No. 774,603. PATENTED NOV. 8, 1904.

A. M. REMINGTON.

SAFETY CATCH FOR PINS.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 19, 1904.

NO MODEL.

FIG. 1.

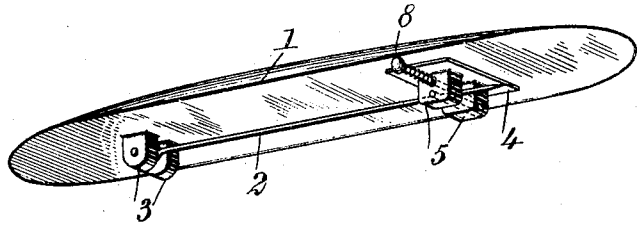


FIG. 2.

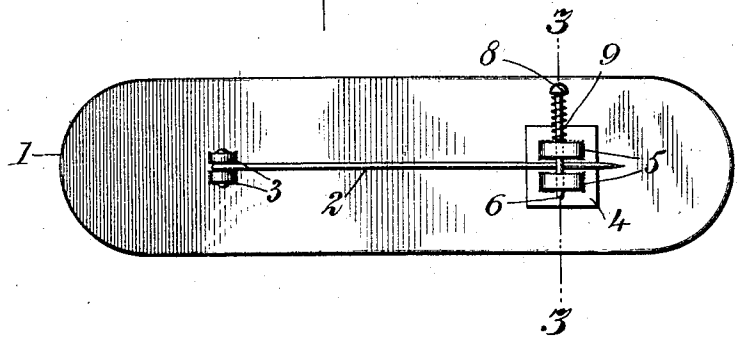


FIG. 3.

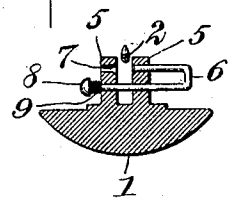


FIG. 4.

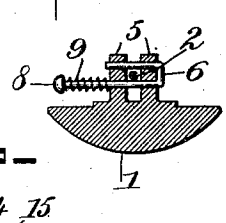
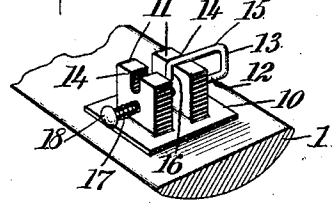


FIG. 5.



WITNESSES:

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No. 774,603. Patented November 8, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SAFETY-CATCH FOR PINS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 774,603, dated November 8, 1904.

Application filed March 19, 1904. Serial No. 198,996. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED M. REMINGTON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Fitchburg, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Safety-Catch for Pins, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to safety-catches for pins, and is especially designed for use in connection with the pin-fastenings for articles of jewelry, such as brooches, breastpins, and the like.

The object of the invention is to provide a very simple, positive, and serviceable device of the character specified which will hold the pin with absolute security, so as to prevent all possibility of accidental detachment of the pin from the garment or other support upon which it is fastened.

In order to render the nature of the invention clear to persons skilled in the art to which it appertains, I will describe its embodiment in a safety-catch applied to an ordinary breastpin or brooch.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view looking chiefly from the back of a brooch provided with the safety-catch forming the present invention. Fig. 2 is a view in rear elevation of the brooch shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2, showing the catch opened to receive the pin. Fig. 4 is a sectional view also on the line 3 3 in Fig. 2, but showing the catch closed to secure the pin; and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of another form of the safety-catch.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the body or design of the breastpin or brooch, and 2 designates the pin by which the brooch is secured in position when it is worn. The pin 2 is supported between a pair of projecting lugs 3 3 upon the back of the brooch in the usual way and swings upon a pivot extending through the lugs 3 3. The safety-catch is also mounted upon the back of the brooch in suitable position for engagement with the free end of the pin 2.

