Sept. 12, 1944. G. N. BOLINGER 2,357,871

HAIR ORNAMENT

Filed Sept. 29, 1943

Fig. 1.

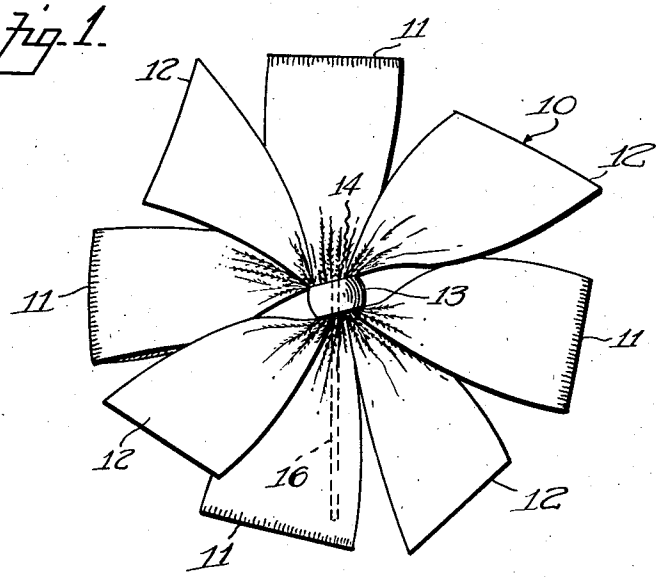


Fig. 4.

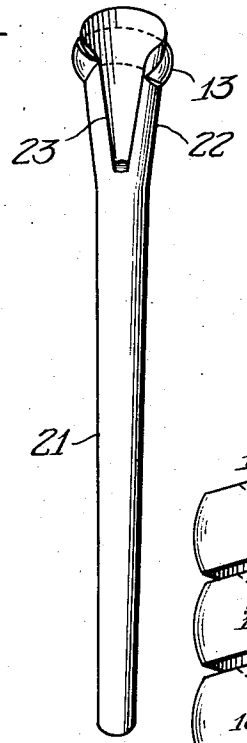
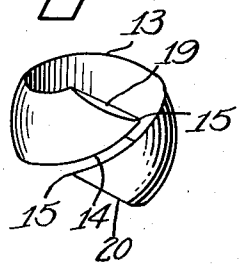


Fig. 3.



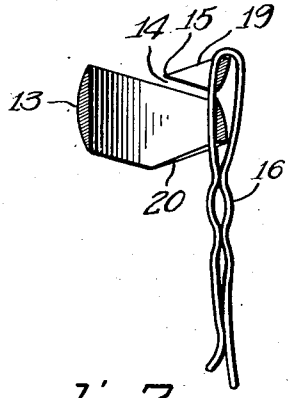
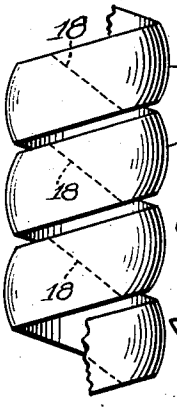


Fig. 2.

Fig. 5.



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Patented Sept. 12, 1944

2,357,871

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,357,871

HAIR ORNAMENT

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Application September 29, 1943, Serial No. 504,328

5 Claims. (Cl. 132—47)

This invention relates to a hair ornament.

As is well known it is the common practice to decorate the hair by means of ribbons tied in bows, and to provide other types of ornamental devices which may be secured in the hair. These devices are being widely used even to the extent of replacing women's hats. In the making of bows from ribbon, the ordinary bow knot of course involves only two loops with two ends and it has been the common practice to assemble additional pieces to form a multiplicity of loops and ends to make a fairly completely circular ornamental bow. Such a bow is usually held together by gathering it in the center and tying or sewing another ribbon in position encircling the gathered portion of the bow. It has been proposed to secure the bow together by a rigid metallic encircling device having two ends which snap together, a hinged section being movable to open position to receive the gathered portion of the bow.

