

(No Model.)

H. H. BAKER, Jr.
SCARF PIN.

No. 538,762.

Patented May 7, 1895.

Fig. 1.

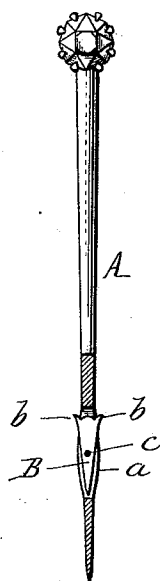


Fig. 2.

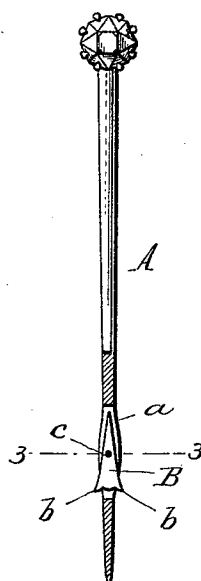
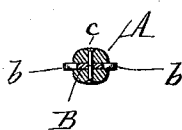


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

Chas. F. Burkhardt
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Henry H. Baker Jr. INVENTOR,
By Wilhelm H. Bonner
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY H. BAKER, JR., OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO KING & EISELE, OF SAME PLACE.

SCARF-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 538,762, dated May 7, 1895.

Application filed March 2, 1895. Serial No. 540,334. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY H. BAKER, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Scarf-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates more especially to an improvement in scarf pins and it has for its object to provide such pins with a guard or keeper of simple construction whereby the pin is reliably retained in the scarf or other article of apparel so as to prevent loss or easy withdrawal thereof, but which permits the ready removal of the pin by the wearer.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an exaggerated sectional elevation of a scarf-pin provided with my improvement, showing the keeper in the position in which it permits the pin to be inserted and prevents its withdrawal. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the keeper in the position in which it permits the pin to be removed. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the pin in line 3 3, Fig. 2.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the different figures.

A is the body of the pin which is provided with a longitudinal slot or recess *a* arranged preferably a short distance from its pointed end, as shown in the drawings.

B is a keeper or guard arranged in the slot of the pin and adapted to retain the pin in the scarf or other article of apparel in which it is inserted. This keeper preferably consists of a tapering or wedge-shaped bar or plate pivoted centrally in the slot *a* by a transverse pin *c*, so as to be capable of reversal in the slot. The small or pointed end of this keeper-bar is narrower than the slot, so as to lie within the same when the bar is parallel with the pin, while its large end is somewhat wider than the slot or the diameter of the adjacent portion of the pin, so that its corners project slightly beyond the surface of the pin, as shown in the drawings.

Before inserting the pin in the scarf, the tapering keeper-bar is turned point downward in the slot, or, in other words, with its point toward the point of the pin, as shown in Fig. 1.

As the pointed end of the keeper bar lies within the slot, it permits the pin to penetrate the scarf or other fabric without restraint, the bar, owing to its tapering form wedging the fibers of the fabric apart, and as the wide end of the bar presents an abrupt and comparatively broad edge, its projecting corners restrain the withdrawal of the pin. When it is desired to remove the pin, the same is pushed through the scarf or fabric sufficiently to afford access to the keeper-bar and the latter is then reversed to bring its point upward, as shown in Fig. 2, in which position the bar permits the pin to be easily withdrawn.

In order to cause the keeper-bar to more effectually retain the pin in place, the corners of its wide end preferably terminate in spurs or barbs *b* which form the projecting portions of the bar and penetrate the fabric. They also serve as shoulders or projections with which the finger nail may be engaged for reversing the keeper-bar. As these spurs or projecting corners are arranged on opposite sides of the longitudinal center line of the keeper-bar and are both embedded in the fabric when the pin is in the scarf, they reliably hold the bar against turning and thereby prevent its reversal by an attempt to withdraw the pin.

By arranging the keeper or guard at a distance from the point of the pin, the pointed end-portion of the pin is left rigid, thus permitting the pin to be fully inserted in the scarf without the liability of turning the keeper into a position in which it interferes with the advance of the pin before being fully inserted.

My improvement, though herein shown and described in connection with a scarf pin, is obviously applicable to pins of various kinds.

I claim as my invention—

1. A pin provided at a distance from its pointed end with a longitudinal slot or recess and with a keeper-bar pivoted in said slot or recess and adapted to project beyond the surface of the pin, substantially as set forth.

2. A pin having a longitudinal slot or recess and a tapering or wedge-shaped keeper-bar arranged reversibly in said slot and having

its large end constructed of greater width than the diameter of the pin, whereby its corners project beyond the surface of the pin, substantially as set forth.

- 5 3. A pin having a longitudinal slot or recess and a tapering or wedge-shaped keeper-bar pivoted reversibly in said slot or recess and provided at the corners of its large end with

spurs or projections which extend beyond the surface of the pin, substantially as set forth. 10

Witness my hand this 9th day of February, 1895.

HENRY H. BAKER, JR.

Witnesses:

CARL F. GEYER,
KATHRYN ELMORE.