No. 626,797. Patented June 13, 1899.

H. C. SHAW.

UTILITY PIN RING.

(Application filed Dec. 9, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

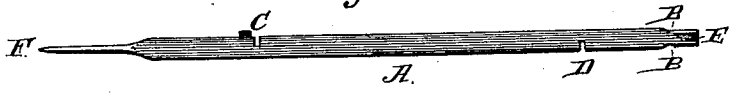
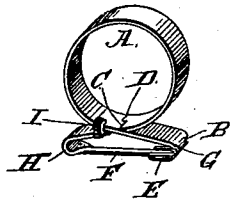


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
C. F. Bartholomees.
M. R. Ramley.

Inventor:
Henrietta C. Shaw
By Higdon, Fischer & Thorpe
Attys.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRIETTA C. SHAW, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

UTILITY PIN-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 626,797, dated June 13, 1899.

Application filed December 9, 1898. Serial No. 698,723. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRIETTA C. SHAW, of Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Utility Pin-Rings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to what I term "utility pin-rings," and my object is to produce a device which may be utilized for many purposes, and which may be cheaply manufactured of cheap or expensive material, and which is susceptible of ornamentation of any style—that is, may be engraved or jeweled—like an ordinary ring.

A further object of the invention is to produce a device of this character in a single piece of spring metal, so that by dispensing with the use of solder or rivets a strong and durable pin-ring may be produced at the minimum cost.

With these objects in view the invention consists in certain novel and peculiar features of construction, as hereinafter described and claimed, and in order that it may be fully understood reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a plan view of a strip of sheet metal of the proper size and configuration to form a pin-ring embodying my invention, said strip being stamped out from a blank by means of a die, (not shown,) or it may be otherwise produced. Fig. 2 represents a plan view of the strip after it is stamped or bent to form the guard or shield to receive the pin-point. Fig. 3 is a similar view with the tapered or pointed end of the blank rolled to form a rigid sharpened pin for engagement with the said shield or guard. Fig. 4 is a plan view showing the shield or guard and the pin bent back toward the body of the strip. Fig. 5 represents a perspective view of the complete pin-ring, completed by bending the strip to form a loop and interlocking the same at the intersection-point and then engaging the pin with the shield or guard.

Referring to the drawings in detail, A designates a strip of spring metal having one of its ends tapered to a point and provided near its opposite end with notches B B in its side edges. At suitable points in its opposite edges it is also notched half-way through, as at C and E, the pointing of the strip and the formation of the notches B B and C D being produced through the instrumentality of a cutting-die (not shown) or equivalent device. After the strip is thus notched that portion outward of notches B B is stamped or bent to form the short longitudinal shield or guard E, said shield or guard being concavo-convex in cross-section. The next step in the manufacture of the pin-ring is to roll the edges of the beveled end together, as shown at F, thereby providing a strong rigid sharpened pin. The next step is to bend the ends of the strip back upon itself, as at G and H, so as to dispose the shield or guard and the pin below and approximately parallel with the body of the strip. This completes the manufacture of the pin-ring, the only thing remaining to be done being to bend the strip in the form of a loop or eye with the ends intersecting each other coincidently with the notches C D, which notches permit said arms to mutually engage, so that the entire strip will lie in the same plane. The point of the pin is then caused to engage the shield or guard, the concaved formation of which holds the pin reliably in position and the intersecting arms interlocked.

As a precautionary measure, however, to add rigidity to the ring without materially increasing its cost a lug I projects from the side of the strip in which the notch C occurs, and said lug is bent vertically downward in the course of manufacture of the ring, so that when the ring is completed by interlocking the arms of the strip together by the engagement of the notches C D said lug will extend upward at the side of the ring opposite to the notch D, and by holding the bases of said notches squarely against each other prevent the accidental springing apart of the arms—viz., those portions lying between the ring proper and the pin or guard. By thus holding said arms together it is obvious that more strength and rigidity are imparted to the ring than would be the case if such lug were not used.

In the practical manufacture of these pin-rings the ring proper or loop may be circular, vertically elongated, or of other desired form, and its exterior surface of course may be engraved or may be ornamented with jewels, mounted as in an ordinary ring or in any other preferred manner.

The strip may of course vary in thickness or in width, as desired, and, if preferred, the ring may be shaped as desired and the arms permanently locked by bending the lug I inward upon the ring, as shown in Fig. 5.

A ring of this type may be pinned to a lady's waist, coat, or other garment and the loop or ring be utilized to support the handkerchief, the latter being simply drawn through the loop or ring, or the ring may be slipped upon her finger and the handkerchief drawn through the space between the arms and the pin, where it will be very convenient, particularly when dancing. In this connection it may be stated that it would prove of value to gentlemen as well as ladies.

The ring may also serve as a napkin-holder by pinning it near the throat and drawing one corner of the napkin through it, or as a bouquet-holder to receive the stems of the flowers, or for millinery purposes, as a convenient means for securing trimming to a hat. In fact, the device, as its name implies, is susceptible of use in many other connections than those above referred to, and, as hereinbefore suggested, it may be made of cheap or expensive metal and be decorated or ornamented or not, as desired.

From the above description it will be apparent that I have produced a utility ring which embodies the features of advantage enumerated as desirable in the statement of invention, and while the drawing discloses my preferred embodiment of the invention such construction may be varied in minor particulars without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages—as, for instance, the inner side of the ring may be milled or roughened in order that there may be some slight resistance offered in withdrawing the handkerchief from the ring.

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

1. A utility pin-ring, comprising a strip of sheet metal bent to form at one extremity a concavo-convex guard E, and rolled to form at its other extremity a pin F; said strip being provided in its opposite edges adjacent to said guard and pin with notches C and D adapted for engagement with each other, substantially as described.

2. A utility pin-ring, comprising a strip of sheet metal bent to form at one extremity a concavo-convex guard E, and rolled to form at its other extremity a pin F; said strip being also provided at points adjacent to said guard and pin with notches C and D and adjacent to one of said notches with a laterally-projecting lug I, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRIETTA C. SHAW.

Witnesses:
M. R. REMLEY,
G. Y. THORPE.