An important object of the present invention is to provide a novel hair ornament of the character referred to wherein the elements are held together by a novel form of resilient ring without the necessity of providing a hinged section or fastening means.

A further object is to provide such a device wherein the holding ring is resilient and split with overlapping ends, thus preventing any portion of the bow from becoming dislodged from the ring.

A further object is to provide such a device wherein the nature of the holding ring is such that it may be made of any of the commonly employed plastics, thus adding to the ornamental appearance of the ornament while at the same time providing an extremely simple form of holding device which may be economically manufactured.

A further object is to provide such a device wherein a bifurcated element such as a hairpin may be slipped over the overlapping ends of the ring to be held in position thereby, whereby the device may be attached to the hair of the wearer.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent during the course of the following description.

In the drawing I have shown one embodiment of the invention. In this showing—

Figure 1 is a face view of the completed ornament,

Figure 2 is an enlarged sectional view taken approximately axially through the holding ring and centrally through the overlapping ends thereof, the attaching hairpin being shown in position and the elements of the bow being omitted,

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the holding ring,

Figure 4 is a similar view of an implement particularly adapted for use in assembling the ornament, and,

Figure 5 is an enlarged fragmentary elevation of a spiral plastic coil used for the making of the holding rings.

Referring to Figures 1 and 2 the numeral **10** designates the body of the ornament shown in the present instance as a bow of ribbon having four loops **11** and four ends **12**. It will be obvious, of course, that the invention is not limited to the particular type of bow, and in fact may be used in the making of ornaments from any soft material capable of being gathered for reception in the holding ring to be described. The holding ring is indicated by the numeral **13** and the elements of the bow are gathered as at **14** to be received within the ring **13** and held thereby. The ring **13** is split as at **14** and has its ends **15** substantially overlapping each other to effectively hold the gathered portion of the ornament within the ring. It will be obvious that when the ring is assembled on the ornament in the manner to be described, the ornament will be permanently held within the ring and no portion of the material of the bow or other ornament can be displaced from the ring.

The device lends itself readily to attachment to the hair. Referring to Figures 1 and 2 the numeral **16** designates a bifurcated element preferably in the form of a conventional resilient hairpin which is slipped over the overlapping ends of the device as shown in Figure 2. The hairpin **16** obviously provides simple means wherely the device may be attached to the hair.

The ring **13** may be made of any suitable resilient material and is preferably made of a conventional resilient plastic. The material employed in the making of the ring may be of any color as will be obvious. For example, a ring may be employed which matches the colors of the bow of the ornament or it may be made of a contrasting color and being preferably smooth and polished adds to the ornamental appearance of the device.

In the making of the device it is preferred that the individual rings be cut from a spiral **17** (Figure 5) formed of the desired plastic material. Lengths of such spiral material are now commonly employed in dressing the hair of women, the spiral being employed as a base around which

portions of the hair may be wound to form rolls. A suitable implement such as a circular saw of small diameter is employed for cutting along lines indicated by the dotted lines 18 in Figure 5. The successive lines 18 are parallel to each other and are cut through the corresponding points in successive convolutions of the spiral. Each successive cut 18 after the first cut will provide a ring of the character shown in perspective in Figure 3. Two of the successive cuts 18 will provide sloping edges 19 and 20 and obviously the point 15 at the extremity of the edge 20 will be substantially overlapped with respect to the point 15 of the edge 19, thus providing, in effect, a continuous unbroken ring. Moreover, the substantial overlap in the ends of the ring provides the portion of the ring engageable by the hairpin 16. The latter will be fixed in position by the overlapping ends of the ring and by firm frictional engagement with the gathered portion of the ornament within the ring.

In Figure 4 of the drawing there is illustrated an implement which is particularly useful for easily and rapidly assembling the rings with respect to the bow of the ornament. This implement is provided with a tapered shank 21, which may be solid, and at its large end the shank is provided with a more sharply tapered end portion 22 which is hollow and is provided in one side with a V-shaped opening 23 of substantial size.

