Nov. 7, 1939. E. BYRN 2,178,776

HAIRPIN REMOVER

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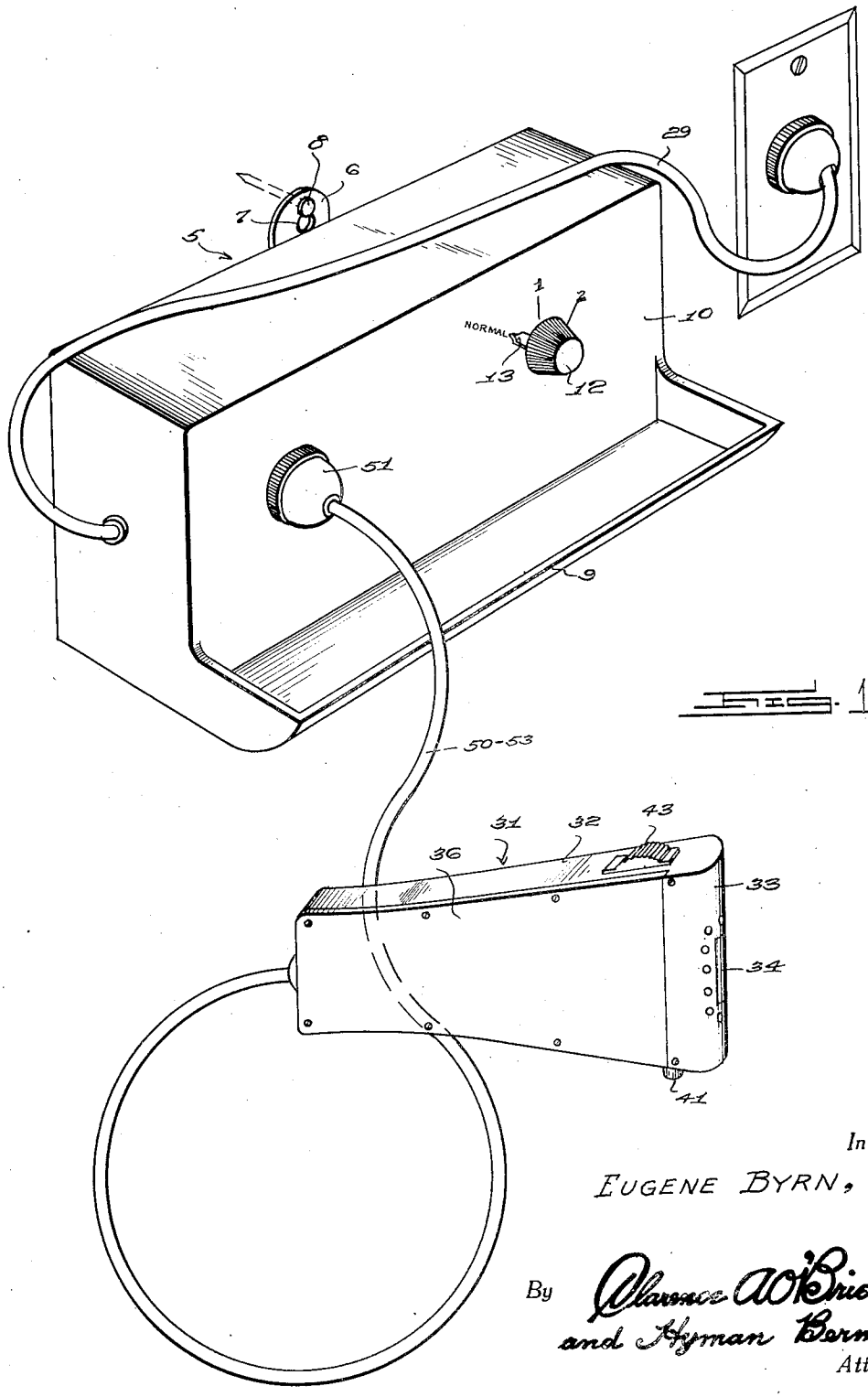


FIG. 1.

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FIG. 2.

