

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. CASE.
PIN SHIELD.

No. 543,171.

Patented July 23, 1895.

Fig. 1.

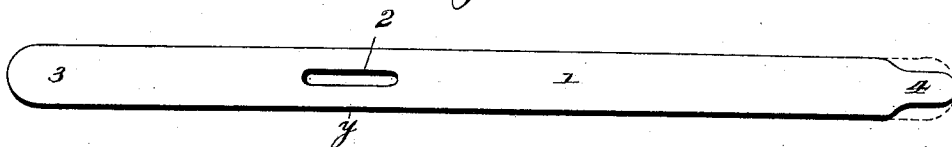


Fig. 2.

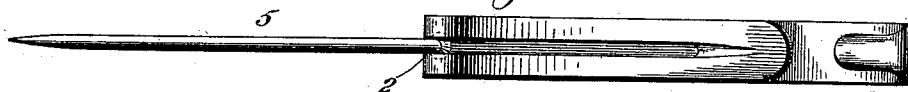


Fig. 3.

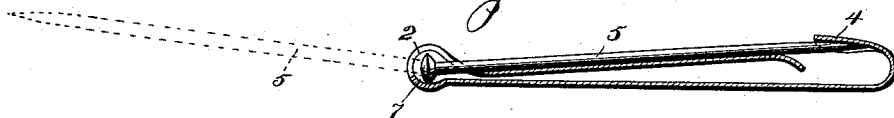


Fig. 4.

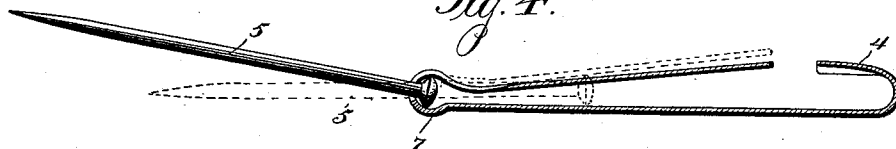


Fig. 5.

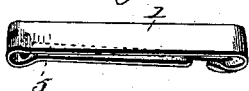
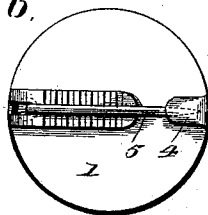


Fig. 6.



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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 7.

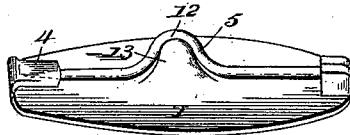


Fig. 8.

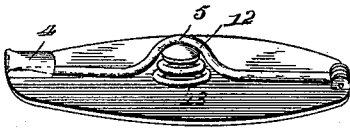


Fig. 9.

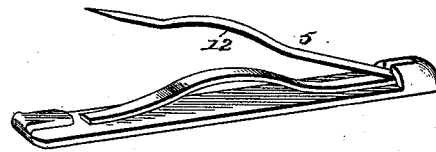


Fig. 10.

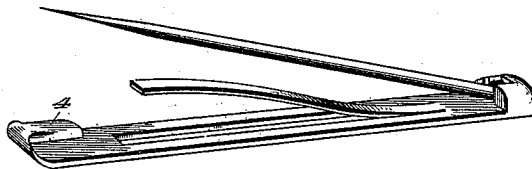


Fig. 11.

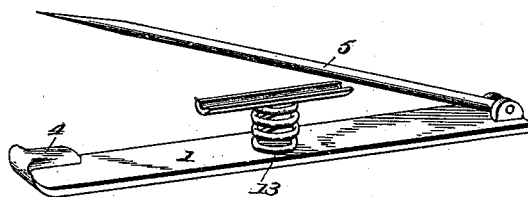
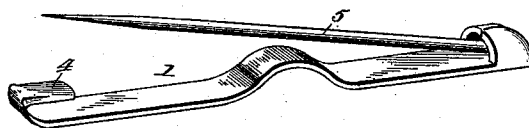


Fig. 12.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ESTELLA CASE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PIN-SHIELD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 543,171, dated July 23, 1895.

Application filed December 19, 1893. Serial No. 494,076. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ESTELLA CASE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pin-Shields; 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.

My invention consists in the peculiar construction of pin-shields hereinafter described and claimed.

Referring to the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan of one form of blank from which the shield is constructed. Fig. 2 is a side view of the shield formed with a guard, spring, and seat, for the pin with the latter attached and representing the under side of the pin. Fig. 3 is an edge view showing the pin closed in full lines and open in dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a like view showing the pin open in full lines, the manner of applying it to the shield in dotted lines, and also showing the resiliency of the spring in full and dotted lines. Fig. 5 is a top view of the shield with pin attached. Fig. 6 is an under side view of a modification. Figs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 represent other modifications of the spring, showing both detachable and non-detachable pins.

It is well known that in safety-pins, brooches, &c., the pin frequently becomes disengaged from the keeper or guard and the article is lost, and also that the material slips back and forth on a pin of ordinary construction. It is also a defect in this class of articles that the pin often becomes bent or broken, and that the article is of no further use, while by my improvement—viz., having the pin detachable—in the event of its being broken or losing its resiliency any ordinary pin can be substituted and the article is as good as ever. By my improvement I am also enabled to insert the pin in the garment or material first, and afterward apply the shield.

On the drawings like numerals represent corresponding parts in the different views.

The numeral 1 represents the blank, the body of which may be oblong, as in Fig. 1, circular or disk-like, as in Fig. 6, or of any other desired configuration.

