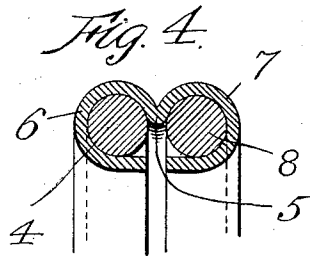
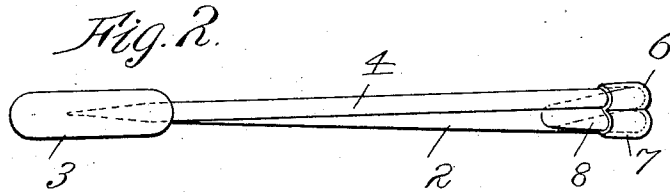
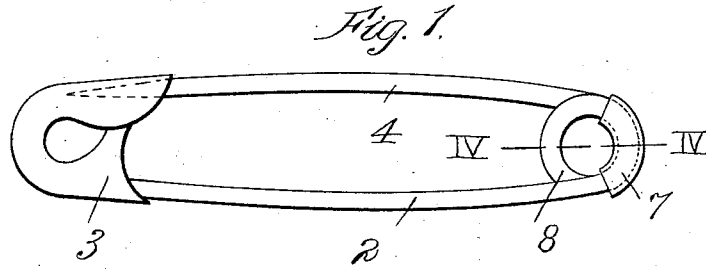


R. M. BABIN & J. MISEREZ.
SAFETY PIN GUARD.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 15, 1912.

1,065,894.

Patented June 24, 1913.



Witnesses:
Emil Foster Jr.
Emanuel M. Fenster.

R. M. Babin Inventors
Jules Miserez
By their Attorneys *Emil M. Foster*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT M. BABIN AND JULES MISEREZ, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNORS
TO AMERICAN PIN COMPANY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION
OF CONNECTICUT.

SAFETY-PIN GUARD.

1,065,894.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 24, 1913.

Application filed August 15, 1912. Serial No. 715,247.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROBERT M. BABIN and JULES MISEREZ, citizens of the United States, residing at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven, and in the State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Pin Guards, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to safety pins in which the pointed leg or branch is joined to the guard supporting leg or branch by a coil with adjacently disposed convolutions.

The object of this invention is to reduce the liability of the material becoming caught between the convolutions of said coil without interfering with its function of facilitating the manipulation of the pin.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a safety pin provided with our improvements; Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same; Fig. 3 is an end view of the same; Fig. 4 is an enlarged section on the line IV—IV Fig. 1.

The most serious drawback to this type of pin has resided in the fact that the goods on which the pin is used, became snagged between the pointed leg and the adjacent convolution of the coil. Guards of various constructions have been used to eliminate these difficulties but never with entire success, particularly with delicate materials which may become snagged by sliding along the pointed leg and under the guard which ordinarily bulges outwardly from the convolutions of the coil. We are well aware that safety pins have been made in which the convolutions have been dipped in molten metal to make a solid end and thus prevent the material becoming snagged, but such a construction materially reduces the resilient action for which the coil is designed and also complicates the process of manufacture.

According to the present invention, the guard is provided with a crease or tuck so as to cause it to conform closely to the convolutions, the result being that the edge of said guard at the end of said crease or tuck is dipped within the tangential plane of the convolutions and provides a barrier to the entry of the edge of a fabric between the guard and the convolutions, and an edge on the guard tangent to the coils is avoided. Moreover, where the pointed leg of the pin diverges from the coil, there will not be as

large a space open for the goods or material to become wedged between the convolutions of the coil.

For the most part, the safety pin shown on the drawing as embodying our invention is constructed according to well known methods, a short piece of wire being operated upon to form a coil 1 intermediately of a leg or branch 2 for supporting a guard 3, and a leg or branch 4 which is pointed at its extremity and adapted to be releasably disposed within the guard 3.

The guard 3 is made of an integral sheet of metal which is folded centrally to provide an inwardly projecting rib 5 and oppositely arranged wings 6 and 7, which respectively embrace the adjacent convolutions of the coil 1 and serve to retain the rib 5 in a position in which it projects between said convolutions. As shown in Fig. 2, the ridge 5 lies in close proximity to the line of contact between said convolutions and terminates at the point where the pointed branch or leg diverges from the coil. This construction materially reduces the gap through which the material may slide on the pointed leg or branch 4 to become caught between the convolutions of the coil. At the same time, by reason of the central fold or depression in said guard, the metal thereof fits snugly around the convolutions of the coil 1 and thus eliminates all corners upon which goods are likely to become snagged.

Another advantageous result to be obtained by this device is that the wings 6 and 7 are more securely locked to the coil 1 and hence the guard is prevented from shifting.

What we claim is:

The combination with a safety pin having a coil comprising laterally contacting convolutions and a material-engaging point extending from one of said convolutions, of a guard for said coil, said guard being depressed into the angular peripheral recess between said convolutions to extend the edge of said guard to a point adjacent to the line of contact between said convolutions at the point at which said material-engaging point diverges from the coil.

ROBERT M. BABIN.
JULES MISEREZ.

Witnesses:

H. C. SENIOR,
L. L. GRISWOLD.