

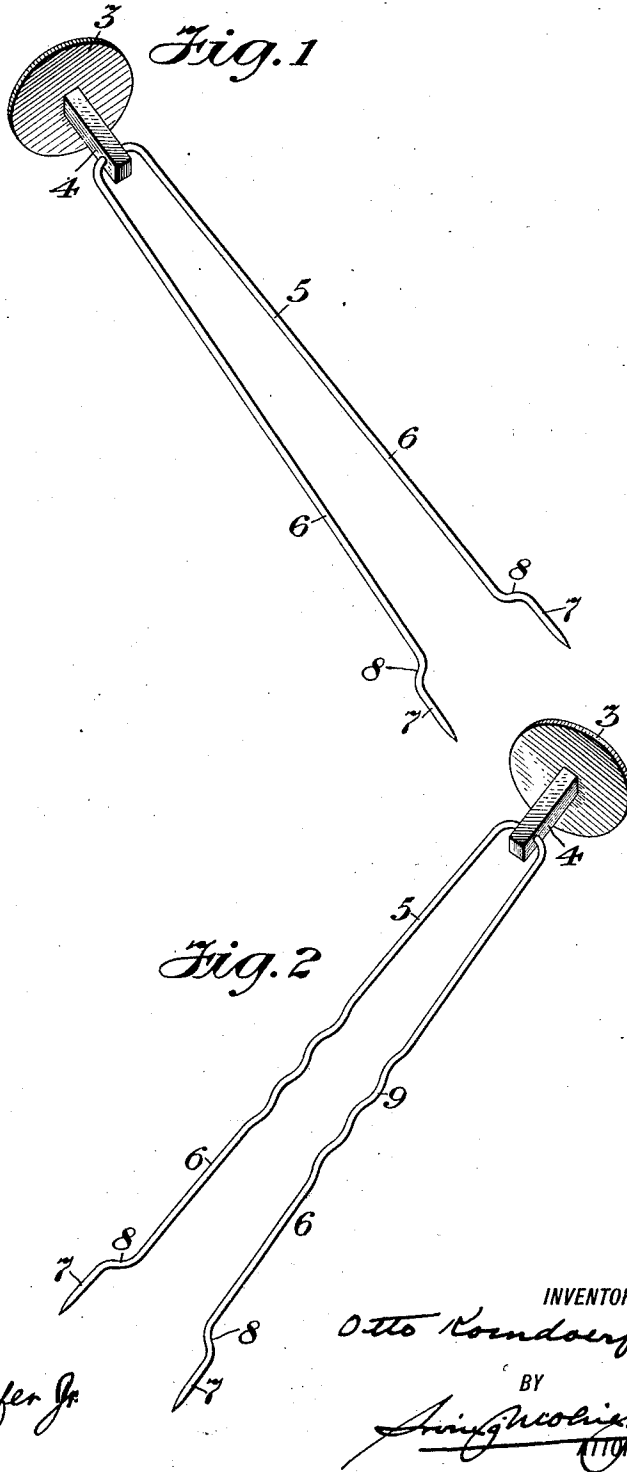
O. KORNDORFER.

HAT PIN.

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1,016,420.

Patented Feb. 6, 1912.



WITNESSES:

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HAT-PIN.

1,016,420.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO KORNDORFER, a citizen of the United States, and resident of New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hat-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improvement in hat pins and has for an object, to produce a hat pin which will secure the hat firmly on the head by engaging the hair, but which does not extend clear through the crown of the hat and present a dangerous projecting point.

A further object is to produce a pin which is simple and cheap to manufacture and which may be employed with soft or stiff hats composed of felt, straw or other material.

A further object is to produce a pin which will not unduly mutilate the hat and which, while it can be easily inserted through, and be drawn from the material composing the hat, cannot be accidentally disengaged and lost when the hat is removed from the head or at any other time.

These and other objects I attain in a pin embodying the features herein described and illustrated in the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pin embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a modified form of pin embodying my invention.

The pin illustrated as an embodiment of my invention is provided with two prongs which are secured to the head of the pin in any suitable manner and which are provided at or near their pointed ends with means for securing the pin to the hat, so that it cannot be accidentally disengaged from the hat and therefore lost when the hat is removed from the head or at any time.

The means employed for preventing the pin from being accidentally disengaged from the hat, also aids the spreading action of the prongs of the pin, as the pin is inserted through the material composing the hat and causes them to more firmly engage the hair and consequently more firmly hold the hat in place.

