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HAIRPIN

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Fig. 1

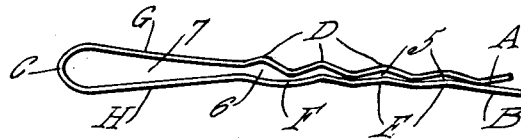


Fig. 2

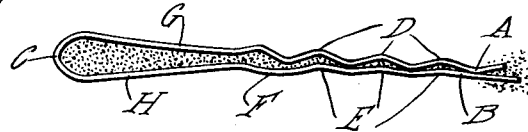
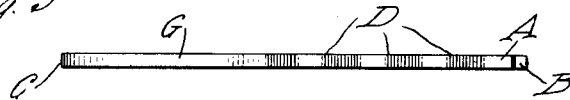


Fig. 3



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HAIRPIN

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This invention relates to improvements in hairpins of the kind which retain themselves in the hair by a spring or clamping action.

The objects of this invention are to provide a hairpin of this kind of improved structure, which results in a secure holding of the hair in place, and which offers greater resistance to the dislodging or falling out of the pin; also to provide a hairpin of this kind, which is so constructed that it will hold itself and the hair in place with a smaller amount of spring pressure than has heretofore been necessary; also to improve the construction of hairpins of this type in other respects hereinafter specified.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a side view of a hairpin embodying this invention;

Fig. 2 is a similar view thereof, showing the hairpin in place in the hair; and

Fig. 3 is a top plan view thereof.

The hairpin shown in the accompanying drawings and which illustrates one embodiment of my invention, is made of resilient material and includes two legs A and B joined by an integral bent portion or loop C. The particular hairpin shown is made of a material of substantially rectangular cross section, but it will be understood that the material of the hairpin may be of any other cross section. The hairpin is so formed that the portions of the legs A and B adjacent to the loop C are spaced apart for a considerable distance beyond the loop C and converge toward each other from the loop. The leg A is provided with a series of corrugations D, and the other leg B has another series of corrugations E, which are shallower or of lesser height than the corrugations D of the opposing leg, but of substantially the same pitch and the two sets of corrugations are so arranged that one set enters into the corrugations of the other set. In the construction shown, the corrugations E extend into or register or interfit with the corrugations D, but do not fill these spaces, leaving a series of tapering spaces 5 between the oppositely arranged corrugations of the two legs. The leg B is also provided with another corrugation or bent portion F which is of consider-

ably greater pitch than the corrugations E, that shown being approximately twice the pitch of the other corrugations, and which consequently forms with the corrugations D located nearest to the loop C an enlarged space 6. The converging portions of the hairpin from the loop C to the corrugated portions of the hairpin are approximately straight, as indicated at G and H, and thus form a space 7 of considerable size in which the major portion of the hair clasped by the hairpin is confined, as clearly indicated in Fig. 2. The free ends of the legs of the hairpin may be spaced apart to facilitate the separating of the legs.

In the hairpin shown, the legs may contact at one or more points of the corrugations, the hairpin shown contacting at only one point near the outer ends of the legs.

When a pin of this type is placed into the hair, the legs of the hairpin are spread apart, and the hairpin is then inserted into the hair in the direction of the length of the legs, so that in most cases a greater amount of hair finds its way into the space 7 near the looped portion C of the hairpin, and by forming the hairpin as described, the portion 7 provides ample space to accommodate this amount of hair, so that the hair in the portion 7 will not tend to prevent the legs of the hairpin from contacting when the force used for separating the legs is released. This prevents the hair which enters near the loop C from holding the legs of the hairpin apart, and thus interfering with the gripping of the hairpin.

By providing both of the legs of the hairpin with corrugations, the hairpin offers materially greater resistance to removal from the hair than in cases where one or both legs are straight. By providing the two legs of the hairpin with corrugations of substantially similar pitch but of different height, the spaces 5 between the corrugations can accommodate a certain amount of hair without having this hair subjected to such pressure as might tend to abrade or damage the hair. The use of corrugations of the kind described on both legs of the hairpin, consequently, results in a more secure holding of the hairpin in place without damage to the hair, and

consequently, as a result of this construction, less tension is necessary to retain a hairpin in the hair and to hold the hair as desired. Furthermore, by producing this gripping effect with less spring tension on the hair, the hairpin can, in the first place, be more readily secured in the hair, and in the second place less pressure is applied to any individual hair or hairs which may be pinched in the engaging portions of the two legs. This pinching of hair between two normally contacting portions of the hairpin has been found to have a damaging action on the hair thus pinched, and in many cases causes a breaking of the hair.

