No. 701,991. Patented June 10, 1902.

A. BIPPART.

VEIL FASTENER.

(Application filed Feb. 11, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

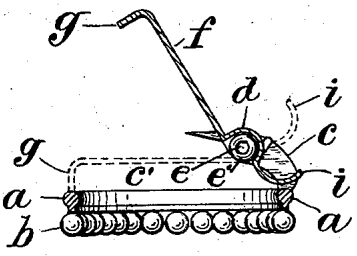


Fig. 2.

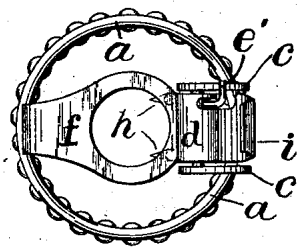


Fig. 3.

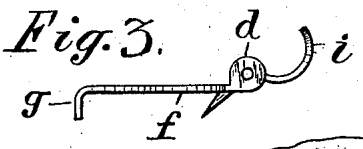


Fig. 5.

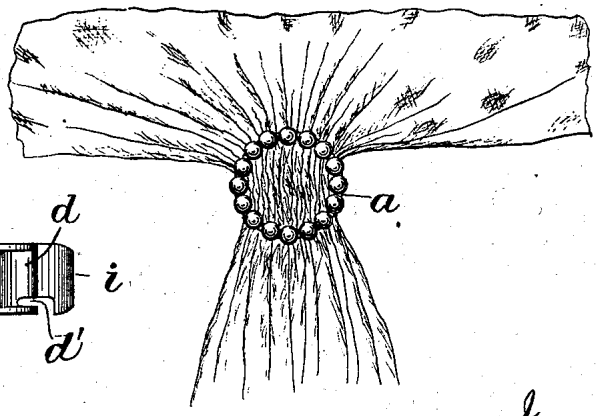
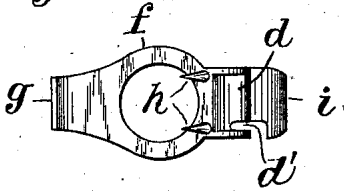


Fig. 4.



Attest:
L. Lee.
Walter H. Galwage.

Inventor.
Achill Bippart, per
Thomas S. Crane, Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ACHILL BIPPART, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

VEIL-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 701,991, dated June 10, 1902.

Application filed February 11, 1902. Serial No. 93,496. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ACHILL BIPPART, a citizen of the United States, residing at 1098 Broad street, Newark, county of Essex, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Veil-Fasteners, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

The object of this invention is to convert a brooch into a "veil-fastener" by attaching gooseneck feet to one edge of the brooch to sustain a pivot considerably within the line of such edge, hinging a flap to the pivot, with a thumb-piece extended toward the edge of the brooch and backwardly therefrom, so that the thumb-piece is wholly concealed by the edge of the brooch and is adapted to firmly hold the finger when applied thereto and to the brooch in opening the flap for application to the veil. The end of the flap is bent toward the edge of the brooch to form an open channel across the entire breadth of the brooch between the stop and the gooseneck feet of the pivot. A pin is preferably projected from the flap obliquely toward the end of the flap, so that when the flap is opened widely by pressing upon the thumb-piece, as shown in Figure 1, the folds or gathers of the veil may be readily pushed upon such pin and held from slipping within the channel thereby when the flap is closed. It is old in fasteners of various kinds to employ pins to penetrate a fabric and in other constructions to use clasps which pinch the fabric together; but my invention is distinguished from this by furnishing an open channel in which the gathers are not pressed, but are confined upon two sides only, the stop forming one side of the channel and the support for the flap-hinge forming the opposite side.

In my construction the flap-hinge is furnished with a spring to press it normally toward the back of the brooch, where the stop holds it in its operative position, and the hinge is set within the edge of the brooch, so that the finger and thumb may press equally upon the edge of the brooch and upon the arm in opening the flap, while the arm or finger-piece is not projected mainly beyond the edge of the brooch.

My invention is applicable to brooches with open center or brooches of any design ornamented with jewels of any kind, as the attachment can be readily secured by the gooseneck feet to the back of the brooch to fit it for a veil-fastener.

The invention will be understood by reference to the annexed drawings, in which—

Fig. 1 is a transverse section of an annular jeweled brooch; and Fig. 2 a rear view, the brooch being provided with my invention, the dimensions being enlarged to clearly show the construction. Fig. 3 shows an edge view, and Fig. 4 the inner side, of the flap detached from the brooch. Fig. 5 is a diagram showing the operation of the veil-fastener upon the gathers of a veil.

