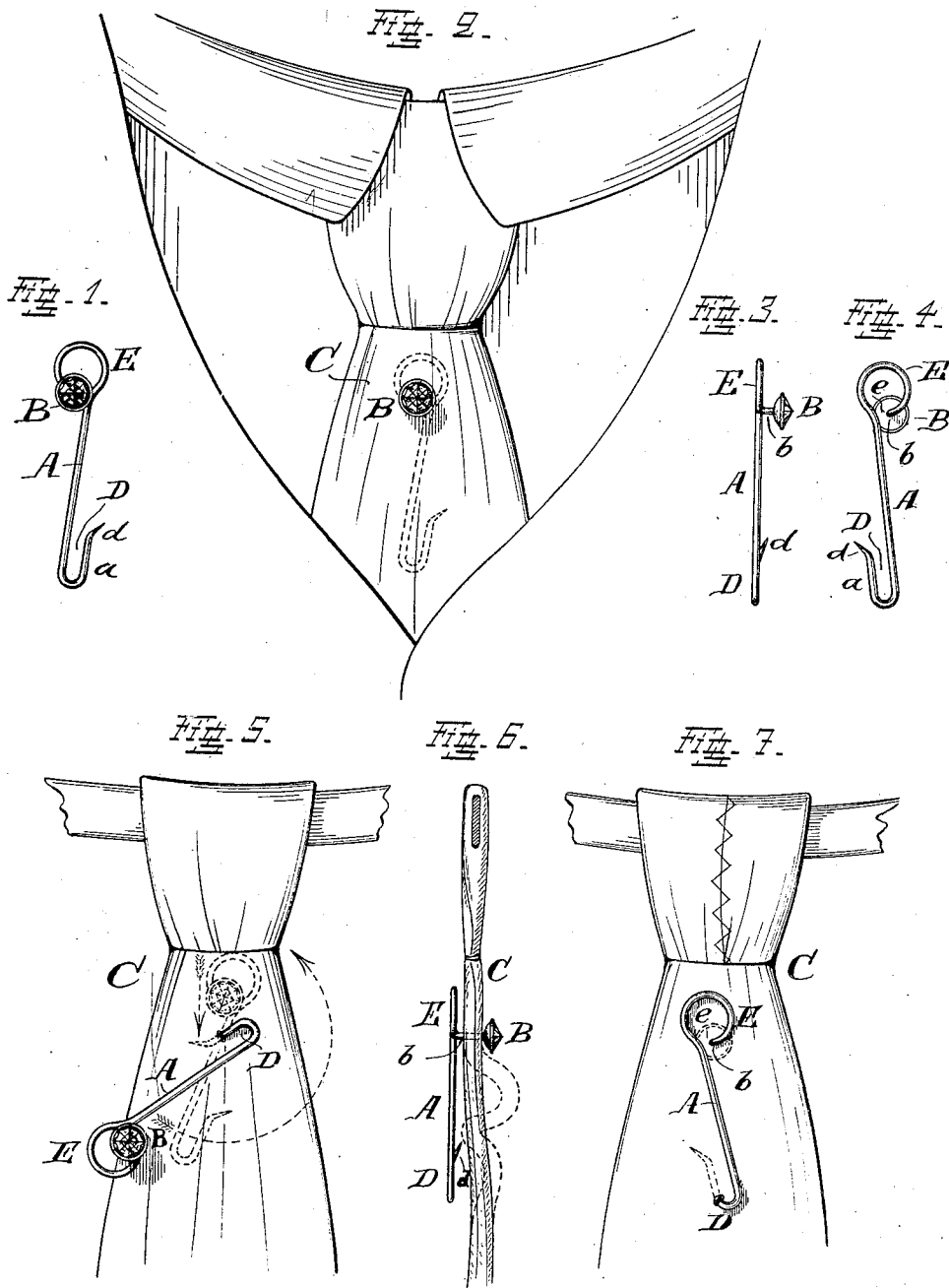


E. WAGNER.  
SCARF PIN.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 2, 1908.

940,094.

Patented Nov. 16, 1909.



Witnesses.  
T. LeBeau.  
Edward D. Smith.

Inventor.  
Emil Wagner  
by C. Spengel atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL WAGNER, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SCARF-PIN.

940,094.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 16, 1909.

Application filed July 2, 1908. Serial No. 441,590.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EMIL WAGNER, a citizen of the United States, and residing at Cincinnati, Hamilton county, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scarf-Pins; and I do declare the following to be a clear, full, and exact description of the invention, attention being called to the accompanying drawing, with the reference characters marked thereon, which forms also a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in scarf-pins, also called tie or stick-pins, which serve as a means to hold a jewel, or setting, in position on a neck-tie or shirt-bosom.

