

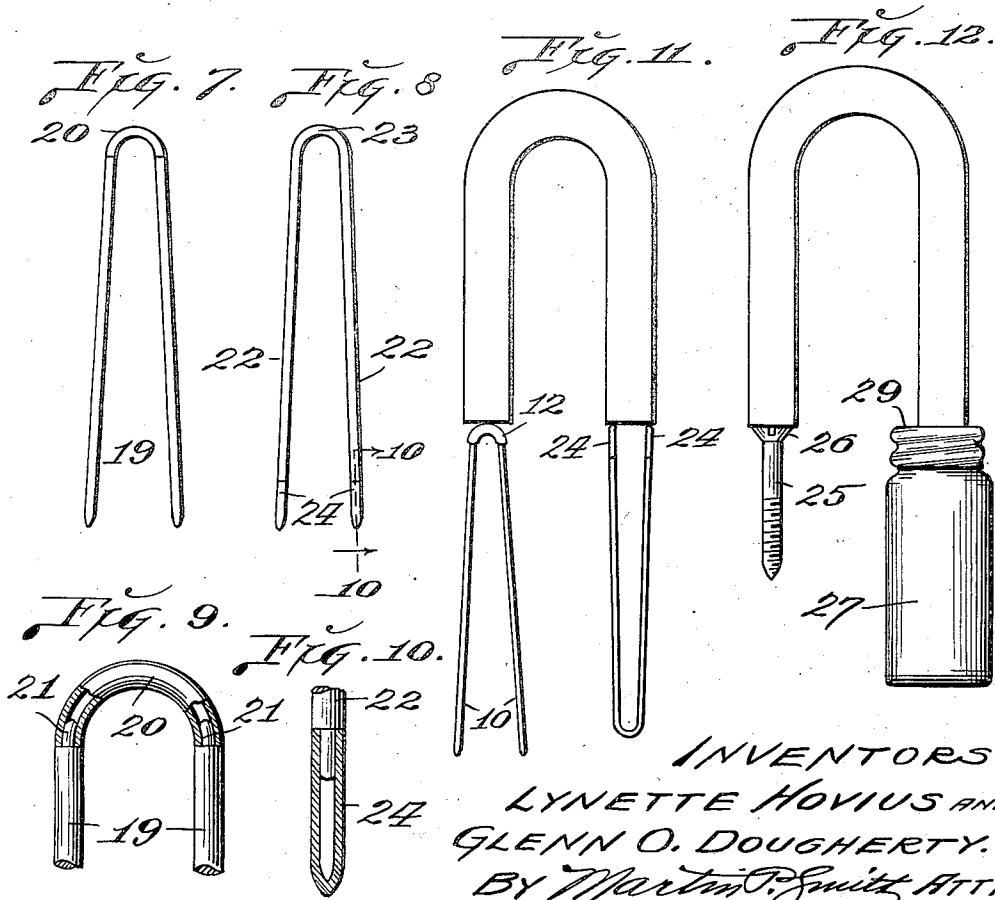
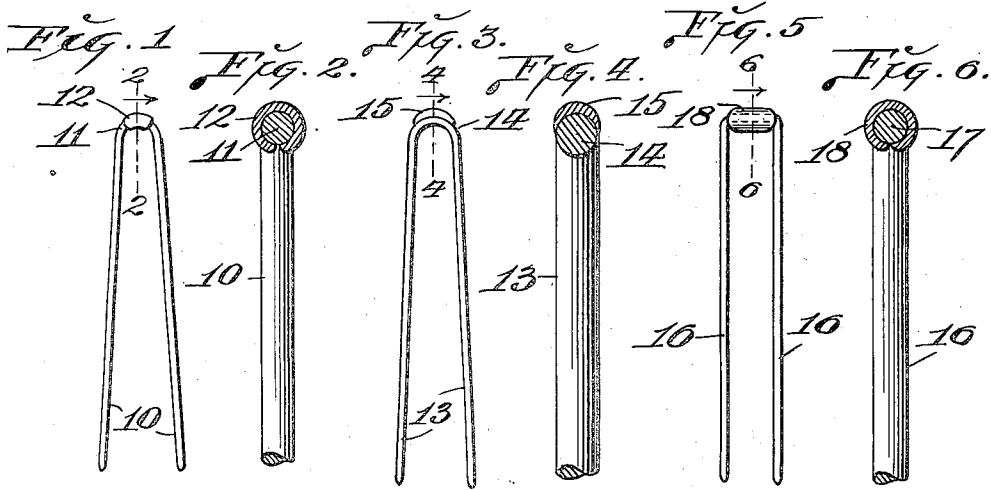
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HAIRPIN

