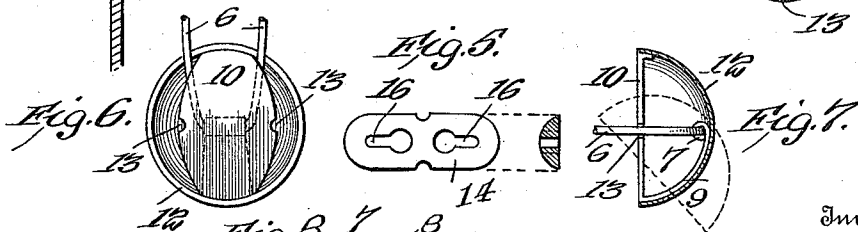
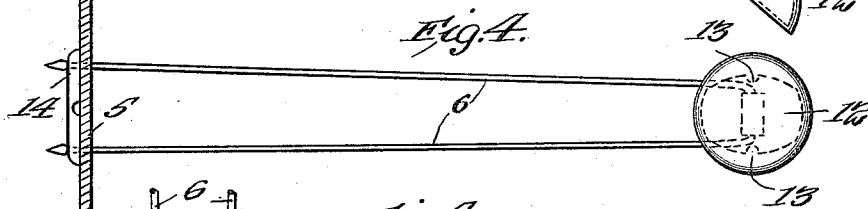
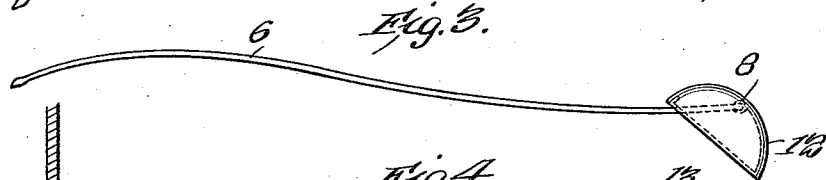
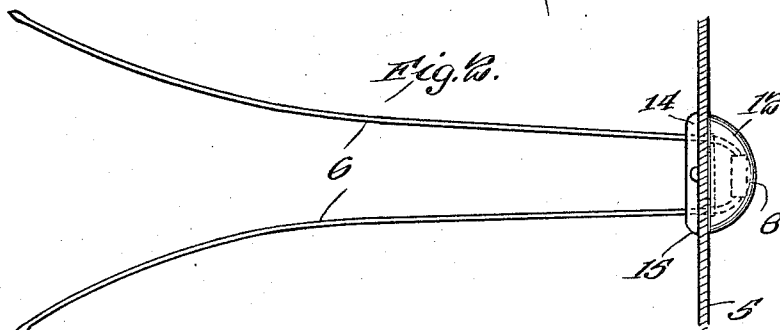


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HAT FASTENER.  
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 19, 1911.

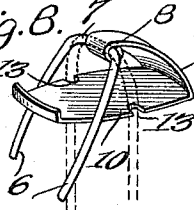
1,060,025.

Patented Apr. 29, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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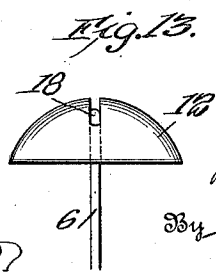
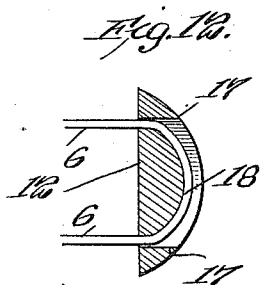
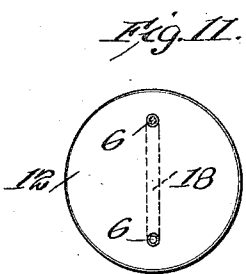
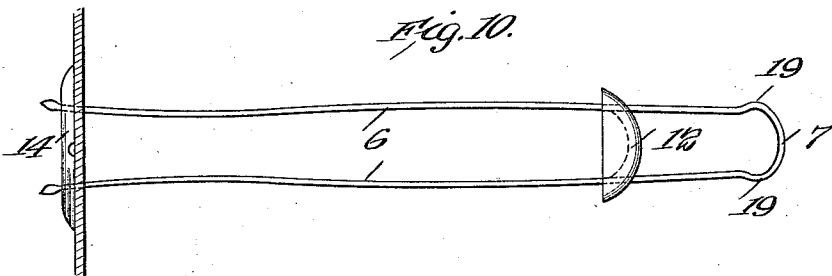
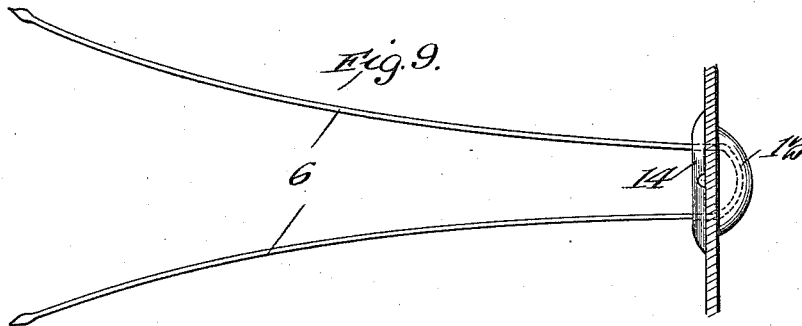
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Patented Apr. 29, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GERHARD LUDWIG RASMUSSEN, OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