In the practice of the method, the rings are formed by making the successive cuts 18 as described above. One of the rings is then slipped over the smaller end of the shank 21 and is moved upwardly therealong and then beyond the shank and to a point adjacent the top of the tapered end 22. The ring is positioned with respect to the implement so that the overlapping ends 15 will be centered with respect to a line bisecting the angle of the opening 23. When the ring is pushed upwardly to the position shown in Figure 4, therefore, the ring will be spread open and the two ends 15 will lie adjacent the respective edges of the opening 23, preferably without extending beyond such edges. The bow of the ornament is then placed in position with respect to the implement 21 in such a manner that it lies in the open extremity of the end 22 with the portion to be engaged by the ring lying just above such extremity. The bow of the ornament will be momentarily held in such position, whereupon the ring will be pushed upwardly past the upper extremity of the end 22, whereupon it will snap inwardly to its normal shape and size to completely encircle the ornament, for example the gathered portion 14 of the ribbon bow shown in Figure 1. The hairpin 16 then may be placed in position by inserting one end centrally of the overlapping ends 15 and between the ring and the ornament. The hairpin will then be pushed downwardly to the position shown in Figure 2 and the ornament will be completed ready for use.

It will be apparent that the cost of making the ornament is reduced inasmuch as it requires some little time to gather the center of a ribbon bow and encircle it with a separate piece of ribbon. Such piece of ribbon must be manually held in position while the free ends of the ribbon are gathered behind the bow and hand sewed together. The cutting of the individual rings 13 from the spiral 17 is quickly and easily accomplished and it requires only a matter of a very few seconds to slip the ring in position over the bow by the use of the implement shown in Figure 4. Obviously the ring 13 constitutes a holding device which may be cheaply formed of a single piece of material and the device requires no fastening or holding means of any kind. The finished device, while capable of more economical manufacture than conventional devices of this character, is more pleasing and ornamental in appearance than conventional ornaments.

It is to be understood that the form of the invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as a preferred example of the same and that various changes in the shape, size and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the subjoined claims.

I claim:

1. A device of the character described comprising a body of relatively soft material having a portion gathered and reduced to relatively small size, and a split unitary resilient ring surrounding said gathered portion in gripping engagement therewith, said ring having its ends tapered and spirally overlapping each other to a substantial extent.

2. A device of the character described comprising a body of relatively soft material having a portion gathered and reduced to relatively small size, a split unitary resilient ring surrounding said gathered portion in gripping engagement therewith, and a securing device comprising a bifurcated resilient element having a looped end in which said ring is received.

3. A device of the character described comprising a body of relatively soft material having a portion gathered and reduced to relatively small size, and a split unitary resilient ring surrounding said gathered portion in gripping engagement therewith, said ring having its ends tapered and substantially overlapping each other, and a bifurcated securing device having a looped end slipped over the overlapping ends of said ring, said securing device having a portion arranged between the overlapping ends of the ring and the gathered portion of said body.

4. A hair ornament comprising lengths of ribbon arranged to form loops and ends to simulate a bow of ribbon, such bow being gathered into substantially small size centrally thereof, and a resilient unitary ring surrounding the gathered portion of said bow in gripping engagement therewith, the ends of said ring being tapered and spirally overlapped to a substantial extent.

5. A hair ornament comprising ribbon material arranged to simulate a bow of ribbon, such bow being gathered into relatively small size centrally thereof, and a resilient unitary ring surrounding the gathered portion of the material in gripping engagement therewith, said ring being formed of an elongated body shaped into substantial spiral form with its ends substantially spirally overlapped, the inner surface of the ring in engagement with the gathered portion of the material being of substantial area and smooth and unbroken to avoid any penetration into the gathered portion of the material and depending solely upon frictional engagement of such surface with the gathered portion of the material to prevent endwise slipping thereof.

GEORGE NOEL BOLINGER.