One end of the blank is doubled at the edge, or contracted or formed narrower than the main portion thereof, and bent over to form a guard 4 for the point of the pin. A slot 2 is provided in the body of the blank, and a groove extended therefrom on top, as shown. The pin is to be inserted through the slot and when closed rests in the groove. When the end of the blank 3 is bent over upon itself, as at *y*, Fig. 1, it forms one kind of spring, and also forms a bearing 7 for the head of the pin 5, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, the slot being of sufficient length to allow of the pin being opened or closed. I sometimes construct this bearing and pin in the form of a ball-and-socket joint, still retaining the narrow front opening for the shank of the pin, and in this instance the pin can move laterally as well as vertically.

When the part 3 is bent over it forms a spring upon which the pin rests and by means of which it is held in close engagement with the under side of the guard, and this spring is so constructed as to compress the material between the same and the pin to prevent the slipping of said material thereon.

The means for applying the pin 5, which in the instance just described is attachable and detachable and may be an ordinary dress-pin, is clearly shown in Fig. 4. The pin is inserted point foremost underneath the spring 3. It is pushed through the slot 2 and partially revolved until the head thereof rests in its bearing or seat 7.

The modification shown in Fig. 6 is identical in structure with the preceding views, excepting that the head or face of the shield is circular or disk like instead of oblong.

It is apparent that either configuration or any other suitable shape for the face of the shield would be as well adapted for lace or brooch pins, or either of these structures might be soldered or otherwise secured to or be formed as a part of any design for the above-named articles.

The slot for the head of the pin may be closed at the front end and a hole or aperture be provided in the face of the shield and the pin be inserted therethrough. It is evident, also, that the slot may be cruciform, when the pin would be applied from the back instead of the face of the shield.

In Figs. 7, 8, and 9 the pin is shown as bent or formed with a loop, as at 12, to engage with a projection or spring 13 on the back of the shield.

5 In Fig. 7 the projection is struck up from the body of the shield, and may be a conical projection, as shown in said figure, or a simple loop.

10 In Fig. 8 the projection is in the form of a spring with a cap or cover on its top.

In Fig. 9 the spring is a separate plate or piece formed with a loop and secured to the shield.

15 In Fig. 10 the pin is straight, and the spring is formed by slitting the base of the shield and raising the spring therefrom.

20 In Fig. 11 a horizontal coil-spring is secured to the under side of the shield and has a bar secured to the top of the spring, which may or may not have a groove for the pin to rest in.

In Fig. 12 the body of the shield itself is bent upwardly, forming the projection 13, and the pin is straight.

25 All of these structures are substantially equivalents and accomplish the same function or result.

30 In Fig. 2 I have shown the spring corrugated longitudinally, and in Fig. 6 it is corrugated transversely.

35 It will be apparent that any one or all of these structures present an irregular roughened or corrugated surface, to prevent the material on the pin from slipping, and are therefore all within the scope of my invention.

40 When the pin is made removable and attachable, as in Fig. 8, for example, it will be seen that the pin can be easily and readily applied first and the shield applied afterward.

45 It is obvious that many minor details might be made in the bend or projection, and also in the mode of attaching and detaching the pin from the shield, and be within the spirit of my invention, and I do not therefore restrict myself to the exact construction shown.

50 By my invention I am enabled to provide a pin that will hold the goods or material firmly and without slipping, and also by which an ordinary pin can be attached to and detached from the shield, and I construct such shields of various sizes to suit the different sizes of pins found in the trade.

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

60 1. As an improved article of manufacture, a pin shield provided at one end with a keeper for the point of the pin, and at the other end with means of attaching a pin, the under side of the shield provided at its central portion

with means lying wholly between the base of the shield and the pin when applied for holding the material in engagement with the pin and also for holding the pin in engagement with the guard or keeper, substantially as described. 65

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a pin shield provided at one end with a keeper for the point of the pin, and at the other end with means for detachably securing a pin, the under side of the shield provided at or near its center with means lying wholly between the base of the shield and the pin when applied for holding the material in engagement with the pin and also for holding the pin in engagement with the guard or keeper substantially as described. 70 75

3. A pin shield, provided at one end with a keeper for the point of the pin, and at the other end with means for attaching the pin, and a spring located centrally and wholly between the under side of the shield and the pin when applied, as a means for holding the material in engagement with the pin and also holding the pin in engagement with the keeper, substantially as described. 80 85

4. A pin shield, provided at one end with a keeper for the point of the pin, and at the other end with means for attaching the pin, and a spring lying wholly between the under side of the shield and the pin when applied, said spring being provided with a roughened surface, for holding the material in engagement with the pin, said spring also holding the pin in engagement with the keeper, substantially as described. 90 95

5. A pin shield provided at one end with a keeper for the point of the pin, and at the other end with means for attaching a pin, said shield having one end thereof bent over upon itself and extended forward over the base of the shield to form a spring which holds the material in engagement with the pin, and the pin in its keeper, substantially as described. 100 105

6. A pin shield provided at one end with a keeper for the point of the pin, said shield having one end bent over upon itself and extended forward over the base of the shield to form a spring for holding the material in engagement with the pin, and the pin in its keeper; the bend in said shield formed as a seat for the head of the pin and provided with an elongated slot for the insertion of the pin, substantially as described. 110 115

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

ESTELLA CASE.

Witnesses:

LYCURGUS LAYTON,
L. L. JOHNSON.