

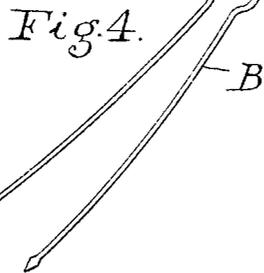
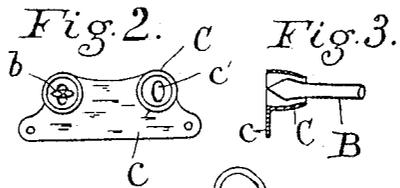
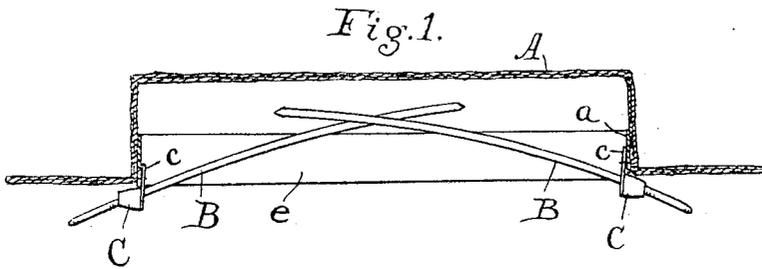
No. 798,707.

PATENTED SEPT. 5, 1905.

E. L. SCOTT.

HAT PIN.

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Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDNA L. SCOTT, OF PORTLAND, MAINE, ASSIGNOR TO SCOTT-BLAKE COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE, A CORPORATION OF MAINE.

HAT-PIN.

No. 798,707.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDNA L. SCOTT, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Portland, Cumberland county, State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hat-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a fastening device for hats of that class which comprises a holder adapted to be sewed to the sweat-band or the inner edge of the hat, this holder being in the form of a small metal clip having openings or bearings through which pass the two limbs of a double-pointed pin having enlarged points to prevent their withdrawal. The holders are fastened to the sweat-band at each side of the head and the pins push in through the hair to hold the hat in place, and they are so made that they cannot be removed from the hat without removing the holder. These hat-pins have hitherto been made so that there was no play or motion between the pin and the opening through which it passed, and consequently when the pin was worked up and down in adjusting it in the hair the sweat-band was bent and worked and the plate was liable to be wrenched loose from its fastenings. Again, the pins were always in place and could not be removed from the hat, and consequently each hat was obliged to be provided with a set of pins and holders. Again, the points of the pin when the same were withdrawn projected into the hair and were liable to catch in the hair when the hat was removed.

The object of my invention is to make such a hat-pin with plenty of play in the openings, so that the pin can be worked into the hair freely, with a recess or socket into which the points would be entirely out of the way of the hair when the pin was withdrawn, and a further object is to so construct it that the pins while they will remain normally in place when in ordinary use may be withdrawn by twisting them around into a suitable position. These objects I accomplish by means of the device hereinafter shown and described.

I illustrate my invention by means of the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a section view of a hat with the pins shown in place. Fig. 2 is a front view of one of the plates with the end or point of one of the pins showing in one socket. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the socket

with the point of the pin twisted to be withdrawn, and Fig. 4 is a view of the pin.

A represents the hat, and *e* is the sweat-band to which the holder is sewed, or it may be sewed to the edge of the hat when there is no sweat-band. The holder is composed of a plate *e*, with holes by which it may be sewed to the sweat-band flat on the inside of the hat with openings at right angles to the face of the plate through which openings *e'* pass the two limbs of the double-pointed pin B. The points of the pin are flattened and broadened to prevent them from being withdrawn from the holder after they are once in place and the holes are so formed that the pin may be withdrawn by twisting the points ninety degrees, more or less. For this purpose I form the holes *e'* oblong with the longest dimension extending across the flat points of the pin, so that the pin cannot be withdrawn when in its normal position, the length of the hole being at least as great as the width of the pin-point, so that when the point is turned the pin may be pulled out. In practice I prefer to make the hole oblong vertically and the point of the pin flat horizontally.

In order to protect the points of the pins from catching in the hair when the pin is withdrawn to its outer position, I form sockets or recesses C, extending back from the face of the plate *e*, the opening C', already described, being at the ends of the sockets. The socket is deep enough to house and protect the flattened point of the pin when the latter is in its outer position, so that as the hat is removed the points of the pin will not project and catch in the hair.

When using the device, the plate or holder *e* is sewed on the sweat-band with the socket C projecting outward. The pin is then twisted so that the flat points may be inserted into the oblong openings. This is easily done by inserting one flat point in one opening and springing the other point over to enter the other opening, holding the pin at right angles to its normal position. After the points pass through the pin will assume its normal position, and it may then be pushed in and out without dropping out. When it is desired to remove the pin altogether, it is drawn out as far as it will go and then simply twisted so that the flat point will come through.

A hat-pin constructed in this manner has

many advantages over those hitherto in use. The pin is flexible in the holder, facilitating its introduction into the hair, the points are housed or protected, so that the hair will not
5 catch when the hat is removed, and, finally, it can be taken out and put in at will, while remaining in place under normal conditions.

I claim—

10 In a hat-fastening device, the combination of a pin-holder having a plate adapted to be secured to the sweat-band and having two recessed sockets therein terminating in oblong openings and a double-pointed pin adapted to pass through said openings with flattened

points said points being wider than the width 15 of said openings and extending normally across them to prevent the withdrawal of the pin, while the length of said openings is at least as great as the width of the flat points so that they may be withdrawn when twisted at 20 right angles to their normal position.

Signed at Portland, Maine, this 1st day of December, 1904.

EDNA L. SCOTT.

Witnesses:

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