

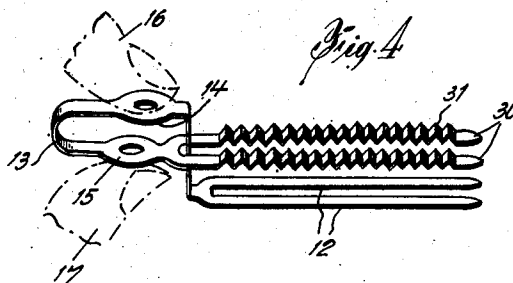
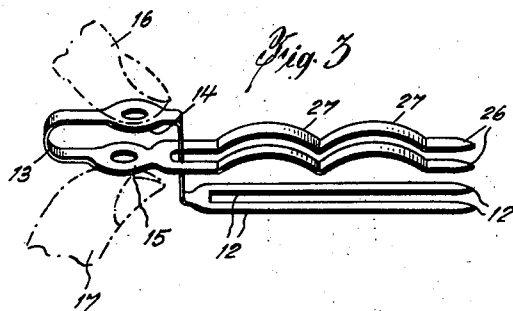
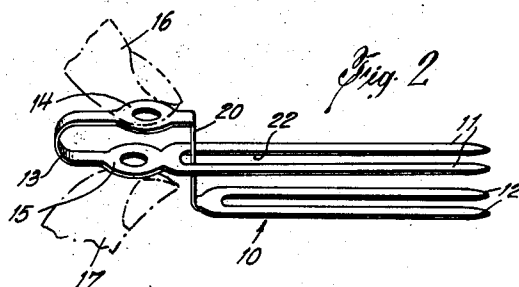
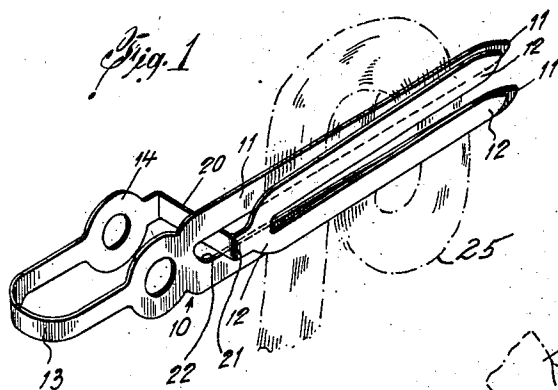
April 28, 1953

S. SCHWARTZ

2,636,500

HAIR CLIP

Filed May 10, 1950



INVENTOR.

SYLVAN SCHWARTZ

BY

John P. Chandler

his ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,636,500

HAIR CLIP

Sylvan Schwartz, New York, N. Y.

Application May 10, 1950, Serial No. 161,213

4 Claims. (Cl. 132-46)

1

This invention relates generally to hair clips and in particular to an improved resilient hair clip formed from a single stamping which may be readily opened to facilitate the placement of hair therein.

The art of utilizing hair clips to impress curls in normally straight hair is well known and many types of hair clips have been devised for the purpose. It is an essential feature thereof to provide a resilient clamp whereby the hair is held in a curled manner for a considerable period of time. After removal of the clamping means, the hair remains curled temporarily, the latter period being usually sufficient to present a neat appearance for the duration thereof. Obviously, the process must be repeated, and therefore the employed hair clips are subjected to continued flexing and distortion. Heretofore, the one-piece type: formed from a single stamping, eventually failed to clamp hair effectively and therefore would be discarded. Analogously, clips formed from two or more pieces having a spring therebetween, eventually produced a strain on the spring in a similar manner which resulted in the discarding thereof.

Further, the prior clips were difficult to open, usually requiring the use of both hands; a feature which was undesirable and inconvenient to the user.

It is an important object of the invention to provide a hair clip formed from a single stamping which may be manually reformed to resiliently restore the clamping portions thereof in intimate contact.

Another object resides in the provision of compressible resilient means whereby the clip may be readily opened for the insertion of hair therein.

Still another object provides for a hair clip which is of simple construction and which may be inexpensively manufactured.

Other ancillary objects will be hereinafter apparent from the following detailed description when read in the light of the drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the invention illustrating the clamping members with a curl of hair therebetween.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 1 with clip in opened position.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a second embodiment in opened position.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a further embodiment in opened position.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, the hair clip shown therein consists of a stamping 10 necessarily of a material possessing inherent resiliency. The

2

stamping 10 has at both ends thereof bifurcated tines 11 and 12, the tines 11 being of a substantially greater length than the tines 12. The terminals of the tines are pointed to facilitate the positioning thereof.

In assembly, the stamping 10 is bent to produce a substantially U-shaped portion 13. Interposed between the tines 11, 12 and the portion 13, are grips 14 and 15 which are provided for the compressing thereof between the index finger 16 and thumb 17 of the user. Co-planar with and adjacent to the grip 15, are the tines 11. A linear portion 20 of the stamping 10 is provided between the grip 14 and the tines 12. The portion 20 is bent substantially at a 90° angle relative to the grip 14, and extends through the bifurcated tines 11. A second 90° bend is taken in the portion 20 at 21, however in a direction opposite to the previous bend, thus, bringing the tines 12 parallel to the tines 11. The resilient tendency of the portion 13 to expand results in the tines 12 effectively engaging the tines 11 on the undersides thereof. The bifurcated tines 12 taper outwardly from the relatively narrow portion 20, the width of which is substantially that of the width of the slots 22 formed by the tines 11, thereby presenting a surface thereon which is engageable by the tines 11. To position the portion 20 between the tines 11, the said tines 11 are distorted to occupy differing planes and the tines 12 staggered therethrough. The resiliency of the tines 11 return them to a co-planar position.