## HAT-FASTENER.

1,060,025.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 29, 1913.

Application filed December 19, 1911. Serial No. 666,672.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GERHARD LUDWIG RASMUSSEN, a citizen of Norway, residing at Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hat-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to hat fasteners, and one of the objects thereof is to provide a device of this character which may be permanently secured to a hat so as to be readily accessible and easily manipulated to engage the hair of the wearer in a manner which will prevent any likelihood of the hat becoming displaced or wobbling.

Another object of the invention is to devise a hat fastener which in its application to any given hat will not be bulky, cumbersome, or in any way detract from the appearance of the hat, in fact by virtue of the construction and arrangement of my fastener it is impossible to discern the differences of the fastener forming the subject-matter of my invention from the usual hat pin.

A further object of the invention is to provide a hat fastener involving a pair of tines or prongs which are simultaneously movable to engage or disengage the hair of the wearer.

Still further objects of the invention are to provide means which will positively lock the fastener in its applied position; to provide novel forms of hair engaging tines; and to devise means which will permit of the device being easily operated to fasten or unfasten the hat to which it is attached.

To the accomplishment of the recited objects and others coördinate therewith, the preferred embodiment of my invention resides in that construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and embraced within the scope of the appended claims.

In said drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the application of my invention to a lady's hat. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the hat fastener and a portion of the hat proper. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the hat fastener. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2 illustrating the fastener in disengaged or withdrawn position. Fig. 5 is a detail elevation of the guide plate. Figs. 6, 7 and 8 are detail views of the button and subsidiary parts. Figs. 9 and 10 are plan views of modifications of the device, showing respectively the

device in active and inactive positions. Figs. 11, 12 and 13 are detail views of the button or head employed in conjunction with the modifications.

Generally speaking my invention involves the use of a pair of tines, guiding means therefor, and a movable element, the adjustments of which control the relations of the said tines with respect to the hair. In all the forms the principle of arranging the movable element in the desired position and consequently constraining the tines forwardly, or withdrawing the tines outwardly, is present.

Referring more particularly to the drawings for a detail description of my invention, the numeral 5 designates a conventional style of lady's hat showing the application of the fastener. In constructing the device, a suitable piece of spring wire is bent intermediate its ends to form a pair of integral tines 6 having, as exhibited in Fig. 2, an outwardly diverging relationship, and as shown in side elevation of Fig. 3, a compound curvilinear contour in the direction of their length. At the point 7 where the wire constituting the tines is bent the same is pivotally connected to an eye 8 formed on the upper terminal 9 of the spring plate 10, the free end 9 being deflected inwardly at an angle so that the said eye 8 lies in the same vertical plane with the line drawn medially through the base portion 10 of the plate. The other end of the base 10 is bent vertically at right angles to present a short projection 11, and the device, that is to say, the base 10, and the projected portions 9 and 11, are designed to be soldered or otherwise secured at 11 and the junction of portions 9 and 10, to the lower marginal edges of the inside of a substantially semi-circular shaped button or head 12. Another feature in the detail construction of the base 10 of this spring element is the disposition of slots 13 at diametrically opposite points inwardly from the edges thereof, as best illustrated in Fig. 8. It will also be observed that the base portion 10 converges to either side of the end of said portion from the central point, or in other words, the slots 13.

A single guide plate, as 14 is adapted to be secured to the lining 15 of the hat 5 in any suitable manner, and comprises a thin narrow strip of sheet metal with opposed key hole slots 16 arranged longitudinally thereof.

