J. C. & J. A. DORAN.

BARRETTE PIN.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 17, 1908. RENEWED APR. 21, 1911.

1,010,739. Patented Dec. 5, 1911.

Fig. 1.

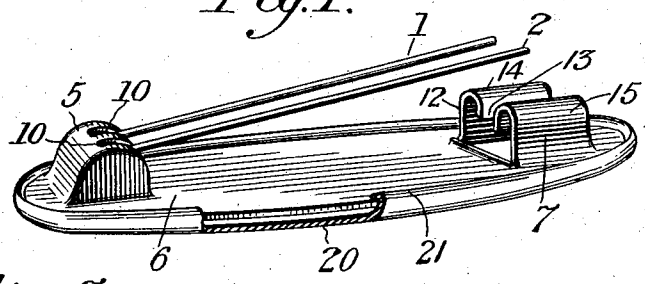


Fig. 3.

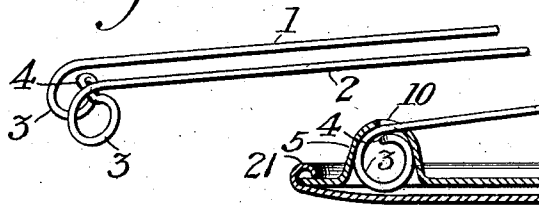


Fig. 2.

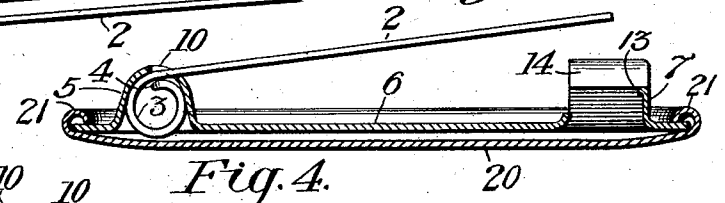


Fig. 4.

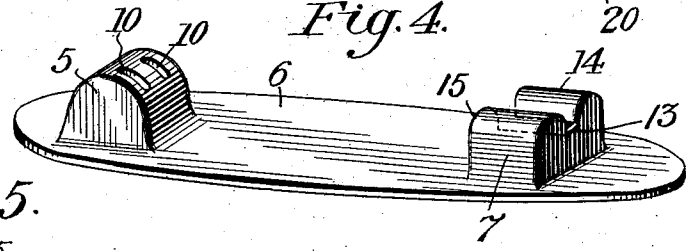


Fig. 5.

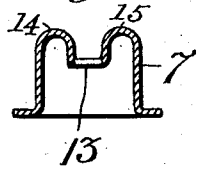


Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

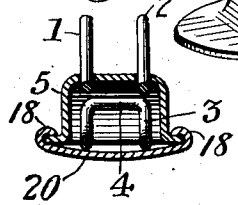
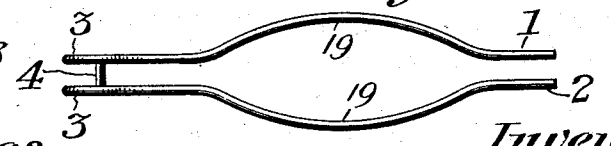


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES C. DORAN AND JAMES A. DORAN, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

BARRETTE-PIN.

1,010,739. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 5, 1911.

Application filed August 17, 1908, Serial No. 448,815. Renewed April 21, 1911. Serial No. 622,581.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES C. DORAN and JAMES A. DORAN, citizens of the United States, residing at Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Barrette-Pins, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide a barrette pin made wholly or in part of metal, wherein the pin-tongue is forked and is pivotally mounted in a single socket, and the catch is unitary and yet has independent engagement for each tine or limb of the forked pin-tongue.

With this object in view, the invention consists of a barrette pin whose pin-tongue is double, with its pivotal or hinge end unitary, and its joint and catch double and drawn up integrally from a back-plate which may be applied to or supplied with a face or front of any suitable character and construction.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a perspective view with a portion of the front plate broken away. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the pin-tongue detached. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the back-plate detached. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the catch end of the back-plate. Fig. 6 is a cross-section through the joint. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the back-plate before the joint and catch cups are cut to receive the pin-tongue. Fig. 8 is a plan view showing a double pin-tongue having its limbs bowed.

The pin-tongue shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 6, is double, that is to say, it is forked, or has two tines, limbs, or prongs, 1 and 2, which are free at one end and are connected by some sort of unitary head at the other end, and preferably this connection consists of coils 3 and a transverse connecting-element 4, all made of one integral piece of spring wire. This head constitutes a pivotal portion or a sort of journal by which the pin-tongue is pivoted in its joint.

