

M. T. GOLDSMITH.
SAFETY PIN.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 29, 1910.

996,639.

Patented July 4, 1911.

Fig. 1.

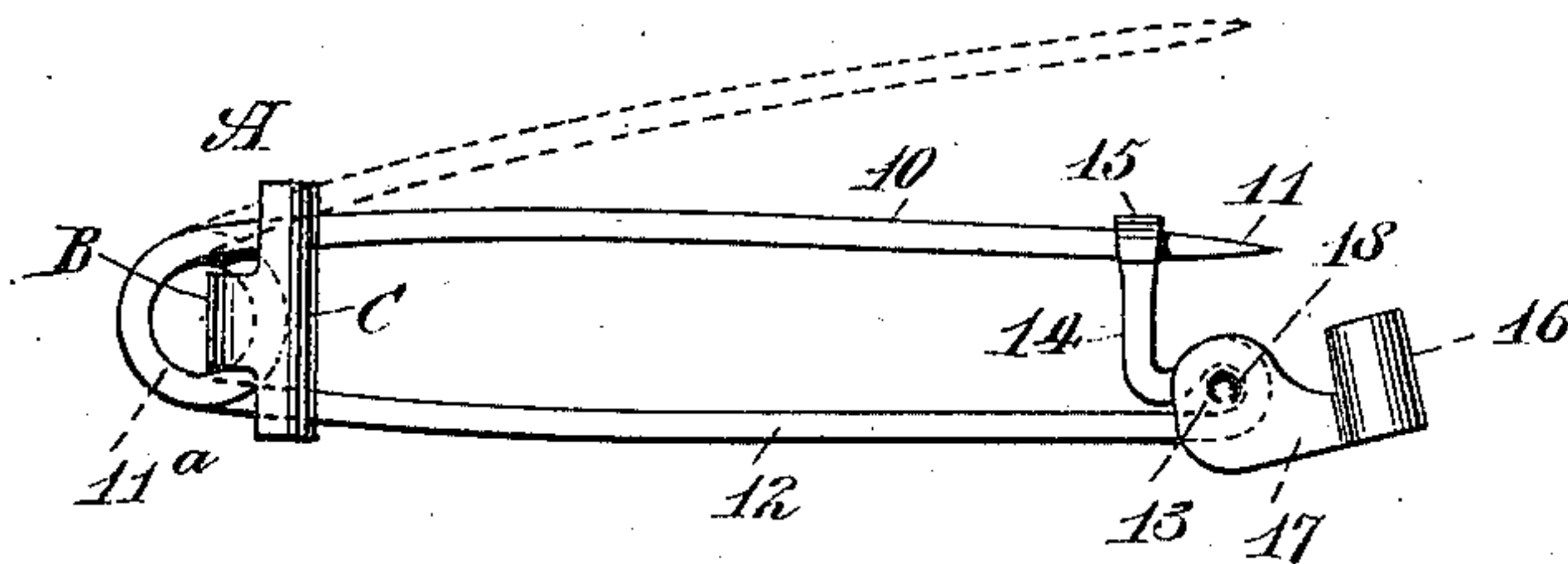
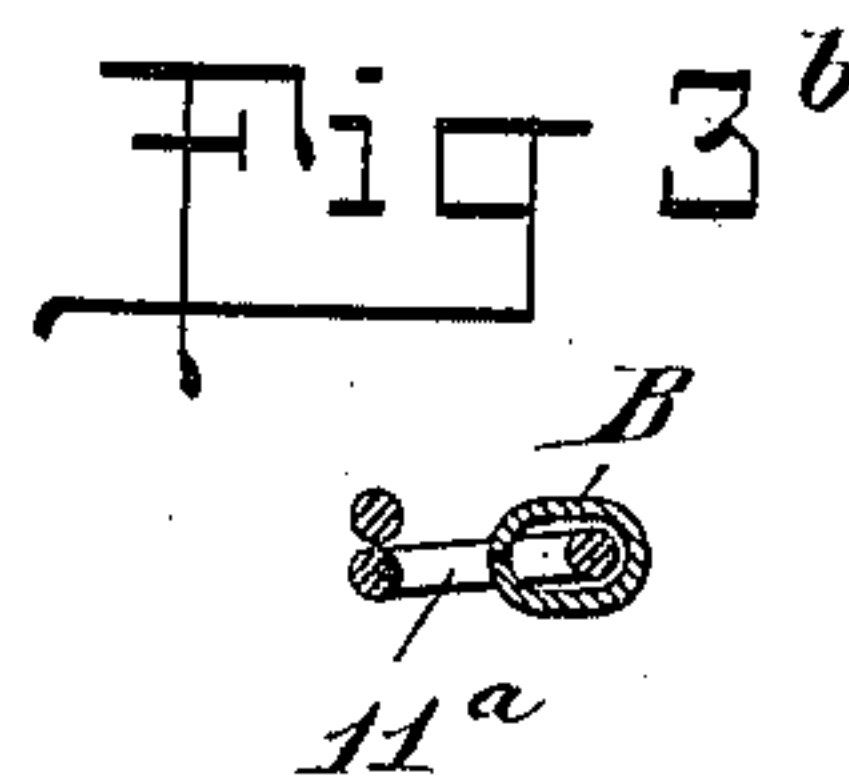