In use the tines 6 of the fastener are projected into the larger circular openings of the guide plate 14, when owing to their inherent resiliency they will spread and occupy positions in the narrow portions of said slots 16. During this operation the button 12 is moved on its pivot 7 to the position shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. As the tines are forced inwardly and the button 12 approaches the outer portion of the hat 5, the former is reversely turned so that it lies in a plane at right angles to said tines. In turning the button just described the base 10 engages outer proximal ends of the tines 6 and causes the latter to ride over the converging edges until they register with the slots 13, when the same will automatically spring into the slots and hold or maintain the said tines in a distended relationship sufficient to force the same against the outer walls of the narrow portions of the slots 13 of the guide plate 14 with a resultant frictional engagement which will positively and securely hold the tines 6 in their applied position.

It will be understood that the curved edges of the base portion 10 converging from each end to the slots 13, constitute the means which causes the tines to spread, and that this means may be oscillated to occupy a position at right angles to and upon either side of the axial line of the tines.

In withdrawing the fastener, the button 12 is again caused to assume the position exhibited in Fig. 3, whereupon the proximal ends of the tines are removed from the slots 13, passed along the outer edges of the base portion 10 to permit a free and uninterrupted return movement of the tines 6 to normal position, that is, freely slidable through the narrow portions of the slots 16.

It is to be noted that the button is so pivoted to the loop as to be adapted to be oscillated at right angles to the plane of the tines to bring about a spreading of the latter.

In the modifications shown in Figs. 9 to 13 inclusive, substantially the same result is secured in another manner. In this instance the button 12 has a pair of openings 17 located at diametrically opposite points adjacent the outer edges thereof, a portion of the button intermediate the said openings being cut away to form a recess 18. It will also be perceived that the bend 7 of the wire constituting the tines 6 is slightly more graceful than the corresponding bend in the preferred form, and that opposite portions adjacent the bend and the longitudinal extent of the tines, or at the junction thereof, are struck outwardly as at 19 to present projections. When employing this form of fastener the button 12 is adjusted a short distance from the end 7 of the tines to permit the latter to freely pass through the

slots 16 of the guide plate 14. However, when it is desired to lock the fastener the tines are forced inwardly and the button 12 outwardly so that the projections or struck up portions 19 adjacent the end of the tines are caused to traverse the openings 17 and assume positions on the inner side of the said button, this action permitting the tines 6 to spring outwardly and engage the narrow portions of the slot in the same manner as hereinbefore described with regard to the preferred form of my invention.

To increase the efficiency of the device, the fastener should be slightly raised after the hat is placed on the head and previous to inserting to cause the tines to engage more hair at a lower angle. Then by lowering the device as the tines are forced inwardly and causing the ends of the latter to engage the opposite wall of the hat when the button is approximately one-half inch from the outside wall of the hat, the completing of the operation will bend the tines upwardly at the middle thereof and thus effectually prevent displacement of the hat.

It should be understood that in broader aspects my invention comprehends not only the employment of one of the various means described, but all equivalent means of performing the recited functions.

It is desired the right to effect such modifications and variations of the device as may come fairly within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed, is:—

1. A hat fastener comprising a pair of tines, a guide plate having a pair of aligned slots therein, said tines normally being freely movable in said slots, and means for positively spreading said tines to cause the same to engage the end walls of said slots and thereby lock the tines and plate against relative movement.

2. A hat fastener comprising a single piece of wire bent to form a pair of tines, a button pivoted at the bend of said wire and having a base plate provided with opposite curved edges and a pair of slots, a guide-plate having aligned openings therein, said tines being normally freely movable through said openings, but adapted to engage the walls of the latter when said button is moved to cause the said tines to ride over the curved edges and enter the slots of said base-plate.

3. A hat fastener comprising a pair of tines, and means carried by said tines adapted to be oscillated to either side of the plane of said tines to cause the latter to spread.

4. A hat fastener comprising a single piece of wire looped to form a pair of tines, and means pivoted to said loop adapted to be oscillated at right angles to the plane of the tines to produce a spreading of the latter.

5. A hat fastener comprising a single piece of wire looped to form tines, a button at the loop of said tines, the base of said button having its opposite longitudinal edges diverging from the outer ends of the base to the center thereof, and said base having a pair of slots arranged at its center, said button when oscillated being adapted to cause the tines to ride over the divergent

edges of said base and spring into said 10 slots.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GERHARD LUDWIG RASMUSSEN.

Witnesses:

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ARTHUR G. BOND.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."