

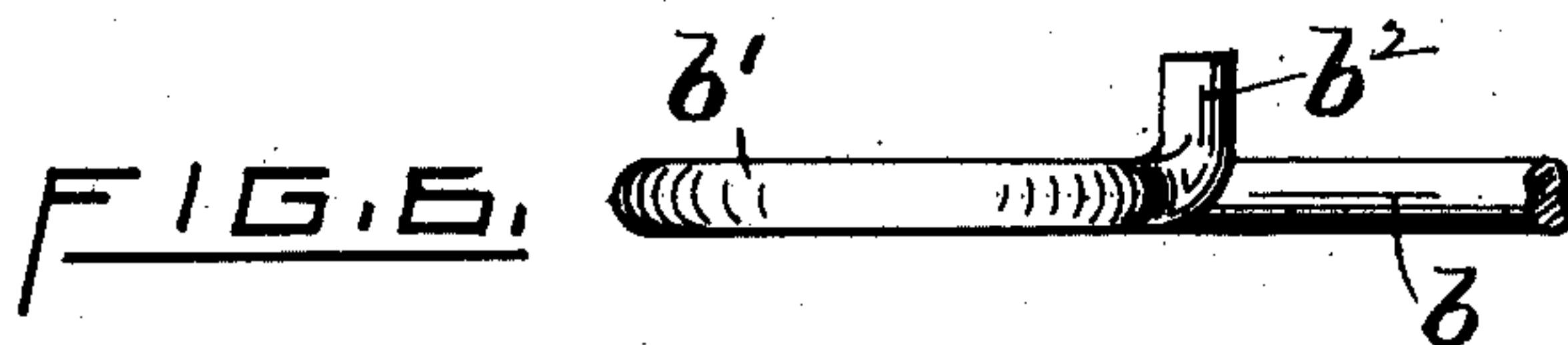
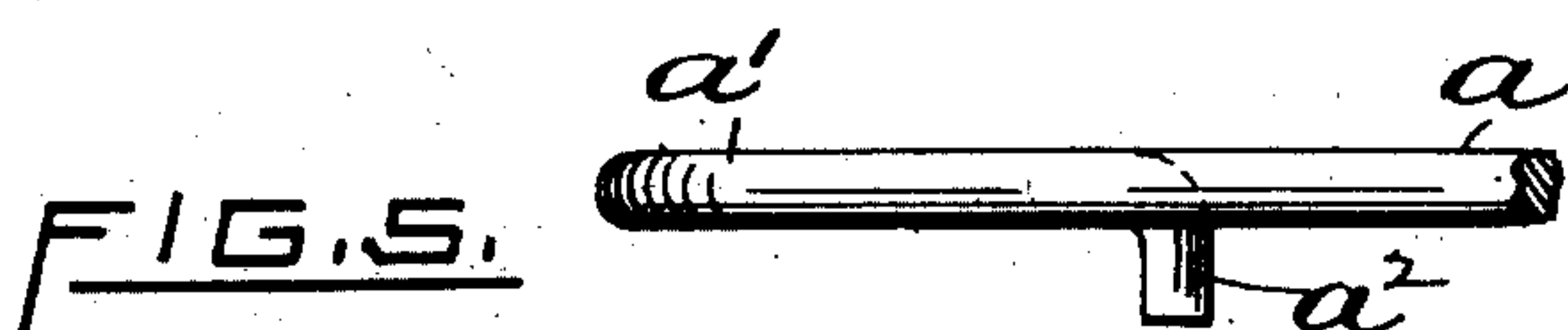
