(No Model.)

T. P. MARSTON.

PIN TICKET.

No. 303,652. Patented Aug. 19, 1884.

Fig. 1a.

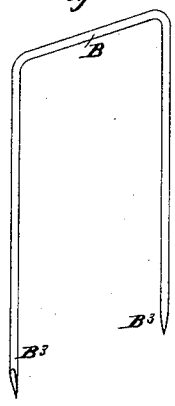

Fig. 1b.

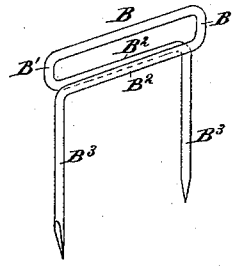

Fig. 1c.

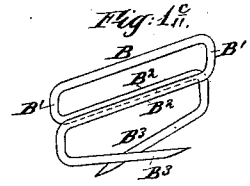

Fig. 1.

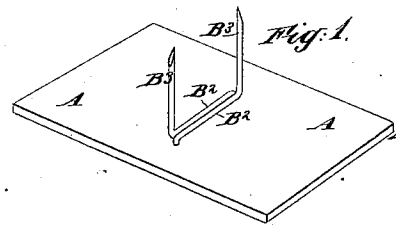

Fig. 1d.

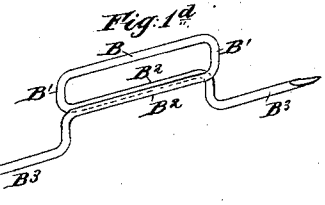

Fig. 2.

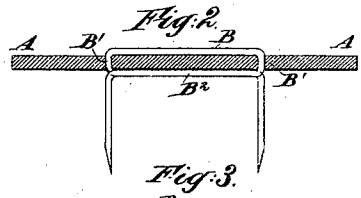

Fig. 3.

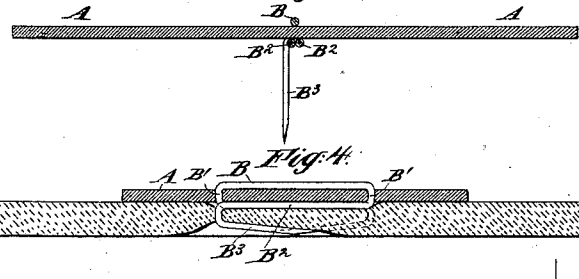

Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

Charles R. Searle.

M. F. Boyle.

INVENTOR

Thomas P. Marston

by his attorney

Thomas D. Stetson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS P. MARSTON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO CAROLINE MARSTON AND FISHER M. CLARK, BOTH OF SAME PLACE.

PIN-TICKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,652, dated August 19, 1884.

Application filed March 28, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS P. MARSTON, of the city and county of New York, in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pin-Tickets, of which the following is a specification.

The term "pin-ticket" is used to indicate a piece of card, parchment, or any other suitable material of any convenient size and form, provided with two metallic spurs or pointed arms standing parallel and at a little distance apart, adapted to be thrust into cloth or other material, and engaged therewith by spreading the arms apart. Such have long been known and are much approved. I have devised an important improvement therein. I make the fastener of a single piece of wire pointed at each end, and bent by suitable machinery in two right angles. The fastener thus formed is thrust by hand or by suitable machinery through the ticket, which I will hereinafter refer to as "card," and firmly held while the arms, which are made originally longer than is to be required, are peculiarly bent. They are folded against the under or back face of the card, so as to each extend across the space between one arm and the other, and then extend out at right angles to the plane of the card. The form engages the fastener with the card, so that it is able to resist forces impressed in all directions. It is especially important to guard the fastener against being disengaged from the card in the act of thrusting the arms into the goods. Ordinary pin-tickets are open to the objection that they are feebly defended against the force tending to collapse the arms. The form given to my fastener causes it to lie fairly against the face side of the card by the stretching of the wire straight across the space between the two holes. It also causes the wire to lie fairly against the back side of the card by each arm stretching across similarly between the two holes. Thus there is ample surface for the reception of any force likely to be impressed in either direction, there being one stretch of wire on the face side and two stretches of wire on the back side of the card bearing fairly against it for a considerable distance.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification, and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the back face of the ticket complete, ready for use. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 4 is a cross-section showing the ticket applied to a piece of cloth and firmly engaged therewith. Fig. 1^a is a perspective view of the fastener in the form which it holds before its application to the card. Fig. 1^b shows the same in the form which it holds after it is properly applied to the card. Fig. 1^c shows the form it holds after the attached card (not represented) has been firmly engaged with a piece of cloth or other fabric by the folding of the locking-arms toward each other. Fig. 1^d shows the same when it has been engaged by the extending of the locking-arms apart.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A is the card or body of the ticket. This is shown as rectangular; but it may be made in any other form by the employment of suitable dies or other means of imparting the required shape.

The holes for the reception of the fastener may be made by any suitable punching or pricking devices; but for ordinary material and sizes the holes are produced by the introduction of the fastener itself. The fastener is a sufficient length of pointed metal. I will describe it as brass wire pointed by being sheared off obliquely; but it may be varied.

I will use the letter B to designate the central portion of the fastener, certain other portions being indicated by the additional marks, as B' B^2, &c.

B is a straight portion of wire lying close against the front face of the card A. The wire at both ends of B is extended through the card, these short portions being marked B'. At the back face each arm is bent at right angles, and the two straight portions B^2 lie against the back face of the card. These two parts lie parallel, and preferably touching each other. Each is again bent at right an-

gles, and straight portions B^3 extend out parallel to each other and at right angles to the plane of the card to a sufficient distance, terminating in sharp points. The form is well adapted to be rapidly and uniformly produced by machinery. I have devised a machine for this purpose; but such forms no part of this invention.

The engagement of my improved ticket with a piece of cloth or other material on which it is to be employed is effected in the ordinary manner. The parallel arms B^3 B^3 are thrust through a thickness of the cloth or other material and spread apart, so that each arm lies in a plane nearly or quite parallel to the card A; or, if preferred, the arms B^3, instead of being spread apart, may be folded toward each other. Either way my pin-ticket holds reliably. I have in the drawings shown the arms B^3 folded toward each other.

Modifications may be made in the forms and proportions within wide limits without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of the invention. Instead of "wire," ordinarily so called, I can use strips of sufficiently narrow sheet metal. Instead of pointing by shearing obliquely, the points may be produced by any other suitable means. Instead of producing the holes in the card by means of the points of the fastener, any suitable puncturing means may be employed in advance. Instead of extending the parts B^2, as shown, each to a distance equal to the length of the part B, I can extend them to a less or to a greater distance. Instead of making the parts B^3 lie actually in contact, they may be a little distance or even a considerable distance apart. In such case they will lie in lines sensibly oblique to the part B. As shown, they lie substantially parallel thereto. The face side of the card A may be tinted, glazed, or variously surfaced, if desired. I can make the front in a separate thickness of fine paper or other suitable material secured to the back or main body by paste or otherwise. In such case the fastener may, if desired, be applied to the back and main portion in the manner described, and the facing material may be pasted or otherwise secured, so as to cover the part B; but I prefer the whole as shown.

I claim as my invention—

The fastener described, having the front portion, B, puncturing portions B′, two back portions, B^2, lying side by side and extending past each other to completely inclose the card, and fastening-arms B^3, in combination with the card A, and arranged to serve therewith in fastening the same to cloth or other material, as herein specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at New York city, N. Y., this 21st day of March, 1884, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

T. P. MARSTON.

Witnesses:
WM. C. DEY,
M. F. BOYLE.