

(No Model.)

J. STAUBER.
HAT FASTENER.

No. 586,630.

Patented July 20, 1897.

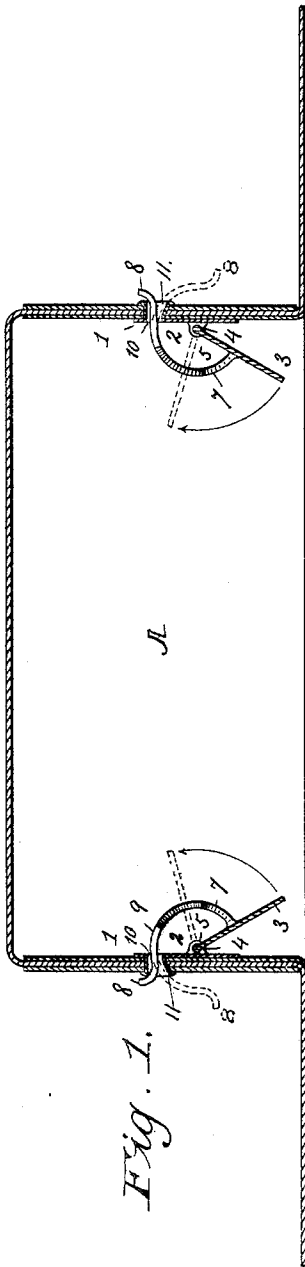


Fig. 3.

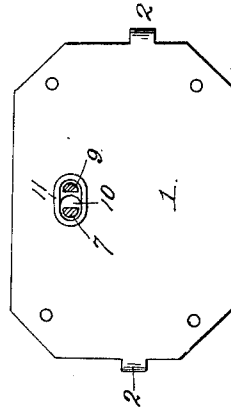
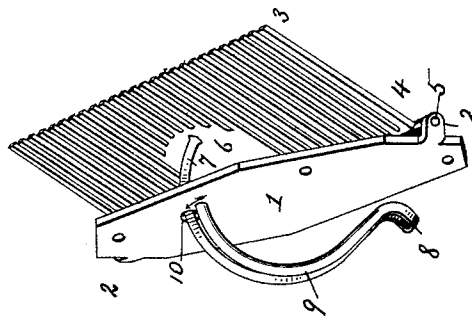


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

F. G. Fischer
J. H. Brown

Inventor

Joseph Stauber.

By Hiram J. Hiram
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH STAUBER, OF BROOKVILLE, KANSAS.

HAT-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 586,630, dated July 20, 1897.

Application filed November 16, 1896. Serial No. 612,324. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH STAUBER, of Brookville, Saline county, Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Self-Locking Hat-Pins, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

My invention relates to self-locking hat-pins, and my object is to produce a device of this character which will positively, reliably, and automatically lock and secure a lady's hat in position as she places it upon her head.

A further object of the invention is to produce a device of this character which is simple, durable, and inexpensive of manufacture and which can be easily attached to a hat of almost any configuration.

To these ends the invention consists in certain novel and peculiar features of construction and arrangement, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In order that the invention may be fully understood, I will proceed to describe it with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a lady's hat of the "sailor" type. Fig. 2 represents a perspective view, on an enlarged scale, of one of the pins or fasteners detached. Fig. 3 is a detail to show the eyelet more clearly.

In the said drawings, 1 designates a plate of thin metal, provided at its vertical margins with the opposite inwardly-projecting lugs 2.

3 designates a pin which is preferably of comb shape—that is to say, it is provided with a plurality of teeth. Said teeth at one end are connected by a longitudinally-extending rod or body portion 4, terminating in trunnions 5, journaled in said bearing-lugs 2. At its middle the teeth are shorter than at its ends, preferably, so as to leave a solid portion 6, to which can be reliably soldered one end of a semicircular arm 7 of spring metal. Said arm at its opposite end is bent to form a foot portion 8 and a spring-arm 9, which may be pressed snugly against the opposing side of the arm 8, that both may slide through the opening 10 of the base-plate 1. Its tendency, however, when it is withdrawn from said opening, as illustrated in Fig. 2, is

to spring a sufficient distance away from the spring 8 to prevent its becoming accidentally reengaged with said opening, or, in other words, when said pin is caused to assume the position shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1, the free end of the spring 9 is disengaged from the opening 10 and bears against the outer side of the plate, so as to absolutely prevent the pin proper from swinging back or down to its original position until said spring is again pressed snugly against the spring 7 and is forced inwardly through the opening of the base-plate.