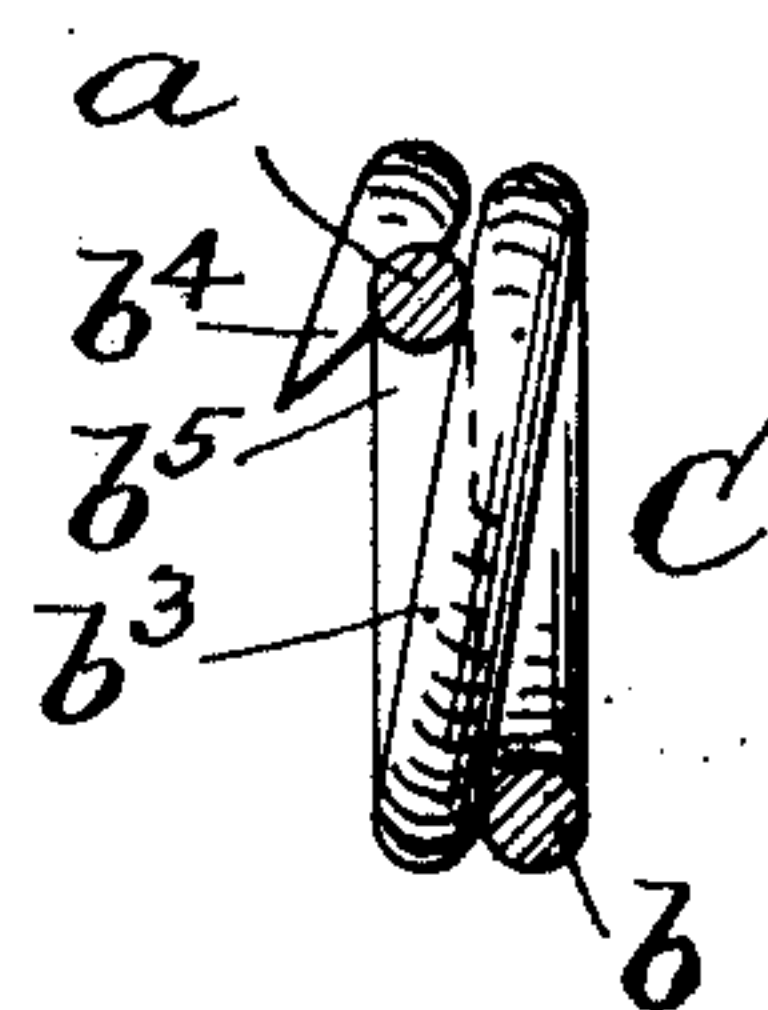
