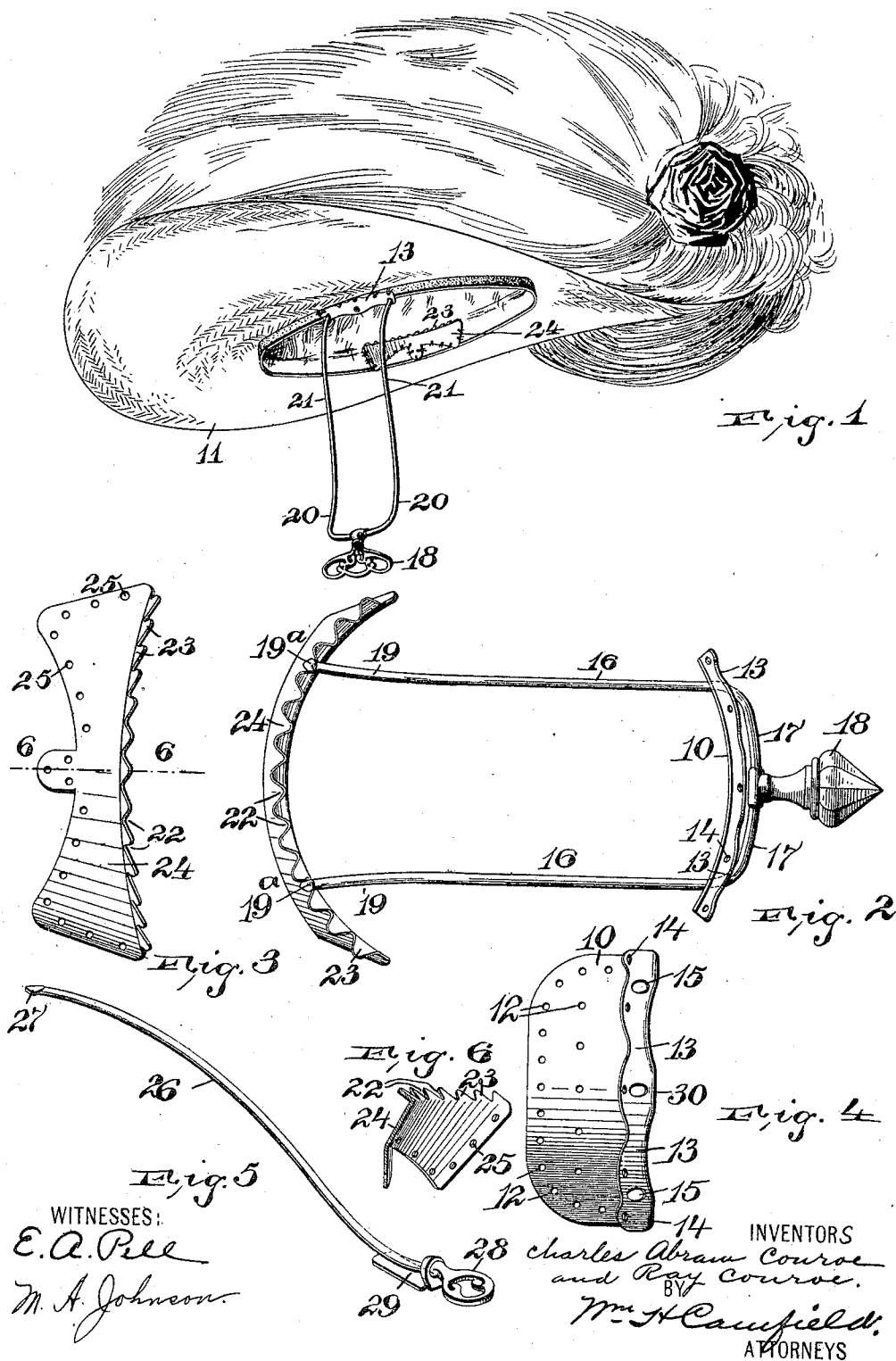


972,438.

Patented Oct. 11, 1910.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES ABRAM CONROE AND RAY CONROE, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

HAT-FASTENER.

972,438.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES ABRAM CONROE and RAY CONROE, citizens of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hat-Fasteners; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a hat fastener and consists of a retaining and guiding plate, which is secured to one edge of the inside of the crown, and a pin or pins which are guided by the retaining and guiding plate and held against accidental removal by said plate, and a securing plate which is secured to the side of the crown and on the inside and opposite the retaining and guiding plate so that the pin or pins can engage the securing plate on its top edge to secure the hat in position on the head of the wearer.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a hat showing the hat fastener in its inoperative position. Fig. 2 is a top view of the device detached from a hat, and Fig. 3 is an end view of the securing plate. Fig. 4 is a face view of the guiding and retaining plate. Fig. 5 is a perspective of a modified form of pin, and Fig. 6 is a section on line 6, 6, in Fig. 3.

