

(Model.)

E. LE GRESLEY-COX.
PIN.

No. 520,165.

Patented May 22, 1894.

FIG. 1.

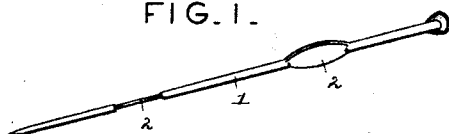


FIG. 2.

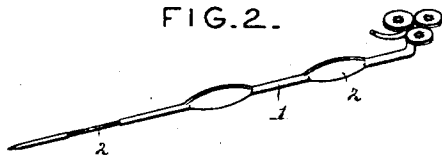


FIG. 3.

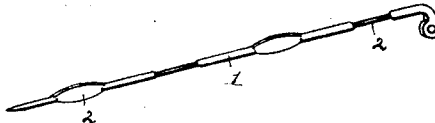
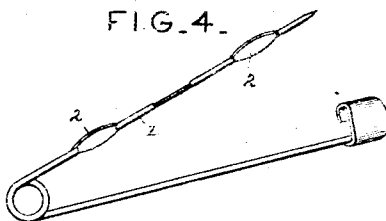


FIG. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST LE GRESLEY-COX, OF COVINGTON, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
WALTER C. FLOWER, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 520,165, dated May 22, 1894.

Application filed August 4, 1892. Serial No. 442,177. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST LE GRESLEY-COX, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Covington, in the parish of St. Tammany and State of Louisiana, have invented a new and useful Pin, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in pins adapted for ordinary fastening or toilet uses, and also intended to be applied in connection with brooch-pins, scarf-pins, or any other form of pins, and consists of the construction and arrangement of the parts as will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

The object of this invention is to provide a construction in connection with the shank or stem of the pin that is adapted to prevent accidental disengagement thereof.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is an enlarged perspective view of a pin embodying the improved form of construction. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are enlarged perspective views respectively of a scarf-pin, a brooch-pin, and a safety-pin, showing the improved construction applied thereto.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the shank of the pin which is formed with a number of depressions 2, which spread the metal at this point, forming laterally projecting extensions on opposite sides of the shank, thus producing obstructions that serve to resist a withdrawal of the pin from the material into which it is passed. These depressions are formed at different angles to each other and they may be alternately disposed in reverse directions. As shown in Fig. 2, however, a plurality of these depressions may be disposed in the same direction and located adjacent to each other, and others disposed adversely thereto, so that an alternate arrangement of the depressions, it will be seen, is not absolutely necessary to a successful result, though it is preferable. These depressions 2 may be of any number and will be regulated according to the length of the shank and the diametrical dimension of the latter, and they are not in the form of corrugations but are more on the order of

rolled or crushed surfaces, whereby the surplus metal is forced to one side equally on opposite sides of the shank. In the formation of these depressions the pressure or crushing means is applied to two opposite points of the shank that are in diametrical alignment and are of equal depth; and it will be seen that a projection is formed at each side of the pin and on opposite sides of the depressions, and when the said depressions are arranged alternately in transverse planes at an angle to each other, as shown, simple means of limiting the movement of the shank of the pin from its place of attachment is provided. It will also be observed that the depressions are slightly elongated to thereby extend the projections along the sides of the shank, and also that the depressions may be arranged at different points along the shank, that is, either close to the head, and from thence downward or lengthwise of the shank, or close to the point of the same. The outline of the projections that are formed by the depressions is somewhat oval or elliptical and converges toward the opposite ends, thereby making it easy to insert the shank without forming too large an opening in the fabric or material to which it is applied or tearing the same, it being seen that the greatest diameter of each of the projections being at the transverse central line thereof. As shown in the accompanying drawings, this construction can be applied to scarf-pins, brooch-pins, and to safety-pins with equal efficiency as to ordinary forms of pins and perform the same function. In forming the depressions the operation is not limited to any precise mechanism, as the same may be formed or constructed by the crushing effect of rolls, or the stamping effect of dies, as will be readily understood. Either base or precious metal may be employed in making the pin, as will be found necessary for different uses.

It will be seen that there will be no increase in the bulk or size of the shank of the pin when the construction set forth is applied thereto but only a difference in the shape thereof, and the position of the projections is such that the opening made in the material in which the pin is inserted is not enlarged but only altered in shape, and the elasticity

of the fabric or material causes the same to contract and fit closely behind the projections and thereby offer greater resistance to accidental disengagement of the shank.

5 Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

10 An article of manufacture, a pin having its shank formed with depressions that extend inwardly into the body of the pin equally from opposite sides thereof and form lateral projections in regular curved lines that converge toward the opposite ends of the depres-

sions, certain of the said projections being arranged in planes at angles to each other to prevent the pin-shank from becoming accidentally disengaged from a position of securement, substantially as specified. 15

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ERNEST LE GRESLEY-COX.

Witnesses:

J. M. GIESAR,

E. J. FREDERICK.