The pin-tongue is mounted in a socket, or as it is called in the trade a "joint" 5, on a back-plate 6, and a guard-catch 7 is also provided on the back-plate for engagement of the free ends or points of the pin-tongue. The preferred form of back-plate 6 has the joint and the guard-catch made integral with it, as by drawing up from it two cups 8 and 9 of the general outline shown in Fig. 7, and these cups are open on the under side, as indicated in Fig. 5, with respect to cup 9 and as clearly shown in Fig. 2 with respect to both of them. The cup 8 has cut in it the parallel slots 10 at its upper inner face to convert it into the pin-tongue "joint" referred to. The cup 9 has its inner vertical face 11 cut away to form an open front 12, as seen in Fig. 1, and also has its top wall depressed centrally and cut out, or divided at the bottom of the depression to form an opening 13, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 4 and 5, to form a double guard-catch having the two lobes or pockets 14 and 15 on opposite sides of the opening 13 to receive the ends of the pin-tongue as they are introduced through the opening 13. The curved walls adjacent to the said opening serve to divide the lobes or pockets into separate compartments for the independent reception and concealment of the ends of the pin-tongue and to guide the ends of the pin-tongue to the opening 13 through which they are admitted into said lobes or pockets.

The pin-tongue is applied to the joint 5 by inserting it from the back of the back-plate prongs first, so that said prongs project through the slots 10, and its head rests and finds a bearing within the joint, as indicated in Figs. 1, 2 and 6. The slots 10 are of such length and so placed that the pin-tongue normally stands off from the back-plate, as in Figs. 2 and 6, and when its free ends are depressed to engage the catch the resilience of the pin-tongue is brought into action to insure such engagement. Furthermore, the length and location of the slots 10 are such that their upper and outer ends serve as back-stops to prevent undue backward movement of the pin-tongue. Finally, a separate slot is provided for each limb or prong of the double pin-tongue so as to keep them apart and thus insure the greatest efficiency of the device in engaging and supporting the wearer's hair.

The catch is a guard catch, protecting and concealing the pin points all around, and this catch has in its pockets or lobes 14 and 15 a separate compartment or receptacle for each point of the pin-tongue, thus further

serving to keep the double pin-tongue distended. The catch incloses both ends of the pin-tongue on all sides, and under tension. The guard-catch serves to so inclose the pin-tongue points as to prevent them from catching in the wearer's hair. As shown in Fig. 8, the limbs of the pin-tongue may be bowed, as at 19, in order to hold the hair more securely.

The barrette pin may be finished in any suitable way. As shown, the back-plate affords a flange around its entire periphery and this may be utilized to receive a face-plate or front 20 which may be secured to it by rolling its edge flange 21 over the back-plate, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. But other forms of fronts or face-plates may be used, and other modes of attaching them, such as soldering, riveting, closing-in, and the like. In the case of metal fronts, we prefer to draw up the edges of the face-plate and roll it on the back-plate, as shown, since this construction gives the strongest and best results, as owing to the fact that there is a margin of back-plate surrounding the joint and catch it is possible to have a continuous rolled-in edge all around. In all cases the front or face-plate serves as a support to hold the pin-tongue in the back-plate, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 6. The joint and catch being integral with the back-plate are stronger and neater than if made separately and soldered on.

The head of the double pin-tongue is so held in the joint that it cannot be broken from the joint, and it fits in the joint easily and so as to oscillate or turn therein freely when the pin-tongue is being opened or closed. There is, also, at all times while closed an upward springiness in the pin-tongue, due to its relation to the joint, which tends to prevent accidental opening of the barrette pin.

While we prefer to make the head of the pin-tongue as shown, yet such head may be solid or otherwise formed.

What we claim is:—

1. A barrette pin, having a double pin-tongue, and a back-plate provided with a joint for said pin-tongue, and also having integral with it and cupped up from its body a hollow projection having its top wall depressed and divided to form division walls in said hollow projection and provide a guard-catch in which there are two pockets having curved side walls, said pockets separated from one another by said depressed portion to independently receive the points of the limbs of the pin-tongue and conceal them and hold them apart, the said curved walls serving as guides to direct the points of the pin-tongue into said pockets.

2. A barrette pin, having a double pin-tongue, and a back plate having a hollow joint adapted to receive the head of the double pin-tongue, and provided with separate slots through which the limbs of the pin-tongue project, and also having integral with it and cupped up from its body a hollow guard-catch having its top provided with a central longitudinal depression dividing the said catch into two lobes having curved tops, said lobes cut away at front and separated by a central opening in the bottom of said depression, whereby there are formed independent pockets in the guard-catch having curved side walls adjacent to said central opening and in which pockets the points of the limbs of the pin-tongue are separately concealed and held apart, the said curved side walls serving as guides for directing the points of the pin-tongue into said pockets through said central opening.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 14th day of August A. D. 1908.

JAMES C. DORAN.
JAMES A. DORAN.

Witnesses:
DANIEL L. DONOVAN,
PATRICK CARTER.