

C. R. BENDIG.
HAIR PIN.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 12, 1910.

1,015,284.

Patented Jan. 23, 1912.

FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

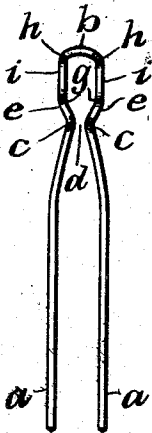


FIG. 9.

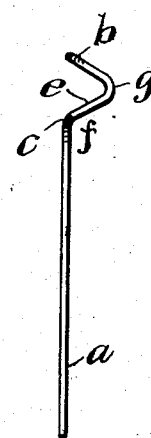
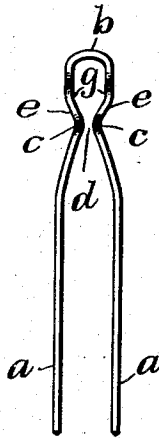
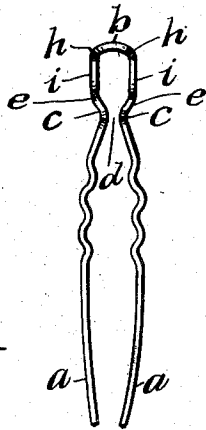
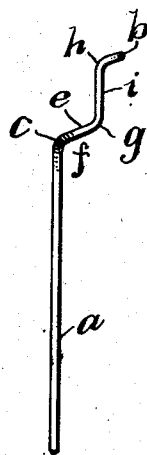
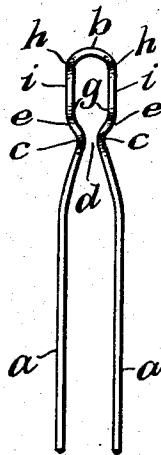
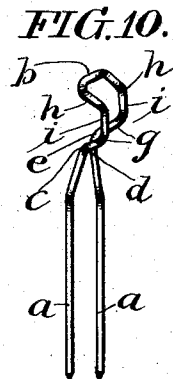
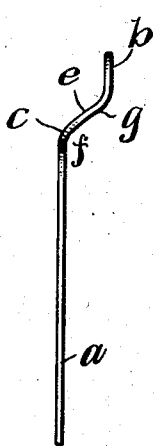
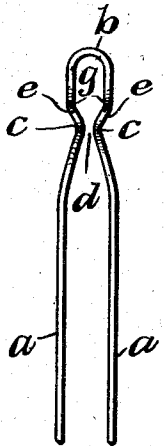


FIG. 5.

FIG. 6.

FIG. 7.

FIG. 8.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HAIR-PIN.

1,015,284.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES ROBERT BENDIG, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Hair-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of my invention to provide a hair-pin which will be retained more securely in the hair without affecting to any objectionable extent the facility with which it may be inserted and removed. To this end I provide the pin with a shoulder or offset in its upper portion. This offset or shoulder is formed by a double bend preferably near the top of a pin of elongated loop-form, and the strands of hair which lie over it, after the pin is inserted, act to retain the pin more securely in place. The portions of the pin forming said bend or offset are preferably bent outwardly from one another to form an enlarged loop at the head, into which some of the strands of the hair pass and assume positions lying over the bent portions.

In the preferred form, the pin, near the top, is provided with angular bends extending laterally toward one another, and the portions above such angular bends are bent outwardly from one another and away from the plane of the tines to form spring jaws, between which a part of the strands of hair will pass. By making the offset or shoulder in this way the springiness of the jaw formed by the angular bends is increased, without materially decreasing the ease with which the pin may be inserted and removed. The pin may be manipulated by the extremity or loop-end, which, in my preferred form, is bent forward and upward to afford a better hold for the fingers. By slightly rocking the pin while it is being withdrawn the spring jaws and shoulder may be drawn from the engaging strands of hair without appreciable obstruction. Thus while these strands of hair lying over the offset and between the portions of the spring jaws will be effective in preventing the pin from working loose, they will not appreciably impede its insertion or removal.

