

March 31, 1931.

H. NAITO

1,798,487

HAIR CLIP

Filed April 24, 1930

Fig. 1

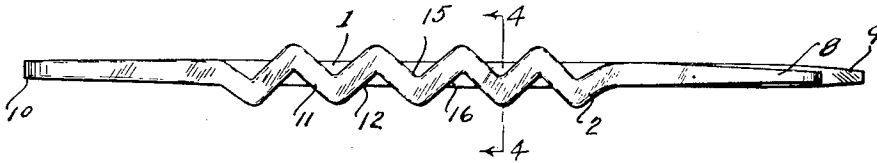


Fig. 2

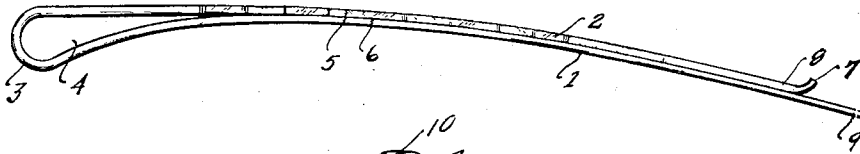


Fig. 3

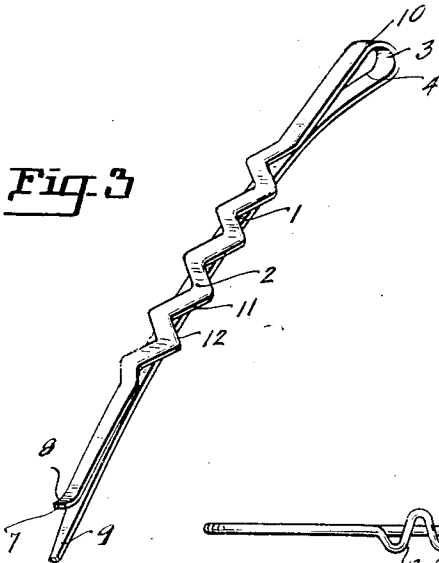


Fig. 6

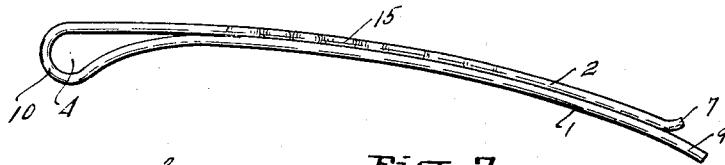
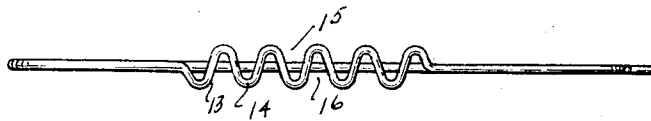


Fig. 7

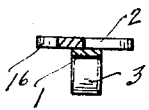


Fig. 4

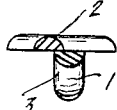


Fig. 5

Hide Naito

INVENTOR

BY *Thomas B. Blynn*
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

HIDE NAITO, OF PORTLAND, OREGON

HAIR CLIP

Application filed April 24, 1930. Serial No. 446,943.

My invention relates to hair clips that are primarily used by women in the maintaining of bobbed hair in placement.

The invention consists of a one-piece body element made from spring material and is preferably made to fit the contour of the head upon one side. The clip is preferably made in alignment along one side. It is looped at its ends to bring the oppositely disposed side of each of the legs in intimate engagement with each other to form a clip composed of two legs each of which are preferably pointed, or tapered at the ends, and one of the legs being offset in a sinuous manner thus forming a number of bends therein. The device may be made either from flat stock or from other shaped material. The two legs engage each other for the greater portion of their length.

The object of my invention is to maintain the hair of the wearer in placed position.

A further object of my invention consists in providing the contour of the clip in a sinuous manner in order that the highlights of the outer leg of the clip will be broken up and thereby lessen the reflected light that will come from the broken line of the sinuous outer leg comprising the clip.

A further object of my invention consists in providing a hair clip that will stay positioned within the hair.