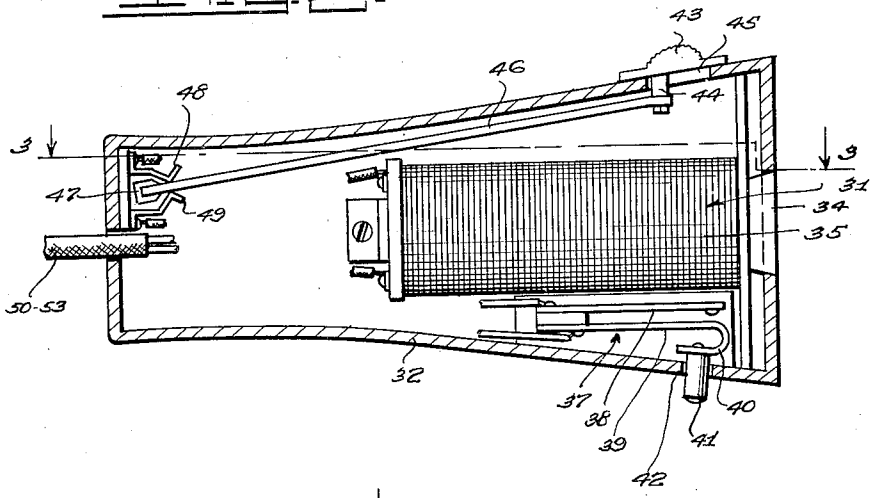
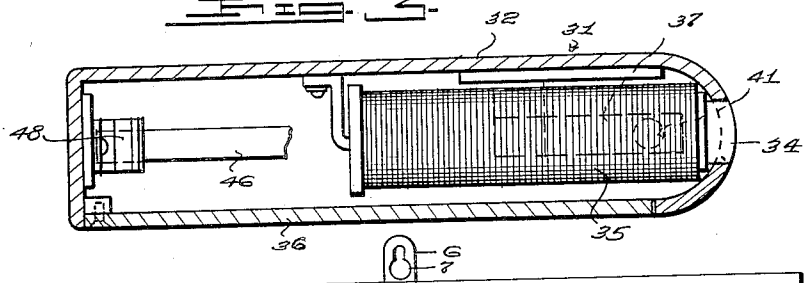


FIG. 3.



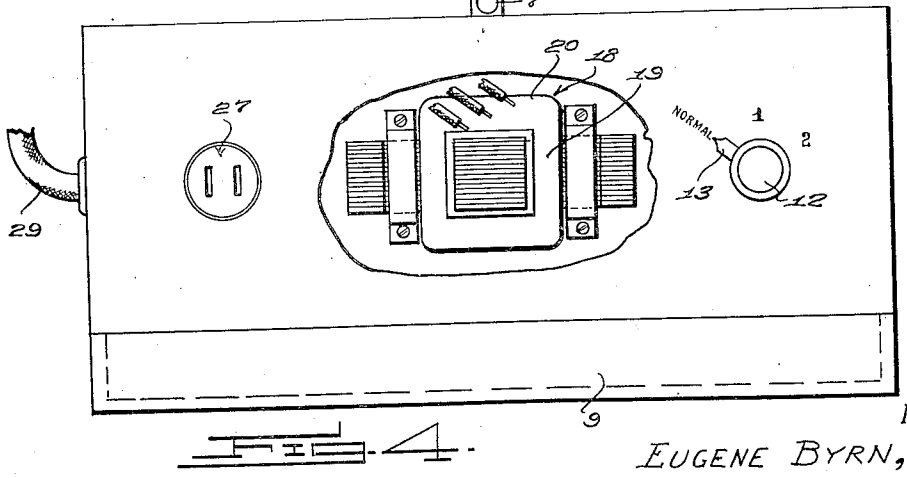


FIG. 4.