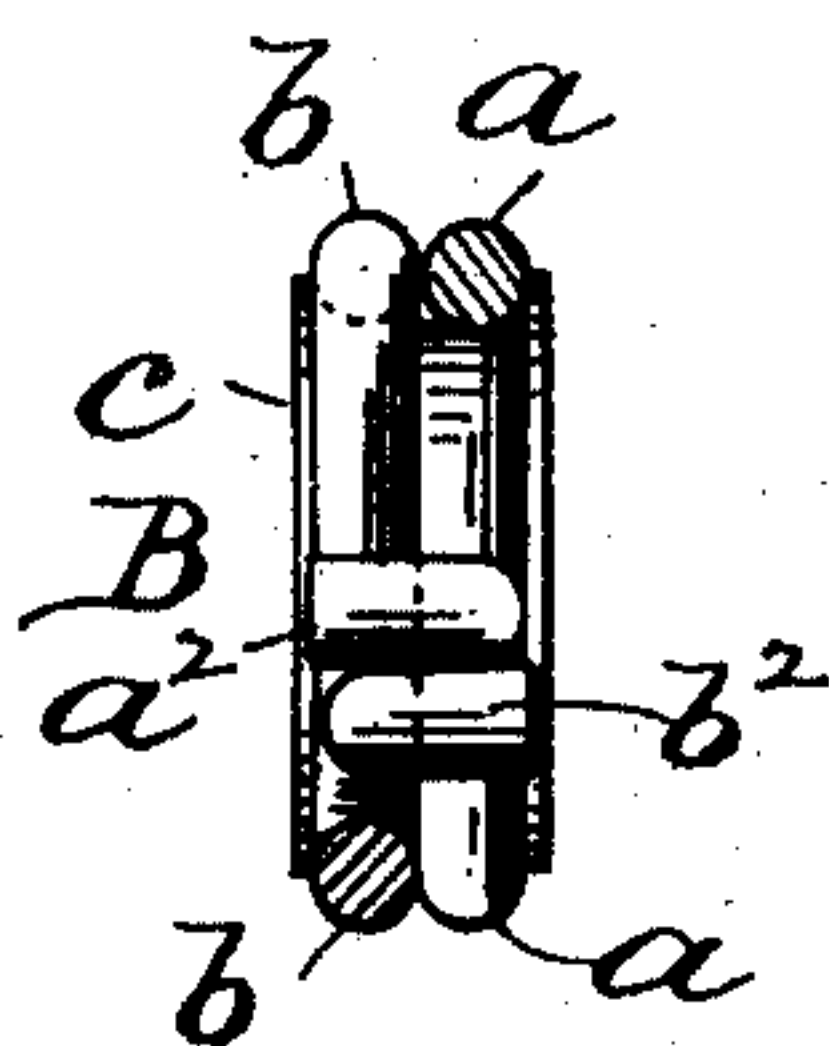
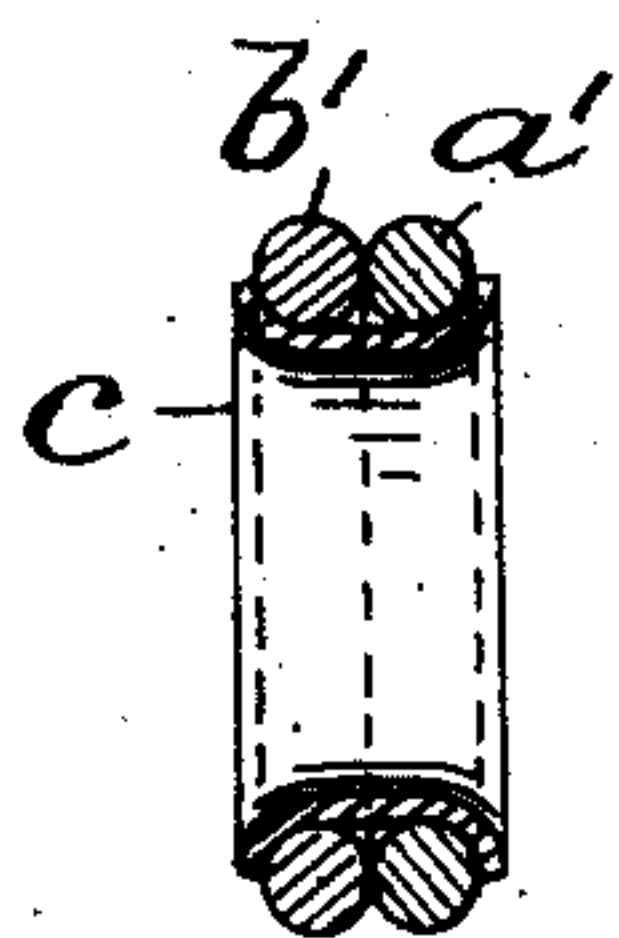
