J. Q. A. TRESIZE.
Safety-Pin.

No. 205,154. Patented June 18, 1878.

Fig. 1.

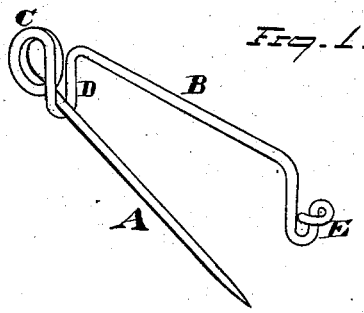


Fig. 2.

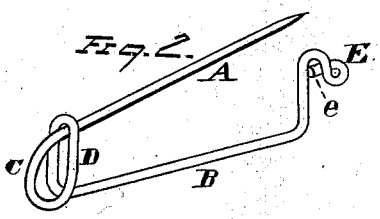


Fig. 3.

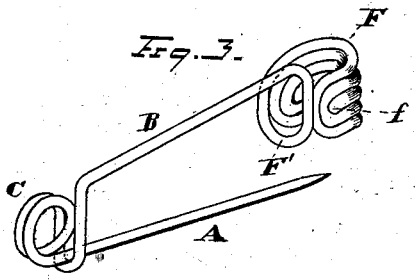
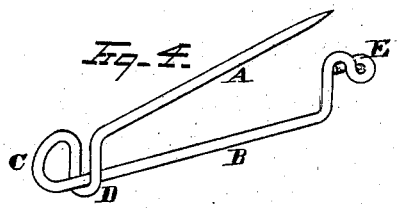


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN Q. A. TRESIZE, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN SAFETY-PINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **205,154**, dated June 18, 1878; application filed June 8, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN Q. A. TRESIZE, of Washington, District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Safety-Pins; and declare the following to be such a full, clear, and exact description of the same as will enable others skilled in the art to which my invention pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this specification.

My invention relates to that class of safety-pins in which a wire is bent so as to fold upon itself, one end being pointed to pierce the fabric, and the other end formed into a hook or socket to secure and shield the point of the pin when in use.

My invention consists in so forming the wire by suitable bends that the fabric cannot work into or become entangled with the coil which forms the spring, and at the same time leave a projecting portion of the device back of the shield, which will prevent the goods from slipping around the bend to the back or shank of the pin.

My invention also consists in so bending the loop end of the wire that it shall first form a loop or hook of a single strand of wire for receiving the end of the pin when in use, and the remaining end of the wire be then bent by several convolutions into a surface with the extreme or rough end of the wire within the folds, this surface being then bent into a convex shield, with its convexity projecting forward of the point of the pin, this convex surface serving to shield the front end of the pin, and at the same time to hide the rough extremity of the wire that forms the shield.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a safety-pin, showing my improved shield adjacent to the coil or spring, but with the hook end formed in the usual manner. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a pin in which the wire is simply bent upon itself, but not coiled, the hook end, however, being of the usual form. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of the hook end, formed by bending the wire into several convolutions to form a convex forward projecting shield, a hook of a single strand of wire, and constructed to hide the extreme end of the wire that forms the hook and shield. Fig. 4 is a pin in which the point portion of the wire is bent over the shank or back portion, instead of the back being bent over the point portion, as in Figs. 1 and 2.

A is the pin portion or point portion of the device. B is the shank or back portion; C, the bend or coil which constitutes the spring. D is the shield which prevents the goods from becoming entangled at the coil or bend. This shield D may be formed by bending the shank portion B down around the pin portion A and return, or the reverse, the former method being shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and the latter in Fig. 4. E is the ordinary form of loop or hook and shield; but in this form it will be seen that the goods are liable to catch on the extreme end of the wire *e* and be torn or abraded. This last-named objection is overcome by my improved shield shown in Fig. 3. In this I propose to so bend the wire, as shown at F, that it shall form a hook, F′, of a single strand of wire, and the projecting end of the hook portion of the wire be then bent into several convolutions, with the end *f* of the wire within the folds. Then the surface thus formed is bent into the form of a convex shield, as shown in Fig. 3, with its convexity projecting forward of the point of the pin, thus at the same time shielding the point, and the construction being such that the end *f* shall be entirely inclosed, so that it shall be impossible for the goods to catch upon it.

This peculiar point-shield is not an essential of the pins I propose to construct, for it is evident that the essential feature is the cross bend near the spring or coil, which prevents the goods from becoming entangled at that point; and this feature is applicable to all safety-pins, regardless of any peculiar construction of the hook and point-shield.

My invention contemplates, broadly, providing the wire which forms the device with a bend of such a nature as will cross the intervening space between the point portion and the back or shank portion, and offer a certain obstruction to the goods, and prevent it from becoming entangled at the coil or spring portion, and yet at the same time to leave a portion, C, of the device projecting back beyond

the shield which shall operate to prevent the fabric from slipping around the bend to the back B of the pin.

What I claim is—

1. A safety-pin provided with a shield adjacent to the spring portion, said shield formed of the wire constituting the safety-pin, and adapted to prevent the goods from becoming entangled at that point, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a safety-pin, consisting of a wire pointed at one end and bent into the form of or provided with a hook and shield at the other end, said wire being bent upon itself in such manner as to have a shank portion, B, a point portion, A, and shield D, substantially as and for the purposes described.

3. In a safety-pin, a shield, D, formed by bending the pin portion A across the intervening space, around the shank B, and back again at such a point as will leave a portion, C, projecting beyond the said shield, substantially as and for the purposes described.

4. In a safety-pin, a shield, D, formed by bending a portion of the shank B across the intervening space, around the pin portion A, and back again at such point as will leave a portion, C, extending beyond the said shield, substantially as and for the purposes described.

5. The combination, with the shank B, of the hook F′, formed of a single strand of wire, and shield F, formed by coiling the end beyond the hook into a close convex surface, with the extremity *f* within the coil and flush with the surface, the convexity projecting forward of the point of the pin.

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Witnesses:
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