April 7, 1931. S. H. GOLDBERG ET AL 1,799,510

HAIR GRIPPING FASTENER

Filed Dec. 31, 1927

Fig. 1.

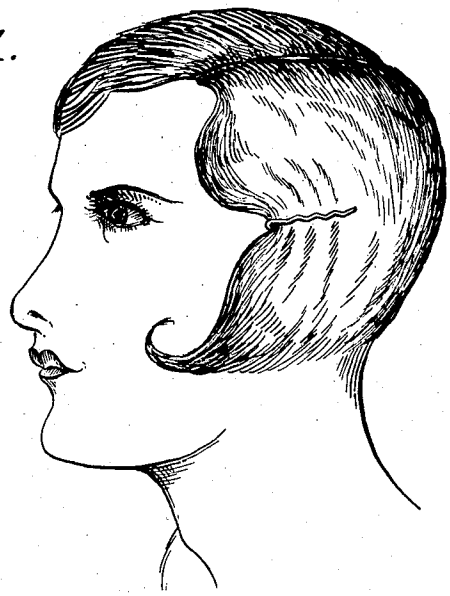


Fig. 6.

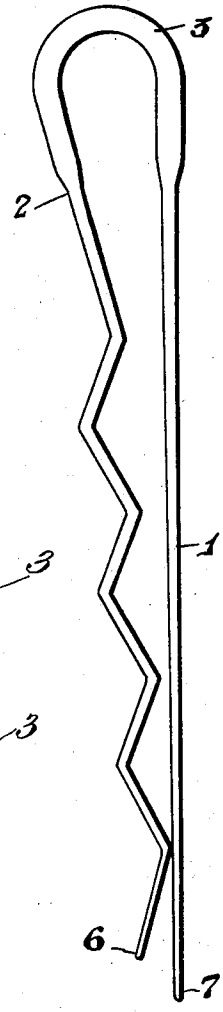


Fig. 2.

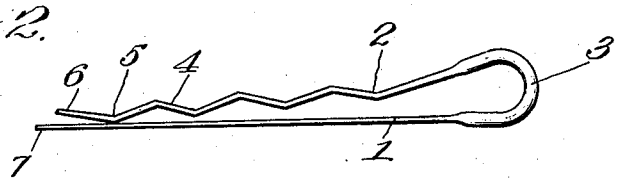


Fig. 3.

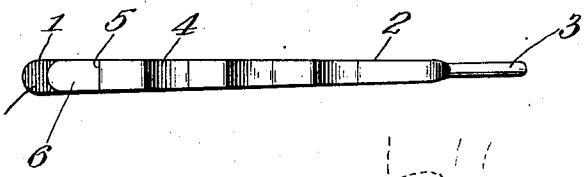
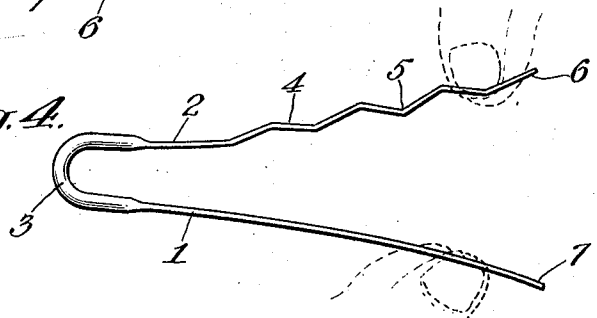


Fig. 4.



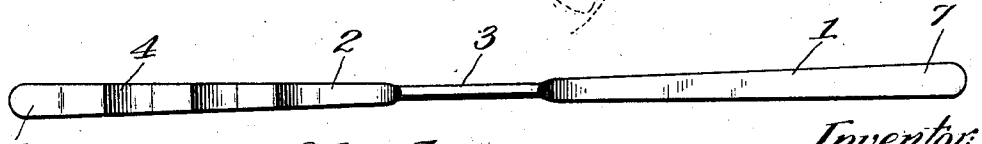


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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HAIR-GRIPPING FASTENER

Application filed December 31, 1927. Serial No. 243,827.

The present invention relates to an improvement in hair gripping fasteners designed particularly for use with short or bobbed hair.

