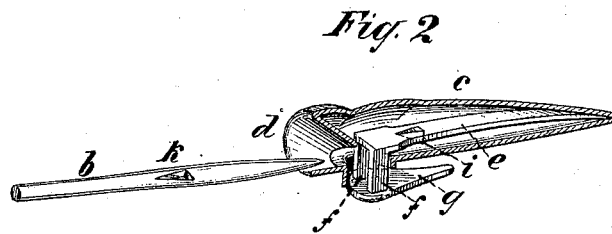
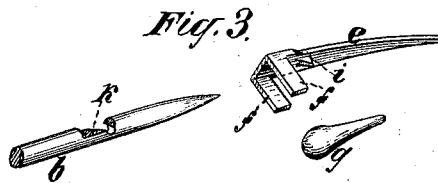
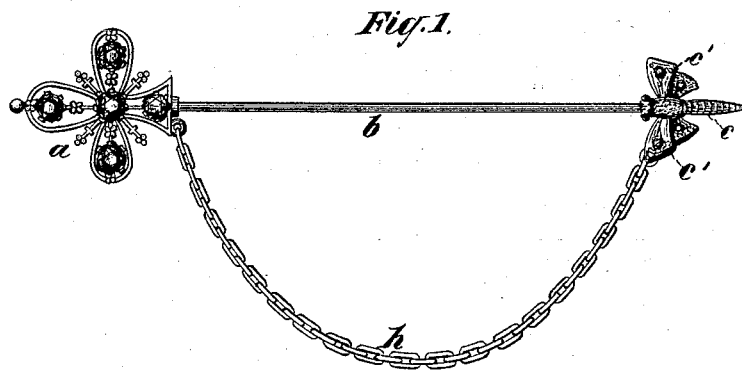


(No Model.)

A. LUTHY.
CATCH FOR JEWELRY PINS.

No. 302,508.

Patented July 22, 1884.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPH LUTHY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO A. LUTHY & CO., OF
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CATCH FOR JEWELRY-PINS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 302,508, dated July 22, 1884.

Application filed June 16, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPH LUTHY, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Catches for Jewelry-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

My invention applies to the various forms of ornamental pins—such as brooches, “jersey-pins,” hair-pins, and shawl-pins—such as are usually set with gems, and which it is desirable to securely fasten in place when pinned to guard against accidental detachment and loss; and my invention relates to that class of devices which employ a tubular tip or sheath which slips over the projecting point of the pin and is secured thereto by a spring catch or fastening which locks the tip upon the point of the pin, and thereby conceals the point and prevents the pin from being withdrawn from the fabric or material in which it is pinned without first detaching the tip, said tip being connected with the head of the pin by a chain or other connection, thus forming an efficient safety device to prevent the detachment and loss of the pin.

My improvement consists in the special construction of the tip and its spring-catch, whereby strength and simplicity of construction and ease and certainty of action are assured, as hereinafter fully set forth.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 presents a front elevation of a diamond jersey-pin provided with my improved locking-tip, shown fastened on the point of the pin. Fig. 2 is a perspective sectional view of the tip with its locking device. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of details, showing parts of the catch and the point end of the pin.

In Fig. 1, *a* indicates the ornamental head or hilt of the pin, which is usually set with diamonds or other gems, as shown, but which may be otherwise ornamented or made in any desired design.

b indicates the needle or spike of the pin, or the pin proper.

c indicates the tubular tip or sheath, adapted to slip over and cover the point end of the pin, as shown in Fig. 1. The tubular tip *c* in this case is formed to represent the body of

an insect, which is provided with lateral flanges *c'*, which are fashioned to represent wings, which are preferably set with gems, as shown, or otherwise ornamented. The head or broad end of the tip *c* is formed with a flaring mouth or entrance, *d*, as shown in Fig. 2, adapted to freely admit the point of the pin *b*, as illustrated, and behind this flaring entrance a spring-catch is inclosed within the hollow of the tip, which engages the pin when fully inserted. This catch consists of a spring-tongue, *e*, preferably made of a strip of hard springy gold, which tapers toward the back end, where its extremity is soldered on the back end of the hollow tip *c*, while its broad end is free to flex or bend in the hollow of the tip, and terminates just behind the flaring pin-entrance *d* of the tip, as fully shown in Fig. 2. From the broad or front end of the tongue two ears, *f f*, are bent downward—one on each side—forming a passage for the point of the pin between them, and these ears project through an opening on the under or back side of the tip *c*, (being the under side or breast of the butterfly seen in Fig. 1,) and are soldered to a little push-plate or finger-plate, *g*, which lies parallel with the body of the tip or insect *c* and tapers toward the tail thereof, forming a simple and efficient manipulating device, on which the end of the finger may be pressed to force in the spring, as will be understood.

