Jan. 7, 1930. H. T. AUSTIN 1,742,181

HAIRPIN

Filed Oct. 1, 1926

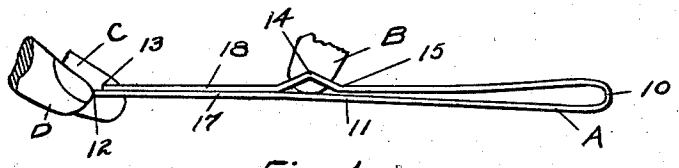


Fig. 1.

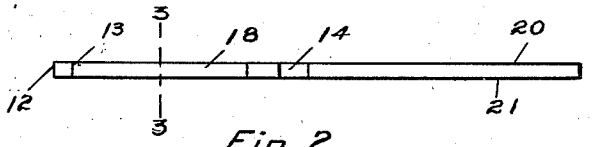


Fig. 2.

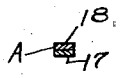


Fig. 3.

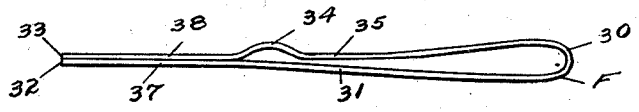


Fig. 4

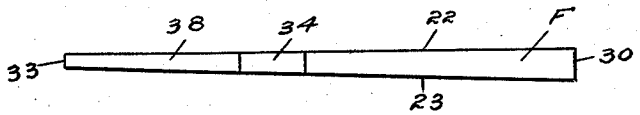


Fig. 5.

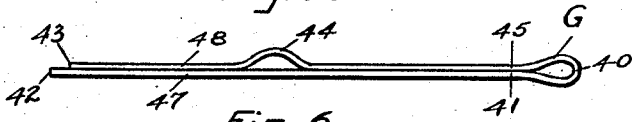


Fig. 6.

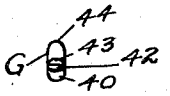


Fig. 7.

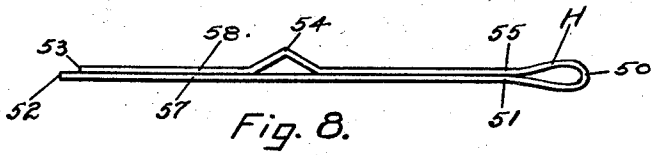


Fig. 8.

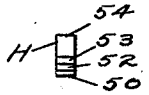


Fig. 9.

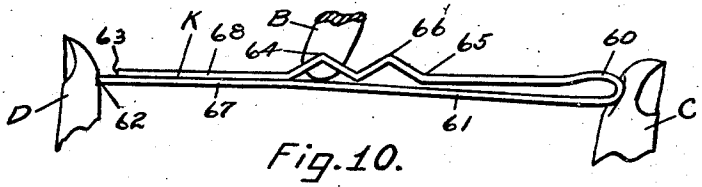


Fig. 10.

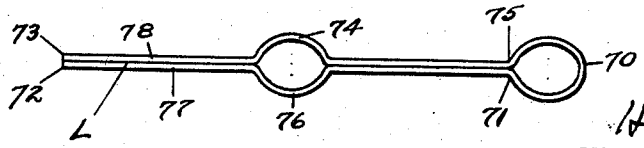


Fig. 11.

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Patented Jan. 7, 1930 1,742,181

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

HAROLD T. AUSTIN, OF LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE HUMP HAIRPIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF WEST VIRGINIA

HAIRPIN

Application filed October 1, 1926. Serial No. 139,001.

This invention relates to improvements in hair pins, or hair ornaments especially useful with bobbed hair, to hold together the locks which fall down on each side of the face.

The purpose of this is to hold these together and to hold them back away from the eyes. The desirable features are, facility of handling and certainty of keeping in position after being put in place.

As these pins should be almost invisible and are generally formed of two legs connected by a loop they are difficult to handle unless especially made so that the two legs can be easily separated while the pin is being put in place.

My hair pin is made of spring material and the adjoining faces of the legs are preferably flat so that they can come close together and will have a relatively large friction surface in contact with the hair near the ends of the legs.

I accomplish my purpose by forming one leg with one or more outwardly extending bends which can be grasped by the thumb and forefinger and which enclose a relatively thick bunch or lock of hair thus tending to prevent the pin from working out endwise while the frictional contact of the adjoining flat surfaces of the legs prevents the pin from slipping down along the hair and so dropping off.

In the drawings, Fig. 1 is a side elevation of my preferred type of hair pin.

Fig. 2 is a view from the top of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a modification.

Fig. 5 is a top view of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a side elevation of another modification.

Fig. 7 is an elevation from the left of Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a side elevation of another modification.

Fig. 9 is an end view of Fig. 8.

Fig. 10 is a side elevation of another modification.

Fig. 11 is a side elevation of another modification.

In Fig. 1, A represents a hair pin while B indicates the index finger of one hand and C and D the index finger and thumb of the other hand, which would ordinarily be the left.