In the drawings:—Figures 1 and 2 are respectively a plan view and a side elevation of a hair pin embodying my invention and illustrating one form; Figs. 3 and 4, 5 and 6, and 7 and 8, respectively, are similar views illustrating other forms; Fig. 9 is

a view similar to Fig. 1 showing a slight modification. Fig. 10 is the perspective view of the hair-pin shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and Fig. 11 is a top plan view of the same looking down upon the head.

The pin is of the elongated loop form having two prongs or tines *a a* united at the top by the loop-end *b*. At the upper part the tines are provided with angular bends *c c* extending laterally toward one another in their plane and forming a contracted passageway *d* between them. The loop of the head widens above the angles *c c* and the two portions *e e* above said angles are bent outwardly from one another and away from the plane of the tines, preferably at an obtuse bend *f*. The loop beyond these portions *e e* is again bent and terminates in the loop-end *b*. There may be considerable variation in this second bend and in the angular position of the loop-end. In the construction shown in Figs. 3 and 4 the loop-end *b* beyond the portions *e e* is bent forward at an acute bend at *g*; and in that shown in Figs. 8 and 6 the loop-end is bent out straight, or parallel to the lower portions of the tines *a, a*.

In the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the end is first bent upward at *g* and the extremity of the loop-end is bent forward at *h*; in this case there are the portions *i i* between the bends *g* and *h*. The construction shown in Figs. 7 and 8 is similar to that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, except that the extremity of the loop-end *b* is bent back away from the plane of the tines *a, a*, instead of forward.

The angular bends *c, c*, form contracted jaws through which a part of the hair passes into the widened portion of the head of the pin when the pin is thrust into the hair, and the hair thus confined in the head-portion tends to hold the pin in place and prevent it from working out. While angular bends have been used heretofore in the upper part of a hair-pin for the purpose of forming jaws, the parts above the angular bends in such pins have been in the same plane with the tines below the bends and substantially in line therewith. In my construction, however, these portions above the angular bends *c, c* are bent outwardly from one another and away from the plane of the tines; it results from this that the portion of the hair which has passed through the space *d* into the head-portion and is con-

5 fined by the loop-end will extend laterally over each of the parts *e*. This disposition of the strands of hair tends to hold the pin more securely in place. This bending of the parts *e e* away from the tines and outwardly from one another tends to make the angles *c, c*, more springy; this is particularly the case in a construction such as is shown in Figs. 1 and 2 where the head beyond the parts *e, e*, extends upward in the parts *i, i*, and is then bent forward at the extremity of the loop-end *b*. This springiness of the jaws *c, c*, enables the space *d* to be very much contracted without preventing the easy passage of the hair through it when the pin is inserted or withdrawn. The increased springiness at the jaws *c, c*, also decreases the liability of the tines to become permanently spread apart. If desired the ends of the tines may be curved toward one another and the tines may be crimped as shown in Fig. 9. While the angular position of the parts *e e* enables the hair to hold the pin more securely in place, it does not interfere with the withdrawal of the pin, because such strands as lie over the parts *e, e*, will slip off, owing to the inclination of those parts, when the pin is being withdrawn. The withdrawal of the pin will

be greatly facilitated if the pin is rocked slightly as it is being pulled out; this will increase the inclination of parts *e, e*, with reference to the confining strands of hair. For this purpose I prefer to have the extreme loop-end of the pin bent forward as in Figs. 1 to 4. The loop-end is also preferably bent upward slightly as shown as this will afford a better hold for the fingers and enable the pin to be manipulated with greater facility.

What I claim is as follows:

A hair-pin consisting of an elongated loop bent or offset at a point in its length from the normal plane of the tines, and having the side bars at a point adjacent to said bend or offset bent laterally away from one another to form a laterally enlarged offset looped head extending from a relatively contracted opening, whereby the hairs passing through said opening will be confined in said offset head.

In testimony of which invention, I hereunto set my hand.

C. R. BENDIG.

Witnesses:

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