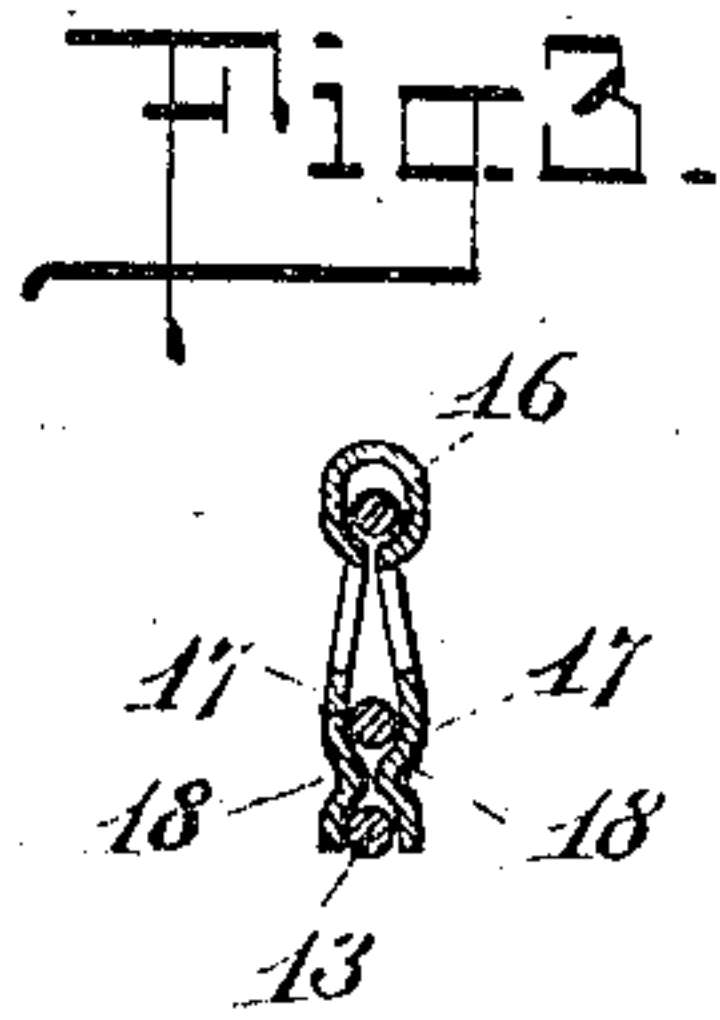
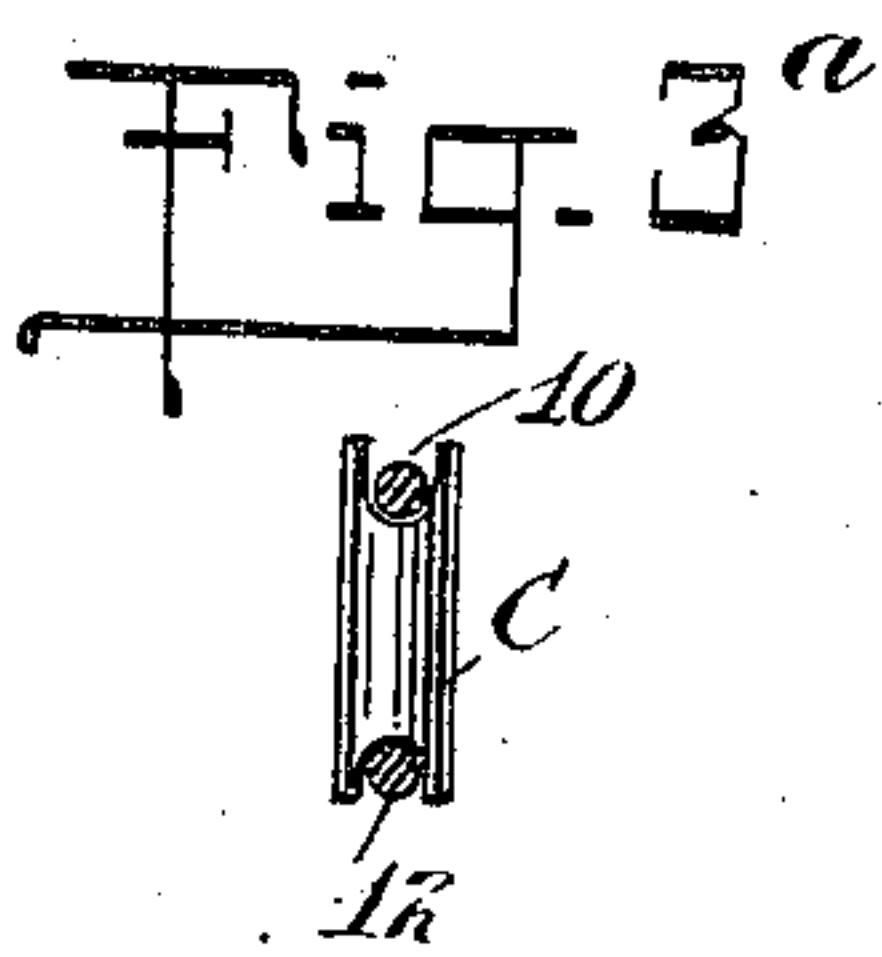
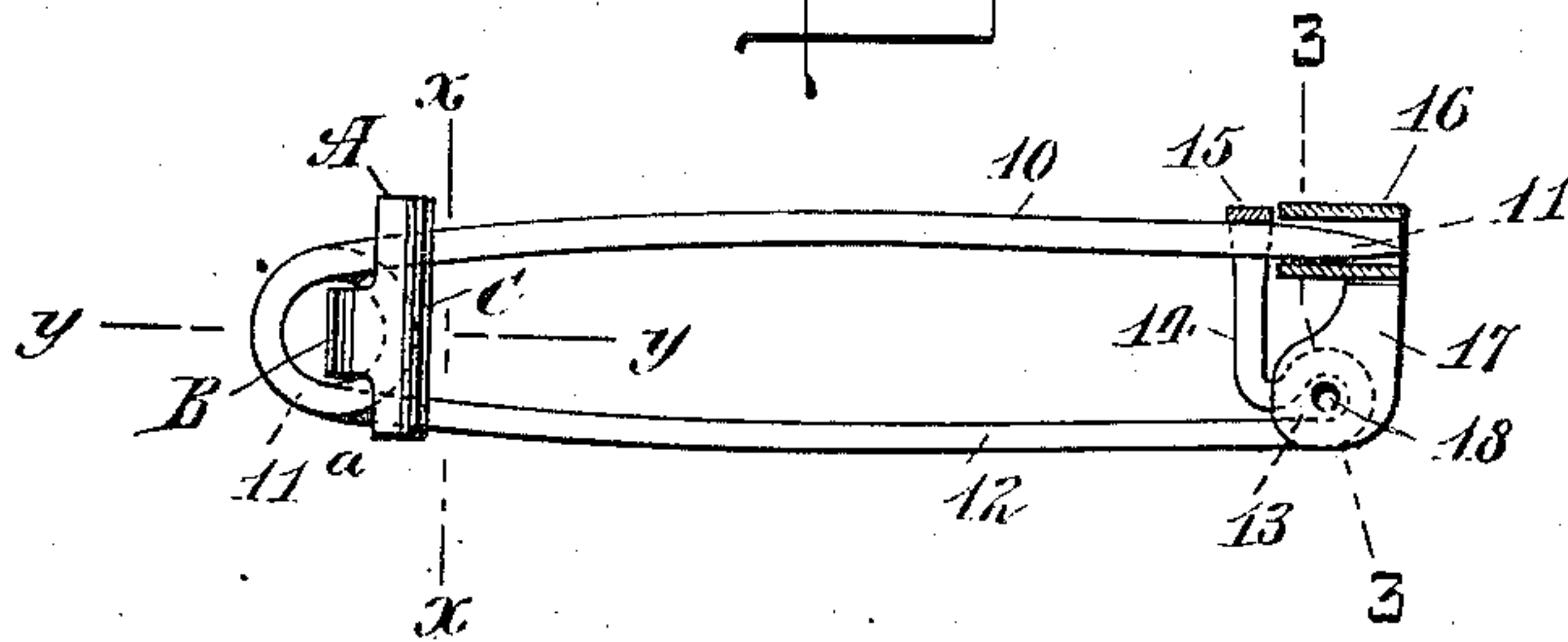


