Fig. 10. The looped portion is then flattened, as shown in Fig. 11, so that it will be rectangular in cross-section, after which the pivot is inserted through the open end of the loop, and the end of the loop bent over against the straight portion of the pin. The pin-tongue and its pivot are then placed between the ears and with pliers or some other suitable tool the ears are squeezed together against the tongue and its pivot, as shown in Fig. 2, so that the trunnions 15 will extend into the openings 18 and the flanges 14 into the countersink 19. This forms a tight box for the pivot to turn in and a strong and durable joint is had. The end flanges 14 on the pivot prevent it from dropping from the tongue-loop, which facilitates the assembling of the parts. The angles 20 of the loop serve as stops to limit the outward and inward swing of the pin-tongue by engaging the base 16.

I claim—

1. The combination with a pivot having flanges and trunnions at its ends, of a pin-tongue having a loop extending around the pivot between the flanges, and ears having openings in which the flanges and trunnions of the pivot are seated.

2. The combination with a pivot having flanges and trunnions at its ends, of a pin-tongue having a loop extending around the pivot between the flanges.

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

GEORGE H. TILFORD.

Witnesses:

EDWIN F. MARTIN,  
ROBERT E. ASHTON.