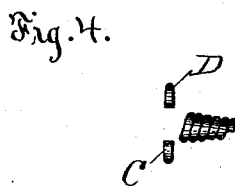
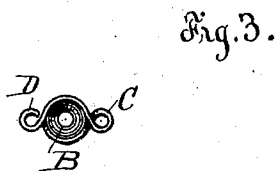
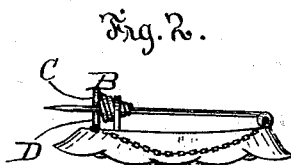
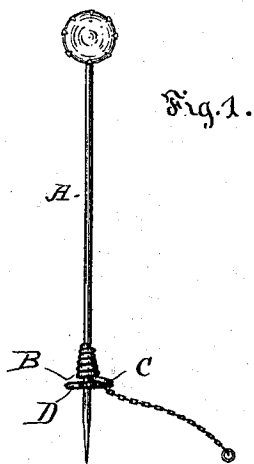


(No Model.)

I. H. JOHANNES.
SCARF PIN SECURER.

No. 578,822.

Patented Mar. 16, 1897.



Witnesses;
Joseph H. Milans
Charles W. Perkins

By

Inventor,
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Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRA H. JOHANNES, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SCARF-PIN SECURER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 578,822, dated March 16, 1897.

Application filed June 25, 1896. Serial No. 596,876. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRA H. JOHANNES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scarf-Pin Securers; 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 an improvement in scarf-pin securers, and it is embodied in the construction and arrangement of the device hereinafter described, and definitely pointed out in the claims.

While I have designated the invention as applied to scarf-pins, I desire it understood that the same may be applied to hat-pins, brooches, and other forms of pins, as well as to ear-rings.

The object of the invention is the provision of an improved form of securer which will be simple in its construction, easily applied, and which will firmly hold the pin at any point of adjustment.

A further object is to provide an improved structure which will avoid the use of locking devices, such as set-screws, cams, or spring-jaws, as well as that of rubber.

The invention primarily consists in the adaptation of a spiral coil, so that it will permit the passage of the pin therethrough, and that will bind the pin in a manner to prevent its accidental displacement, the spiral having a clear passage-way therethrough, so that it can be adjusted to the pin at any point.

In the drawings, wherein like letters of reference designate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is an elevation of the device applied to a scarf-pin. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a brooch or breastpin with the device applied to the pin thereof. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the securer, and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section.

In the drawings, A designates a pin, the same being shown as a part of a scarf-pin.

On the pin A at any convenient point may be placed the securer B, as shown in Fig. 1. This securing device is composed of a tapered or conical spiral, the smaller coils or volutions being of an interior diameter less than

the diameter of the pin. Conveniently I form the inner face of the wire of which the coil is formed flat or straight, so that an extended engaging surface is provided and a more positive and firm grip is secured on the pin. The outer end of the wire at the larger end of the spiral is carried out at right angles and formed into a loop or eye C, from which point it is carried across and formed into a like loop D on the opposite side. These loops or eyes serve as abutments to prevent the securer from turning or unscrewing and also to prevent the material, to which the pin is attached, from slipping over the securer. They are also conveniently employed to attach a safety chain or cord to, as shown in Fig. 2, wherein the device is shown as applied to a breastpin or brooch. In this connection they are also convenient to prevent the pin from being forced down or toward the brooch, one of the projections when properly adjusted engaging the brooch, as shown in said Fig. 2, and serve as a lock, holding the pin under the hook.

It will be seen that when pressure is exerted in a direction toward the head of the pin the coils will maintain their normal shape and the device may be easily applied, while the reverse movement will tend to reduce the size of the coils and thereby cause them to more firmly grip the pin.

By forming the spiral tapering the device is adapted to serve with equal force and effect on pins of varying size, and the same may be adjusted or removed without twisting or screwing.

By having the spiral open from end to end the pin is permitted to be passed entirely through, and the scarf-pin after application to a scarf can be held from upward or outward movement, the securing device being moved up against the material at or near the head of the pin.

I am aware that it has been suggested to apply a spiral shield to the end of a pin, but such devices are wholly impracticable for use as a scarf or brooch pin securer. Among the numerous reasons therefore are that they are limited in their adjustment and cannot be placed beyond the end of the pins, and, further, such devices require turning to effect their application or removal.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. A securer for pins or the like consisting
5 of a spirally-coiled wire having its inner face flat or straight, and loops or eyes formed at one end and extending in opposite directions.
2. A securer for pins or the like consisting
10 of a tapered coil having thereon lateral projections arranged transversely opposite each other and extending from the coil in opposite directions.
3. A securer for pins and the like consisting
15 of a spiral coil having lateral projections thereon extending directly outward therefrom in opposite directions.
4. A securer for pins or the like, consisting

of an open-ended spiral formed of wire terminating at opposite ends, one end of the wire being looped transversely outward in opposite
20 directions to form lateral projections on opposite sides of the holder, substantially as described.

5. A securing device for pins and similar articles, consisting of an open-ended tapered
25 spiral having the inner faces of the coils thereof flat or plane.

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

IRA H. JOHANNES.

Witnesses:

CHAS. W. PARKER,
L. S. BACON.