

C. C. COOK.  
Braid-Pin.

No. 221,721.

Patented Nov. 18, 1879.

FIG. 1.

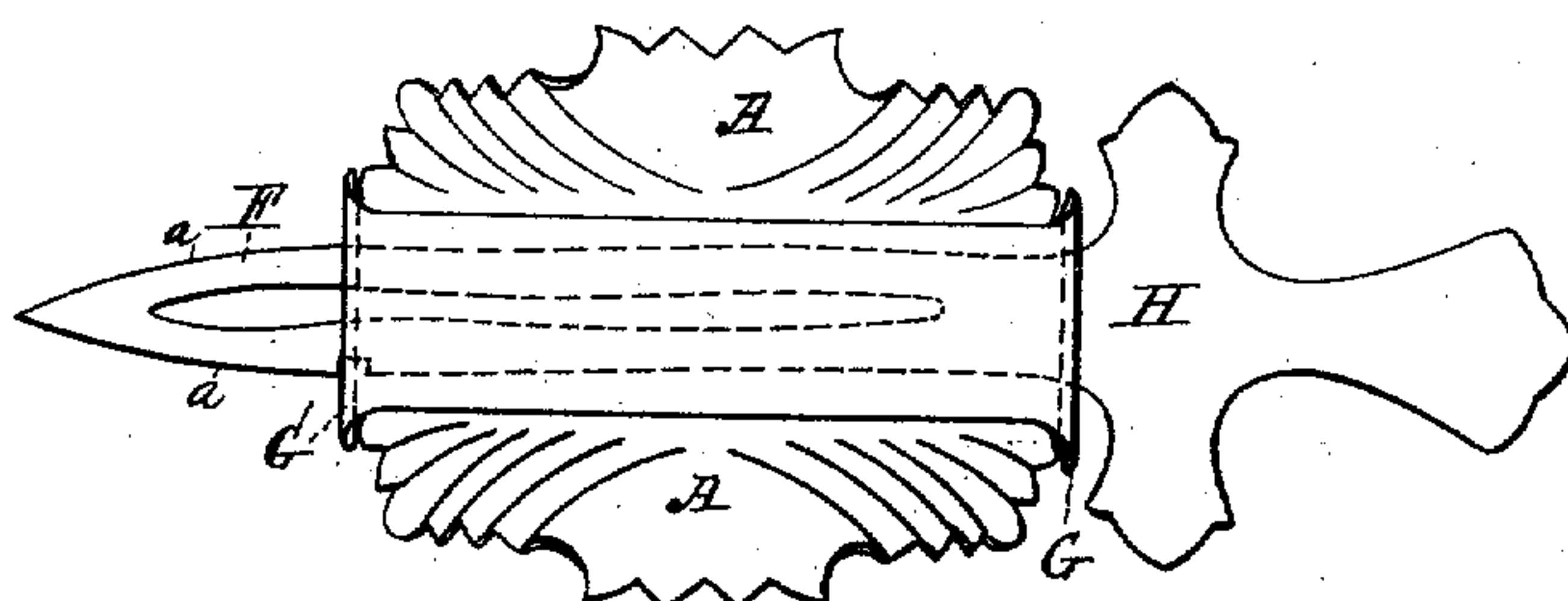


FIG. 2.