Therefore, it is readily apparent that an effective hair clamp has been provided. In use, hair 25, Fig. 1, is pre-curved and positioned between the coacting tines 11 and 12 which are opened by the compressing of the grips 14, 15. Subsequent release of manual pressure on the grips permits the portion 13 to expand bringing the related tines into contact with the hair. To remove the hair clip from the hair, a slight pressure on the grips 14, 15 will disengage the tines thus permitting the withdrawal thereof.

If, after continued use, the portion 13 fails to return the related tines into intimate engagement with each other, the said tines may be separated and the portion 13 bent outwardly. The repositioning of the tines will restore the hair clip to its original condition.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 3, the tines 26 have formed therein, channels 27 consisting of upwardly extending arcuate portions thereof. The remaining elements of the clip are identical with those in the aforementioned embodiment.

3

In use, the channels 27 are arranged to receive hair therein in a relatively large curl without flattening the said curl.

A further embodiment is disclosed in Fig. 4, wherein the tines 30 are formed with plural serrations 31 which provide functional surfaces to prevent the accidental slippage of the hair clip. As before, the remaining elements of the hair clip are identical to the aforementioned embodiments.

While three forms or embodiments of the invention have been shown and described herein for illustrative purposes, and the construction and arrangement incidental to three specific applications thereof have been disclosed and discussed in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is limited neither to the mere details or relative arrangement of parts, nor to its specific embodiments shown herein, but that extensive deviations from the illustrated forms or embodiments of the invention may be made without departing from the principles thereof.

What I claim is:

1. A hair clip formed from a single piece of resilient sheet metal which is bent back upon itself substantially at its center to form a bended section and two arms extending outwardly from said bended section, said arms being bifurcated to form spaced tines, upper and lower gripping portions formed adjacent the bended section, the arm which extends from the lower gripping portion forming the upper tines and the arm extending from the upper gripping portion having a narrow, intermediate section extending downwardly through the tines of the other arm and then outwardly to form the lower tines which are disposed in aligned relation with the upper tines, the bended section being so formed that the lower tines are urged by the inherent resiliency of the metal against the upper tines, which latter limit upward movement of the lower tines, the respective upper and lower tines being separable from each other by compressing the gripping portions together.

2. A hair clip formed from a single piece of resilient sheet material which is bent back upon itself substantially at its center to form a bended section and two arms extending outwardly from the bended section, said arms being bifurcated to form spaced upper and lower tines of substantially the same size and shape and which are disposed in superimposed relation, upper and lower widened finger gripping portions which are normally disposed in substantially parallel relation formed adjacent the bended section, the arm which extends from the lower gripping portion forming the upper tines and the arm extending from the upper gripping portion having a narrow, intermediate section extending downwardly through the tines of the other arm and then outwardly to form the lower tines which are disposed in aligned relation with the upper tines, the bended section being so formed that

4

the lower tines are urged by the inherent resiliency of the material against the upper tines, which latter limit upward movement of the lower tines, the respective upper and lower tines being separable from each other by compressing the gripping portions together.

3. A hair clip formed from a single piece of resilient sheet metal which is bent back upon itself substantially at its center to form a bended section and two arms extending outwardly from the bended section, said arms being bifurcated to form spaced tines, upper and lower gripping portions formed adjacent the bended section, the arm which extends from the lower gripping portion forming the upper tines and the arm extending from the upper gripping portion having a narrow, intermediate section extending downwardly through the tines of the other arm and then outwardly to form the lower tines which are disposed in aligned relation with the upper tines, the bended section being so formed that the lower tines are urged by the inherent resiliency of the metal against the upper tines, which latter limit upward movement of the lower tines, the respective upper and lower tines being separable from each other by compressing the gripping portions together, at least one set of the tines being formed with a plurality of transversely disposed wavy undulations.

4. A hair clip formed from a single piece of resilient sheet metal which is bent back upon itself substantially at its center to form a bended section and two arms extending outwardly from the bended section, said arms being bifurcated to form spaced tines, upper and lower gripping portions formed adjacent the bended section, the arm which extends from the lower gripping portion forming the upper tines and the arm extending from the upper gripping portion having a narrow, intermediate section extending downwardly through the tines of the other arm and then outwardly to form the lower tines which are disposed in aligned relation with the upper tines, the bended section being so formed that the lower tines are urged by the inherent resiliency of the metal against the upper tines, which latter limit upward movement of the lower tines, the respective upper and lower tines being separable from each other by compressing the gripping portions together, at least one set of the tines having a non-smooth contour.

SYLVAN SCHWARTZ.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
1,936,838	Hermisdorf	Nov. 28, 1933
2,452,814	Wagle	Nov. 2, 1948
2,467,487	Leon	Apr. 19, 1949
2,492,211	Curtis	Dec. 27, 1949
2,517,971	Campanella	Aug. 8, 1950
2,558,225	Solomon	June 26, 1951