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HAIRPIN

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Our invention relates to improvements in hairpins and has for its principal object, the provision of a relatively simple, practical and inexpensive hairpin that may be easily and conveniently picked up and manipulated by the fingers during hair dressing operation and the main body or legs of which hairpin are formed of non-magnetizable material with a relatively small body of magnetizable material located at one end of the hairpin, preferably on the yoke that connects the legs at one end in order that the hairpin may be readily picked up by a magnet and to hang suspended therefrom so as to be easily and conveniently picked off by the thumb and finger.

Where a magnet attracts and makes contact with the ordinary steel wire hairpins now in general use, the magnet will hold the hairpins in criss-cross positions parallel to the surface of the magnet, thereby making it difficult for the hairdresser to individually pick off the hairpins by hand.

In our improved construction, the magnet that attracts and makes contact with our improved type of hairpins will engage and hold the hairpins at the point where the magnetizable substance is located and the bodies of the hairpins being non-magnetizable, will hang perpendicularly from the surface of the magnet, thus enabling the hairdresser to very readily remove or pick off the individual hairpins.

Insofar as we are aware, we are the first to make it possible to suspend the hairpins in perpendicular positions so that said hairpins may be individually and conveniently picked off by the hairdresser.

A further object of our invention is, to provide an improved hairpin which, when picked up by a magnet, will depend or hang downwardly therefrom in convenient position to be removed by the person engaged in dressing the hair.

A further object of our invention is, to enlarge or increase the size of the yoke portions of hairpins by locating thereon protuberances, in order that the pins may be more easily picked up and manipulated when placed in the hair, more easily found in the hair when the pin is to be adjusted or withdrawn and more easily withdrawn from the hair.

In this connection it will be understood that the so-called invisible hairpins now used by hairdressers are formed from very small or fine wire and as a result the pins cannot be conveniently manipulated by the fingers during hairdressing operations.

The provision of an enlargement or protuber-

ance on the yoke portion of the pin provides a knob or handle that may be readily engaged between the thumb and forefinger and thus a material saving of time is effected in hairdressing operations and the hairdressers' hands are relieved of the fatigue produced by the manipulation of ordinary invisible hairpins that are formed of very small wire.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, our invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangements of parts that will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is an elevational view of a hairpin constructed in accordance with our invention.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged cross section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an elevational view of a modified form of hairpin constructed in accordance with our invention.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is an elevational view of a further modified form of a hairpin having a magnetic or magnetizable substance located at a predetermined point.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged cross section taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Figs. 7 and 8 are elevational views of further modified forms of hairpins constructed in accordance with our invention.

Fig. 9 is an elevational view partly in section of a hairpin of the type illustrated in Fig. 7 and showing the yoke that connects the legs of the pin constructed of magnetic material.

Fig. 10 is an enlarged detail section taken on the line 10—10 of Fig. 8.

Fig. 11 is an elevational view of a magnet and showing hairpins suspended therefrom as contemplated by our invention.

Fig. 12 is an elevational view of a magnet showing objects suspended therefrom which are composed of non-magnetizable material with a magnetic or magnetizable substance attached, such as will draw and hold the objects in an upright position.

