

W. R. GARDNER & C. C. BLOSSOM.

Pin.

No. 159,810.

Patented Feb. 16, 1875.

Fig. 1.

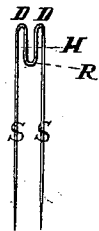


Fig. 2.

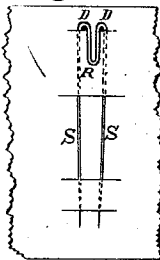
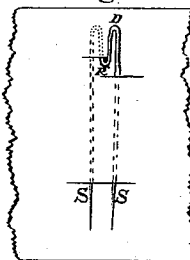


Fig. 3.



Witnesses;
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by their atty.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM R. GARDNER AND CHARLES C. BLOSSOM, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN PINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 159,810, dated February 16, 1875; application filed December 22, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM R. GARDNER and CHARLES C. BLOSSOM, both of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improved Paper and Lace Pin, of which the following is a specification:

The common pin, when used for pinning paper, easily cuts through the paper by the action of the edge of the head, and when this occurs with the pin inserted up to the head there is nothing left to detain that part of the pin. The consequence is the pin readily drops out and is lost. The same thing frequently occurs when the common pin is used upon lace fabrics and other light material. The common pin has no means or contrivance for so engaging the material in which it is used as to prevent displacement.

The objects sought to be accomplished by our invention are remedies of these objections and faults.

The invention consists in a double pin, or a pin with two substantially parallel legs or stocks or stems, each provided with pin-points, between the two stocks of which a short double spring-loop, formed out of the same wire composing the stocks, is interposed, forming a double-looped head for the pin.

Figure 1 represents a front view of the pin. Fig. 2 represents the pin inserted in the material, with the loop sprung or pressed over so as to engage it. Fig. 3 represents the pin with one-half of the loop on one side of the material, the other half on the other side of the same, the material engaging the bottom of the reversed loop, and thereby detaining the pin in place.

The construction and method of operation of the pin are fully shown in the drawing.

The loop, being reversed and carried down between the two stocks or stems, when the pin is fully inserted, rests upon the material between the two stocks, the tendency of which is to keep the material spread out by means of their slight spring action. Upon this material so kept the reversed loop R rests, with a tendency to depress it by a slight spring action by its own spring action, and thereby constantly resist displacement of the pin. The top of the pin shows a double-looped head, formed by the extension of the double loop into and continuous with the two stocks S S. This head is without edge or corner to cut through the material, gives substance between the fingers to control the pin, and the reversed loop R is so placed that the loops D D on either side may be passed through the aperture made by its stock or stem, and thus present a loop on each side of the material, as in figure; or both loops D D may be passed through, if desired.

When used upon lace the broad double-looped head engages the material in a similar manner, and is not easily displaced by accident.

An additional reversed loop may be added, if desired.

We claim as our invention—

As a new article of manufacture, a pin consisting of two pin-pointed stocks, S S, connected by the double spring-loop and tongue R H, combined and arranged substantially as shown and described.

WILLIAM R. GARDNER.
CHARLES C. BLOSSOM.

Witnesses:

WM. H. BUTTERWORTH,
JAMES A. SKILTON.