The retaining and guiding plate, which serves to guide the body portion and also to retain it in its inoperative position, comprises a body portion 10 which is curved to fit the inside of the crown of a hat 11 and is provided with perforations or thread-holes 12 that can be used for attaching the retaining plate to the hat, the plate being formed at its bottom with a lip 13 which projects slightly from the body portion 10 of the plate and is provided with holes 14 through which it can be sewed to the outside of the bottom edge of the crown or to the band of a hat, as shown in Fig. 1. Both the body portion of the plate 10 and also the lip 13 are provided with a series of perforations 15, these perforations being elliptical. The pin

is preferably made U-shaped as shown in Fig. 2, although this style is not essential, the U-shaped pin consisting of strands 16 which are joined at their ends by a loop 17 and are provided with a suitable ornamental handle 18, different styles of handles being shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The ends of the strands 16 forming the U-shaped pin are made slightly divergent on their outer ends, as at 19, and are provided with bulged heads 19^a, which heads are elliptical so that they will pass through the perforations 15 in one position and be locked against removal therefrom when the longest diameter of a head is arranged at right angles to the longest diameter of the perforation through which the strand, to which the head is attached, passes.

The strands 16, which make up the pin in its curved form, are formed into an ogee curve, the portion of the curve nearest the handle being sharper than the opposite curve as at 20, the portion 21 with the larger radius passing through the hair of the wearer when the handle 18 is operated to push the pin into the hair, and following the contour of the head to an extent, and when nearly across to the other side of the head the reversed curved portion 20 passes through the perforations, and when the handle 18 is held directly underneath the brim of the hat and is being pushed in, the headed end of the pin is caused to be lifted slightly from the head and is caused to engage any two of the recesses 22 which are formed between the teeth 23 that are bent back on a retaining plate 24. The retaining plate is bent, near its bottom edge, to fit the curve of the hat and is provided with perforations 25 through which it is sewed to the inside of the hat. The teeth 23 are arranged on a smaller radius than the curve of the hat, and in addition to that, the plate 24 is inwardly inclined, as shown more particularly in Figs. 2 and 6, so that the teeth are removed far enough away from the inner edge of the crown of the hat to permit the heads 19^a to ride down in the recesses 22.

When the hat is placed on the head, the pin is suspended from the hat as shown in Fig. 1, and then the handle 18 is grasped and the pin is forced through the hair of the wearer, and when the reversely curved portion 20 passes through the perforations 15, if the handle 18 is pushed directly in,

the curvature of the pin will cause the ends of the pin to slightly rise from the head and be seated over the teeth 23 and settle in the recesses 22, these recesses being arranged
 5 in semi-circular form so that no matter in what direction the pin is forced, that is, if it is at a slight angle it will still catch in some of the recesses 22. When it is to be withdrawn the handle 18 is slightly pushed
 10 in and then downward, and can then be withdrawn again to the position shown in Fig. 1, the elliptical heads 19^a being prevented from passing through the perforations 15.

15 In place of the strands 16 forming a U-shaped pin, we may form each of the strands into a separate pin as shown in Fig. 5 where the strand 26 is formed with an elliptical head 27 and with a handle 28. When the
 20 single pins are used we prefer to fasten the shield 29 parallel with the inner end of the pin or strand, this shield 29 fitting up against the under side 30 of the plate 10 (see Fig. 4) to prevent rocking or tilting of the
 25 pins when they are used as single pins.

The device can be made of any material and can be made of colors to match the hat or the hair, and we prefer to make the structure of celluloid which is well adapted for
 30 this purpose and has been found to be very light and convenient, and has enough elasticity in it to allow a positive coöperation of the parts to secure a locking of the pins to the securing plate.

35 Having thus described our invention, what we claim is:—

1. A hat fastener comprising a securing plate having a series of teeth with recesses between them on one edge, a pin having a
 40 bulged head that is elliptical in cross-section, a handle on the pin, and a retaining plate having an elliptical perforation therein, the head on the pin being adapted to engage both the teeth on the securing plate and the
 45 perforation in the retaining plate, the per-

foration in the retaining plate acting to limit the outward movement of the pin.

2. A hat fastener comprising a curved securing plate having an inwardly inclined top edge provided with recesses, a pin hav- 50 ing an enlarged head to fit in any of the recesses and to be held thereby, and means for guiding and limiting the outward movement of the pin.

3. A hat fastener comprising a retaining 55 and guiding plate having a body portion curved to fit the inside of the band of a hat and having a lip to engage the outer edge of the band of a hat, the lip and the body portion having a series of elliptical perfora- 60 tions, a pin to enter each of the perforations and having an elliptical head on one end and a handle on the other end, and means for securing the pin by the heads on its ends when the pin is at its inward limit of move- 65 ment.

4. A hat fastener comprising a retaining and guiding plate having a body portion curved to fit the inside of the band of a hat and having a lip to engage the outer edge of 70 the band of a hat, the lip and the body portion having a series of elliptical perforations, a pin to enter each of the perforations and having an elliptical head on one end and a handle on the other end, a securing 75 plate curved to fit the inside of the band of a hat having an inwardly inclined top edge, and teeth on the top edge of the securing plate forming V-shaped recesses between them, the V-shaped recesses being adapted to 80 receive the heads of the pin.

In testimony, that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands this 18th day of March 1910.

CHARLES ABRAHAM CONROE.
 RAY CONROE.

Witnesses:

WM. H. CAMFIELD,
 JOS. GREENBERG.