

(No Model.)

M. T. FOOTE.
HAIR PIN.

No. 251,858.

Patented Jan. 3, 1882.

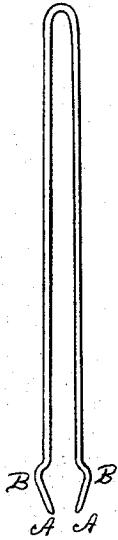


Fig. 1.

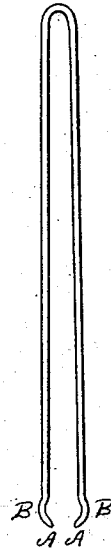


Fig. 2.

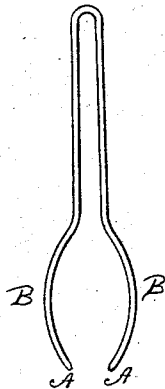


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES
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MARY T. FOOTE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

HAIR-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 251,858, dated January 3, 1882.

Application filed April 11, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARY TYLER FOOTE, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Hair-Pin; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my invention, and Figs. 2 and 3 show side views of different modifications of the same.

The object of this invention is to provide a hair-pin which, when inserted in the hair, will so grasp and hold the lock or mass of hair enclosed within the prongs that the hair-pin will not be liable to drop or work out from the hair, and at the same time will not injure the scalp.

The invention consists in a hair-pin whose ends are first bent out and then in toward each other, so as to form at the point a clasp which seizes and holds a lock of hair, and the exterior shoulders of which bent portion also prevent the slipping out of the pin.

In Fig. 1 of the drawings the ends of the hair-pin are first bent outwardly at B B, and then inwardly toward each other at A A, so as to form both a clasp for holding the hair and also exterior shoulders, B B, which resist the accidental displacement of the pin. When this hair-pin is inserted in the hair the ends A A spring around a mass of hair and hold it enclosed, to prevent the pin from falling out. It

has been proved by actual experiment that this simple improvement not only prevents the falling out of the hair-pins, but also the loosening of the same so annoying to the wearer.

I do not claim, broadly, the bending of the points of a hair-pin inwardly, as this has been done before; nor do I claim a pin having a swelled or corrugated portion in its middle. I do not know, however, that the ends of a pin have been first bent outwardly and then in toward each other, and this secures the following advantages: that it creates a mouth or clasp within for holding the hair at the end of the pin, and also shoulders on the outside. At the same time, also, it brings the points A A into alignment with the parallel section of the pin, and allows only the proper and sufficient amount of hair to be passed between the two branches of the pin. In Fig. 2 is shown a smaller and more gradually curved bend, while Fig. 3 shows a larger curved bend, both of which forms are included within my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

A hair-pin having its ends A A bent inwardly toward each other from the outwardly-bent portions B B, substantially as and for the purpose described.

MARY T. FOOTE.

Witnesses:

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