Referring by numerals to the accompanying drawing which illustrates a practical embodiment of our invention, 10, 10 designate the legs of a hairpin and which legs are formed of brass, celluloid or other non-magnetic material and said legs being connected at their upper ends by the usual yoke or arched portion 11.

Inasmuch as a hairpin constructed of non-

magnetic material, will not be attracted by a magnet and in accordance with our invention, it is desirable that the hairpin be picked up and suspended from a magnet, to which a magnetic or a magnetizable substance is securely clamped on the yoke or arched portion 11. This clip may be of inverted U-shape in cross section and when applied to the yoke the lower ends of the legs of said clip are bent inwardly toward each other so as to entirely encircle the yoke as illustrated in Fig. 2.

In the modified construction illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, the legs 13 and yoke or arch 14 that connects the upper ends of said legs, are formed wholly of brass, celluloid or other non-magnetic substance and in order that this form of pin may be attracted and picked up by a magnet, to which a magnetic or magnetizable substance is permanently secured to the top portion of the yoke or arch 14, either by solder or by welding or brazing or by any other suitable means.

In the modified construction illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, the legs 16 are formed of brass, celluloid or other non-magnetic material and the upper ends of said legs are connected by a short straight yoke 17 and the non-magnetic material that is used in the legs 16 and enclosing this straight yoke 17, is a tubular clip 18 of iron, steel or other magnetic substance.

In the modified construction illustrated in Figs. 7 and 9, the legs 19 of the hairpin are formed of non-magnetic material such as brass, celluloid or the like and the upper ends of said legs are connected by a separately formed yoke or arch 20 of iron, steel or other magnetic substance. In the event that the legs 19 are formed of brass, they may be soldered, brazed, or attached by any other suitable means directly to the ends of the yoke 20 or as illustrated in Fig. 9, the yoke 20 may be formed of tubular stock and the upper ends of the legs 19 reduced in diameter as designated by 21 and such reduced ends inserted into the ends of the tubular yoke and clamped so as to firmly connect the parts.

In the modified construction illustrated in Figs. 8 and 10, the main portion of the legs 22 and the yoke or arch 23 that connects the upper ends of said legs, are formed of non-magnetic material such as brass, celluloid or the like and the lower ends of the legs have secured thereto in any suitable manner, relatively short tips 24 of magnetic substance such as iron or steel. These tips may be soldered, brazed or attached by any means directly to the ends of the legs or, as illustrated in Fig. 10, the tips may be formed of short sections of metal tubing with their lower ends closed and with reduced portions of the legs 22 inserted in their upper ends.

In Fig. 11, we have illustrated hairpins suspended from a magnet as contemplated by our invention and in Fig. 12 we have shown suspended from a magnet, a screw, having a body portion 25 formed of non-magnetic material and a head 26 formed of magnetic substance such as iron or steel and suspended from the other leg of the magnet is a bottle or container having its body 27 composed of non-magnetizable material, to which is attached at a predetermined point, a body 29 of magnetic or magnetizable substance which will hold the bottle or container in an upright position when said substance is attracted and picked up by a magnet or magnets.

Where our improved device is utilized in a hair dressing parlor for picking up and suspending hairpins, a suitably supported magnet is lowered

into a tray or receptacle that contains the hairpins, or said tray or receptacle is raised until the magnetic influence of the magnet act upon the magnetic portions of the pins, attracts and picks up the latter and thus all pins that are attracted and picked up from the magnet will be suspended in an upright position, perpendicular to the magnet, as illustrated in Fig. 11 and said pins so suspended, will be in position to be conveniently removed, one or more at a time, by thumb and fingers of the hairdresser's hand.

This lifting and suspending of the pins from a magnet is a decided convenience over the usual method of handling pins where the same are positioned within a tray or container, for in the latter case, the pins are so mixed and occupy such irregular positions as to prevent their being conveniently picked up and removed one at a time.