One object of my invention is to shape and construct such a pin in a manner that when in place it is securely held so as to prevent its disengagement from the tie, thereby guarding against loss and unauthorized abstraction.

Another object is to hold the pin firmly in place so that any set or jewel carried by it is always held in proper position and as respects its face always with this latter properly to the front so as to be displayed to the best advantage.

In the following specification and specially pointed out in the claims at the end thereof, will be found a full description of my pin, together with its particular shape and construction, all of which is also illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1, shows a front-view of the pin constructed and shaped as contemplated by my invention. Fig. 2, shows the same secured in position on a neck-tie. Fig. 3, is a side-view and Fig. 4, is a rear-view of it. Fig. 5, in a front-view of the tie, illustrates manner of placing the pin in position. Fig. 6, illustrates part of this manipulation, the tie being shown in edge-view. Fig. 7, shows a rear-view of the tie with the inserted pin.

In the drawing, A, indicates the pin-proper.

B denotes a suitable ornament, setting, or jewel and C, is a neck-tie to which the pin is attached.

At one end the pin is shaped to form a loop D, by bending part *a* of it, near the end thereof, so that this part is substantially parallel to the pin-proper, but spaced therefrom. The end of this bent part *a* is pointed, so that a hook *d* results with a pointed end. This latter is slightly turned outwardly, that

is away from the pin proper as shown, to facilitate insertion into the fabric. This loop serves to secure the pin in its position after attached, so as to prevent its loss or unintentional removal.

The particular manner of attachment and manipulation of the pin for its insertion will be subsequently described. At the other end the pin is shaped to form a ring E, which however is not completely closed, but left open as shown at *e*, for reasons which will be presently made clear.

Loop D and ring E are arranged to lie flat in one plane as best shown in Fig. 3. At the open end of ring E, a shank *b* is formed which extends forward and at right angles to the plane of the ring and at its free end supports the setting B. It will now be seen that loop D, and ring E, lie in one plane and that the face of setting B is substantially parallel to this plane.

The manipulation for insertion is illustrated in Figs. 5, 6 and 7, and will now be explained. Insertion by means of pointed end *d* of the hook is started at the place where it is intended to locate the set on the front of the tie, the point being pushed thereat into the fabric of the tie, from the front as shown in Fig. 5, until it penetrates to the other side. The pin is now pushed fully through the fabric, being at the same time turned and manipulated as partly shown in dotted lines and so as to follow its various bends, the fabric being cleared at the gap at *e*, so as to permit the ring portion E to pass also through, after which shank *b* is pushed through, when finally set B arrives upon its intended seat on the front-side of the tie. This is illustrated in Fig. 6, the set being on the front-side of the tie and the pin proper on the rear side of it. The tie is now kinked as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 6, and pushed into point *d*, at a place sufficiently below the point of insertion, so that, when the tie is straightened out again as shown in Fig. 7, the loop has entered and occupies now the fabric and secures the position of the pin. The extreme end of the hook is slightly bent above the plane of the loop so that it may readily catch the fabric during this final manipulation of the tie. Note Fig. 6. It will now be seen, that the tie is between the set on its front side and ring E on its rear side, the ring forming a flat backing for the set which keeps the same flatly seated against the front-side of the tie.

The ring is held flat because of the radial arrangement thereto of pin A. The face of the setting is thus always held in proper position for display. The inserted loop holds the pin straight on the tie so that it cannot turn in the latter about its shank and prevents also its detachment.

Intended disengagement suggests itself, the various manipulations being performed in reverse order.

Use and manipulation are obviously susceptible of various modifications which may be developed by users to suit their individual ideas.

Having described my invention, I claim as new:

1. A scarf-pin having an open ring at one end, a loop terminating in a pointed hook at its other end, both arranged to lie in one plane, a shank projecting from the ring and a setting carried at the end of this shank, the

face of this setting being arranged approximately parallel to the plane of ring and loop.

2. A scarf-pin having a portion of it at one end shaped to form a loop and a portion at the other end shaped to form an open ring, loop and ring being arranged to lie flat in one plane, the extreme pointed end of the loop being slightly bent to one side and out of parallelism with the pin and also out of the plane of the loop and the pin at the open end of the ring being also turned out of the plane of the ring to form a shank, and a set carried at the end of this shank, the face of which is approximately parallel to the plane of the ring back of it.

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

EMIL WAGNER.

Witnesses:

C. SPENGLER,  
WM. SANDER.