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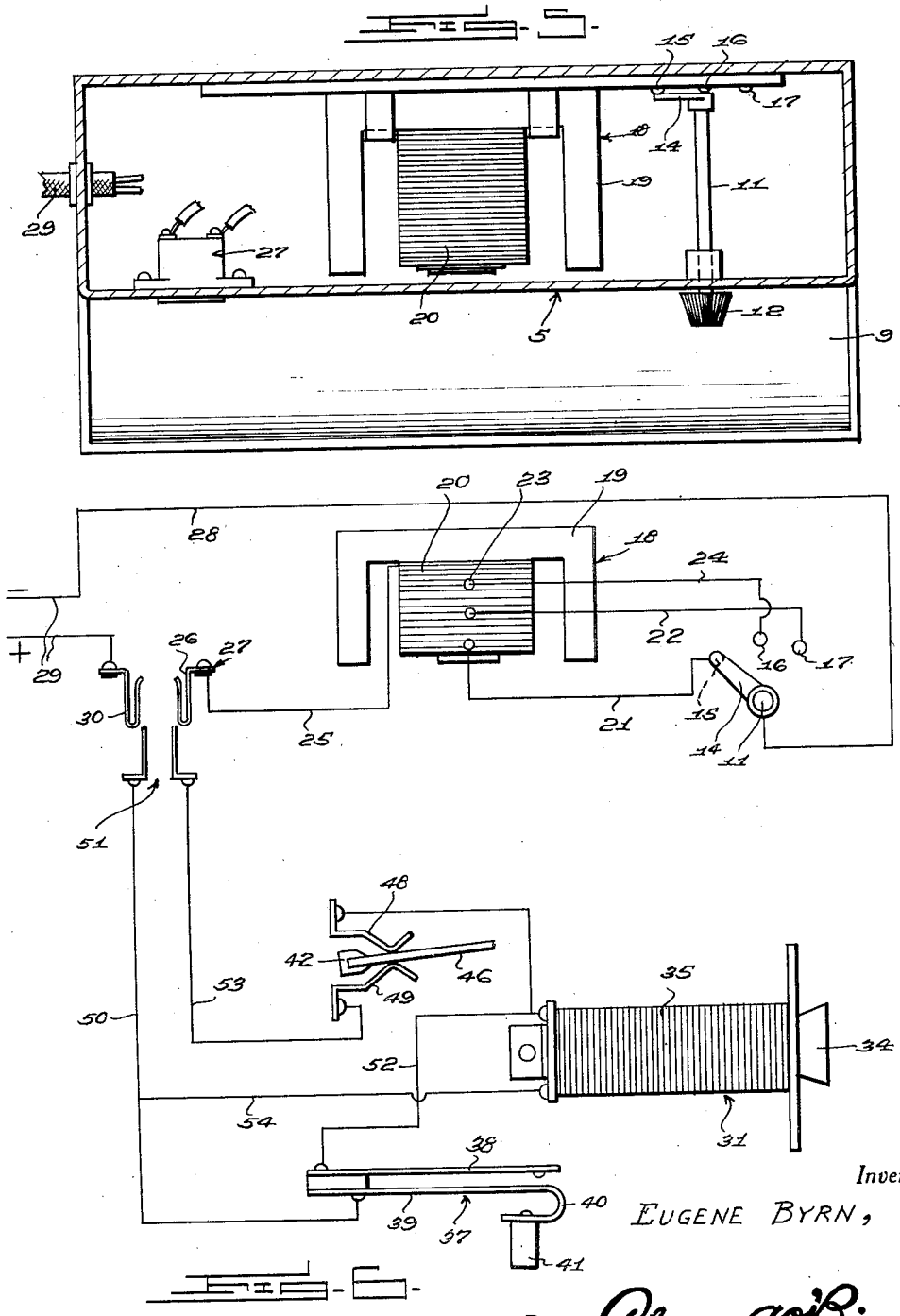
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HAIRPIN REMOVER

Filed March 7, 1939 3 Sheets-Sheet 3



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Patented Nov. 7, 1939 2,178,776

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,178,776

HAIRPIN REMOVER

Eugene Byrn, Johnston City, Ill., assignor of fifty per cent to Exur Lapinski, Johnston City, Ill.

Application March 7, 1939, Serial No. 260,379

2 Claims. (Cl. 132—1)

This invention appertains to new and useful improvements in apparatus for conveniently removing hairpins from hair dressing parlor patrons preparatory to giving the patron service.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide magnetic means whereby hairpins can be rapidly and completely removed from the hair of a patron and conveniently displaced into a container or the like.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a hairpin remover which consists of a hand implement for primarily removing the hairpins from the hair and secondly magnetic means for removing the hairpins from the implement.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent to the reader of the following specification.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the apparatus.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal sectional view through the implement.

