

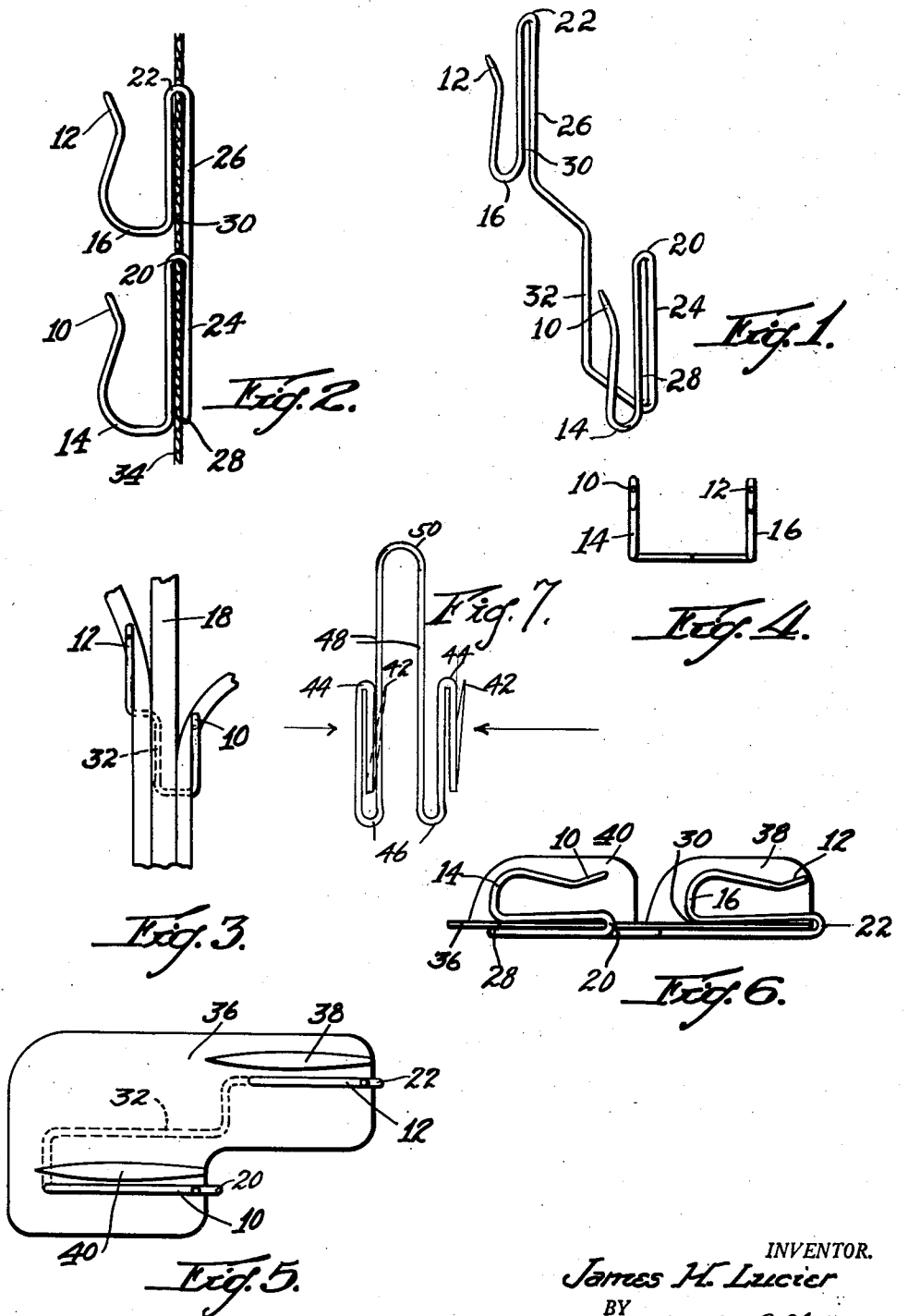
April 15, 1952

J. H. LUCIER

2,592,922

CORSAGE PIN

Filed April 14, 1948



INVENTOR.
James H. Lucier
BY
Charles R. Fay,
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,592,922

CORSAGE PIN

James H. Lucier, Northbridge, Mass.

Application April 14, 1948, Serial No. 21,052

2 Claims. (Cl. 24—6)

1

2

This invention relates to improvements in corsage pins and the principal object of the invention resides in the provision of a pin having a pair of spaced prongs, said prongs being offset so that when worn one appears above the other to more closely and rigidly secure a corsage or the like to the clothing.