Now, referring to Fig. 2, it will be seen that the flaring entrance *d* inclines toward the under side of the tip *c*, and that the spring *e* normally springs toward that side of the tip, as shown, and on the under side of the spring, back of and between the ears *f*, is arranged a projecting tooth, *i*, of ratchet form, which is preferably stamped up out of the spring and fastened securely in its outbent position by soldering. The point of the pin is preferably reduced to a flat wedging form, as shown best in Fig. 2, and perforated with a notch, *k*, which is preferably of a triangular or ratchet form corresponding to the tooth. It will therefore be seen, by referring to Fig. 2, that when the tip is slipped over the point of the pin the flaring mouth *d* will guide the wedging point of the pin under the spring *e* and between its

ears *f*, and as the pin is pressed inward it will wedge and press the spring sidewise and slide under the tooth *i*, until the notch *k* comes into register therewith, when the tooth will immediately spring into engagement with the notch, and thus hold the tip securely locked on the point of the pin, and thus prevent the possibility of the pin becoming accidentally detached after it is pinned in the garment or hair, as will be readily comprehended. When, however, it is desired to detach the pin, it is only necessary to press the finger-plate *g* inward, which will bend the spring *e* away from the pin and retract its tooth *i* out of the notch in the pin, and thus permit the withdrawal of the pin in a very easy and simple manner.

I prefer to connect the tip *c* with the head of the pin by a chain, *h*, or other connection, as is usual; but in some cases this may be dispensed with. For instance, in the case of gentlemen's scarf-pins, the chain may be dispensed with, and the tip *c* and its catch may be formed to slip on the point of the pin where it protrudes from the concealed part of the scarf, and thus serve to lock the pin in the scarf and prevent its being drawn up out of the scarf, and thus act to prevent either the accidental loss or the theft of the pin from the scarf. In this case the tip and its catch device may be formed plain without being specially ornamented, as the device will be concealed under the vest, and does not require to be given an ornamental character, as is the case with other pins, such as shown in Fig. 1. It will now be seen that this form of catch is not only very simple and strong and cheap in its construction, but also very easy, certain, and durable in its action, and thus presents a material improvement in this class of devices.

The most essential feature of my catch lies in the spring-tongue *e*, arranged longitudinally in the hollow tip, fixed at one end and arranged to move laterally in the tip at the opposite end and engage the point of the pin therein, with a manipulating device projecting from the side

of the tip for pressing the spring out of engagement; and hence I do not confine myself to the special form or position of the tooth *i* and notch *k*, nor to the special form of the finger-plate *g* and its particular connection with the spring *e* by the ears *f*, as these details might be varied somewhat without departing from the essentials of my invention.

What I claim is—

1. In a catch for pins, the combination, with a tubular tip or socket adapted to slip over the point of the pin, of a spring-tongue fixed longitudinally in the tip and arranged to engage the point of the pin when inserted by lateral pressure thereagainst, with a manipulating device projecting from the side of the tip for pressing in the spring, substantially as herein set forth.

2. The combination, with a pin having a wedging point, of the tubular tip *c*, having a flaring mouth or entrance, *d*, and an internal spring-tongue, *e*, arranged to press laterally and engage the point of the pin when inserted between the side of the tip and the tongue, with a manipulating device projecting from the side of the tip to press the tongue out of engagement with the pin, substantially as herein set forth.

3. The combination, with a pin having a notch at or near its point, of a tubular tip adapted to slip over the point, and a spring-tongue arranged longitudinally in the tip, a tooth adapted to be forced into the notch by the pressure of the spring, and a manipulating device projecting from the tip for retracting the spring, substantially as herein set forth.

4. In a pin-catch, the combination, with the tubular tip *c*, of the internal spring-tongue, *e*, provided with ears *f*, tooth *i*, and presser-plate *g*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

ADOLPH LUTHY.

Witnesses:

JNO: E. GAVIN,
JOHN BECKER.