a designates the ring of the brooch in Figs. 1, 2, with jewels *b* shown upon the front side in Figs. 1 and 2. Two feet *c* are shown curved backwardly and inwardly from the ring *a* to carry the hinge of the flap *f* upon the pivot-pin *e*. Such feet are of gooseneck form, owing to their backward and inward curve, which is required to support the pivot considerably within the edge of the brooch, while leaving the channel open between the pivot and the body of the brooch. The flap in Figs. 1 and 2 is shown with its end bent at right angles to form a stop *g* to contact with the back of the brooch. The flap is shown in full lines raised to apply the brooch to the gathers of the veil and is shown in dotted lines with the stop *g* against the ring *a*, forming between the flap and the ring a channel *c'*, in which the gathers are confined by the stop *g* upon one side and the gooseneck feet *c* of the pivot-support upon the opposite side. The opposite ends of the channel are open, as is obvious from the appearance of Fig. 2 and from the representation of the gathers in Fig. 5, and unless the gathers are able to wholly fill the channel the brooch is liable to slip upon the gathers, and thus fail to secure the veil firmly. To prevent such slipping of the gathers in the channel, I prefer to provide the flap with one or two pins *h*, projected from the base of the flap obliquely toward its point, so that when the flap is raised to open the channel, as shown in Fig. 1, the pin projects substantially in the path of the gathers, so that they may slip on the pin readily when applying the brooch and may

slip off of the pin with equal readiness when removing the brooch from the veil.

When the flap is closed, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1, the pin extends obliquely across the channel c', and thus holds the gathers of the veil therein.

A spiral coiled spring e' is shown applied to the pivot e and the hinge of the flap to hold it normally closed, as represented in dotted lines, and a thumb-piece or arm i is shown projected from the flap upon the rear side of the hinge to open the flap. The flap and thumb-piece are united by an arch or semicylinder d, formed in one piece therewith and having lugs at the ends with holes to receive the pivot e and a notch d' at one end to receive one end of the spiral spring, the other end being engaged with one of the gooseneck feet c in any convenient manner to maintain the tension of the spring. The arch d forms a casing over the outer side of the spring and conceals it from view, while it affords space to coil the spring around the pivot without interference of the flap or thumb-piece. The thumb-piece is curved, so as to project normally away from the back of the brooch, as shown where indicated by dotted lines, and the pivot e is set in from the edge of the brooch sufficiently to form the thumb-piece of suitable length to operate the flap without projecting the same beyond the edge of the brooch. The brooch and the thumb-piece thus operate together between the finger and thumb to open the flap when the finger and thumb are pressed thereon, and the brooch is held in the fingers by such pressure when applying or disengaging the fastener.

The thumb-piece is curved backward for two reasons—first, to clear the edge of the brooch when it is pressed toward the same to open the flap widely, as shown in full lines in Fig. 1, and, second, to catch and hold the finger firmly by which it is held when opening the flap, as the veil-fastener is necessarily held by the thumb and fingers of one hand while the other hand is used to gather the folds of the veil and insert them beneath the flap of the fastener.

The flap requires to be opened more widely than is common in many other fasteners, as the folds of the veil are naturally loose and are unavoidably bulky until they are embraced by the fastener.

The hinge-pivot e is held by its supports considerably within the line of the edge of the brooch, and such relation brings the arm and the edge of the brooch into opposition, so that when grasped by the finger and thumb the brooch may be readily held (owing to the resistance of the spring) and the flap pressed open for applying the brooch to the veil.

It is not material where the pins project from the flap, if inclined to the front end of the same.

The pivot e requires to be set in from the edge of the brooch to prevent the arm i from projecting beyond the edge of the brooch, so that it will be concealed when in use, and if the feet c of the pivot-pin were extended directly from the pin to the back of the brooch it would narrow the channel c' and also set the brooch unsymmetrically upon the gathers of the veil. By arranging the stop at one edge of the brooch and curving the feet c from the pivot-pin to the opposite edge of the brooch the channel is extended from one edge of the brooch to the other, and the gathers of the veil thus lie centrally behind the brooch, as shown in Fig. 5, when they are secured by the same.

Having thus set forth the nature of the invention, what is claimed herein is—

1. A veil-fastener comprising a brooch having upon the back the pivot e with curved gooseneck feet c attached to the edge of the brooch and holding the pivot considerably within such edge, the flap f hinged to the pivot and having the thumb-piece i concealed within the edge of the brooch and its end bent back sharply from the flap and thus adapted to open the flap at a wide angle, a spiral spring applied to the pivot e to press the flap normally toward the brooch, and the end of the flap being bent toward the brooch to form a stop at the edge of the brooch with an open channel extending across the breadth of the brooch between the stop and the curved feet c, the thumb-piece and the body of the brooch thus being adapted to grasp between the fingers of one hand when applying to the veil.

2. A veil-fastener comprising a brooch having upon the back the pivot e with curved gooseneck feet c attached to the edge of the brooch and holding the pivot considerably within such edge, the flap f hinged to the pivot and having the thumb-piece i concealed within the edge of the brooch and its end bent back sharply from the flap and thus adapted to open the flap at a wide angle, a pin projected from the flap obliquely toward the end of the flap, a spiral spring applied to the pivot of the flap to press the same normally toward the brooch, and the casing d upon the flap to conceal the spiral spring, substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ACHILL BIPPART.

Witnesses:
L. LEE,
THOMAS S. CRANE.