The safety-catch includes a base 4, which is cemented or otherwise securely fastened upon the back of the brooch and is provided with a pair of lugs 5 5, which project rearwardly from the base and are spaced apart to receive the pin 2 between them. The lugs 5 5 are transversely pierced to receive a yoke 6, which is slidably mounted therein and serves to hold the pin in position between the lugs 5 5. The yoke 6 is bent to present a pair of parallel arms of unequal length, the longer arm being disposed nearest to the body of the brooch and the shorter arm being more remote from the body of the brooch, as shown. The yoke 6 is permanently secured in the lugs 5 5, and the longer arm of the yoke is always extended through both of the lugs; but the shorter arm may be retracted, as shown in Fig. 3, so that it engages only one of the lugs, leaving the space between the lugs unobstructed to permit the entrance of the pin 2. To facilitate the transverse sliding movement of the yoke and to avoid the accidental catching of the end of the shorter arm of the yoke against the inner face of one of the lugs when the yoke is brought back to its normal position after retraction, the aperture 7, into and out of which the shorter arm of the yoke moves, is formed at its inner end with a slight flare to guide the end of the short arm of the yoke thereinto.

In order to keep the sliding yoke 6 in permanent association with the lugs 5 5, the longer arm of the yoke is provided with a head 8, which is too large to pass through the openings in the lugs in which said longer arm slides, and the head 8 also serves to prevent the spring 9, by which the yoke is normally held in operative position, from slipping off the arm of the yoke.

The operation of the safety-catch above described will be obvious from a simple inspection of the drawings. In order to introduce the pin into the space between the lugs 5 5,

so that it may be engaged by the sliding yoke and secured in position, the yoke is retracted, as shown in Fig. 3, by simply pressing against the head 8 upon the longer arm of the yoke. This pressure compresses the spring 9, coiled around the longer arm of the yoke and disposed between the head and the adjacent lug 5, and the shorter arm of the yoke is retracted sufficiently to leave the space between the lugs 5 5 entirely unobstructed thereby. The pin 2 may then be introduced into the space between the lugs, and the yoke will return automatically to operative position as soon as the pressure is removed from the head on the longer arm of the yoke. When the yoke returns to its normal operative position, the pin 2 is held between the two arms of the yoke and also between the two lugs 5 5, thus preventing any appreciable movement of the pin in any direction.

The form of safety-catch shown in Fig. 5 is the same in operation as the form already described; but the construction is somewhat different. In this form of the catch the base 10 bears a pair of spaced lugs 11, pierced near their attachment to the base by alined openings for the passage of one arm 12 of a yoke 13, and the ends of the lugs 11 are channeled at 14 for the passage of the other arm 15 of the sliding yoke. The arm 15 of the yoke is preferably bent to present a terminal 16, disposed at substantially a right angle to the rest of the arm. The yoke is held normally in operative position by a spring 17, mounted on the arm 12 between the head 18 of the arm and the adjacent lug 11.

While the safety-catch above described is extremely simple and inexpensive, it is very positive in its action. It is so constructed that it is extremely difficult to render inoperative, and if accidentally caught against any obstruction it will not be forced into inoperative position, so as to release the pin. Instead it holds the pin with perfect security, and accidental disengagment is practically impossible

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination with a fastening-pin, of a safety-catch, including a transversely-arranged sliding yoke, between the arms of which the pin is adapted to be received.

2. The combination with a fastening-pin, of a safety-catch including a pair of spaced lugs, and a transversely-disposed yoke slidably mounted in said lugs.

3. The combination with a fastening-pin, of a pair of spaced lugs between which said pin is adapted to pass, a transversely-disposed yoke slidably mounted in the lugs, and a spring to hold said yoke normally in operative position.

4. The combination with a fastening-pin, of a safety-catch including a transversely-disposed sliding yoke having arms of different length between which the pin is adapted to be received.

5. The combination with a fastening-pin, of a pair of spaced lugs, and a transversely-disposed yoke slidably mounted in said lugs and having one arm considerably longer than the other, and a spring secured upon the longer arm of the yoke externally to said lugs.

6. The combination with a fastening-pin, of a pair of spaced lugs between which the pin is adapted to pass, a transversely-disposed yoke slidably mounted in said lugs and having arms of different lengths, both of which are normally disposed across the space between said lugs, but the shorter one of which is susceptible of retraction to leave the space between the lugs unobstructed thereby, and a spring mounted on the longer arm externally of the lugs.

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

ALFRED M. REMINGTON.

Witnesses:
SYLVESTER M. NATHAN,
JOHN F. MCGRATH.