

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE:

ARTHUR W. HUTCHINS, OF CRANSTON, RHODE ISLAND.

PIN-TONGUE FOR BAR-PINS, &c.

1,049,363.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 7, 1913.

Application filed January 25, 1911. Serial No. 604,551.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR W. HUTCHINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cranston, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pin-Tongues for Bar-Pins, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates more particularly to improvements in the construction of pins or pin-tongues of the class adapted to be used in connection with ornamental bar-pins, veil-pins, brooches and other analogous ornamental articles of jewelry, and it consists in the novel features of construction, all as hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In articles of jewelry of the general character just referred to and as usually devised, the same are unprovided with means for positively holding or securing them in position upon the fabric against accidental longitudinal movement or displacement; or, in other words, such an article of jewelry, when attached to the apparel of the wearer by the insertion of the pin-tongue, is quite liable to move endwise out of position with respect to its location on the fabric, unless the space between the pin-joint and catch is practically filled by the fabric itself. It may be added that in certain ornamental articles of jewelry, as for example, comparatively long and narrow bar-pins and veil-pins, this defect is more apparent and pronounced than in relatively short ones.

The object of the present invention is to overcome the objectionable features or inherent disadvantages in the class of jewelry above named.

To this end, the invention resides in providing the suitably mounted pin-tongue member of the article of jewelry with means adapted, when in use, to coöperate with the pin-stem proper inserted through the fabric so as to positively maintain or hold the ornament in position against accidental endwise movement. The device not only securely clamps the fabric interposed between it and the pin-stem proper, but it further serves as a bridge for supporting and stiffening the latter and also holds it against lateral displacement.

In the accompanying sheet of drawings, Figure 1 represents a bar-pin, so-called, provided with my improved pin-tongue, the latter being in the clasped or closed position; the body or bar member proper being in

longitudinal central section. Fig. 2 is a corresponding sectional view, showing the pin-tongue released from the pin-catch, or unclasped. In this position it is adapted to be readily inserted in a fabric. Fig. 3 represents a side elevation of my improved pin-tongue, detached from the bar or front. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view, in enlarged scale, taken on line 4 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a similar sectional view, taken on line 5 5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a similar view, taken on line 6 6 of Fig. 1. Fig. 7 represents a perspective view of the pin-tongue showing a modified form of bridge; and Fig. 8 represents a side elevation of a bar-pin provided with my improved pin-tongue, as attached to a fabric.

The following is a more detailed description.

I would state here that I make no claim to a bar or body member, *per se*, of the general class referred to, since my improved pin-tongue A is or may be constructed and adapted for use in connection with bars or fronts differing in form, &c., from the bar B or front represented in Figs. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 of the drawing in which the pin tongue is shown as applied to a bar having inwardly turned flanges a^1 on its inner face.

The elongated bar or body member B illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 is provided with a catch b and ears b^1 integral therewith, and may be formed from a suitably shaped blank.

My improved one-piece resilient pin-tongue A constitutes an article of manufacture and comprises the longitudinally extending main or sharpened pin-stem proper a , the bent head or joint portion a^2 , the arm member a^1 extending inward from the head and having the free end portion of the arm a^1 bent at an angle, arranged and adapted, when in use, to form a transversely disposed bridge or support a^3 for confining the fabric lying between it and the adjacent portion of the pin-stem. If desired, the bridge member may have a suitable recess or depression a^4 formed therein. The pin-tongue A is or may be produced from a piece of suitable wire stock possessing a degree of resiliency. The size or thickness of the wire used may be relatively small or substantially the same as employed in comparatively short bar-pins. While I prefer to make the pin-tongue from a single piece of wire, it may be produced from two or more shorter pieces

of wire, soldered together to form an integral or one-piece pin-tongue. The normal form of the article A may be substantially as represented in Figs. 2 and 3, wherein the pin-stem a and arm a^1 are shown as diverging from each other from the pivot end a^2 , the inherent resiliency of the wire causing the bridge or clamping member a^3 and member a to keep normally separated, thereby permitting the pin-stem to be readily inserted into the fabric preliminary to springing the stem downward to engage the catch b .

