

L. F. Hall.
Shawl Pin.

N^o 36838.

Patented Nov. 4. 1862

Fig. 1.

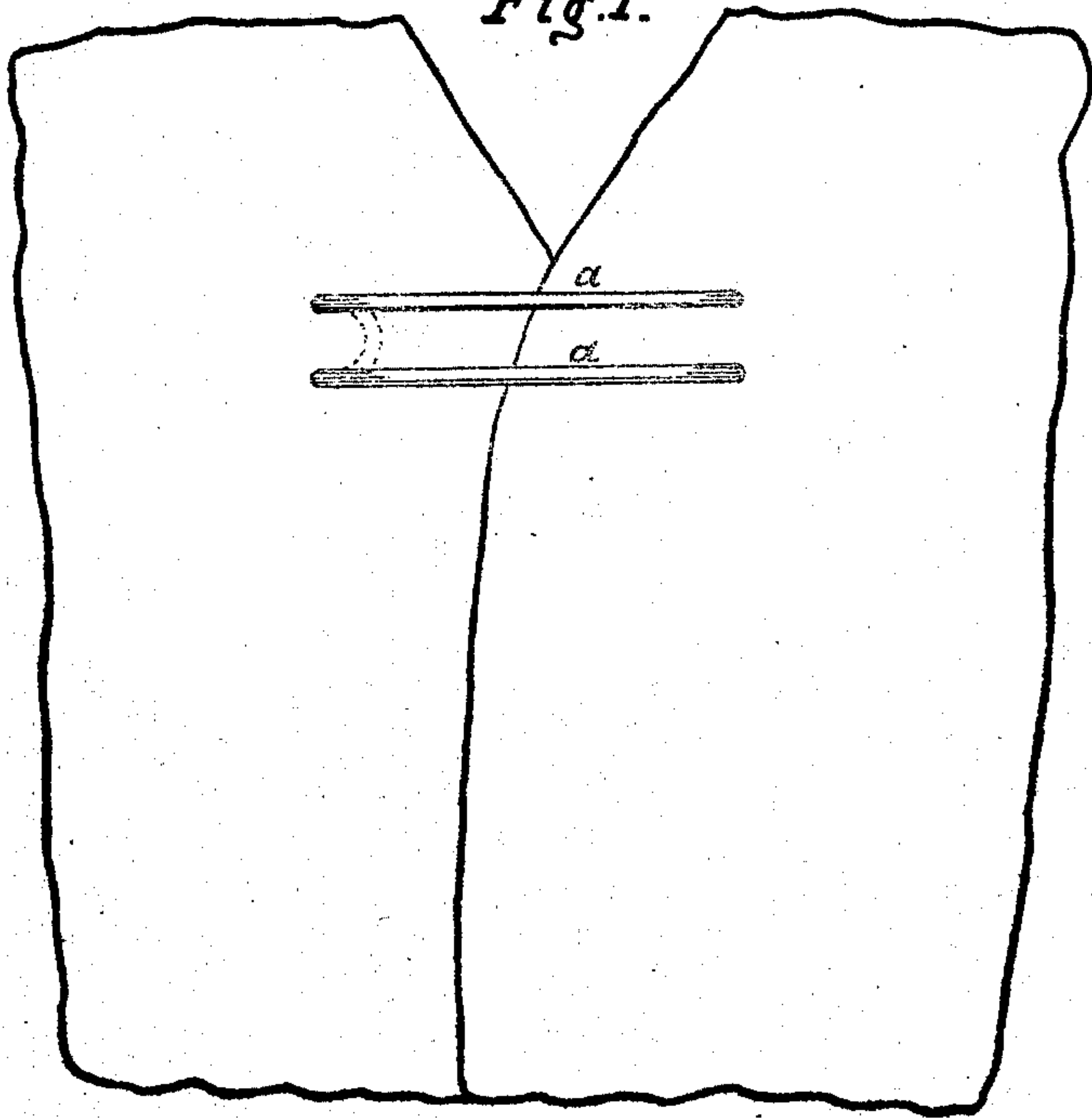


Fig. 3.