Figure 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a front elevational view of the cabinet with a portion broken away.

Figure 5 is a horizontal sectional view through the cabinet.

Figure 6 is a diagrammatic view disclosing the electrical connections between the electrical devices involved.

Referring to the drawings wherein like numerals designate like parts, it can be seen that numeral 5 represents the cabinet which can be constructed of Bakelite, other insulation, or in fact any other desired material. The back of this cabinet 5 has the tongue 6 rising therefrom and this tongue is formed with the keyhole slot 7 for accommodating the head of a nail 8 used for supporting the cabinet.

A tray extends forwardly from the lower portion of the cabinet at the front wall or panel 10. As shown in Figure 5, a shaft 11 extends through the front panel 10 and is equipped with the knob 12 carrying the pointer 13 which is movable to the three positions indicated. The inner end of this shaft 11 carries the contact arm 14 which is engageable with the contacts 15, 16 or 17. The implement clearing magnet is generally referred to by numeral 18 and consists of the pole member 19 and the magnetic coil 20. One end of the coil 20 extends the wire 21 to the contact 15 and from the intermediate portion extends the conductor 22 to the contact 16, while extending from the tap 23 is the conductor 24 to the contact 17.

From the other end of the coil 20 extends the jumper 25 to the contact 26 of the socket 27. The negative side 28 of the supply line 29 is connected to the shaft 11 while the positive side of the line is connected to the contact 30 of the socket 27.

The implement is generally referred to by numeral 31 and consists of the case 32 having a broad end portion 33 into which extends the pole piece 34 of the electro-magnet 35. The case 32 has the removable side wall 36. In the case 32 is the switch generally referred to by numeral 37 which is made up of the two spring fingers 38 and 39, the spring fingers 39 having the backwardly curved end portion 40 carrying the button 41 operative through the opening 42 in the side of the case 32. A slide knob 43 has the shank 44 slidably disposed through the slot 45 in the case and to this is connected the elongated member 46 of insulation carrying the contact head 46 which is operative between the spring contact fingers 48 and 49.

As shown in Figure 6, a conductor 50 extends from one contact prong of the plug generally referred to by numeral 51, to the contact finger 39 of the switch 37, while from the contact finger 38 extends the jumper 52, to one side of the electro-magnet 35 and also to the spring finger 48, while extending from the spring finger 49 is the conductor 53 to the other contact of the plug 51. Also extending from the conductor 50 is the jumper 54 which connects to the opposite side of the electro-magnet 35.

It can now be seen that normally the bridge member 47 is bridging the contact fingers 48 and 49. Thus current can flow from the conductor 50 by way of the jumper 54 to the pick-up magnet 35 and from there by way of the contacts 48 and 49 and jumper 53 to the socket 27 and from there to the magnet 20 and the return side of the circuit. With the magnet 35 thus energized and the switch 37 open, hairpins will be drawn from the hair and will clutter the end portion 33 of the implement 31.

The implement can now be moved to a point in front of the panel 10 and the button 41 forced inwardly to engage the contact 39 with the contact 38. Thus current will now flow from the conductor 50 through the switch 37 directly to the contact finger 48, thus cutting out the magnet 35 so that the influence of the magnet 20 will draw all of the hairpins from the implement 31 to a position against the face of the panel 10 and subsequently the button 43 can be operated to deener-

gize the magnet 20 and permit the hairpins to fall downwardly into the tray 9.

While the foregoing specification sets forth the invention in specific terms, it is to be understood that numerous changes in the shape, size and materials may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A hairpin remover comprising a movable implement having a controllable magnet therein, a second magnet, and means whereby the first magnet can be deenergized when brought into the magnetic field of the second magnet to permit the removal of hairpins from the implement, and switch means whereby the second magnet can be deenergized to permit gravitation of the collected hairpins.

2. A hairpin remover comprising a movable implement having a controllable magnet therein, a second magnet, and means whereby the first magnet can be deenergized when brought into the magnetic field of the second magnet to permit the removal of hairpins from the implement, and switch means whereby the second magnet can be deenergized to permit gravitation of the collected hairpins, said second magnet being provided with a cabinet, said cabinet being provided with a tray.

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