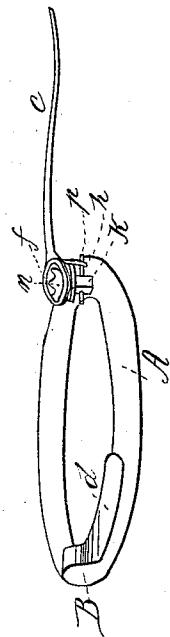
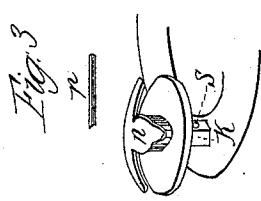
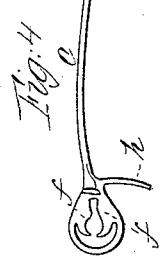
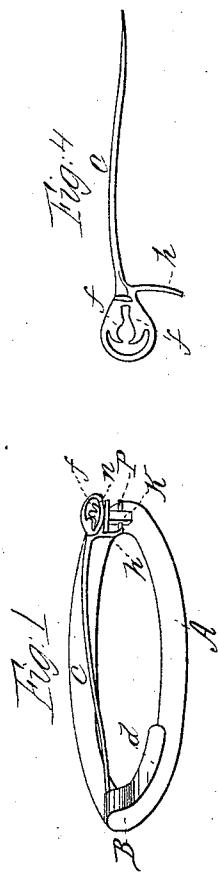


J. P. Derby,
Breastpin,

No 16,640,

Patented Feb. 17, 1857.



AM. PHOTO-LITHO. CO. N.Y. (OSBORNE'S PROCESS)

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. DERBY, OF SOUTH READING, MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSOM-PIN.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 16,640, dated February 17, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. DERBY, of South Reading, county of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bosom-Pins; and I do hereby declare that the same is fully described and represented in the following specifications and the accompanying drawings, of which—

10 Figure 1 exhibits a back perspective view, showing the arrangement of pin when entered into the garment and secured. Fig. 2 exhibits a back perspective view, showing the arrangement of pin when opened to be 15 inserted in the garment. Fig. 3 exhibits a detached view of the stem or post to which the pin is attached. Fig. 4 exhibits a view of the pin when detached from the post on which it revolves. Like letters referring to 20 like parts.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will state that my improvement consists in having attached to the face plate of bosom pin at one end or 25 side a stem or post, to the lower bail of which is attached a pin, said post and pin being constructed in such a manner that the pin swings or revolves on the post until its point stands on a line parallel with the face 30 plate when it can be easily inserted in the garment which the bosom pin is intended to ornament and secure, and which allows the face plate after the pin is inserted into the garment, to be revolved until the point of 35 pin enters under the arm of a guard which is attached to the other end of face plate, when the bosom pin is at once secured in its place, and when so secured its point is entirely protected.

40 It is well known that the usual mode of attaching a pin to the face plate, is by means of a hinge which allows the pin to be opened so that it stands at right angles with the face plate when in a position to be 45 inserted into the garment. Pins constructed in this manner cannot be easily used with a guard for point except when they are made of an oblong narrow shape, such as shawl and cuff pins.

50 When the face is made of nearly an equal diameter as is commonly the case with ladies' breast pins, it is not convenient to fasten them without the point of pin is allowed to protrude by the edge of face plate 55 sufficiently to allow of its being taken hold of for that purpose, the objections to pins

constructed in this manner are, that the point is continually catching every thing that comes in contact with it, and when the pin is worn by ladies that have the care of 60 young children whom they nurse and tend, there is a constant liability of the child being pricked.

My improvement entirely obviates the objections named, while it allows of as easy 65 an adjustment of the pin in the garment as the mode of construction commonly used.

The pin from the frequent and constant strain to which it is subjected in common use, is very liable to be broken; for the purpose of facilitating any repairs that may be needed upon it, I have so constructed the washer or plate to which the head of it is attached that when brought around into a certain position it can be instantly detached from the stem or post on which it 75 revolves, and can when repaired be as easily replaced.

I will now proceed to describe my improvement more fully referring to the 80 drawings. A, represents the face plate of breast pin.

B, represents the guard which protects and shields the point of pin.

C represents the pin.

K, represents the stem or post on which pin C revolves.

d represents the arm of guard B, which is extended to receive the point of pin C, as the face plate A is revolved after the pin C 90 is entered into the garment.

f represents the collar or washer to which the pin C is attached.

n represents the cap which is secured to lower bail of post K which is constricted 95 that when the collar f, is once passed over it, the pin C and the face plate A can be revolved in any position required for securing the pin in the garment without the pin C being detached.

h represents an arm which extends down from pin C parallel with the post K.

p represents a pin which is inserted through the hole S in post K, its respective ends protruding out on both sides of the 105 post, its object being in connection with the arm h to prevent the pin C or face plate A from being turned or revolved in a position so that the collar f will be liable to become detached from the post K.

By referring to Fig. 2 it will be readily seen that the pin C can be easily inserted

into the garment, and when so inserted by revolving the face plate A until the point of pin C is entered under the ends of guard d the bosom pin is easily secured in its place, 5 and when so secured the point of pin C is entirely protected; as is shown by Fig. 1. When it is desired to remove the pin, it is only necessary to use sufficient force to overcome the force of spring in the pin C which 10 retains it in the guard B as is shown by Fig. 1, when the face plate A can be revolved until the point of pin C passes the end of guard d which leaves the pin free to be withdrawn.

5 By referring to Fig. 3 it will be seen that when the collar f (as is shown by Fig. 4) is passed over the cap n and the pin C or face plate A is revolved, it (the collar) at once passes under the arms of cap n, and 10 the pin p being secured in its place, the collar f is held firm and secure, and it can only be removed by being brought back into the same position again, which requires the withdrawal of the pin p. I am aware that 15 by allowing the stem K to protrude through the collar f, and by inserting a pin through a hole drilled therein the pin C would be effectually confined, but it being desirable to present as flat a surface as possible at 20 that point, I have constricted it in the manner described.

My improvement can be advantageously applied to pins used for various other pur-

pose besides the one that I have described. I therefore do not claim its exclusive application for that particular purpose but shall apply it to any other use for which it is adapted. Being aware that brooches or ornaments having the retaining pin hang so as to turn on a line parallel with the back of the brooch, have been used and patented by one Taylor in England, and also being aware that the guard B has before been used for certain purposes, I do not claim that mode of attaching the pin, 45 neither do I claim the guard B. But as an improvement thereon,

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. Extending the arm d around the end, 50 and along the side of back of brooch, so that the point of pin being retained in the fingers can be entered under its extreme end, thus allowing said point to be protected by a guard when revolved to place.

2. I also claim the combination of collar f with the cap n and the post K which admits of the easy detachment of the pin C.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my signature this sixteenth day of December A. D. eighteen hundred fifty six.

JOHN P. DERBY.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. ANGELL.
C. HOLLINS