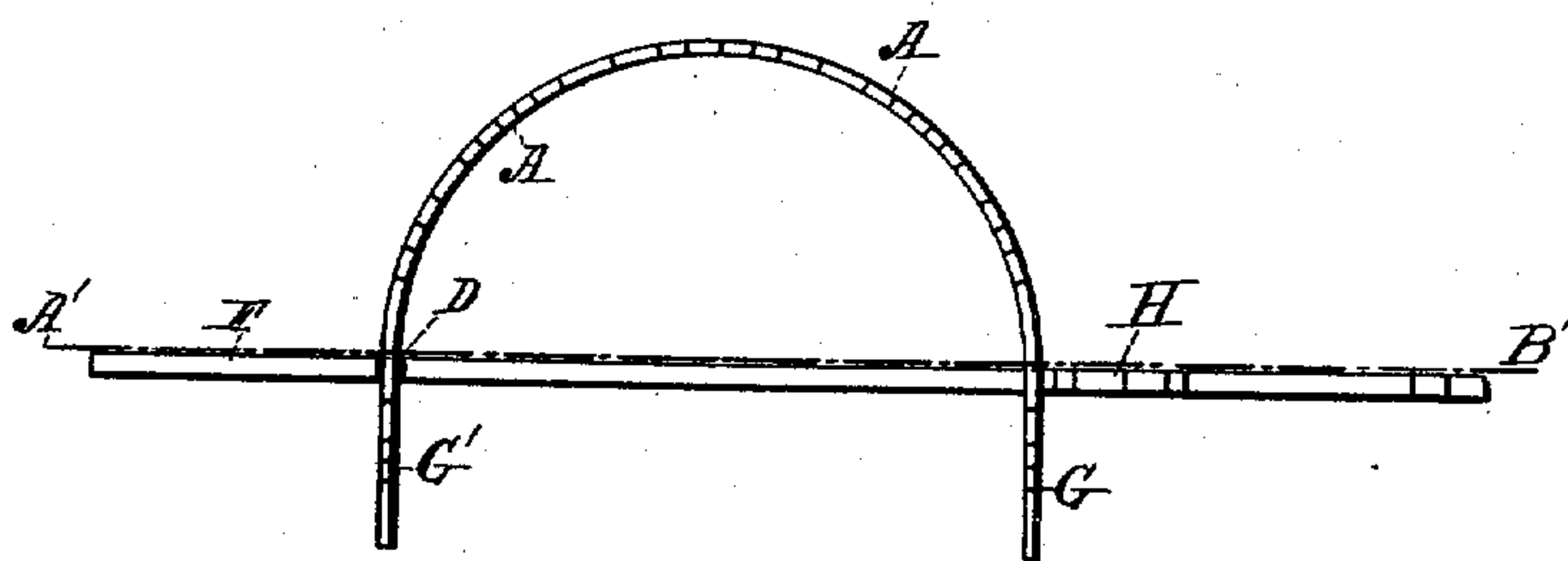
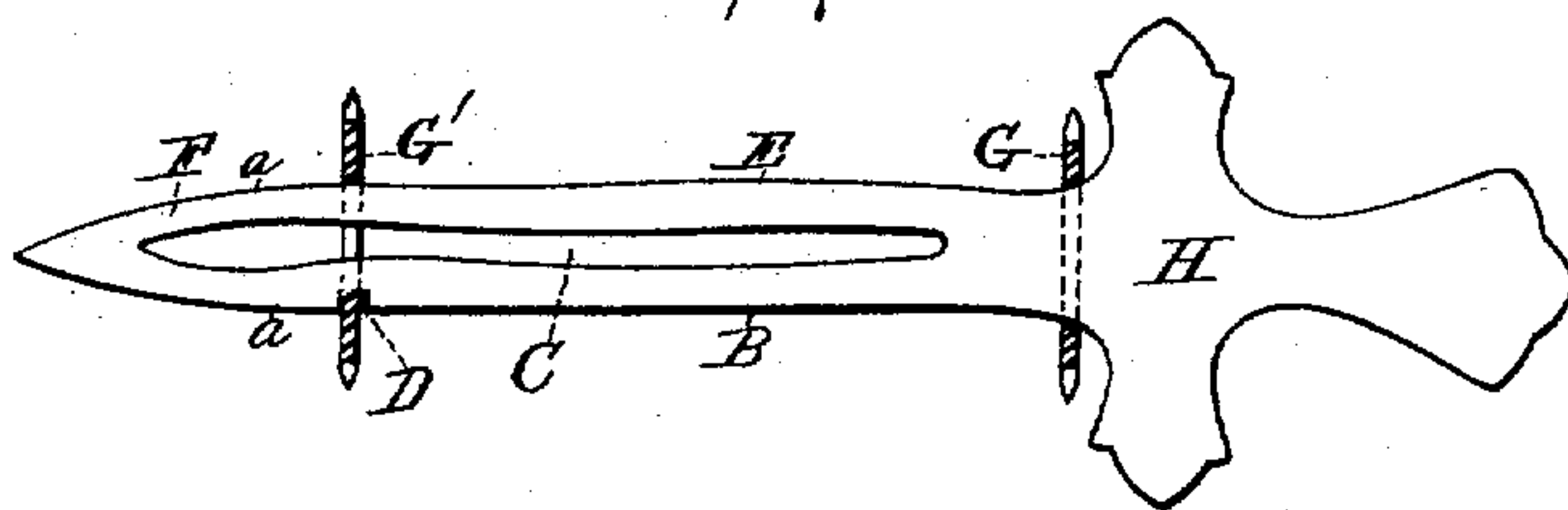