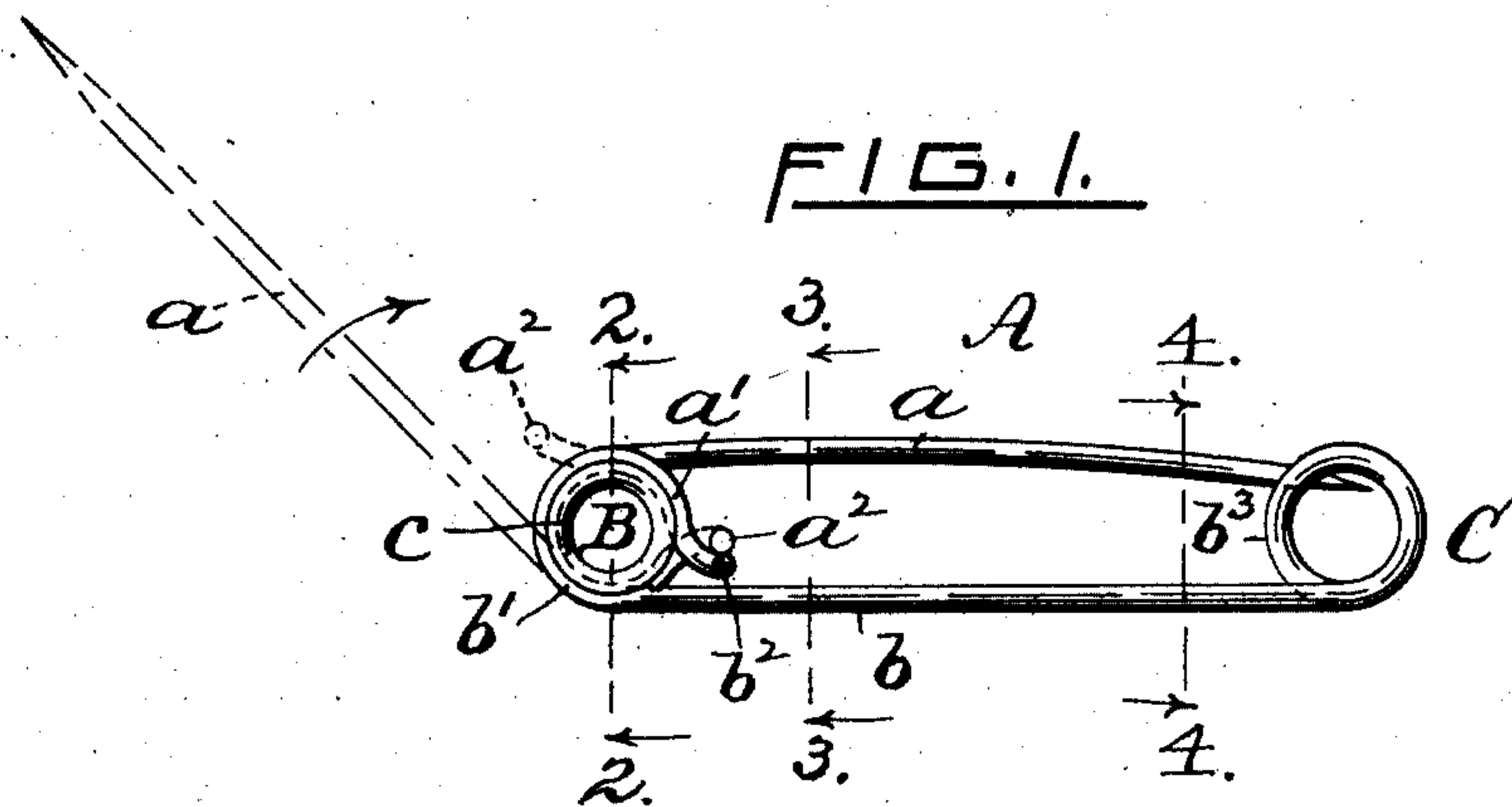
No. 879,359.