By means of the elongated corrugation F, and the opposite corrugation D of the leg A, a space 6 is formed which is capable of confining a considerable strand of hair, and the angle between the portions of the two legs defining the end of this space nearest to the open end of the hairpin is such as to offer greater resistance to displacement of the hair within the space 6 than is offered by the angles between other portions of the legs of the hairpin. In other words to dislodge the strand of hair within the space 6 is equivalent to prying apart the legs of the hairpin by means of a wedge of a fairly wide angle, and this, of course, requires more force than to pry the legs apart by means of a more acute angled wedge. Furthermore, the portions of the legs of the hairpin defining the space 6 are located nearer to the loop C and, therefore, more force is required to pry the legs apart at this portion of hairpin than at portions nearer to the free ends of the hairpin. Consequently, this portion of the hairpin plays an important part in the secure holding of the hair in place and in retaining the hairpin against falling out or becoming dislodged from the hair, and in conjunction with the registering corrugations described, causes the pin to offer greater resistance to accidental displacement in the hair.

The space 6 also is useful in the manufacture of hairpins of this kind in that it provides an enlarged space which facilitates the insertion of a spreading member of device between the legs of the hairpin for spreading apart the legs of the pin during the applying of a finish or coating to the hairpin. When finishing hairpins the inside faces of the legs must be finished or coated, as well as the outer surfaces, and the legs of the hairpin must be spread far enough apart so that the coating composition will not tend to form a film bridging the space between the two legs. Furthermore, small portions of the inner surfaces of the legs which contact with the spreading member will not be as uniformly coated as other portions and these ununiformly coated portions are, therefore, apt to be rough. When these rough surfaces are formed at opposite sides of the enlarged

space 6, no harm will be done to any hair which contacts with them, since during the insertion of the hairpin lengthwise into the hair, the hair is not abraded or rubbed against the inner surfaces of the parts of the legs defining the space 6. In hairpins having these rough surfaces on the normally contacting parts of the legs of the hairpin, damage is very apt to result to any hair squeezed between these rough parts of a hairpin.

The hair pin described has the advantage of offering the maximum resistance to displacement in the hair and can, consequently, be made of lighter material and of less spring tension than other hairpins heretofore made. This results in the further advantages of making the hairpin less conspicuous in the hair, easier to insert in and remove from the hair, and less injurious to the hair by exerting less pressure on the hair.

The legs of the hairpin, in addition to the corrugations described, may be curved to conform somewhat to the curvature of the head of the wearer, or the legs may be without such curvature, if desired.

I claim as my invention:

1. A hairpin having its legs provided with corrugations, the corrugations of the two legs being of the same pitch but of different heights.

2. A hairpin having its legs provided with corrugations, the corrugations of the two legs being of the same pitch but of different heights, and the corrugations of one leg being in registration with the corrugations of the other leg.

3. A hairpin, including a pair of legs connected by a loop, each of said legs being provided with corrugations extending from the free ends of the legs toward said loop and terminating at a distance from said loop, the corrugations of the two legs being of different heights so that one corrugation will extend only partially into another corrugation.

4. A hairpin, including a pair of legs connected by a loop, the portions of the pin adjacent to the loop being spaced apart to accommodate hair without applying pressure thereto, the portions of said legs adjacent to their free ends being provided with corrugations of approximately the same pitch but of different heights.

5. A hairpin, including a pair of legs connected by a loop, the portions of said legs near the free ends thereof being provided with corrugations, the corrugations of one leg interfitting with those of the other leg, one of said legs having a corrugation of greater pitch than the other corrugations and cooperating with a corrugation of the other leg to provide a relatively large open space between the legs of the hairpin.

6. A hairpin, including a pair of legs connected by a loop, the portions of the legs ad-

jacent to the loop being substantially straight and converging from said loop, one of said legs being provided with a series of corrugations, and the other leg having a corrugation of greater pitch than the corrugations of said first mentioned leg to form between said legs an enlarged space for the reception of a strand of hair.

7. A hairpin, including a pair of legs connected by a loop, the portions of the legs adjacent to the loop being substantially straight and converging from said loop, one of said legs being provided with a series of corrugations, and the other leg having a corrugation of greater pitch than the corrugations of said first mentioned leg to form between said legs an enlarged space for the reception of a strand of hair, said other leg beyond said corrugation of greater pitch being provided with a series of corrugations of approximately the same pitch as said corrugations of said first mentioned leg and entering into said corrugations.

8. A hairpin having a pair of legs connected by a loop, said legs being provided with corrugations extending from a distance from said loop to the free ends of said legs, the corrugations of one leg extending only partly into the corrugations of the other leg, said first mentioned leg also having a corrugation nearer to said looped portion than the other corrugations of said first mentioned leg and of greater pitch than said other corrugations and forming with the oppositely arranged corrugations of said other leg an enlarged space for the reception of hair.

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