(No Model.)

J. JENKINS.

SAFETY PIN.

No. 377,108. Patented Jan. 31, 1888.

Fig. 1.

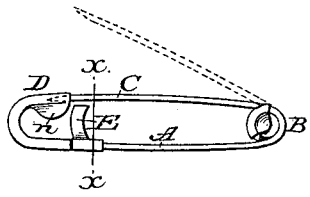


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

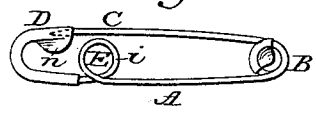


Fig. 4.

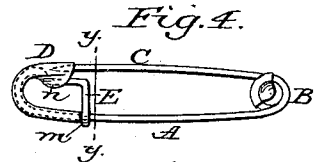


Fig. 5.

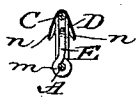


Fig. 6.

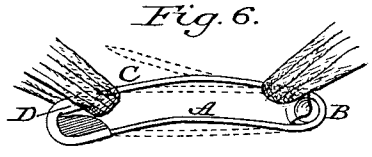
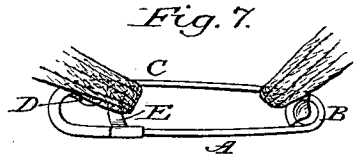


Fig. 7.



Attest:

A. N. Jeshira

E. M. Watson.

Inventor:

Joel Jenkins

By David ARBUR

Atty.

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOEL JENKINS, OF MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY.

SAFETY-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 377,108, dated January 31, 1888.

Application filed October 6, 1887. Serial No. 251,586. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOEL JENKINS, of Montclair, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Safety-Pins; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved safety-pin, Fig. 2 being a transverse section in line *x x* of Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 illustrate, respectively, modifications in said invention, Fig. 5 being a transverse section in line *y y* of Fig. 4. Figs. 6 and 7 are illustrative views showing the advantage obtained by my invention over the form of safety-pin now in use.

The safety-pins of the various forms now in use, in which the end of the pin is caught under a shield or guard opening on either side, are liable, when subjected to strain by the pulling apart in the direction more or less direct of the length of the pin of the two pieces of goods which may be confined thereby, to bend sufficiently to allow the point of the pin to slip out from the shield, as illustrated in Fig. 6 of the drawings.

The object of my invention is to overcome this defect in the ordinary safety-pins by providing, as hereinafter fully described, a device which shall remove the strain of the fabric caught and held by the pin from the end of the shield and transfer it to the bar of the pin opposite said end, so that the strain upon the pin and the leverage whereby power is exerted to bend it are greatly reduced.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the bar of a safety-pin; B, its coil or spring; C, the pin and its point, and D the shield under which the point is caught and protected.

The several parts of the pin above enumerated may be constructed in any approved form as known to the art.

E, Fig. 1, represents a guard or finger firmly attached to the bar A of the pin so as to project therefrom wholly in front of the free end of the shield D far enough to nearly touch the pin C with its outer end when the pin-point is caught under the shield. The guard E is preferably made of a plate of metal wrapped at one end about the bar A of the pin, so as to be thereby securely fastened thereto. Its opposite free end is left projecting at about a right angle with the bar in front of the end of the shield D, as shown in Fig. 1, its flat face being parallel with the length of the bar and its edge central with the two sides of the shield, as shown in Fig. 2.

As an equivalent for a piece of sheet metal to be wrapped, as described, at one end about the bar of the pin, the wire forming the bar of the pin may itself be coiled to form a circle, *i*, immediately in front of the open end of the shield, as shown in Fig. 3; or, as still another modification in its construction, the blunt end of the wire bar, which is bent up and forward as a support for the shield, may be extended back again beyond the open end of the shield, as shown in Fig. 4, and bent down to intersect the bar and form the guard, its free end being coiled about the bar to be firmly secured thereto, as shown at *m* in Figs. 4 and 5. The function of the guard E thus formed in front of the open end of the shield and made rigidly fast to the bar A at a point about half-way (more or less) between the middle of the length of the pin and the extremity of its shield end is to protect the end of the shield, and consequently the shield end of the pin, from any strain due to a tension thereon of the fabric caught and held by the pin, (such as is illustrated at the left hand in Fig. 6,) and to transfer this strain through the medium of the guard directly to the bar at a point about midway between the middle and the outer shield end thereof, as shown in Fig. 7, thereby lessening the deflecting strain thereon at least twenty-five per cent. It serves also, in combination with the lips *n n* of the shield, to prevent the pin from passing directly through from side to side under the shield, the point of the pin being necessarily carried up between said lips in order to pass over the upper outer end of the guard.

I claim as my invention—

The combination, with the bar and shield of a safety-pin, of a guard projecting from and united to the bar in front of the open end of the shield to protect the latter from strain, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

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

JOEL JENKINS.

Witnesses:
A. N. JESBERA,
E. M. WATSON.