

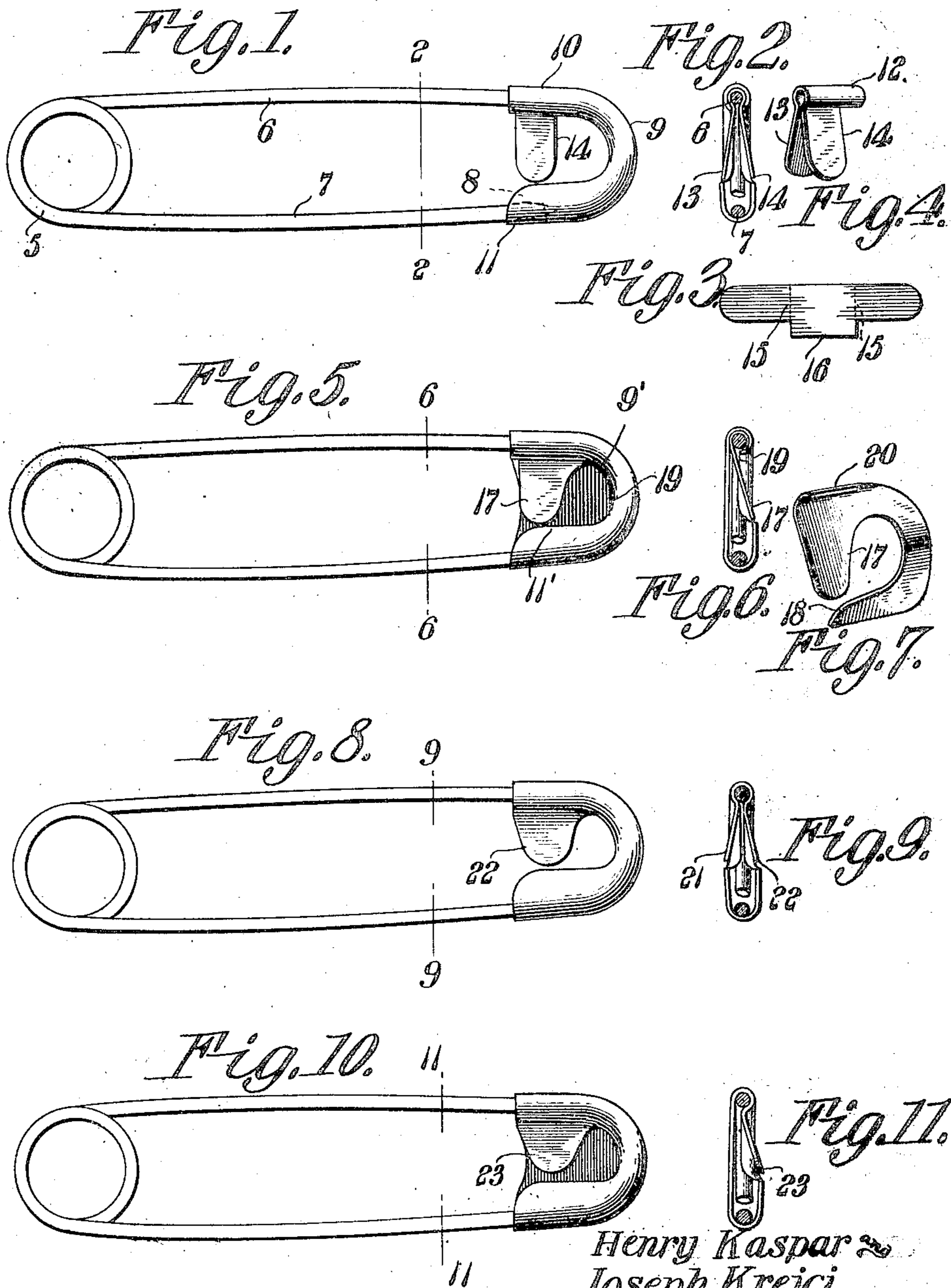
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H. KASPAR & J. KREJCI.

SAFETY PIN.

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WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SAFETY-PIN.

No. 875,080.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 31, 1907.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, HENRY KASPAR and JOSEPH KREJCI, citizens of the United States, residing at Tyndall, in the county of Bonhomme and State of South Dakota, have invented a new and useful Safety-Pin, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to safety pins and has for its object to provide a comparatively simple and inexpensive pin of this character the piercing member of which may be swung laterally to open position on either side of the guard or shield.

A further object of the invention is to provide a safety pin having spaced diverging spring locking tongues disposed on opposite sides of the guard and serving to lock the point of the piercing member against accidental displacement when the latter is in closed position.

A still further object of the invention is to generally improve this class of devices so as to increase their utility, durability and efficiency as well as to reduce the cost of manufacture.

Further objects and advantages will appear in the following description, it being understood that various changes in form, proportions and minor details of construction may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification: Figure 1 is a side elevation of a safety pin constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the blank from which the spring locking tongues are formed. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the blank showing the metal folded to form the tongues. Fig. 5 is a side elevation illustrating a modified form of the invention. Fig. 6 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the locking tongue shown in Fig. 5 detached. Fig. 8 is a side elevation of the safety pin illustrating a further modification. Fig. 9 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 9—9 of Fig. 8. Fig. 10 is a side elevation illustrating a further modification.

Fig. 11 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 11—11 of Fig. 10.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawings.

The body portion of the pin forming the subject matter of the present invention is preferably formed of a single piece of wire or other suitable material having an intermediate portion thereof bent to produce a spring coil 5 and its opposite ends extended laterally to form relatively stationary and movable members 6 and 7 one of which is provided with a piercing point, as indicated by dotted lines at 8 in Fig. 1 of the drawing.

