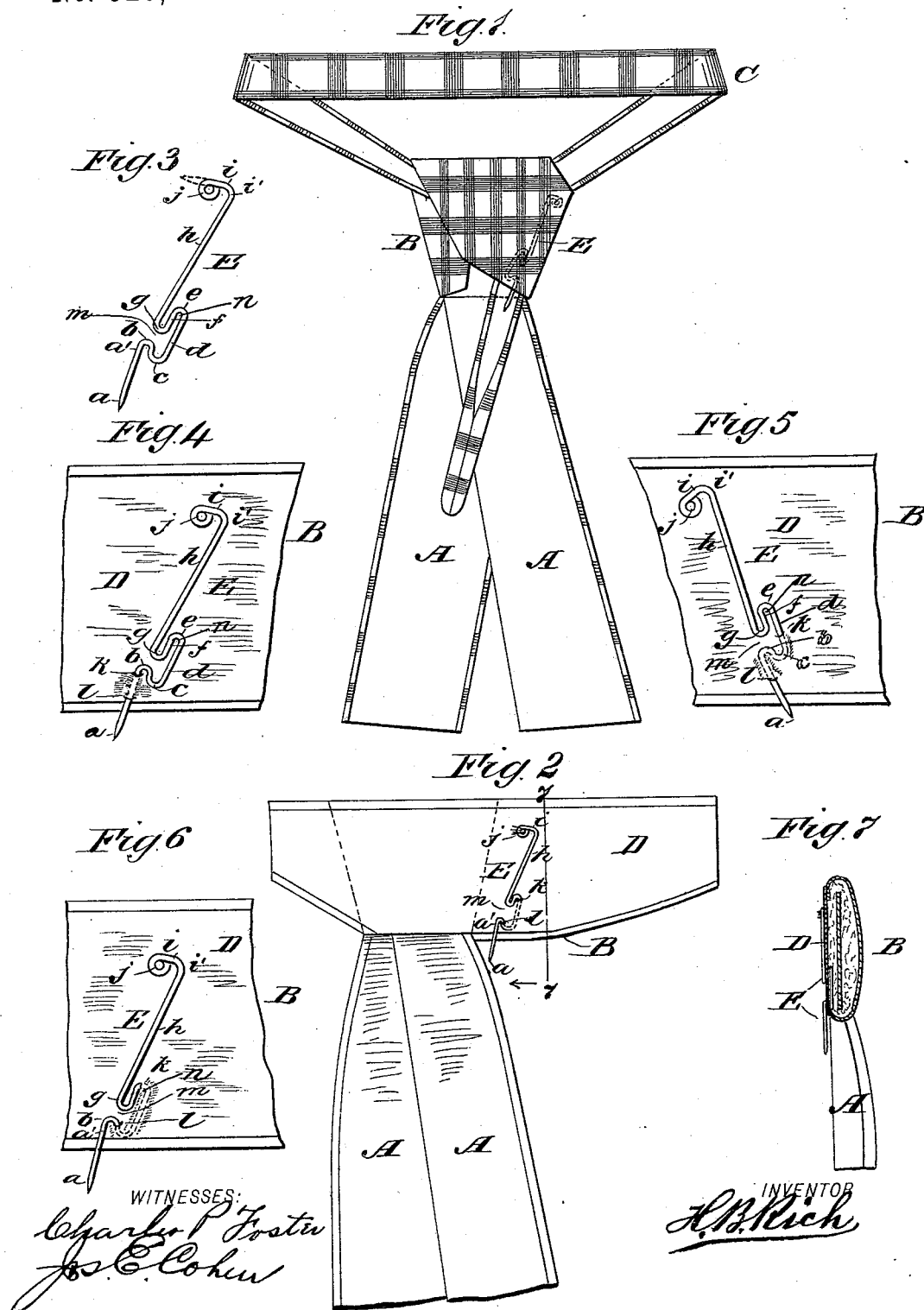


(No Model.)

H. B. RICH.  
PIN FOR NECKWEAR.

No. 526,055.

Patented Sept. 18, 1894.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## PIN FOR NECKWEAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 526,055, dated September 18, 1894.

Application filed March 8, 1894. Serial No. 502,853. (No model.)

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY BLOCK RICH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pins for Neckwear, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in pins for neck-wear.

10 The object of my invention is to furnish a retaining pin for neck-wear that after being entered in the material composing the head of a neck scarf will remain securely fixed in said position with or without being sewed.

15 The invention consists in a pin, provided at the lower end with a point, and at the upper end with a loop, or a point, and in so bending the certain portion of the body of pin, between the pointed lower end and the upper termination of the pin, as will preclude the removal of the pin from the neck scarf unless designedly manipulated to effect such removal.