The hair gripping fastener of the present invention belongs to that class in which the fastener is constructed of metal having qualities of springiness. Hair fasteners of this type are generally made from flat material having a greater width than thickness, and are known as the "flat" or "snap" type of fastener. Such fasteners have a distinct advantage over the old style of fastener made of substantially springless round wire in that they exert a substantial gripping force upon the hair to hold it firmly in place, which function the old springless round wire type does not perform.

Hairpins made of spring material which are known in the prior art comprise a length of flat spring material, for instance, metal, of substantially greater width than thickness, said thickness being substantially uniform throughout their entire length, being bent to provide an open loop and two legs, which may or may not be crimped, the legs being so arranged as to contact each other at predetermined points. The cost of manufacturing the snap type of fastener of the prior art is relatively high because the material used, which is flat spring wire of substantially uniform thickness throughout its length, is more expensive than ordinary round wire, it being necessary to flatten the round wire stock by an expensive rolling and flattening operation before it is ready for use as raw stock; that is, the stock is pre-flattened to an intended substantially uniform thickness. The flat wire when bent to form the connecting loop for the two legs of the fastener is materially weakened, which often causes the latter to break at this point when the legs are spread apart in inserting and fastening it in the hair. Also the spring tension exerted by the loop upon the legs is not great enough to cause them to grip the hair as firmly as is desired.

The particular hair fastener of the present invention overcomes the above mentioned objections and incorporates other features and advantages hitherto unknown in this art. The fastener of the present invention comprises two legs of spring material, preferably metal, of greater width than thickness, integrally connected into a single unitary structure by means of a loop of substantially round spring material of greater thickness than the legs. The thickness of each leg is substantially less at its extremity than adjacent the connecting loop, the change in thickness being gradual throughout the length of each leg. The width of each leg is substantially greater at its extremity than adjacent the connecting loop, the change in width being gradual throughout the length of each leg. One of the legs may have one or more crimps which cause the fastener to more firmly grip the hair. The relatively thick connecting loop provides not only a strong round or U-bend loop less likely to break, but also provides a greater spring tension upon the legs than does the loop of the prior art made from flat material, which greater tension causes the legs to more firmly grip the hair than do the fasteners known in the prior art. The decreased thickness of each leg toward its extremity causes it to bow and thus be spread further apart at the extremities than fasteners having legs of uniform thickness throughout their length, thus making their application to the hair easier than with fasteners of the latter type. The increased width of the legs toward their extremities furnishes them with more surface with which to grip the hair than fasteners of the prior art. In the manufacture of the fastener of the present invention, round wire stock is rolled to produce the flattened portions above described during the operation of forming the fastener.

Many important objects, features and advantages will be more particularly apparent from the following detailed description.

In the drawings, Fig. 1 is a perspective view illustrating the use of the hair gripping fastener.

Fig. 2 is a side elevational view of the hair gripping fastener of the present invention, in normal position.

Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the same.

Fig 4 is a side elevational view of the hair gripping fastener of the present invention in opened position for application to the hair.

Fig. 5 is a plan view of the stock before it is bent to form a hairpin having two adjacent legs.

Fig. 6 is an elevational view duplicating Fig. 2 on an enlarged scale.

Referring more in detail to the drawings, 1 and 2 designate legs of resilient material, such as metal, of greater width than thickness which may be connected by means of a loop 3, which loop may be constructed of a substantially round length of resilient material, such as metal, of greater thickness than the legs 1 and 2. The legs 2 and connecting loop 3 may be integrally connected into a single unitary structure, which is of advantage not only in use but in cost of manufacture. One of said legs, for instance, leg 2, may be provided with one or more crimps 4 intermediate its length. Each of the legs 1 and 2 is preferably substantially thicker adjacent its connection to the loop 3 than adjacent the ends thereof, as will be more apparent from Fig. 1. Each of the legs 1 and 2 may also be of substantially greater width adjacent their extremities than adjacent the loop 3 (Figs. 2 and 3), the change in width being gradual throughout their length.

In manufacturing the hairpin of the present invention, the crimps 4 may be so arranged that their bases may or may not contact the face of the straight leg 1. It is preferable, however, that a base of one of the crimps, such for instance, as shown at 5, shall contact the face of the straight leg 1, for the purpose of providing a limited point of contact between the legs which will cause them to more effectively grip the hair. The free extremity 7 of the leg 1 may extend in substantially a horizontal plane, while the extremity 6 of the crimped leg 2 may be upturned at an angle from the plane of the straight leg 1 to facilitate the insertion of the pin into the hair. The terminals 6 and 7 of the legs may be rounded to prevent the pin from scratching the wearer or cutting the hair while being inserted, as well as to facilitate the insertion of the pin into the hair.

