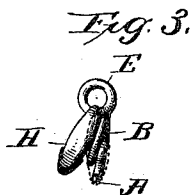
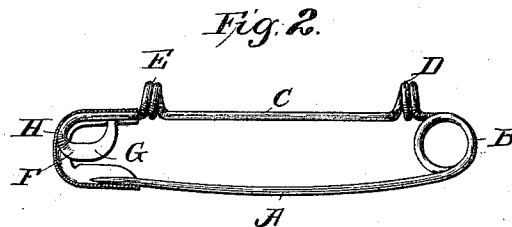
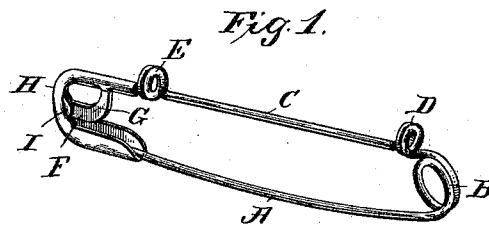


(No Model.)

R. KELSO & M. ROSENBAUM.
SAFETY PIN.

No. 573,002.

Patented Dec. 15, 1896.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT KELSO AND MORRIS ROSENBAUM, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENN-
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SAFETY-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 573,002, dated December 15, 1896.

Application filed March 28, 1896. Serial No. 585,170. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROBERT KELSO and MORRIS ROSENBAUM, citizens of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county
5 of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to a new and useful
10 improvement in safety-pins, and has for its object to provide a device of this description in which the operation of disengaging the point of the pin from the guard will be facilitated, and a further object is to improve the
15 manner of fastening the guard to the back section of the pin and provide a division-wall formed integral with the back section.

With these ends in view our invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth, and then specifically designated by the claim.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, we will describe its construction and operation in detail, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of a safety-pin
30 made in accordance with our improvement; Fig. 2, a side elevation thereof, the guard being in section, illustrating the method of securing it in place; Fig. 3, an end view showing the guard forced to one side out of line with the point of the pin, the normal position of said guard being shown in dotted lines; and Fig. 4, a similar view, the guard being
35 forced to the opposite side.

In carrying out our invention we employ a
40 single piece of wire, which is so bent as to form the pin-section A, a coil B, and a back section C, the latter being bent to produce the coils D and E at right angles to its length, and these last-named coils are wound in op-
45 posite directions, so that when the back section is twisted upon its axis these coils will act to impart resiliency to this movement either in the one direction or the other, one giving the greatest efficiency in one direction
50 and the other in the opposite direction. The free end of this section C after passing from

the coil E is bent to form a loop F, the inner end of which is flattened to serve as a partition G for guiding the point of the pin to the guard.

H is a guard made of sheet metal and bent around a portion of the loop F and section C, where it is firmly held against side movement by the ears I, projecting therefrom and bearing upon either side of the partition G.
55

From the above description the operation of our improvement will be obviously as follows: When the prong or section A has been inserted within the fabric for the well-known purposes, its point is guided to the guard by being forced against the partition G and permitting it to spring outward by the action of the coil B, and this is greatly facilitated by the fact that the guard may be sprung to one side or the other by exerting sufficient force thereon
60 to overcome the action of one or the other of the springs D or E, and when it becomes necessary to disengage the point of the section A from the guard this is accomplished by a reverse movement of said section and again
65 springing the guard to one side or the other in the same manner as when securing the pin. For some purposes this is of great advantage in that it is difficult to spring the section A to either side when engaging or disengaging
70 its point from the guard, and another advantage of the capacity of the guard to be sprung sideways is that the pin is not thrown out of shape, as is often the case, by the wire of which it is composed being bent, since the
75 resiliency of the coils D and E is sufficient to prevent the setting of the wire.

Another advantage of the coils D and E is that they form a support to the fingers when forcing the pin C into the fabric and in withdrawing the same, the coil D being used in forcing the pin into the fabric and the coil E in withdrawing it therefrom. This is a great advantage over the old form of safety-pin, in which the back section usually clung
80 fast to the fabric and was very difficult of manipulation.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new and useful is—

A safety-pin comprising the pin proper and
85 a back a coil formed at the junction of the back and the pin, coils on the back wound in
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95
100

opposite directions, a flattened extension of
the back curved to form a loop, the end of
said extension being reduced and bent up to
engage the under side of the back, a guard
5 of sheet metal bent around a portion of the
loop and held in place by engaging with the
end of the loop and ears formed on the guard
to bear against the sides of the loop, as and
for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto af- 10
fixed our signatures in the presence of two
subscribing witnesses.

ROBERT KELSO.
MORRIS ROSENBAUM.

Witnesses:

S. S. WILLIAMSON,
MARK BUFORD.