PATENTED FEB. 18, 1908.

J. S. BRANT.

CUFF PIN AND OTHER ANALOGOUS ARTICLE OF JEWELRY.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 13, 1907.



WITNESSES.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN S. BRANT, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR TO CORY & REYNOLDS COMPANY, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, A CORPORATION OF RHODE ISLAND.

## CUFF-PIN AND OTHER ANALOGOUS ARTICLE OF JEWELRY.

No. 879,359.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 18, 1908.

Application filed September 13, 1907. Serial No. 392,656.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN S. BRANT, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cuff-Pins and other Analogous Articles of Jewelry, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates more especially to improvements in hinged joints of cuff-pins and other analogous pins having swinging pin-tongues, and it consists essentially of a main or front member of wire having one end bent to form a suitable catch, the other end portion being bent to an eye form and terminating in a short lateral lug, a wire pin-tongue member having an end thereof also bent to an eye form and terminating in a short lateral lug adapted when in use to yieldingly contact with said lug of the other member, and a joint or pivot-pin passing transversely through the eyes of and supporting the said front and tongue members, all as more fully hereinafter set forth and claimed.

The object of the invention forming the subject of this application for patent is to provide pins of the class above referred to with a strong, simple, inexpensive and solderless pin-joint.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents, in enlarged scale, a side elevation of a cuff-pin embodying my improvement. Figs. 2, 3 and 4 are cross-sectional views, still further enlarged, taken on lines 2-2, 3-3 and 4-4 respectively of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a partial top view of the pin-tongue member itself, and Fig. 6 is a similar view of the main or front member.

The following is a more detailed description of the invention: I prefer to make my improved pin A of suitable wire stock. The frame or main member  $b$  of the device has one end, C, thereof provided with a catch; as drawn (see Fig. 4) the wire itself is bent to form a convolution  $b^3$  terminating in the laterally deflected and reduced end  $b^4$ , and arranged to constitute a flaring throat or opening  $b^5$  between the adjacent coils for receiving and holding the free or piercing end of the swinging tongue member  $a$ .

The opposite end of the cuff-pin is provided with the improved pin-joint B. This is produced by bending the corresponding portion of the said member  $b$  to equal or ex-

ceed a true semi-circle or eye  $b^1$ , its free end terminating in the laterally bent lug or dog  $b^2$  and constituting a yieldable stop or abutment.

The companion or tongue member  $a$  of the cuff-pin has its rear portion bent to form an eye  $a^1$ , in substantially the same manner as just stated with respect to the eye  $b^1$ . It also terminates in a transverse lug  $a^2$ , the latter being oppositely disposed or reversely arranged relatively to the lug  $b^2$ , all as clearly shown in the drawings.

In lieu of using a solid rivet or pivot-pin a tubular rivet or eyelet  $c$  may be employed, the same having the two said eye portions,  $a^1$ ,  $b^1$ , supported thereon in axial alinement, the ends of the eyelet being expanded for obvious purposes; the construction and arrangement permitting free angular movement of the pin-tongue.

The pin A embodying my invention possesses advantages over other articles of this general class: It is light yet strong and durable and not liable to become accidentally unclashed or inoperative and can be produced at a comparatively small cost, as no solder is used; it can be readily opened to the maximum extent, or more than  $180^\circ$  if desired, and the frictional contact of the lugs  $b^2$   $a^2$  with each other insures a greater degree of safety by reason of the resiliency of the parts.

I claim as my invention and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent,—

1. In a hinged cuff-pin or other analogous article of jewelry, the combination of front and tongue members having the joint end portion of each of said members substantially alike and being disposed flatwise laterally against each other in different planes, a joint-pin engaging and supporting said end portions, and having the latter provided with integral lugs constructed and arranged so that when the pin is clasped the lugs yieldingly engage each other and impart a degree of resiliency to the pin, substantially as described.

2. In a solderless hinged pin made of wire, the combination of the front and tongue members having the joint-end portions thereof bent to an eye-form and terminating in short lateral extensions or lugs arranged to yieldingly contact with each other, and a joint-pin passing transversely through said eyes for maintaining the parts in the normal relation.

3. In a hinged cuff-pin made of wire, front  
and tongue members each having the joint  
end thereof bent to an eye-form and super-  
posed upon each other in parallel planes, a  
5 central eyelet or tubular rivet passing trans-  
versely through said eyes for supporting the  
pin members, and having the inner or free  
ends of the latter bent and oppositely dis-  
posed at points contiguous to the joint so as

to form stops or lugs adapted to yieldingly 10  
engage each other when the pin is clasped.

Signed at Providence, R. I., this 12th day  
of September 1907.

JOHN S. BRANT.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. REMINGTON,

CHARLES C. REMINGTON.