In inserting the hair grip in the hair, it is first necessary to pry the extremities of the two legs apart, insert the fastener in the hair while said legs are separated, as shown in Fig. 4, the legs being permitted to spring together to grip the hair therebetween, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

As will be noted, we have so constructed the pin as to put the "spring" in the legs entirely and substantially to the exclusion of the connecting loop. Therefore, as shown in Fig. 4, the legs may be bowed around without transmitting the flexure thereof to the heavy thickened loop portion 3. This prevents breakage of the pin at the loop portions and gives a better clasping engagement to the hair.

We claim as our invention:

1. A hair fastener constructed of resilient material, comprising two opposed legs each having a gradually increasing width toward its extremity, and an integral connecting bend for said legs.

2. A hair fastener constructed of resilient material, comprising two opposed legs each having a gradually increasing width toward its extremity, and an integral connecting bend for said legs, said bend being of a substantially greater thickness than said legs.

3. A hair fastener constructed of resilient material, comprising two opposed legs each having a gradually decreasing thickness toward its extremity and being thinner at the extremity than at any other portion thereof and an integral connecting bend for said legs.

4. A hair fastener constructed of resilient material, comprising two opposed legs each having a gradually decreasing thickness toward its extremity, and an integral connecting bend for said legs, said bend being of a substantially greater thickness than said legs.

5. A hair fastener constructed of resilient material, comprising two opposed legs having a gradually decreasing thickness and a gradually increasing width toward their extremities, and an integral connecting bend for said legs.

6. A hair fastener constructed of resilient material, comprising two opposed legs having a gradually decreasing thickness and a gradually increasing width toward their extremities, and an integral connecting bend for said legs, said bend being of a substantially greater thickness than said legs.

7. A hair fastener constructed of one continuous strip of metallic material, comprising two legs of a greater width than thickness and united by an integral connecting substantially round, in cross section, loop portion of greater thickness than the legs, said legs being of greater resiliency than the loop, whereby the legs may be flexed independently of the loop.

8. A hair fastener constructed of metallic material, and comprising two legs and the relatively thick and non-resilient connecting loop, said legs being progressively resilient toward their extremities whereby the same may be bowed for insertion into the hair without substantial distortion of the said thick loop portion.

9. A hair fastener constructed of metallic material, and having a relatively non-resilient connecting loop portion and integral depending opposed leg portions, said leg portions being flexible in character whereby the same may be spread apart for insertion into the hair without distorting the loop portion.

10. A hair fastener of the character described, comprising a thick, relatively non-

flexible loop portion and integral depending opposed leg portions, said legs being progressively tapered towards their extremities whereby to render the same relatively resilient as compared to the loop portion.

11. A hairpin constructed of metallic material, comprising two legs of flattened metal and an integral, relatively thick connecting bend for said legs, said legs being flexible independently of the thick connecting bend.

12. A hairpin comprising two opposed legs of greater width than thickness united by a connecting loop, said legs being resilient and said loop being substantially non-resilient whereby the legs may be spread apart for insertion into the hair without substantial flexure being imparted to the connecting loop.

13. A clip hairpin of the character described, comprising a loop portion and hair clasping portion extending therefrom and adapted to lie adjacent each other, the loop portion being of relatively thick and round cross section and the hair clasping members being of greater width than thickness.

14. A clip hairpin of the character described, comprising a loop portion and hair clasping portion extending therefrom and adapted to lie adjacent each other, the loop portion being of relatively thick and round cross section and the hair clasping members being of greater width than thickness, said hair clasping members being of less thickness at their ends than at other portions thereof whereby to facilitate separation thereof.

15. A hairpin constructed of metallic material comprising two legs of resilient metal and an integral relatively non-resilient connecting bend for said legs, said legs being flexible substantially independently of the connecting bend.

16. A hairpin of the character described, comprising a relatively non-flexible loop portion and integral depending leg portions, said leg portions being progressively resilient toward their extremities whereby to render the same relatively resilient as compared to the loop portion.

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