Referring to the drawings forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views, Figure 1 represents a rear view of a neck scarf provided with my invention, my improved pin being shown fastened to the head of a scarf and its point, in proper position, to be entered into the lining of the free end of the neck band of the said scarf to retain the said free end of said neck band, after the neck band has been passed around the neck of the wearer, and the free end of said neck band, passed downwardly through, and projecting below the head of the scarf in the usual manner as shown in said Fig. 1. Fig. 2 is a rear view of a neck scarf in process of construction and before the neck band is attached to the scarf, the head however being shown attached in an unfolded position to the aprons of scarf and my improved pin entered into the lining of the material composing the head of the scarf, and fastened thereto by such entry, and also by tacking the upper loop to the lining of the head. Fig. 3 is a view of my improved pin, showing the proper angle at which the pin should stand when fixed to a neck scarf. Fig. 4 is a rear view of a portion of the head of a neck scarf and shows the first operation attendant

upon entering my improved pin into the lining of the said head of neck scarf. Fig. 5 is a similar view to Fig. 4, with the exception that the pin has been moved to the left for the purpose of passing the first bend in the pin below the lining of the head to provide for a still deeper insertion of the pin in the lining of the head of the neck scarf. Fig. 6 shows also a rear view of the head of a neck scarf with the pin inserted and securely fastened in said head ready for use as a retaining pin for the neck band of said scarf. Fig. 7 is a vertical section taken on line 7 7 of Fig. 2 through the head of the neck scarf showing my improved pin in its final position in said scarf.

The greatest objection to the neck scarf pins heretofore in use, is that all parts of the pin when inserted are not in the same plane, a helical loop formed on the shaft of pin for instance, or the crossing of the shaft of the pin by an arm of the said pin, or an abutment formed in the body of pin to receive the terminating arm of pin, and also in the projection below the head of the neck scarf of a portion of the pin, in addition to the point designed to effect the locking of the neck band, or the clinching of portions of the pin on opposite sides of the lining or shields. With my invention these objections are fully removed, all parts of my pin lying in the same plane, and there is nothing but the point of the pin projecting below the head of the neck scarf. Consequently the objections heretofore made to neck scarf pins are by my invention removed.

Referring to the drawings A represents the aprons; B, the head, and C the neck band of a well known form of neck scarf.

In Fig. 3 my improved pin for neck scarfs is shown consisting of a single piece of wire, all parts lying in the same plane and bent at certain portions of its length to form approximately the design embodied in said figure. The wire employed in forming said pin is pointed at its lower extremity *a*, and from said point *a*, proceeds, upwardly at a predetermined angle *a'*, until it reaches a point *b*, where the wire composing the pin is bent backwardly upon itself the bend being in the same plane as the body of pin extending from the point *a* to said bend at *b*. At *b*, a semi-

circular bend is made downwardly in a direction to the right and away from the part of pin, composing the section from *a*, to *b*. The pin is then upwardly bent, from the termination of the semi-circular portion *b*, to form an upwardly opening semi-circular portion *c*. This semi-circular portion *c*, emerging from the lowermost termination of bend *b*, so that the bend *c*, lies below the bend *b*. From the termination of this last bend *c*, a straight upwardly extending portion *d*, proceeds, this straight portion *d*, is substantially parallel with the angle of that portion of the pin extending from *a*, to *b*. After this portion *d*, proceeds upwardly a short distance the pin is again bent semi-circularly downwardly, as shown at *e* and toward the body of pin, but this bend *e* is made of such a radius that it will be but one half of the radius of the lower bend *c*, for reasons hereinafter to be explained. The bend *e*, merges downwardly into a short straight portion *f*. This portion *f*, is sloped at an angle about parallel with the portion *d*. The adjacent surfaces of the portions *d*, and *f*, form a jaw *n*, which will tightly hold the portion of the lining of the head that is forced into said jaw as will be hereinafter more fully explained. The straight portion *f*, then merges into another upwardly extending half circular bend *g*, which in turn communicates with the main portion of pin *h*, which is preferably formed at a greater angle than the portion of pin embraced between *a*, and *b*, and is of about twice the length of said portion, the bends *b*, and *g*, however, being some distance apart, so as to form a throat *m*, for the entrance of the material composing the lining of the head into the jaw *n*, and over the bend *b*, as will be explained farther on. The upper end of the shaft *h*, of the pin *E*, is then bent to the left of the body of pin *E*, as shown at *i'*, and proceeds in a straight direction to the left of pin *E*, and at a slightly rising angle, and at the termination of the said straight portion *i*, is bent downwardly toward the shaft of the pin *E*, to form the terminal loop *j*, or the loop may be omitted, and the outer end of the portion *i*, pointed, so that said point can be entered into the lining of the head of the scarf, if so desired, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1.

Figs. 4 to 7 inclusive, represent the pin from the time of its insertion into the head of a neck scarf to its final position, and which I will now describe as the operation of inserting my improved pin into the head of a scarf.