The flat spring material of which it is made has greater width than thickness and the pin consists of two legs 18 and 17 connected by a loop 10, the flat faces of the legs being opposite each other.

One leg 18 has an outwardly extending angular bend 14 near its middle and the other leg 17 is substantially straight having a tip 12 which extends beyond the tip 13 of bent leg 18. The parts of the legs from the loop 10 to the bend 14, indicated by 11 and 15 are out of contact, but from the bend 14 to the tips they are normally in contact as shown in Fig. 3.

At F in Figs. 4 and 5, I show a modification in which the tips 33 and 32 of the legs 38 and 37 are not offset but coincide in length while the bend 34 is curved instead of angular, the part of the legs between 35 and 31, at the end of bend 34, to loop 30 being out of contact. Both legs taper laterally from the loop 30 to the tips 32 and 33.

In Fig. 6 I show a construction of pin G in which two legs 48 and 47 as well as the loop 40 are made of half round spring metal with the flat faces opposite each other having the tips 43 and 42 offset, and a curved bend 44, the adjoining faces of legs 48 and 47 being substantially in contact from the points 45 and 41 at the end of loop 40, down to the tips, except where the bend 44 comes in.

In Fig. 8 I show a hair pin H having the two legs 58 and 57 of flat spring metal with adjoining faces opposite each other and an angular bend 54 with the tip 52 offset from the tip 53 and most of the adjoining faces from the ends 55 and 51 of the elongated loop 50 being in contact.

The idea is that the pin can be grasped at the bend as by the right index finger, and in the construction shown in Figs. 1, 2, 6 and 8, the protruding part of the longer tip can be grasped by the thumb and finger of the other hand, or merely by the finger nail, so that the legs can be separated and held apart by the

insertion of the index finger under the bend until the hair pin is in place in the hair.

However in the construction where the tips of the legs are not offset the index finger can be poked in under the bend and nothing more is necessary.

In Fig. 10, I show a hairpin K having the two legs 68 and 67 of flat spring metal with adjoining faces opposite each other and on leg 68 two outwardly extending bends 64 and 66 with the tips 63 and 62 offset and the adjoining faces from the ends 65 and 61 of the elongated loop 60 not being in contact.

I show here also another way of handling the pin, by grasping the tip 62 with thumb D and loop 60 with the finger C of the same hand at the same time that one of the bends such as 64 is grasped by the index finger B and thumb of the other hand.

In Fig. 11 I show a hairpin L having two legs 78 and 77 of flat spring metal with the adjoining faces from the tips 73 and 72 to a substantial extent being opposite and in contact with each other, and having the two curved outwardly extending, oppositely disposed bends 74 and 76, between which and the points 75 and 71 at the inner end of loop 70 the legs are also in contact. With such construction the bend 74 can be grasped by the finger of one hand and the bend 76 by the finger of the other hand.

I claim:

1. A hair pin made of flat spring material having greater width than thickness, consisting of two legs connected by a loop and having flat faces opposite each other, one leg having an outwardly extending bend near its middle, and the other leg being substantially straight and having a tip which extends beyond the tip of the bent leg, the part of the legs from the loop to the bend being out of contact, and from the bend to the tips being in contact.

2. A hair pin made of flat spring material having greater width than thickness, consisting of two legs connected by a loop and having flat faces opposite each other, which faces proximate their ends are normally in contact with each other, one leg having an outwardly extending bend near its middle, and the other leg being substantially straight and having a tip which extends beyond the tip of the bent leg.

3. A hair pin made of flat spring material having greater width than thickness, consisting of two legs connected by a loop and having flat faces opposite each other which faces proximate their ends are normally in contact with each other, one leg having an outwardly extending bend near its middle, and the other leg being substantially straight, the tips of the legs being offset.

4. A hair pin made of flat spring material having greater width than thickness, consisting of two legs connected by a loop and having flat faces opposite each other which faces proximate their ends are normally in contact with each other, one leg having an outwardly extending bend near its middle, and the other leg being substantially straight.

5. A hair pin made of spring material consisting of two legs connected by a loop and having flat faces opposite each other which faces proximate their ends are normally in contact with each other, one leg having an outwardly extending bend near its middle, and the other leg being substantially straight.

6. A hairpin made of spring material having greater width than thickness, comprising two opposed legs, one leg of said hairpin being substantially straight and the other leg of which is crimped intermediate its length, said legs being united by an integral connecting bend, the broad faces of said opposed legs being in contact throughout a substantial part of their length.

7. A hairpin made of spring material having greater width than thickness, comprising two opposed legs, one leg of said hairpin being substantially straight and the other leg of which is crimped intermediate its length, said legs being united by an integral connecting bend, the broad faces of said opposed legs being in contact throughout the greater part of their length.

8. A hairpin made of spring material having greater width than thickness, comprising two opposed legs, one leg of said hairpin being substantially straight and the other leg of which is crimped intermediate its length, said legs being united by an integral connecting bend, the legs beyond the crimp being disposed with their broad faces in contact throughout the greater part of their length.

HAROLD T. AUSTIN.