

L. G. ZESBAUGH.
HAT PIN GUARD.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 23, 1912.

1,064,808.

Patented June 17, 1913.

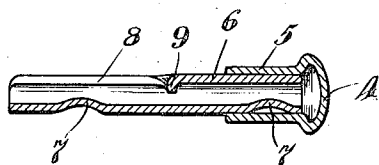


Fig. 5.

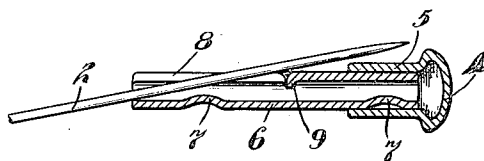


Fig. 3.

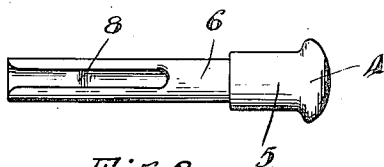


Fig. 2.

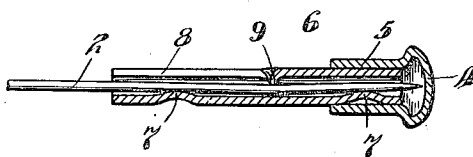


Fig. 4.

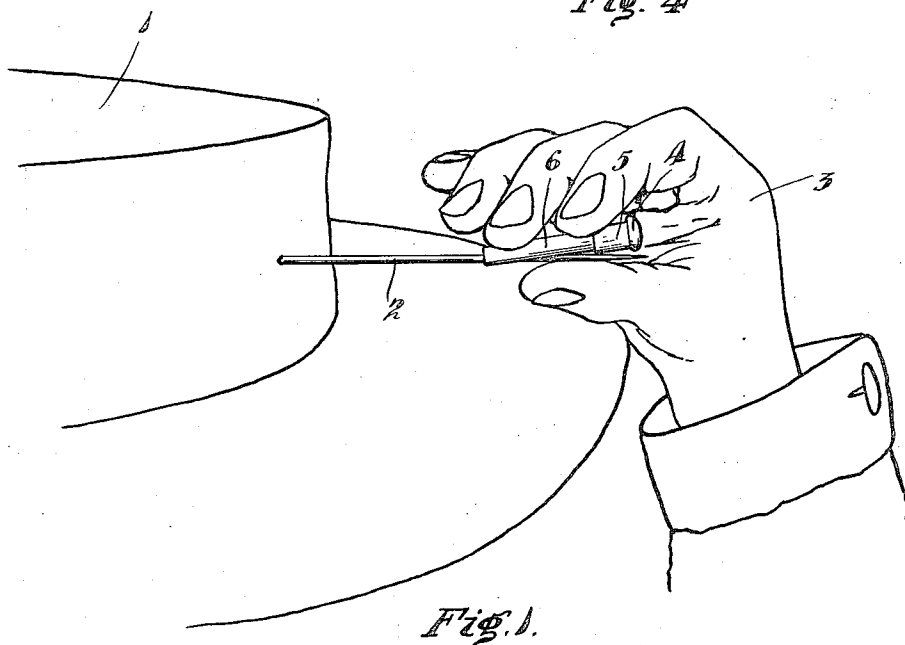


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES
H. L. Opsahl,
Geo. Knutson

INVENTOR
Lawrence G. Zesbaugh
BY *Williamson Merchant*
HIS ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LAWRENCE G. ZESBAUGH, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

HAT-PIN GUARD.

1,064,808.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 17, 1913.

Application filed May 23, 1912. Serial No. 699,170.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAWRENCE G. ZESBAUGH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hat-Pin Guards; and I 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.

My invention has for its object to provide an improved pin guard especially designed for the well known purpose of covering the sharp point of a hat pin projecting from a woman's hat in order to eliminate the danger of scratching or wounding a person.

To this end, the invention consists of the novel devices and combinations of devices hereinafter described and defined in the claim.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing, in diagram, a portion of a hat and a hat pin, together with my improved guard applied on the hat pin in a position to be guided thereby for application to the pointed end of the hat pin; Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the improved guard removed from the hat pin; Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section taken centrally through the improved guard and applied in position on a hat pin to be guided thereby during the application of the guard to the hat pin; Fig. 4 is a view corresponding to Fig. 3 with the exception that the hat pin is shown in a different position; and Fig. 5 is a view corresponding to Figs. 3 and 4 with the hat pin removed.

The numeral 1 indicates a hat having applied thereto a hat pin 2, and the numeral 3 indicates a person's hand holding my improved guard in a position, on the hat pin 2, to be guided thereby for application to the pointed end of the hat pin.

The improved guard comprises a head 4 having a tubular neck extension 5. In the drawings, the head 4 and its neck 5 are shown as pressed from a single piece of metal, but, of course, the same may be of any desired shape and more or less ornamental in design to suit the wearer's taste.

A comparatively long tubular stem 6 has one of its ends telescoped into the neck 5 and rigidly secured thereto by solder or otherwise. This stem 6 is adapted to telescopically receive and hold the pointed end portion of the hat pin 2 with its sharp end stopped against the head 4, as shown in Fig. 4.

The tubular stem 6 is provided with a pair of internal contacts 7 located, one near each end of the stem 6, and both on the same side thereof. These contacts 7 are preferably formed, as shown, by pressing the stem 6 bodily inward. On the opposite side of the stem 6 from the contact points 7, is cut a longitudinally extended guide slot 8 which extends from the outer or receiving end of the stem 6 to a point intermediately between the two contact points 7. This slot 8 is of such width as to receive bodily the intermediate portion of the hat pin 2 by a lateral movement thereof, the purpose of which will presently appear. At the termination of the slot 8, the adjacent portion of the stem 6 is bent laterally into the stem 6 to form a third intermediate contact point 9. By reference to Fig. 4, it will be noted that the contact point 9 extends within the stem 6 a distance sufficient to engage and bend the applied hat pin 2 at a point intermediately between the two contact points 7 and thereby frictionally hold the improved guard applied to the hat pin 2.

To apply the improved guard to the hat pin 2, the same is first moved into engagement therewith in a position indicated in Figs. 1 and 3. In this position, the intermediate portion of the hat pin 2 extends transversely through the slot 8 with its point extending in the same general direction with the head end of the improved guard. From this position, the improved guard is slid bodily endwise on the hat pin 2 and guided thereby until the same has reached a point where the point of the pin can pass through the slot 8 into the interior of the tube 6. The movement of the improved guard is then reversed and the guard moved onto the hat pin until stopped by the engagement of the point of the hat pin with the head 4. This last movement of the guard brings the three contact points 7 and 9 into frictional engagement with the pin in a manner previously described.

The above described guard, while ex-

tremely simple and of comparatively small cost to manufacture, is thought to be highly efficient for the purpose had in view.

What I claim is:

5 The combination with a pin, of a guard cap having a straight non-elastic tubular stem, the internal diameter of said stem being materially larger than the diameter of said pin and adapted to telescopically receive the pointed end of said pin; alternated
10 three point contacts pressed from opposite sides of and projecting into said stem and adapted to frictionally engage and bend said pin, and a longitudinally extended slot in

the receiving end of said stem, extending 15 over the outermost of said contacts and toward the intermediate of said contacts, said slot being adapted to receive the intermediate portion of said pin and guide the same during the application of the guard 20 thereto, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LAWRENCE G. ZESBAUGH.

Witnesses:

EDITH SIMERMAN,
HARRY D. KILGORE.