In Fig. 4 the point *a*, of pin *E*, is first inserted through the lining *D*, of the scarf head *B*, at *k*, and is then pushed downwardly behind said lining a short distance and its point *a*, caused to emerge through the rear face of said lining *D*, at a point *l*, near the lower edge of said lining, the lower portion of said lining *D*, being slightly gathered by the operator for this purpose, so as to leave a fullness of the lining *D*, for subsequent operations. The pin *E*, is then pushed laterally to the left

as shown in Fig. 5. The lining entering the throat *m*, passes over and covers the bends *b*, and *c*, and extends up the arm *d*, of pin *E*, until it reaches the position shown in Fig. 5. The pin *E*, is then brought to the right again, to the angle it should assume in practical operation, and upon assuming said angle is pushed down to its final position as shown by Fig. 6, the portion of lining *D*, passing into the jaw *n*, being tightly gripped by the spring like action of its members *d*, *e*, *f*. In this final position viewed from the rear of the head of the neck scarf, the bend *c*, the arm *d*, and major portion of the bend *e*, are beneath the lining of the head of the scarf. All other portions of the pin *E*, are exposed on the rear face of said lining.

The operation can be finished if desired, by sewing the loop *j*, to the lining of the scarf, or if a pointed upper terminal to the pin *E*, is used by inserting said pointed upper end into the lining of the head of a neck scarf. Sewing the loop *j*, however, is not absolutely necessary for securing my improved pin to the head, as will be now explained.

The radius of the upper bend *e*, of pin *E*, being but one half the radius of the lower and opposite bend *c*, the lining *D*, of head *B*, being full or gathered when the point of pin *E*, is forced through the lining *D*, will, when the lining passes over the bend *b*, and the gathered material composing the lining of scarf head, is smoothed out upwardly, fill the entire space between lower bend *c*, and upper bend *e*, covering the straight bar *d*, connecting these two portions as plainly shown in Fig. 6.

The space between the straight portions *d*, and *f*, being but one half the width of the internal diameter of lower curve *c*, will cause the lining *D*, to be tightly gripped between said straight portions *d*, and *f*, and thus prevent any movement of the pin *E*, in any direction after its insertion into the lining *D*. At the same time the lining *D*, being caught and held by passing the lower curve of pin beneath the said lining, prevents any upward movement of the pin.

The portion *i*, of pin *E*, acts as a lever when the pin is properly inserted into the lining of the head, to force all the parts of the pin, into a perfectly plane surface by partially revolving the pin in the holes *k*, and *l*, made in the lining *D*, for the insertion of my retaining pin. It is also obvious that my pin can be fastened to the shield of a necktie, by providing the shield with proper holes to thrust the pin through.

My invention can also be applied to all manner of neck-wear pins, used for ornamental purposes by providing the shaft of said pin, between the setting and the point of said pin with the various configurations of said shaft, represented in Fig. 3, by the letters *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, making the removal of a scarf pin provided with my invention very difficult.

Having thus described my invention, I

claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a pin  
 5 formed from a single piece of wire, or other  
 continuous metal, provided with a point *a*,  
 at the lower termination of a straight portion  
*a'*, the upper portion of *a'*, bent downwardly  
 and away from the straight portion *a'*, and to-  
 10 ward the point *a*, to form the curved portion *b*,  
 then at the lower termination of the curved  
 portion *b*, rebent upwardly and away from  
 the point *a*, and also from the straight portion  
*a'*, to form the curve *c*, then proceeding up-  
 15 wardly, and away from the point *a*, and in a di-  
 rection substantially parallel with the straight  
 portion *a'*, to form the straight portion *d*, then  
 bent downwardly and toward the straight  
 portion *a'*, and also toward the point *a*, to  
 20 form the curve *e*, the radius of the curve *e*,  
 being smaller, than the radius of the opposing  
 and lower curve *c*, then proceeding down-  
 wardly toward the point *a*, in a straight line  
 and substantially parallel with the straight  
 portion *d*, to form the straight portion *f*, thus  
 25 forming a spring jaw *n*, between the said  
 straight portions *d*, and *f*, then rebent up-  
 wardly and away from the point *a* of the pin,  
 to form the curved portion *g*, a space being  
 left between the curved portions *b*, and *g*, to

form a throat *m*, then proceeding upwardly in 30  
 a straight line at an angular inclination to  
 the straight portion *a'*, to form the straight  
 portion *h*, then rebent in an opposite direc-  
 tion to the heretofore described body of the  
 pin, to form the curved portion *i'*, then pro- 35  
 ceeding in a similar direction to form the  
 straight portion *i*, and the termination of the  
 straight portion *i*, being pointed, and also by  
 providing that all of the herein described por-  
 tions of the said pin, lie in the same plane, all 40  
 substantially as herein described and set  
 forth.

2. As a new article of manufacture a re-  
 taining pin for neck scarfs, provided with the  
 pointed lower and upper extremities *a* and *j*, 45  
 a straight portion *a'*, a throat *m*, a spring jaw  
*n*, and the main and upper straight portion  
 of the pin *h*, at an angle with the lower straight  
 portion *a'*, all substantially as herein shown  
 and described. 50

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as  
 my invention I have signed my name, in pres-  
 ence of two witnesses, this 6th day of March,  
 1894.

HENRY BLOCK RICH.

Witnesses:

CHARLES P. FOSTER,  
 JOS. E. COHEN.