A further object of the invention resides in the provision of a corsage pin as above described in which each prong is located at the end of a downwardly extending loop, said loop continuing and forming an upwardly extending loop adapted to be received in the cloth of the clothing of the wearer so as to firmly anchor the corsage pin thereto.

A further object of the invention resides in the provision of a card upon which the pin will be mounted for sale and carrying purposes for pocket and purse, said card acting as a guard for the prongs of the pin and being provided with guards for said prongs.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear hereinafter.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings in which

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the new corsage pin;

Fig. 2 is an illustration of the same applied to a layer of clothing, the latter being shown in section;

Fig. 3 illustrates the corsage pin in use;

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the corsage pin;

Fig. 5 is a view in elevation of the corsage pin applied to the card;

Fig. 6 is an edge view of Fig. 5; and

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a modification.

The present pin comprises a length of spring steel or wire which is sharpened to form prongs 10 and 12, one at each end of the length of wire. Each of the prongs is located in the same vertical plane so that as will be apparent, the prongs extend outwardly from the clothing of the user to the same extent, but as clearly shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the prongs are not on the same horizontal level, prong 10 being lower than prong 12. From the points of the prongs 10 and 12, the wire extends downwardly forming loops 14 and 16, these loops opening upwardly and serving to receive and retain the corsage which is indicated at 18 in Fig. 3.

From the loops 14 and 16 the wire extends upwardly forming upwardly extending loops 20 and 22, from which point the wire extends downwardly along runs 24 and 26, these runs closely approaching the lower end of loops 14 and 16 re-

spectively to each form a spring clip as at 28, 30 to grasp the clothing for secure holding of the pin, as clearly shown in Fig. 2.

The ends of the runs 24 and 26 are connected by a central part 32 arranged so as to space one of the prongs well above the other and to one side as is clearly indicated in the drawings.

This pin is inserted through the cloth 34 by pushing it from the rear or one side surface by means of the prongs, then raising the pin until the cloth is received in the loops 14, 16 and then depressing the device until the cloth is caught in the resilient clip portions 28 and 30, whereby the pin will be closely held and the prongs will be located at the respective heights at which they first entered the cloth. For this reason, it is particularly easy to locate the present pin where desired as wherever the prongs enter the cloth from the rear, they will appear at the front side of the cloth when the pin is correctly located as above described.

The prongs 10 and 12 are, of course, sharp and in order to protect the fingers from them and to more easily carry the pin there is provided a card 36 which may be made of cardboard or plastic, etc., said card having a pair of projections 38 and 40 parallel to each other and offset so that when the pin is clipped to the card as shown in Fig. 6, the prongs will lie behind or to one side of the projections 38, 40 so that they cannot catch in the fingers or hands of the user.

Fig. 7 shows a modified pin of the class described comprising pointed ends 42 similar to those at 10, 12, and having gripping loops 44 to hold the clothing. In this case, however, the loops 44 are reversed at 46 forming in long runs 48 and joined at 50 so that the sides of the device may be squeezed inwardly by the fingers in the directions of the arrows in Fig. 7, the points thrust through the clothing as before, and then the device is let go so as to allow the runs 48 to tend to spring back into parallelism to resiliently grip the clothing of the wearer better.

Having thus described my invention and the advantages thereof, I do not wish to be limited to the details herein disclosed otherwise than as set forth in the claims, but what I claim is:

1. Corsage pin comprising a pair of double reversed loops connected together in spaced parallel relation, one loop of each pair being a spring loop to grip a support and the other loop of each pair being open and terminating in an upwardly pointing sharp prong to hold the corsage, the pairs of loops being offset so that one prong is above and in advance of the other.

3

2. Corsage pin comprising a length of wire bent to form a pair of parallel spaced spring clip loops, each loop terminating in a corsage holding open loop in turn terminating in a sharp prong, said corsage holding loops being springable toward each other for inserting in the clothing and upon being released forming resilient holding means for the pin.

JAMES H. LUCIER.

Number
D. 28,977
76,186
174,111
307,286
415,912
618,410
689,843
1,478,209
1,931,286

5

10

4

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Name	Date
Sheets	July 5, 1898
Hart	Mar. 31, 1868
Bridendolph	Feb. 29, 1876
Frees	Oct. 28, 1884
Kerr	Nov. 26, 1889
Goldsmith	Jan. 31, 1899
Atkins	Dec. 31, 1901
Eaton	Dec. 18, 1923
Drew	Oct. 17, 1933

FOREIGN PATENTS

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

Number	Country	Date
15 7,870	Great Britain	of 1887
5,754	Great Britain	of 1904