With these and incidental objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combination of parts, the essential elements of which are set forth in the appended claims, and a preferred form of embodiment of which is hereinafter shown with reference to the drawings which accompany and form a part of this specification.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a top, plan view of the assembled device in preferred embodiment.

Fig. 2 is a side view of the mechanism illustrated in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a perspective, end view of the mechanism illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 4 is a sectional, end view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction indicated.

Fig. 5 is a sectional, end view taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 6, looking in the direction indicated.

Fig. 6 is a top, plan view of another form of embodiment of my device.

Fig. 7 is a side view of the mechanism illustrated in Fig. 6.

Like reference characters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

Heretofore it has been the general custom in hair clips to make the legs of the clip uniform in shape or to form the outer leg of the clip in a sinuous manner with the in and out folds being disposed at an angle to that of the relatively straight leg of the clip, the object being to grip the locks of hair within the out folds.

In my new and improved device, the inner surfaces of each of the legs contact throughout the major portion of their length; the outer one of the legs being shorter and being upturned at its point to facilitate its placement in position.

I preferably form my device of two leg elements 1 and 2 folded between their ends at 3 to form a loop 4 between the respective ends. The inner surfaces 5 and 6 of each of the legs contact with each other throughout the major portion of their length.

I preferably form the outer leg 2 shorter than the other one of the legs and upturn the same at 7 to facilitate the removal and placement of the same within the hair. Each of the pointed ends 8 and 9 are made uniformly tapering to facilitate placement.

I have also found by making the central portion 10 somewhat narrower than the main body portion of the clip that the narrow end lessens the likelihood of the same being seen when in place upon the hair and at the same time permits the adjustment of the bent end within the hair. I form the central portion of the outer leg sinuous, having out and in folds as illustrated at 11 and 12 in continuous manner with the sinuating bends being formed at an angle to the horizontal of the leg elements. The clip illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are preferably made of flat stock whereas the clip illustrated in 5, 6 and 7 are made from material other than sheet, or flat

stock. The sinuating folds 13 and 14 as illustrated in Fig. 6 are at a greater angle than those illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 and if the pin is made of round or half-round material, a less surface exposure is created. A clip thus formed permits the hair of the wearer to engage within the infolds 15 and 16 and thereby prevents the longitudinal movements of the clip from placement. In addition to being held within the infolds, the clip is made of spring material and the clip is maintained in place by the rigid engagement of the hair between the inner surfaces of the respective leg elements.

While the form of mechanism herein shown and described is admirably adapted to fulfill the objects primarily stated, it is to be understood that it is not intended to confine the invention to the one form of embodiment herein shown and described, as it is susceptible of embodiment in various forms, all coming within the scope of the claims which follow.

What I claim is:

1. In a device of the class described, the combination of a one-piece body element made of spring material bent at its ends to form legs of unequal length, and to engage each other for a major portion of their length, one of the legs being sinuous, the sinuating bends being disposed in horizontal alignment to the meeting surface of the leg elements.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination of a body element made of spring material, bent at its ends into leg elements that are made to engage each other for the major portion of their length, the legs being shaped to fit the contour of the head and at least one of the legs being sinuous, the sinuating bends being disposed in the horizontal direction of the meeting surfaces of the leg elements.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination of a body element, bent to form two legs that are made to engage each other for the major portion of their length, and at least one of the legs being sinuous, the sinuating folds being so disposed as to increase the width of one of the leg elements.

4. In a device of the class described, the combination of a body element, the body element being composed of spring material and bent between its ends to form the same of two legs of unequal length and an open loop being formed at the fold; one of the legs being sinuous to increase the overall width of the same.

5. In a device of the class described, the combination of a body element made from flat spring material, the body element being bent to form two legs that engage each other for the major portion of their length, and one of the legs being sinuous to substantially increase the width of the leg element.

6. In a device of the class described, the combination of a body element made of

spring material, the body element being bent between its ends to form two legs adapted for engaging each other for the greater portion of their length, each of the legs being slightly curved to adapt the same to fit the contour of the head, and one of the legs being sinuous to increase the width of the same.

HIDE NAITO.