In practice the base-plate is preferably provided with an outwardly-projecting eyelet 11, surrounding the opening 10, and when the plate is secured to the inner side of the hat at the proper point the eyelet projects through and forms a lining for the hole which is necessarily formed through the hat, the hat-band, and the ribbon which usually surrounds the hat, as shown, and through said eyelet projects said arm and spring. In practice each hat is preferably provided with two of these self-locking pins, and when it is not in position said pins converge downwardly and inwardly, assuming such position by gravity. The feet 9 of said springs also partly project through the openings. Now as the hat is placed upon the head the hair is penetrated by said pins, and they are at the same time, by the downward movement of the hat, caused to swing upwardly to about the position shown in dotted lines. As they assume this position the hat is probably adjusted to suit the wearer, and at the same time the springs 9 are withdrawn through the openings 10 and they automatically spring out and bear against the outer side of the plate 1 adjacent to its opening, and thus absolutely prevent any depression of the pins, or, what is the equivalent thereof, any upward movement of the hat, because they are securely engaged with the hair of the wearer, and their present relation to the hat is fixed by reason of such engagement of the springs 9 with the plate, as explained.

The relation of the pins to the hat of course might be changed slightly if the hat is moved farther down upon the head, or by pulling down upon the foot portion of the springs; but this operation, of course, would be re-

sisted by the hair with which said pins are engaged.

To prevent the edges of the hat and the ribbon from fraying where they are perforated to receive said springs, I preferably insert the eyelet 11. Said eyelet communicates with the opening 10 of the plate; but it is slightly longer than said opening, so as to overlap an imperforate portion of the plate as well, as shown clearly in Fig. 3, against which the free end of the spring 9 may abut when withdrawn through the opening 10. This eyelet also by inclosing the free end of said spring prevents its entanglement with and injury to the goods with which the hat may be trimmed.

When the wearer desires to remove her hat, she simply grasps between her fingers and thumbs the arms 7 and 9, presses them together, and forces them inwardly through the opening 10. She then lifts the hat from her head without resistance on the part of said pins, owing to the fact that they swing to their pendent position as the hat is elevated and are freely disengaged from her hair. It is obvious, of course, that this elongated eyelet may be formed integrally with the plate, and it is desirable that it be elongated and not wider than the opening, because the free end of the spring may be held positively and reliably registered with said opening, as will be readily understood.

From the above description it will be apparent that I have produced a self-locking hat-pin which combines the features of advantage enumerated in the statement of invention and which may be attached to almost any style of lady's hat.

It will not be objectionable on the score of ornamentation, because in the majority of

hats it will be practically covered with the trimming, while in the hats of the sailor and beaver types nothing but the symmetrically-curved end of the arm and spring will appear.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination with a hat, having a perforation, a hat pin or fastener, comprising a base-plate having a registering opening, a comb-like pin hinged to said base-plate, a curved arm secured to said pin and projecting through said registering openings, and a spring 9, formed by bending the arm back upon itself, with its free end disposed adjacent to the hat, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a lady's hat, provided with an elongated opening, and an eyelet therein, of a hat-pin, consisting of a base-plate secured to the inner side of the hat and provided with an opening registering with one end of the elongated eyelet, a comb-like pin hinged to said plate, an arm secured at one end to said pin, and extending through said opening and eyelet, and bent to form a foot portion at its outer end to limit the downward movement of the pin, and a spring connected to said arm and extending through said eyelet and opening, and adapted, when the pin is elevated, to be withdrawn from the opening and bear against the outer side of said base-plate within said eyelet, substantially as described.

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

JOSEPH STAUBER.

Witnesses:

G. Y. THORPE,
M. R. REMLEY.