

G. E. MUNSON.  
PIN TONGUE.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 1, 1912.

1,056,356.

Patented Mar. 18, 1913.

Fig. 1.

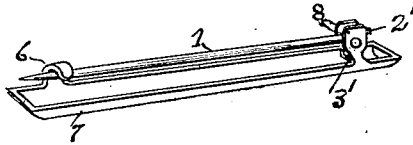


Fig. 2.

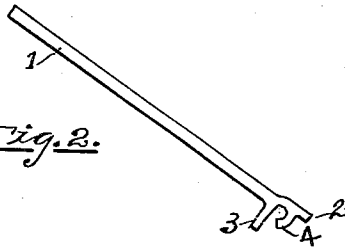


Fig. 3.

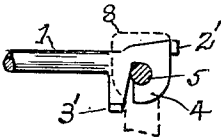


Fig. 4.

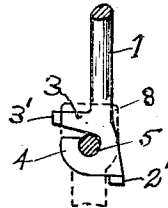


Fig. 5.

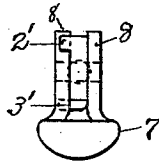


Fig. 6.

Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## PIN-TONGUE.

1,056,356.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 18, 1913.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. MUNSON, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Pin-Tongue, of which the following is a specification.

The purpose of my invention is to provide an inexpensive, one-piece pin-tongue efficiently usable with a "pinch-joint" or any form of hinge-joint for pins, brooches and the like, and which is provided with means integral with itself for limiting the movement or pivotal travel of the pin-tongue, and for imparting the requisite tension to the pin-tongue.

To this end my invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts described herein and shown in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my pin-tongue applied to a pin. Fig. 2 is a plan view of my pin-tongue blank. Fig. 3 is an elevation of my pin-tongue ready for insertion in the pin joint. Fig. 4 is a side elevation, a portion of the pin-tongue being broken away, and the hinge joint shown in dotted lines. Fig. 5 is a similar view showing the pin-tongue in its opened position. Fig. 6 is an edge view of the assembled pin, hinge joint and pin-tongue, with the latter in its closed position, as in Fig. 1.

Similar reference letters and numerals indicate like parts in the several figures.

In the accompanying drawings, 1 represents my newly invented pin-tongue struck out from a flat strip of metal, with an integral longitudinal extension 2, an integral lateral straight extension 3, and a curved lateral extension 4 also integral with said pin body 1, which is flat as are the several named extensions. (Fig. 2.) This blank is then swaged and the extension 3 brought in toward the free end of the extension 4 to form a slot between the two, and a semicircular recess 5 at one side of said slot, adapted to receive the pivot pin of a hinge joint, or to engage the pivot ears of a "pinch-joint," as the case may be. At the same operation the free ends of the extensions 3 and 4 are turned practically at right angles to the face of the pin body 1 to form laterally extending stops 2<sup>1</sup>, 3<sup>1</sup> on opposite sides of said recess 5. (Fig. 3.) Said stop

2<sup>1</sup> is positioned above said recess, and said stop 3<sup>1</sup> is positioned below the said recess, and are thereby adapted to serve as hereinafter explained. The body of the pin-tongue is then drawn down and pointed at one end, (Fig. 3), thereby forming a round pin-tongue from a single piece of flat metal.

In the practical operation of my invention, the pin-tongue, being struck out of a piece of flat metal with the integral laterally directed stops, and the open slot with the semicircular pivot recess disposed at one side of said slot, and the pin-body drawn into cylindrical shape and pointed at one end, the slotted end of the pin-tongue is inserted between the joint members 8 of a pin and the pivot pin inserted through said joint members and the interposed pivot recess 5, with the lateral stop 3<sup>1</sup> at one side of said joint member, and the lateral stop 2<sup>1</sup> at the opposite side of such joint member. When the pin-tongue is closed to engage the keeper 6 of the pin 7, the stop 2<sup>1</sup> will be brought into contact with the rear edge of the joint member near the top of said member, and will thereby serve both to impart increased tension to the spring-tongue, and to resist any tendency of the curved extension 4 to open up, or spread away from the extension 3. When the pin-tongue is turned upward upon its pivot to open the pin the stop 3<sup>1</sup> will be brought into contact with the front edge of the hinge member near its top and thereby limit the movement of the pin-tongue in that direction, at the same time serving to prevent the extension 3 from being separated from the free end of the extension 4. Thus the stops 2<sup>1</sup> and 3<sup>1</sup> serve to keep the pin-tongue at all times in the proper loose connection with the pivot pin. In case the pin-tongue is to be used in connection with a "pinch-joint," (that is, a joint in which laterally projecting lugs serve in place of the ordinary pivot pin,) my pin-tongue is inserted between the hinge members which are then pinched together to bring the pivot lugs into engagement with the pivot recess 5.

It is to be noted as an important feature and advantage of my invention, that by reason of the construction-form and mode of operation of my pin-tongue I am enabled to impart the requisite spring tension to the pin-tongue and also to secure proper limitation of the movement of the pin-tongue,

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without adding to or building up either the hinge member or the body of the pin beneath the hinge member.

I claim:

- 5 1. A pin tongue struck from a flat strip of metal, and comprising a cylindrical body pointed at one end, and provided at its free end with an integral longitudinal extension having its free end turned angularly to form
- 10 a stop disposed above the pintle recess, a curved extension integral and projecting angularly from said longitudinal extension in the plane thereof, and provided with a recess in its inner edge adapted to receive a
- 15 pintle, and an extension integral with and projecting angularly from said pin body and spaced a distance forward of said curved extension in the plane of the latter, and having its free end angularly turned to
- 20 form a stop disposed below said pintle recess.

2. In a pin having a joint member and a pivot securable therein, the combination with said parts of a pin tongue provided at its pivot engaging end with a longitudinal 25 prolongation terminating in an angularly directed stop disposed above the pivot recess, an integral extension disposed substantially at right angles to said prolongation in the plane thereof, and terminating in an 30 angularly directed stop disposed below said pivot recess, and an integral curved extension disposed between said prolongation and first mentioned extension in their common plane, and provided with a recess in its in- 35 ner edge adapted to loosely engage said pivot.

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Witnesses:

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