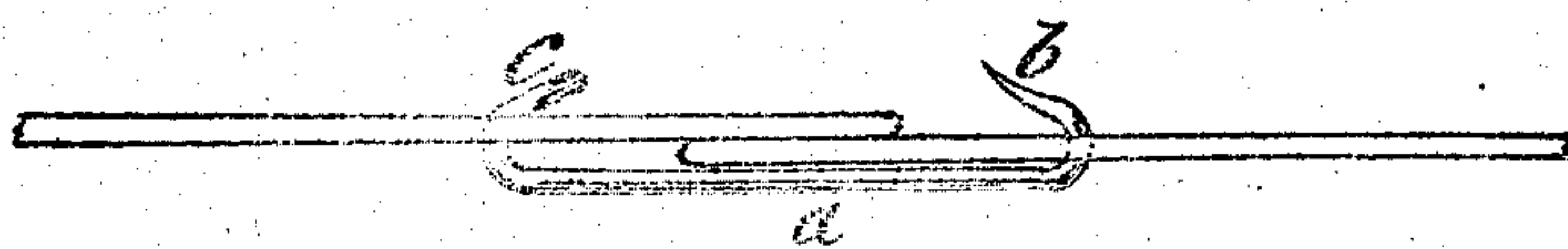
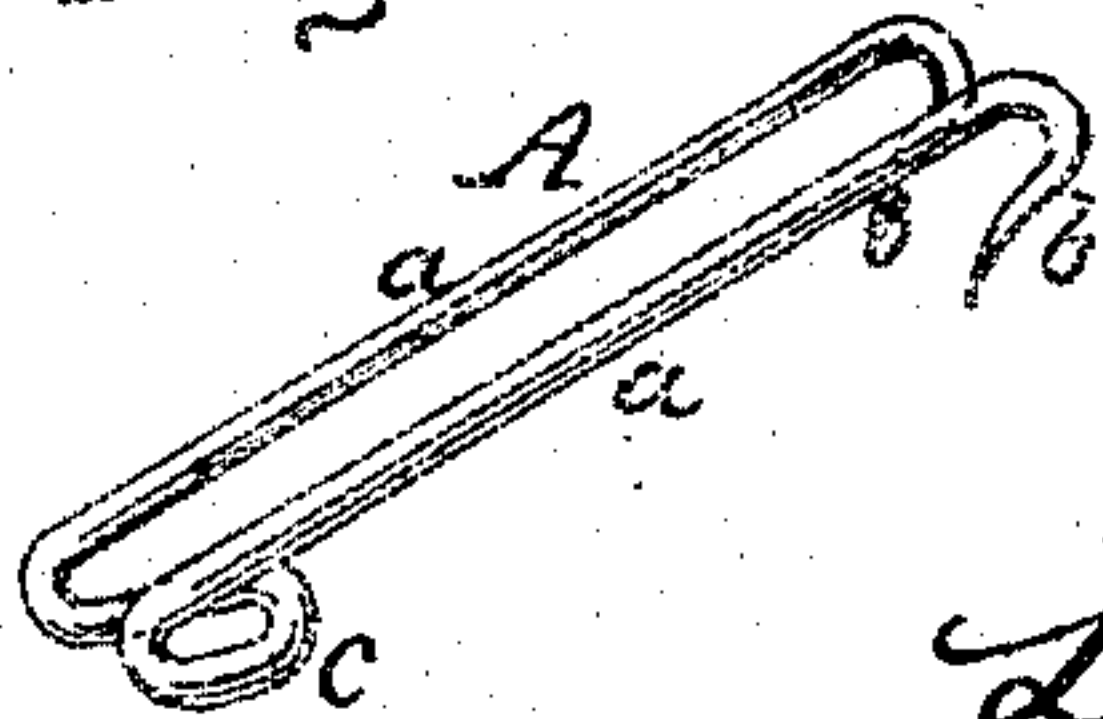


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

L. F. HALL, OF FONDA, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHAWL-PINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 36,838, dated November 4, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, L. F. HALL, of Fonda, in the county of Montgomery and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Shawl-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, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of my invention, shown applied to a shawl; Fig. 2, a detached perspective view of the same; Fig. 3, an edge view of the same, shown applied to a shawl.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

The object of this invention is to obtain a shawl-pin of simple construction, which may be constructed at a small cost, be readily applied to the shawl for securing it on the person, and when thus applied not capable of being casually detached.

To this end the invention consists in constructing the pin of a single piece of wire bent so as to form two parallel prongs which are bent at both ends to form hooks, as hereinafter fully shown and described.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A represents the shawl-pin, which is constructed of a single piece of wire of a suitable length and thickness, bent in such a manner as to form two parallel prongs, *a a*, of equal length. The outer ends of the prongs *a a* are pointed and bent, both in the same direction, to form hooks *b b* of equal length. The opposite ends of the prongs which form a curve, and are connected of course, as but a single piece of wire is used, are also bent to form a hook, *c*, at the same side of the prongs as the hooks *b b*. (See Figs. 2 and 3.) The hook *c* is about equal in length to the hooks *b b*.

The precise construction of the pin will be fully understood by referring to Fig. 2.

The pin is applied to the shawl, (the latter being shown in red in Figs. 1 and 3,) by passing the hooks *b b* through one part or side of it, so that the hook *c* will catch or grasp it when the pin is fully drawn through. The hooks *b b* are thereby fully exposed or left free to be engaged with the opposite part or side of the shawl, as will be fully understood by referring to Figs. 1 and 3. By this arrangement the pin cannot be casually detached from the shawl when the hooks *b b* are not engaged with it, and the hooks *b b* may be readily stuck into the shawl when the latter is placed on the person. In taking off the shawl there is no necessity for detaching the hook *c*, that may remain in the shawl, so that the pin when the shawl is placed on the person is always in proper place for use.

Those pins which require to be wholly detached from the shawl when the wearer takes it off are liable to be misplaced or lost, and the most of them cannot be carried conveniently in the pocket.

My invention can be constructed at a trifling cost, especially if machinery be employed in the manufacture of them, and in consequence of being formed of a single piece of wire they are extremely durable.

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

As an improved article of manufacture, a shawl-pin constructed of a single piece of wire bent so as to form two parallel prongs, *a a*, provided with hooks *b b* at one end, and a hook, *c*, at the opposite end, as herein shown and described.

L. F. HALL.

Witnesses:

J. A. BLOOMINGDALE,
HENRY CLARK.