

Z. J. FREDERICK.
 FLAT SAFETY PIN.
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 7, 1909.

1,013,482.

Patented Jan. 2, 1912.

Fig.1.

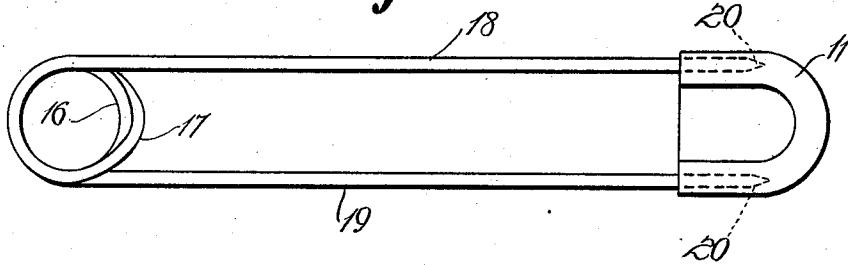


Fig.2.

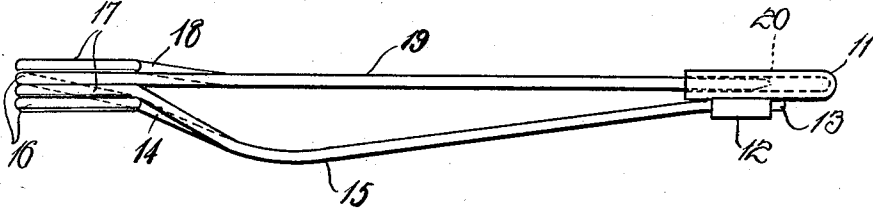


Fig.3.

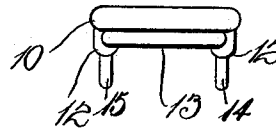
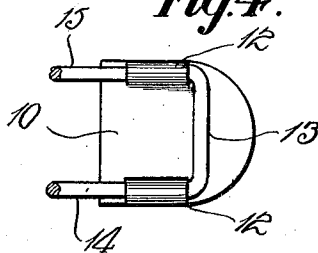


Fig.4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FLAT SAFETY-PIN.

1,013,482.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ZELTA J. FREDERICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Casper, in the county of Natrona, State of Wyoming, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flat Safety-Pins; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to safety pins and the principal object thereof is to provide a cheap form of wire safety pin which will lie flat under the conditions of use.

Another object of the invention is to provide a safety pin having double points so arranged that they will guard from scratching the wearer when the pin is being used.

With the above and other objects in view as will be hereinafter apparent, the invention consists in general of a peculiar form of keeper to which is attached an improved two prong pin.

The invention further consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and specifically set forth in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, like characters of reference indicate like parts in the several views, and:—Figure 1 is a face view of a pin constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a side view thereof. Fig. 3 is an end view of the pin the view being taken from the keeper end. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the keeper showing the manner in which the wire is held thereon.

The keeper comprises a base portion 10 which is preferably rounded at the end and around this base portion extends an inwardly turned lip 11. Depending from the base portion and preferably formed by slitting the metal adjacent the sides of the base and stamping the same are a pair of wire receiving eyes 12 these eyes being positioned to extend longitudinally of the base and on the back or under side thereof.

The pin proper comprises a single length of wire bent at the middle and inserted through the eyes 12. This middle portion is preferably of substantially rectangular form as indicated at 13. The two ends of the wires which pass through the eyes 12 extend away from what may be termed the

open end of the keeper and these wires are carried away from the keeper in substantially parallel relation to form arms as indicated at 14 and 15. After the wires have been carried the required distance from the keeper the wire 14 is bent to form a coil 16 while the wire 15 forms a coil 17 and these coils are interlocked so that the two form substantially a single coil. After the arms have been coiled in this manner they are bent back to form pins as indicated at 18 and 19, the portion 18 forming a continuation of the coil 17 and lying over the portion 14 while the portion 19 forms a continuation of the coil 16 and lies over the portion 15. Both the portions 18 and 19 are pointed as indicated at 20 and these points are adapted to be sprung together and inserted in the keeper when if released they will spring apart and engage beneath the edge 11. Furthermore, the portions 14 and 15 are outwardly bowed from the portions 18 and 19 as clearly shown in Fig. 2 to accommodate several thicknesses of material if desired without causing the points 20 to become disengaged from the keeper. It is to be noted that the axis of the coil thus formed is disposed at right angles to the plane of the arms. It will also be observed that by reason of the fact that a single coil is formed by interlocking two coils, that the inner and outer pair of arms are not only held in spaced relation to each other, but permit of the pins formed by the ends of the arms to be normally urged outwardly.

In the application of the device both points are inserted through the fabric in the required manner and the points 20 are then compressed and slipped into the keeper. It will be observed that this construction holds the pin firmly in place and that it cannot stand up from the fabric as do the ordinary types of safety pins. Furthermore, it will be noted that the construction is cheap in character and efficient in operation.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, is:—

1. In a safety pin, a receiving keeper, and a resilient wire attached thereto between its ends, the ends of the wire extending away from the keeper to form spaced parallel arms, each of said arms being bent intermediate its ends to form a coil and each coil thus formed being interlocked with the other coil to form a single coil, the axis of the single coil being disposed at right angles to the

plane of the arms, and the free ends of said arms constituting pins which project toward the keeper for engagement therewith and disposed in the same plane and in spaced relation to said arms, said arms being outwardly bowed intermediate the keeper and the second coil in a direction opposite to the pins.

2. In a safety pin, a receiving keeper comprising a base portion having an inwardly turned lip projecting over one face thereof, and a pair of wire receiving eyes projecting from the opposite face of said base portion and extending longitudinally thereof, and a resilient wire bent at its middle to form

spaced arms disposed within said eyes, each of said arms being bent intermediate its end to form a coil and each coil thus formed being interlocked with the other coil to form a single coil, and the free end of said arms constituting pins which project toward the keeper for engagement with the lip thereof and disposed in the same plane and in spaced relation to said arms.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

ZELTA J. FREDERICK.

Witnesses:

C. G. JONES,
SAMUEL SWITZER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."