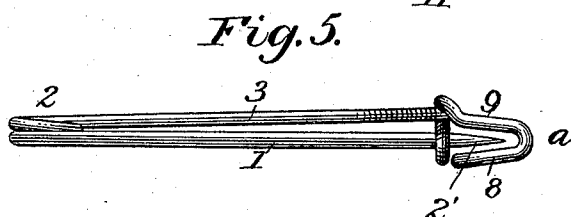
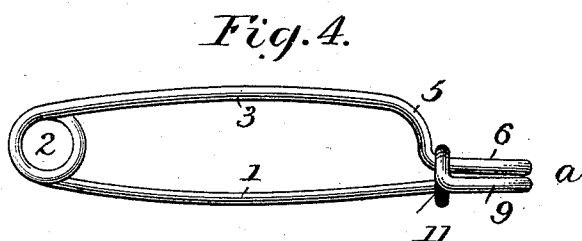
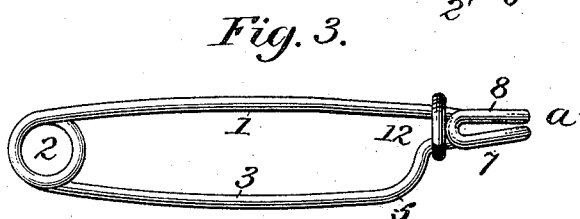
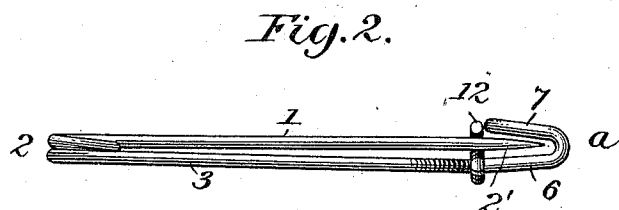
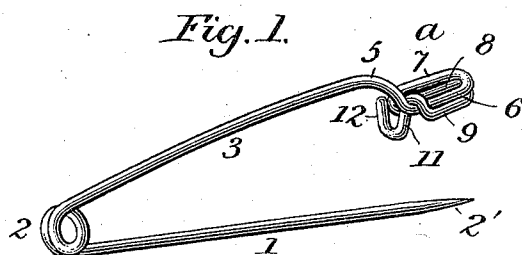


(No Model.)

C. H. GRAHAM.
SAFETY PIN.

No. 535,619.

Patented Mar. 12, 1895.



Witnesses

Jno. G. Hintel
E. Ernest Ellis

Inventor

Charles H. Graham
by Loren Truman
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. GRAHAM, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR, BY
MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, OF ONE-HALF TO THE TUCKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

SAFETY-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 535,619, dated March 12, 1895.

Application filed December 8, 1894. Serial No. 531,275. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. GRAHAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in safety pins, and it consists substantially in such features thereof as will hereinafter be more particularly described.

A great many forms of safety pins have been heretofore devised for the purpose of protecting or shielding the point of the pin, and also for preventing the point from catching into the fabric on which employed. Some of the former devices have been more or less successful in the performances of their intended functions, while others have been found to possess little or no advantages, and besides being expensive to manufacture and comparatively complicated in form. It has been proposed in one instance heretofore to form the shield or protector by first bending a piece of wire into a loop or catch at a suitable distance from one end, and then bending the portion of the wire projecting beyond the loop into convolute form and turning or bending this portion backwardly until brought to bear against the loop or catch. This form is objectionable for the reason that both the loop and catch are very liable to become spread apart, and this causes the pin to become unfastened and occasions in many instances a great deal of inconvenience. Furthermore, with the form referred to considerable material is required in the construction, and the device is altogether unreliable in use.

The object of my invention is to overcome the disadvantages referred to, and to provide a safety pin having a combined hook and protector which will not spread or become distorted in use; and also to provide a safety pin embodying simplicity of construction and cheapness in the cost of manufacture.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a safety pin constructed in accordance with my invention; and Fig. 2 is

a top or plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a side view taken from that side of the pin on which the combined hook and protector terminate. Fig. 4 is a view looking at the pin from the opposite side to that shown in the preceding figure, and Fig. 5 is a bottom or plan view, representing the pin point as being fastened within the hook.

In carrying my invention into effect, I take a piece of wire of sufficient stiffness and resiliency and form at one end thereof the pin point 1. I then bend or coil the wire at the point 2 so as to give to the pin 2' sufficient elasticity to exert a slight tension outwardly in the ordinary manner of safety pins. The main body 3 of the pin is approximately straight, and at that portion thereof adjacent to the pin point when the pin is closed or fastened, I form the usual bend 5 which allows for receiving the fabric or goods which the pin is designed to hold together or fasten. After forming the bend or hump 5, the wire is continued out for a short distance at 6, then bent around laterally and carried backward as at 7. Then it is bent downward and returned upon itself forwardly at 8, and then it is turned around again reversely and carried backward at 9 beneath the portion 6, whereupon it is carried upwardly and over the said portion 6, interlocking with the same, and finally the end of the wire is carried downwardly at 11 and terminates upwardly at 12 in a hook which receives the point of the pin when the latter is forced into place. As thus formed it will be seen that the protector or shield *a* is securely locked by reason of the extremity of the wire being bent upwardly over the portion 6, and in this way neither the hook which receives the pin nor the protector itself is likely to become distorted or spread apart while the pin is in use. It will be understood that the said shield or protector could be constituted of as many convolutions or return bends as might be desired, but I have found that the number herein shown and described fully answers the purpose, and besides, less material is required in the construction of the pin. The end of the hook or catch terminates about flush with the horizontal portion 7, and it will be seen that

the pin point can be readily lifted over the same when in the act of fastening the pin.

I might add as an additional feature of my invention that a greater portion of the pin
5 may be carried over the hook and into the shield than is the case with the former devices which I have herein before referred to, and thus the pin is less likely to become separated from the said hook and shield.

10 I could of course resort to immaterial variations in the general form of my improved safety pin, and it will be understood I do not limit myself to the precise details of construction herein shown and described.

15 I claim—

As a new article of manufacture a safety

pin having the downward bend 5 in its main bar and then continued forward and bent around laterally and backward, then bent under and returned upon itself forwardly and
20 again turned around and backward, and finally having its extremity formed into an upturned hook after passing up and around the first forward bend and interlocking therewith, substantially as described. 25

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHAS. H. GRAHAM.

Witnesses:

C. H. W. BERBECKER,

C. B. MILLER.