

(No Model.)

F. G. STEPHENSON.
PIN GUARD.

No. 531,397.

Patented Dec. 25, 1894.

Fig. 1.

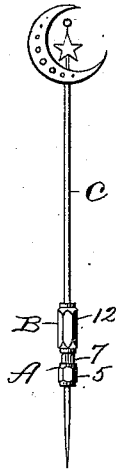


Fig. 2.

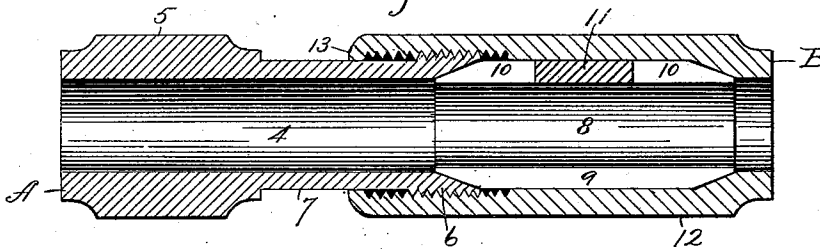
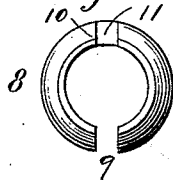


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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FREDERICK G. STEPHENSON, OF PLAINVILLE, CONNECTICUT.

PIN-GUARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 531,397, dated December 25, 1894.

Application filed April 21, 1894. Serial No. 508,424. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK G. STEPHENSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Plainville, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pin-Guards, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in pin guards for scarf pins or analogous pins and the chief object of my improvement is to provide a cheap and efficient guard to be readily secured upon the projecting end of the pin to prevent it from being withdrawn either by accident or design.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a front elevation of a scarf pin with my guard applied thereto. Fig. 2 is an enlarged central longitudinal section of my guard, and Fig. 3 is a detached end view of the spring jaws.

A designates the head or stock, bored axially from end to end as at 4 and provided on its periphery with a grasping surface 5 for the fingers, formed in any proper manner, as for example by making it six sided as shown. I also provide said head with a threaded portion 6 and a reduced neck 7 between said threaded portion and grasping surface. The threaded end of the head is made for engagement with one end of the spring jaws 8. These jaws are made of a general tubular form and preferably conical at each end. They are also split longitudinally as at 9 and 10 leaving a connecting web 11. The jaws are placed inside of the tubular sleeve B one end of which is contracted to engage one

conical end of the spring jaws while its other end is threaded internally to fit the threaded end of the head A. I also provide the sleeve B with a finger grasping surface 12 on its exterior and I prefer to turn the extreme inner end 13 inwardly, as shown in Fig. 2, so as to prevent the sleeve from being removed from the head.

In use the sleeve is unscrewed so as to release the spring jaws and after sticking the pin C through a portion of the scarf or whatever it may be worn upon, the guard is slipped upon the part of the pin that has been pushed through when it may be firmly held on the pin by tightening up the sleeve to compress the spring jaws. The pin will not then fall out; neither can it be pulled out without first removing the guard.

The guard may be readily removed by applying the fingers to both of the grasping surfaces and unscrewing the sleeve to release the spring jaws.

I claim as my invention—

The herein described pin guard consisting of the axially bored head having a finger grasping surface, the spring jaws, and tubular sleeve having a finger grasping surface and screwed over said jaws upon said head, the whole adapted to be fastened upon the body of a pin, substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

FREDERICK G. STEPHENSON.

Witnesses:

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