Thus in the dressing rooms of homes, in beauty parlors or in hair-dressing establishments, the use of our invention enables the user to easily and quickly pick up or engage between the fingers the individual hairpins as used and in hair-dressing parlors where an operator is continually engaged in dressing the hair, much time and labor is saved by the operator while engaged in placing the pins in the hair.

An essential feature of our invention is, the location of a suitable body of magnetic or magnetizable substance at a predetermined point on the article that is to be attracted and picked up by the magnet and in the case of pins, screws, nails and the like, the body of magnetic material is preferably located at one end of the article so that when the latter are attracted and lifted by the magnet, said articles will all be suspended in an upright position perpendicular to the magnet and, in such position they may be readily picked off and used, thereby effecting a material saving of time and labor in the handling of articles such as pins, nails, screws, bolts, containers and the like.

Any suitable form and type of magnet, either electro or permanent, may be utilized for the picking up of the article constructed in accordance with our invention, but we prefer to use a magnet or a series of magnets so that any number of pins or any other articles may be picked up simultaneously by the magnet or magnets and held in convenient position to be picked off or deposited.

Where hairpins are constructed in accordance with our invention, the clips or bodies of magnetic substance located on the yokes or arches of the pins as illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive, provide slightly enlarged heads or bodies on the yokes or arches, and which provision renders the pins more convenient to be engaged and handled by the thumb and fingers, particularly while being inserted in or removed from the hair and the heads or protuberances on the yokes of the pins enables the same to be more readily observed by the hairdresser while engaged in removing the pins from the hair after the same has been dressed.

The construction of our improved hairpin produces a decided advantage in the handling of all sizes of hairpins and particularly in the handling of "invisible" and "bobby" types of hairpins which are at present so popular and in general use. Since fingers are so large and the small "invisible" hairpins are so small by comparison, it is very inconvenient to pick up and manipulate the "invisible" types of hairpins, but by placing an enlargement on the loop of the conventional hair-

pins, the size of the body of the pin at the loop on the end thereof is enlarged so as to give the effect of a large hairpin and at the same time the service requirements of the smaller hairpin is retained.

Thus our invention produces the following advantages: first, the provision of an enlargement on the loop at the end of the pin makes it possible to more easily pick up and manipulate the pin; second, the enlargement on the loop enables the fingers to obtain and maintain a firmer hold on the hairpin when the same is placed in the hair; third, the enlargement on the loop tends to prevent the thumb and index finger from slipping off the hairpin when the same is inserted in the hair; fourth, the enlargement on the loop makes it much easier to locate or find the hairpin when positioned in the hair and fifth, the enlargement on the loop enables the hairpin to be more readily engaged by the thumb and finger when removed from the hair.

Thus it will be readily seen that our improved hairpin having the foregoing advantages is a decided improvement over the hairpins now in general use and particularly the smaller sizes thereof.

It will be understood that minor changes in the size, form and construction of hairpin may be made and substituted for those herein shown

and described without departing from the spirit of the invention, the scope of which is set forth in the appended claims.

We claim as our invention:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a hairpin for use in connection with a magnetic pickup, said hairpin having its main body formed of non-magnetizable material and a body of magnetizable material located on the end of the body of the pin whereby the pin when picked up by a magnet will be suspended lengthwise therefrom.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a forked hairpin, comprising a pair of legs and a yoke connecting the legs at one end, said legs and yoke being formed of non-magnetizable material and a body of magnetizable material located on the yoke that connects the legs of the pin.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a forked hairpin, comprising a pair of legs and a yoke connecting the legs at one end, said legs and yoke being formed of non-magnetizable material and a body of magnetizable material applied to the crown portion of the yoke of the hairpin so that when said body of magnetizable material is attracted and picked up by a magnet the hairpin will be suspended therefrom.

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