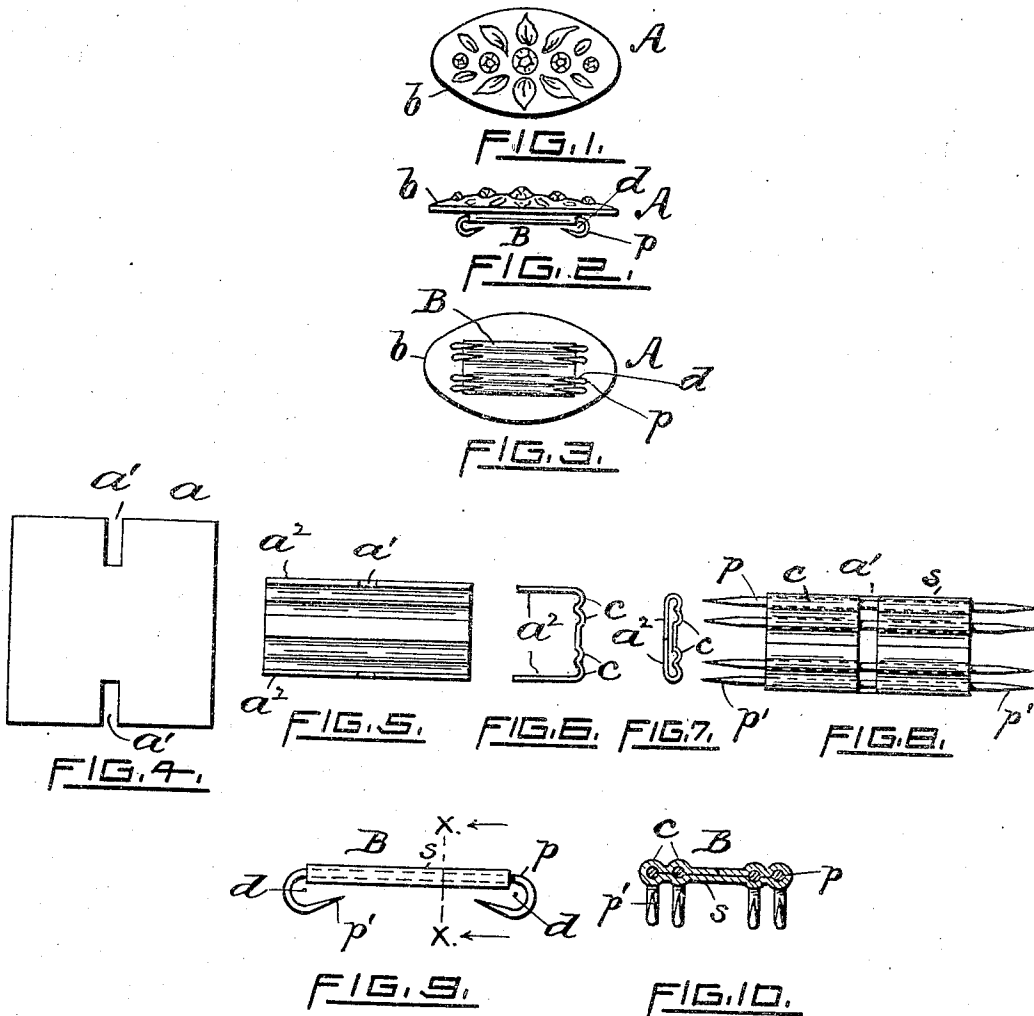


No. 863,161.

PATENTED AUG. 13, 1907.

W. R. DUTEMPLE.  
COLLAR FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 24, 1906.



WITNESSES,

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM R. DUTEMPLE, OF AUBURN, RHODE ISLAND.

## COLLAR-FASTENER.

No. 863,161.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 13, 1907.

Application filed May 24, 1906. Serial No. 318,516.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM R. DUTEMPLE, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Auburn, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Collar-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in collar-fasteners or lace-pins, that is devices for fastening together the ends of lace collars or other articles of ladies' wearing apparel, and it consists essentially in the combination with a front or body member, of a fastening device rigidly secured thereto, the same comprising a sheet-metal base and a plurality of parallel double-pointed pin members immovably mounted in and extending beyond the ends of said base, the free ends of said pins being intumed toward each other to form protected hook-shaped attaching prongs, all as more fully hereinafter set forth and claimed.

