

J. W. GREENBOWE.
SELF ADJUSTING HAIRPIN.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 24, 1916. RENEWED JUNE 25, 1919.

1,330,802.

Patented Feb. 17, 1920.

Fig. 1.

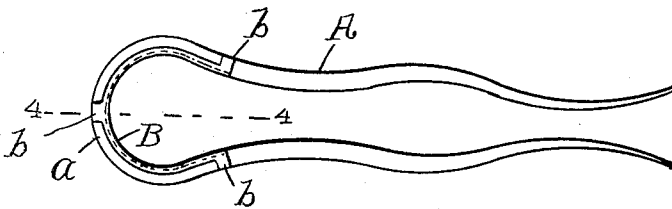


Fig. 2.

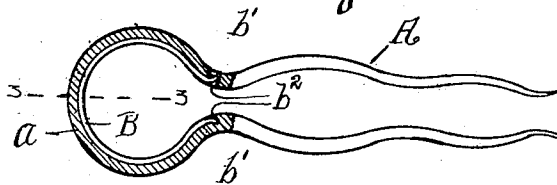


Fig. 5.

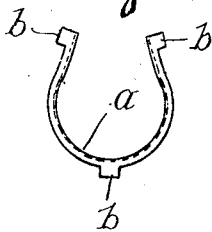


Fig. 3.

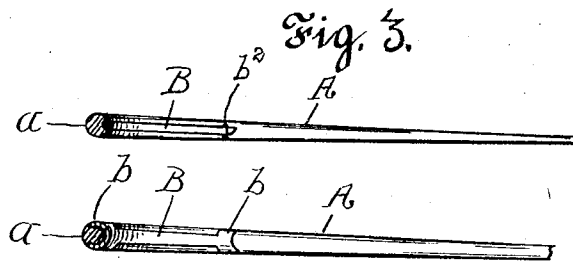


Fig. 4.

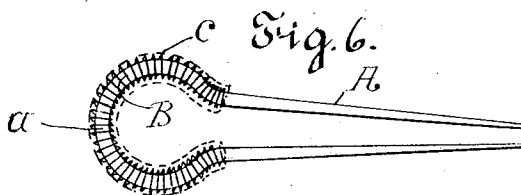
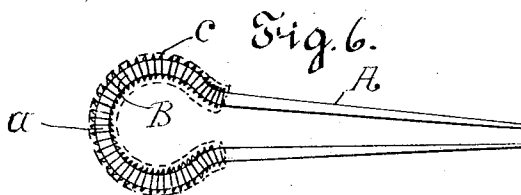


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SELF-ADJUSTING HAIRPIN.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES WALTER GREENBOWE, a citizen of the United States, residing at 401 Gregory avenue, Weehawken, county of Hudson, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Self-Adjusting Hairpins, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

This invention relates to ladies' hair pins of the bifurcated or forked type and especially to those made of celluloid or other plastic material.

Great annoyance is caused by the insecurity of pins in a woman's coiffure, as the heat of the head very often reduces the elasticity in the bend or loop of the pin and the tines separate and their hold upon the strands of hair is thereby released.

The object of this invention is to provide a pin that will retain its elasticity and not spread, and a peculiar result of the construction is that when the pin becomes heated by the warmth of the hair the tines move into closer relation to one another, instead of away from each other. Thus as the pin becomes warm, it is held more firmly in the hair than when first inserted.

This object is attained in the following manner: I reinforce the bend or loop of the pin with a supplemental spring of metal or other substance, not liable to be weakened by the heat of the head. The spring is made of such strength as to hold the tines in the position required for easy application to the head dress, but exerting some pressure upon the tines near the bend. Thus when the pin is cold the spring serves to strengthen the loop of the pin. Women often spread the tines apart when applying the pin to the hair, permitting the tines, when the pin is in place, to return to their normal position and thus grasp the strands of hair over which they are straddled. It will therefore be seen that if the pin loses its elasticity its grip on the hair will be lost, but when equipped with the reinforcing spring the tines always retain the force to bring them together. Furthermore, it will be readily understood that when the plastic material of the pin loses its elasticity at the loop, the reinforcing spring is released from any resistance of the material in the loop, and consequently tends to press the tines to-

ward each other and hold the pin securely in the head-dress.

The invention will be understood by reference to the annexed drawing in which Figure 1 is a side view of the pin; Fig. 2 is a side view of the pin with a portion broken away showing an alternative method of securing the spring; Fig. 3 is a section taken on line 3—3 in Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a section taken on line 4—4 in Fig. 1; Fig. 5 is a side view of the spring of Fig. 1, and Fig. 6 is a side view of a pin having the spring formed of a spiral coil.

A is the pin, B a supplemental reinforcing spring of loop form, secured to the loop *a* of the pin by suitable means, as ears *b* in Fig. 1; said ears being bent partly around the loop *a* of the pin (see Fig. 4) to hold the spring thereon. Fig. 2 shows the spring B' in the form of a round wire loop having its ends *b'* held by notches *b''* in the pin, such wire may be sunk into the pin to make a flush surface, (see Fig. 3). In Fig. 6 is shown, wrapped around the loop *a*, a spiral spring B² and may be covered with a soft covering as indicated by the dotted lines *c*, or filled in with some plastic material to form a smooth surface. A spring loop such as shown in Fig. 2 may be used by having same wholly inclosed or molded in the bend or loop.

It is obvious that other constructions may be used, as my invention relates to a reinforcing spring, whatever its construction, in combination with the bend or loop of the hair-pin.

Having thus set forth my invention what is claimed herein is:—

1. A forked hair pin having a resilient reinforcing member seated in a longitudinal depression in the surface of the loop of the hair pin and operating to hold the tines in the desired relation to each other.

2. A forked hair pin having an immovable supplemental spring loop seated in the inner surface of the loop of the hair pin and adapted to hold the tines in close relation to one another.

3. A forked hair pin composed of celluloid or other plastic material having a fixed supplemental spring metal loop seated in a depression in the inner surface of the loop of the hair pin and operating to hold the tines in the desired relation to each other.

4. A forked hair pin having a resilient

reinforcing member immovably secured within the loop of the hair pin against the concave surface thereof.

5 5. A non-metallic hair pin having a longitudinal depression in the inner surface of the loop of the hair pin and a spring metal reinforcing member seated in said depres-

sion so that its outer surface will be continuous with the adjacent external surface of the pin.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand. 10

JAMES WALTER GREENBOWE.