Rigidly secured to the relatively stationary member 6 of the pin is a guard or shield 9 preferably stamped or otherwise formed from a single piece of sheet metal having its opposite longitudinal edges at one end thereof bent to form a tubular member or socket 10 for the reception of the relatively stationary member 6, the longitudinal edges of the guard at the opposite end thereof being extended upwardly in spaced parallel relation to form a keeper 11 for the reception of the piercing point 8.

The intermediate portion of the guard 9 is curved or rounded and bent inwardly to prevent a smooth unobstructed surface thereby to prevent tearing or otherwise injuring the garment when using the pin in the ordinary manner.

Rigidly secured to the stationary member 6 is a spring locking member, having an intermediate tubular portion or socket 12 adapted to receive the member 6 and provided with diverging arms 13 and 14 which extend to points adjacent the opposite longitudinal edges of the keeper 11 thereby to prevent accidental displacement of the piercing point 8 when the latter is moved to closed position.

The spring locking member is preferably stamped or otherwise formed from a single piece of sheet metal which is bent on the lines 15 to produce the diverging spring locking tongues 13 and 14, said metal blank being formed with an angular extension 16 which, when the blank is folded constitutes a por-

tion of the tubular member or socket 12 and serves as an additional support for the spring locking tongues.

The locking member is interposed between the guard 9 and the stationary member 6 and is locked against accidental displacement by engagement with the adjacent longitudinal edges of said guard, this being accomplished by pressing or bending the adjacent edges of the guard inwardly, as will be readily understood.

In order to lock the piercing member shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing it is merely necessary to press inwardly and laterally on the same which will depress the adjacent spring locking tongue and thus permit the piercing member 7 to seat itself in the keeper 11.

By forcing the spring tongues 13 and 14 together a space will be formed between the spring tongues and the adjacent upper edges of the keeper sufficient in width to permit the passage of the piercing point thus allowing the latter to be readily disengaged from the keeper.

It will thus be seen that the piercing members may be moved to open or closed position from either side of the guard and that when the piercing member is in closed position the spring tongues 13 and 14 will effectually lock the piercing point of the member 7 against accidental displacement.

In Figs. 5 to 7 inclusive of the drawings, there is illustrated a modified form of safety pin which can be opened only from one side of the guard or shield. In this form of the device one side of the guard or shield 9' is imperforate while the opposite side thereof is open and the adjacent edge of the metal forming the shield is bent upwardly in substantially parallel relation to the imperforate wall of the shield to form a keeper 11'. The locking tongue 17 in this form of the device is formed with a segmental extension 18 which bears against the imperforate face of the guard and is locked in engagement therewith by contact with the inwardly turned edge 19 of said guard. The upper edge of the plate forming the locking member 17 is provided with an over-hanging hook 20 which embraces the stationary member 6 and serves as an additional support for the spring locking member.

In Figs. 8 and 9 of the drawing there is illustrated a further modification in which the spring locking tongues 21 and 22 are formed integral with the guard or shield, the construction being otherwise similar to that shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

Figs. 10 and 11 of the drawings illustrate a further modification in which the piercing member is free to move in one direction only. In this form of the device the guard

or shield is open on one side and provided at its opposite side with an imperforate wall, the tongue 23 being preferably formed integral with the guard, as shown.

In the forms of safety pins illustrated in Figs. 8 to 11 inclusive the tongues are preferably rigid or non-yieldable but if desired these tongues may be made of spring metal so as to yield when lateral pressure is applied thereto.

The safety pins may be made in different sizes and shapes and nicked, plated or otherwise coated to give the same a neat attractive appearance.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed is:

1. A safety pin including relatively stationary and movable members one of which is provided with a piercing point, a guard secured to the stationary member and provided with a keeper for the reception of the piercing point, and a spring locking tongue carried by one end of the guard and having its free end spaced from and disposed in alinement with the adjacent longitudinal edge of the keeper.

2. A safety pin including relatively stationary and movable members one of which is provided with a piercing point, a guard secured to the stationary member and having its free end bent to form a keeper for the reception of the piercing point, locking tongues depending from the fixed end of the guard and connected by an integral tubular member for the reception of the stationary member, the free ends of the tongues being deflected laterally and disposed in alinement with the adjacent longitudinal edges of the keeper.

3. A safety pin including relatively stationary and movable members one of which is provided with a piercing point, a guard rigidly secured to the stationary member and having its opposite end bent to form a keeper, a tubular member interposed between the stationary member and guard, and diverging spring locking tongues depending from the tubular member and having their free ends spaced from and disposed in alinement with the adjacent longitudinal edges of the keeper.

4. A safety pin including relatively stationary and movable members one of which is provided with a piercing point, a guard secured to the stationary member and having its free end bent to form a keeper, a spring locking member formed of a single piece of metal bent to form a tubular portion for the reception of the stationary portion of the pin and provided with depending spring locking tongues of less width than the tubular member and disposed one on each side of the keeper.

5 A locking member for safety pins formed of a single piece of metal having an intermediate portion thereof bent to produce a tubular member and its opposite ends deflected laterally to form diverging spring tongues, one end of the tubular member being extended laterally beyond the adjacent edges of the locking tongues.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own, we have hereto affixed our signature in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRY KASPAR.  
JOSEPH KREJCI.

Witnesses:

VAE F. KREYCIK,  
W. L. REDDEN.