Referring to the drawings; the pin illustrated consists of a head 3, a shank 4, and a pin portion 5, which is formed with two

projecting and pointed prongs 6—6 and which is secured to the shank 4 in any suitable manner. The prongs 6—6 of the pin 5, may be separately formed or they may be integrally formed with the shank portion or the head portion of the pin, or they may be formed in any suitable manner and be directly secured to the head without the intervention of an intermediate shank. Each prong is provided near the pointed end with an offset 7 in the plane of the prongs, so that the points of the pin are located at a greater distance apart than the remaining portions of the prong and so that a shoulder 8 is formed on each prong near the point.

The prongs may be made of any suitable material and preferably extend at a slight angle to each other, so that they diverge outwardly from the shank 4 to the points.

In Fig. 2 I have shown a pin which is provided with undulations 9, formed by crimping or corrugating the wire at points intermediate of the ends of each prong. These undulations are provided for the purpose of providing additional means for causing the prong to more firmly engage the hair and consequently to hold the hat more firmly.

In the operation of inserting the pin through the material of the hat, the pin is so held that the prongs are substantially parallel to each other and the points are simultaneously pushed through the material of the hat. The fact that the prongs are provided with the offsets 7, renders it possible to obtain the advantage of forcing the points through the material of the hat, while the prongs are held in parallel relation and at the same time accomplishing the spreading action of the prongs for the purpose of firmly engaging the hair. It will be apparent that the shoulders 8 spread the prongs apart to a divergent position, as they pass through holes made by the points in the material of the hat, and that this divergence of the prongs further aids in the spreading action, as the pin is moved farther into the hat. The prongs are made sufficiently flexible, so that the ordinary materials of which hats are made, will provide a bridge or arch between the holes through which the prongs extend, which is stiff enough to insure the spreading action of the prongs. This divergence of the prongs, as has already been mentioned, causes the

pin to firmly engage the hair. The inward motion of the pin is stopped by shank 4, and the prongs are of such length, that they will not pierce and project beyond the other side of the crown of the hat.

The offset portions 7 prevent the pin from being accidentally disengaged from the hat, since they cannot be disengaged without a little manipulation. The pin may be easily withdrawn from the material of which the hat is composed, but the shoulders 8 will check the free outward motion of the pin and will hold the pin in place in the hat firmly enough to prevent it from slipping out of engagement and being lost. The manipulation necessary to free the shoulders is very simple, and consists only in using sufficient force to overcome the spreading action of the prongs which hold the shoulders in engagement with the hat. The offset portions, in addition to performing the function above mentioned, are also efficient in engaging the hair and assisting the holding action of the pin.

The shoulders 8 are located so close to the points of the prongs, that the pin may be withdrawn to such a position, that it is wholly disengaged from the hair, so that the hat can be freely removed without removing the pin from the hat. The fact that the shoulders prevent the free disengagement of the pin from the hat, prevents the hat from being mutilated to the extent that it would be mutilated with the ordinary form of hat pin, since the pin is held in the original holes and consequently new holes are not made each time the hat is put on.

The fact that the pin does not pass through both sides of the crown of the hat, is of great advantage, since it does not present dangerous projecting points which are liable to injure those who accidentally come

in contact with them and since it does not unduly mutilate the hat by punching holes on each side of the crown. While one pin will engage the hair firmly enough to hold the hat in place, two pins may be employed, one being inserted through each side of the crown of a hat.

While I have herein fully shown and described and pointed out in the appended claims certain novel features of construction, arrangement and operation which characterize my invention, it will be understood by those skilled in the art, that various omissions, substitutions and changes in the formations, proportions, sizes and details of the device and of its operation, may be made within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

What I claim is:

1. A hat pin comprising two substantially parallel flexible prongs, each prong being provided at its free end with a perforating point and near the free end with a prong-spreading shoulder for the purpose described.

2. A hat pin comprising two integrally formed substantially parallel flexible prongs provided at their free ends with perforating points, each prong being offset outwardly near its pointed end, relatively to the other prong, the offset portion being substantially parallel to the general axis of the prong for the purposes described.

Signed at New York city in the county of New York, and State of New York, this 10th day of July, A. D. 1911.

OTTO KORNDORFER.

Witnesses:

C. KORNDORFER,

OTTO KORNDORFER, Jr.