No. 836,534. PATENTED NOV. 20, 1906.

A. RAINESS.

DEVICE FOR SECURING SCARF PINS.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 3, 1906.

Fig. 1.

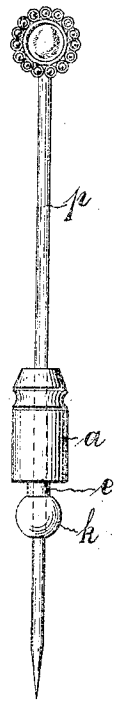


Fig. 2.

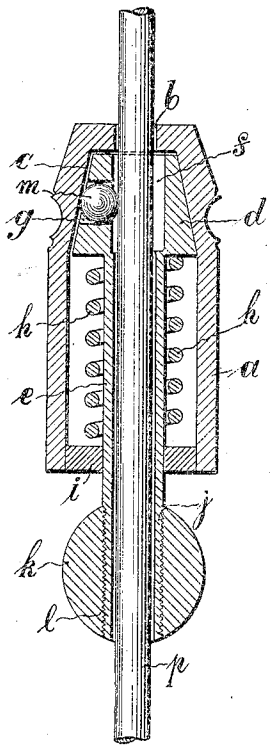


Fig. 3.

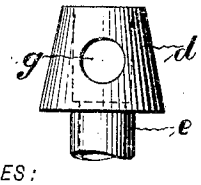
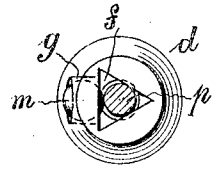


Fig. 4.



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DEVICE FOR SECURING SCARF-PINS.

No. 836,534. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 20, 1906.

Application filed March 3, 1906. Serial No. 304,002.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAHAM RAINESS, a subject of the Czar of Russia, and a resident of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Securing Scarf-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to a novel device for securing scarf-pins, and pertains particularly to that class of scarf-pin-securing devices by means of which a valuable pin is fastened and protected so that it cannot be lost or stolen.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents in elevation a scarf-pin-securing device which embodies my invention and showing a pin fastened therein. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of same. Fig. 3 shows in side view the upper portion of the inner part of same, and Fig. 4 is a top plan of Fig. 3.

Similar letters of reference denote like parts in all the figures.

My novel scarf-pin securing and protecting device consists, essentially, of an outer part or shell and an inner part, which forms the frustum of a cone at the top. The frustum of the cone is provided with a triangular and a lateral opening. The pin passes through the triangular opening and is secured by means of a small ball located in the lateral opening of said frustum of a cone. The application of one ball within the frustum of the cone of the inner part is fully assuring a perfect grip of the pin. Three balls might be employed in conjunction with a circular opening. However, this would complicate the mechanism and greatly increase the cost without affording an advantage.

In the drawings, *a* represents the tubular outer part or shell having a circular top opening *b* and an inner conical surface *c* in its top portion. The inner part consists of the conical portion *d*, forming the frustum of a cone, and a greatly-reduced tubular portion *e*. A triangular opening *f* is provided in the frustum of the cone, which further has a lateral opening *g*. The tubular portion *e* of the inner part is surrounded by a wire spring *h*, which is located within the outer part or shell *a*, as shown in Fig. 2. The lower narrow portion *e* of the inner part carries the disk *i*, which closes the bottom opening of the tubular outer part or shell *a*. The bottom end of the tubular inner part *e* is threaded and adapted to receive a metal ball *k*, which is provided with a screw-thread *l* in its central vertical channel. The small metal ball *m* is located within the lateral opening *g* of the frustum of the cone. The scarf-pin is designated by the reference-letter *p*.

The device is operated substantially in the following manner: First, the scarf-pin is inserted into the scarf. Now the inner part of the device is partly drawn out from the outer part or shell, whereby the frustum of the cone is released from contact with the inner conical surface of the shell. The small ball *m* likewise is released from contact with the inner conical surface of the shell. When this is done, the pin is inserted, and as soon as same is in the desired position the fingers are simply released from the small metal ball *k*, whereupon the wire spring *h* enters into action and returns the frustum of the cone and the small metal ball *m* to their former positions. The frustum of the cone again rests against the inner conical surface of the shell, and the little ball *m* presses against said surface and one side of the pin, as shown in Fig. 2. The pin is held tightly thereby, because the small ball *m* presses it against two sides of the triangular surface of the opening in the top portion of the inner part, as is shown in Fig. 4. When the pin is thus secured, its pointed portion is pushed into the rear part of the scarf.

In order to release the pin from the device, the wearer removes first the pointed portion of the pin from the scarf. Now the small ball *k* is gently drawn downward, whereby the frustum of the cone and the small ball *m* are released from contact with the inner conical surface of the shell and the ball *m* does not press the pin any longer against the inner surface of the triangular opening in the top portion of the inner part, whereby the pin is released. The securing device may now be easily removed from the pin and the pin itself taken out of the scarf.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a scarf-pin securing and protecting device an inner part having a triangular vertical channel through which the pin passes and a lateral side opening therein, a small ball located within said lateral opening, and means for pressing the ball against the pin

whereby the pin is pressed against two sides of the triangular channel.

2. In a scarf-pin securing and protecting device an outer shell, an inner part having a triangular vertical channel through which the pin passes and a lateral side opening therein, a small ball located within said lateral opening, and means for pressing the ball against the pin whereby the pin is pressed against two sides of the triangular channel.

Signed at New York, N. Y., this 21st day of February, 1906.

ABRAHAM RAINESS.

Witnesses:

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