In assembling the parts to produce the bar-pin represented in the drawings, the bent eye or pivot portion a^2 of the pin-tongue is first positioned between the laterally separated ears b^1 of the bar B, followed by indenting and pressing the center portion of the ears toward each other to partly inclose the corresponding portion of the said eye part, as clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 5, thus producing the joint on which the pin-tongue swings. In clamping or locking the pointed pin-stem a the pin-tongue is swung inward or downward on its axis or pivot, thereby first causing the arm part a^1 to engage with and be arrested by the adjacent side or surface of the bar member B; a further or continued movement of the spring-resisted member a of the pin-tongue serves to clasp it under the catch b and at the same time seats it in the recess a^4 of the bridge or supporting member a^3 , as indicated in Fig. 1.

The movement of the pin tongue to closed position has brought the pin arm a^1 at its outer end into engagement with the inner face of the bar B and the shoulder a^8 (see Fig. 4) of the bridge on to the flanges a^7 of the bar, thus providing a support for the pin tongue at each side thereof.

In Figs. 7 and 8, I show a modified form of pin tongue A¹, Fig. 8 showing the pin tongue applied to an ordinary flat bar pin B¹, the pin stem — a — being pierced through a fabric — f — and hooked in the usual catch — b —. The drawing represents the fabric as being firmly held or clasped between the adjacent sides of the pin stem — a — and the centrally-disposed bridge — a^3 —. Since with a bar pin B¹ of the form shown in Fig. 8, no flanges are provided to act as supports for the bridge at opposite sides of the pin stem, the bridge has the free leg — a^2 — thereof extended inwardly toward the bar pin B¹ so that the free end thereof is on substantially the same plane as the base of the other leg of the bridge, the two legs of the bridge thus forming a support for each end of the bridge, and supporting the pin stem at opposite sides thereof.

By means of my invention it is obvious

that the bar-pin or other analogous article of jewelry provided with the improved pin-tongue cannot be readily moved endwise in either direction from the central or adjusted position without first unclasp the member a from the catch. When thus released the tension upon the pin-stem causes it to spring away from the bridge or support a^3 to its limit, thereby automatically separating them and permitting the pin to be easily and quickly withdrawn from the fabric. When the pin-tongue is in the normally open or unclamped position shown in Fig. 2, the pin-stem a may be readily inserted into the fabric, followed by moving the pin endwise until it is centralized or properly positioned, at which instant the member a is sprung into the catch b , thereby firmly clamping the fabric between the said parts a and a^3 , and thus at the same time positively preventing the pin from moving bodily in a longitudinal direction in the fabric until it is again unclamped.

I claim as my invention and desire to secure by U. S. Letters Patent:—

1. In a pin fastener for bar pins and the like, the combination with the bar, of a pin tongue and pin arm formed integral with each other with a pivot eye between them, said arm and tongue extending in the same general direction from said intermediate pivot eye with the pin arm approximating half the length of the pin tongue, the free end of the pin arm being bent toward and then laterally of the pin tongue to lie on both sides of and form a bridge for the pin tongue, said bridge adapted to be supported at spaced apart points by the bar in a plane at substantially right angles to the direction of length of the bar, said tongue and arm adapted to move as a unit about the bar pivot when the tension provided by the closing of the pin has been released.

2. A pin fastening for bar pins and the like comprising in combination with a bar having inwardly turned flanges on its inner face, an integrally-formed pin tongue and pin arm disposed in the same plane and shaped at their connected ends to form an eye, the pin arm being substantially half the length of the pin tongue and at its free end bent outwardly at right angles to the body of the arm and then transversely to lie on both sides of the arm, the transverse bend resting on the flanges of the bar and forming a bridge to be engaged by the pin tongue when the latter is closed.

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

ARTHUR W. HUTCHINS.

Witnesses:

CALVIN H. BROWN,
GEO. H. REMINGTON.