

Jan. 24, 1950

C. L. ROWLEY
HOLDER FOR HAIRPINS
Filed Jan. 16, 1948

2,495,644

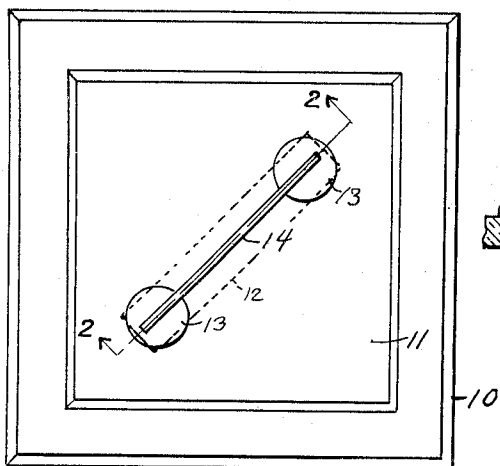


FIG. 1

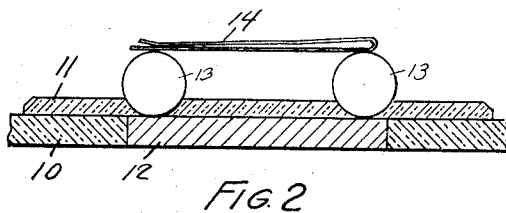


FIG. 2

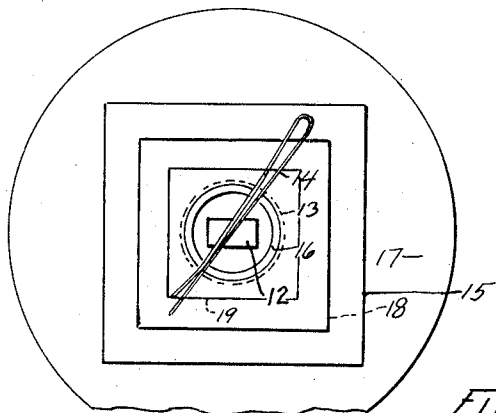


FIG. 3

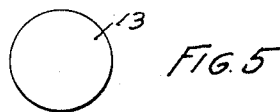


FIG. 5

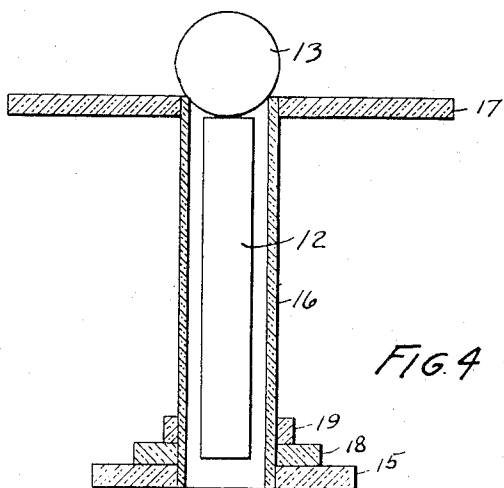


FIG. 4

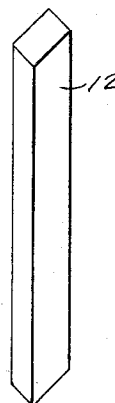


FIG. 6

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2,495,644

HOLDER FOR HAIRPINS

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Application January 16, 1948, Serial No. 2,619

2 Claims. (Cl. 223-109)

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This invention relates generally to hair pin holders and particularly to the use of magnetism therefor.

The main object is to produce a holder for hair pins which will hold the pins in convenient positions for the easy removal thereof.

The second object is to so construct the device that it can be constructed at a low cost from materials which are easily available and which require no unusual skill in the production or assembly thereof.

I accomplish these and other objects in the manner set forth in the following specification, as illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan of one form of the device.

Fig. 2 is a section taken along the line 2-2 in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a plan of a modified form of the device with the ball indicated as a dotted line.

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the form shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a view of the spherical pin holder used in either form of the device.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the magnet.

Like numbers of reference refer to the same or similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring in detail to the drawing there is shown in Figs. 1 and 2 a base 10 and a cap 11 mounted on said base, both of plastic material or other material which cannot be magnetized, such as wood or non-ferrous metals, glass or paper.

Imbedded in the base 10 is a permanent bar magnet 12 which is about the thickness of the base 10.

Partially imbedded in the cap 11 are the balls 13 of soft steel which can conduct the lines of force and will be magnetized thereby. The balls 13 may or may not be attached to the magnet 12 by other means, but the magnetic force is sufficient for the purpose.

Ferrous hair pins 14 will be held against the spherical magnetized balls 13 and since the pins are straight they can always be picked up easily whereas if a flat magnet is employed it is quite difficult to separate the pin therefrom.

In the form of the device shown in Figs. 3 and 4 there is employed a base 15 upon which stands a tubular pedestal 16 upon the upper end of which is disposed a table 17. The tube 16 extends from the bottom of the base 15 to the top

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of the table 17 and is open throughout its length. The table 17 may be made more rigid by adding the lower elements 18 and 19 through which the tube 16 also passes. The parts thus far described, namely, 15 to 19 are preferably made of plastic or other material which can not be magnetized. Within the tube 16 is placed the magnet 12 and upon the upper end of the tube 16 in the middle of the table 17 is a ball 13 to which the magnet 12 is drawn by its own magnetic force.

In this form of the device the operation is identical with that in the form first described except that the multiple ball form tends to hold the pins 14 more in parallelism than when a single ball 13 is used.

It is a well known fact that magnets have long been used to pick up small ferrous objects and that hair dressers and barbers use magnets for withdrawing pins from the hair.

I therefore do not claim such devices broadly but I do intend to cover all such forms as fall fairly within the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A holder for hair pins consisting of a table and supporting pedestal of non-magnetic material, a permanent magnet within said pedestal and a steel ball on said pedestal within the field of said magnet.

2. A holder for hair pins consisting of a vertical tubular pedestal having a base at the lower end and a table at upper end, said pedestal being open at the upper end, all of non-magnetic material, a permanent magnet disposed within said pedestal and a steel ball seated on the upper end of said pedestal within the field of said magnet.

CHAUNCEY L. ROWLEY.

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