My improved fastening device is relatively stationary with respect to the front or body portion of pins, as distinguished from pins, brooches and other analogous articles of jewelry in which the attaching means consists of the usual swinging or hinged pin-tongue and catch members.

In pins or articles of jewelry of the class above referred to the same when provided with my present improved fastening device are rendered both stronger and safer, while at the same time adapted to be attached to and detached from the fabric with greater facility.

In the accompanying sheet of drawings, Figure 1 is a front or plan view of a lace-pin provided with my improved fastening device. Fig. 2 is a corresponding side view. Fig. 3 is an inverted or bottom plan view, and Figs. 4 to 10, inclusive, represent, in enlarged scale, various steps in the production of the fastening device, as an article of manufacture.

A, again referring to the drawing, designates a lace-pin or other analogous article of jewelry embodying my invention, or fastening device B, the latter being secured in any suitable way, as for example by solder, to the underside of the front or ornamental body member *b*, and as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3. In the production of the said fastening device B the completed base *s* thereof is or may be made from a substantially square thin sheet-metal blank *a* (Fig. 4) having oppositely formed slotted openings *a*<sup>1</sup> therein; the blank is next by means of suitable tools corrugated, at *c*, and the sides *a*<sup>2</sup> bent, as shown in Figs. 5, 6 and 7. The double-pointed pins *p* are next inserted edwise in the respective grooves *c* of the incomplete base or holder (Fig. 7), after which the said sides *a*<sup>2</sup> are pressed and corrugated to snugly engage said pins and the opposite portion of the base, followed by soldering the

pins, exposed through said openings *a*<sup>1</sup>, to the stock, thereby securing them in position both longitudinally and axially, the parts then appearing substantially as represented in Fig. 8. The sharpened free ends or projecting portions of the pins *p* are then bent downwardly and inwardly toward one another to form the attaching hooks or prongs *d*, the points *p*<sup>1</sup> being still further bent and lying comparatively close to the base, thereby to some extent protecting the entrance to the eyes of the open hooks. The thus completed fastening device B is represented, in enlarged scale, in Figs. 9 and 10, the latter figure being a cross-sectional view taken on line *x x* of Fig. 9. It will be seen that the base incloses the pin members for practically their entire extent between the regions where their end portions are bent to form the hooks, thus providing for a very secure holding of the pins and insuring that their shanks will not become bent during use. Were the base to inclose only the central portions of the shanks of the pin members, leaving considerable portions of these straight shanks, as well as the hooks, exposed, there would be great liability of the shanks becoming bent, so as to derange the fastener and also to cause injury to the wearer through faulty positioning of the points of the hooks. Another material advantage obtained by extending the base in each direction to the points where the curvature of the hooks commences, is that the points of the hooks overlie and co-operate with the base. In this way, a much more secure fastening of the collar is possible than were the latter held merely between the points of the hooks and the shanks of the pins. The finished fastening device B may be readily secured by solder to the back of the body *b* of the collar-fastener A, as represented in Figs. 2 and 3 the openings *a*<sup>1</sup> coming next to the body *b* in order to conceal the solder. It will be noted that the body *b* extends at all sides beyond the fastener proper so that the fastener is entirely concealed. In other words the base and pins are entirely within the periphery of the body.

In using my improved fastening the wearer simply hooks one end of the device into an end or edge of the collar or other article of apparel, the parts of which the wearer desires to close or fasten together, followed by readily inserting the opposite hooks of the device into the other or corresponding part of the collar, thereby closing the opening in an expeditious manner. By means of the fastening device all liability of the pin becoming accidentally detached and lost is prevented. It may be added that the smooth round and sharpened prongs employed do not cut or injure the fabric.

I would further state that while I have represented the fastening device B as having four double-pointed and bent pins *p* arranged parallel with one another in a plane common to all, it is obvious that a greater or

less number of pins may be used, although I prefer to employ at least two, since a plurality of pins impart greater stability to the fastener when in use than one alone.

5 I claim as new and desire to secure by United States Letters-Patent:—

A fastening device comprising a base in the form of a flattened sleeve provided with substantially parallel corrugations forming pin-receiving channels, and pins ex-

tending through said channels and having their end por- 10  
tions bent over toward each other forming hooks, one side of said sleeve being transversely slotted to expose portions of all the pins and permit of their being soldered in place.

Signed at Providence, R. I., this 22nd day of May, 1906. 15

WILLIAM R. DUTEMPLE.

Witnesses:

J. O. GARDINER,

GEO. H. REMINGTON.