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

A. V. Walsh
J. S. Oliver

INVENTOR

Marcus D. Goldsmith

BY

Georgebook
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARCUS T. GOLDSMITH, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

SAFETY-PIN.

996,639.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 4, 1911.

Application filed September 29, 1910. Serial No. 584,411.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARCUS T. GOLDSMITH, a subject of the Czar of Russia, and a resident of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have made and invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in safety pins, the object of the same being to provide an article of this kind or character so formed or constructed that all danger or liability of its being accidentally opened will be avoided.

A further object of the invention is to provide an article of this kind which will be simple in construction, and as cheap to produce or manufacture as the safety pin now in ordinary use, and which may be easily and effectively locked against accidental opening, and with these and other ends in view the invention consists in certain novel features of construction as will be hereinafter fully described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of my improved safety pin in its closed position, but unlocked. Fig. 2 is a similar view thereof, showing the pin both in its closed and locked position. Fig. 3 is a sectional view thereof taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 3^a is a sectional view taken on the line X—X of Fig. 2, and Fig. 3^b is a sectional view taken on the line Y—Y of Fig. 2.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2 and 3 of the drawings, in which is illustrated the preferred construction of the pin, it will be seen that it consists of a pin and a lock, the pin comprising the arm 10 provided with a pointed end 11^a, the opposite end of the arm being coiled to form a spring 11, and bent into a second arm 12. This latter arm 12 is bent to form a loop 13, and then bent upwardly into the vertical arm 14, the extreme upper end of the arm being bent or turned over to form a catch 15, with which, when the pin is in its closed adjustment as illustrated in Fig. 1, engages the pointed end 11 of the arm 10, but which arm when released from the catch 15, springs into the opened position as illustrated in dotted lines in Fig. 1.

The second member or element of the pin consists of a lock, preferably formed from sheet metal, and comprising the tube 16, and the two side plates 17—17, these plates fit-

ting over the loop 13, and punched or struck inwardly at 18 in order to pivotally lock the same to the pin.

From the foregoing it will be understood that the article may be constructed of but two pieces of metal, namely, the one continuous piece of wire, from which the pin proper is formed, and the single piece of sheet metal from which the lock is stamped and formed.

In order to prevent the cloth or fabric from catching into the coil spring 11^a, I may employ a third member A hereinafter referred to as the spring guard. This coil consists of a single piece of metal cut or stamped from a sheet, and so shaped as to form a tongue B bent or folded around the single strand of wire forming a portion of the spring 11^a. The guard further consists of the vertical part or portion C, in the upper and lower ends of which are formed grooves in which rest the arms 10 and 12 of the pin proper, as illustrated in section in Fig. 3^a, this portion C of the guard thereby completely protecting the spring 11^a from catching and wedging the cloth or fabric therein. It will of course be understood that this portion of the pin may be omitted if desired.

In use, when it is desired to close or fasten the pin into the cloth or fabric, the pointed arm of the pin is passed through the latter, and then bent downwardly to engage the catch 15 on the arm 14, much after the fashion of the ordinary safety pin. The lock is then swung around until the pointed end 11 of the arm 10 enters the tube 16, as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawing, the pin bearing tightly on the lower side of the tube, and holding it by its tension thereon, in engagement with the catch 15. When the pin is in its closed position, it will be seen that it is impossible for it to become disengaged from the catch 15, as the arm 10 bears tightly against the said catch by reason of the tension of the coil spring 11^a, and also by reason of the tension of the pointed end produced by the bearing of the latter against the lower portion of the tube 16. Furthermore, by reason of the bearing of the pointed end 11 on the lower side or portion of the tube 16, some little exertion is required whereby to open or swing the lock and release it from the pointed end of the pin, thus overcoming any danger of the pin becoming accidentally unlocked or opened.

What I claim is:—

A safety pin constructed of a single piece of wire and comprising two arms connected by a coil spring, one of said arms being
5 pointed, and the other bent to form a loop and then upwardly into a catch for engagement with the pointed end of the first arm,
a lock constructed of a single piece of sheet metal and pivotally secured in the loop of
10 said second arm and provided with a tube

for engagement with the pointed end of said first arm.

Signed at New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 27th day of September, 15 A. D. 1910.

MARCUS T. GOLDSMITH.

Witnesses:

A. V. WALSH,
J. S. OLIVER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."