FIG. 3.



Witnesses=  
Edwin C. Moore  
Thos. H. Dodge

Inventor.  
Charles C. Cook

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES C. COOK, OF CLINTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO S. HARRIS & SONS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BRAID-PINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **221,721**, dated November 18, 1879; application filed October 7, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. COOK, of Clinton, in the county of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Braid-Pins; 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, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a front view. Fig. 2 represents a side view; and Fig. 3 represents a side view of the dagger spring holding pin and a section of the band on line A' B', Fig. 2.

To enable those skilled in the art to which my invention belongs to make and use the same, I will proceed to describe it more in detail.

In the drawings, the part marked A represents the band, which I prefer to make from horn, but may be made from any other suitable material—celluloid, for instance. This band A is, in this instance, made in curved form, as represented in Fig. 2 of the drawings, and is provided with two slots in its ends, through which the holding-pin B passes when the device is arranged in position for holding the hair in place or for an ornament to the head.

Holding-pin B, by preference, is made from the same material as the band A, and is provided with a slot, C, running lengthwise of the pin, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings. It is also provided in this instance with a notch, D, in one edge thereof.

As the slots in the band A are made just large enough to receive the body E of the pin, the latter is retained in position and prevented from turning and slipping out accidentally, as is the case with those braid-pins in which the pin is held in place by being first run into the slots and then turned a quarter-way around for the purpose of bringing its shoulders or notches at both ends of the pin over the ends of the band A.

In my improved braid-pin the end F of the pin is made wider than the slot at the end of the band A, where it is to be held in place; consequently when the pin is run through the band and its end F passes through the slot in the end G' of band A, its sides *aa* are com-

pressed, so that when slot D comes opposite the edge of the slot in the end G' of band A it springs out, thereby locking pin B securely in place; and if it is desired to have it locked so as to render it impossible to pull it out without first compressing the slotted end of pin B, the edges of slot D are made square, as represented in Fig. 3; but pin D would be retained in position very securely even without slot D, the spring of the sides *aa* of the body of the pin F acting as springs against the edges of the slot in the end G' of the band A, and the end of pin B may be made in such form as to require considerable force to withdraw the same from the slot even when no notch is employed.

Notch D serves a double purpose—viz., that of locking the pin in position and also as a signal or indicator to the wearer when the pin has been properly inserted in place, since the spring is sufficient to cause the sides to expand with force enough to give a click when notch D catches upon the edge of end G' of band A, thus conveying to the wearer information and assurance that the pin has been securely placed in position in the hair.

The removal of the device is very easy, since the wearer has only to compress the sides *aa* of end F a little—sufficient to detach notch D—when pin B is readily removed.

In making the slots in the ends G G' of band A, I prefer to make the slot in the end G a little wider than the one in the end G', for the purpose of allowing the end F of the pin to pass through easily and without requiring any compression of its sides.

By my invention the braid-pin can be attached to the hair with the handle H of the dagger-pin B down as well as up, and that, too, without its becoming accidentally detached or lost. Another advantage resulting from my invention in the use of braid-pins having a flat body, F, is that the pin does not have to be turned in the hair after it has been passed through the ends of the band; consequently the hair is not twisted, and the braids displaced in applying my device in position upon the head.

Braid-pins having bands similar to band A have been made and sold for a great number



of years, and different ways of making the holding-pin passing through the band A for securing it to the hair have been adopted; and one recently patented consists of using a flat-bodied pin with notches at each end, which pin is inserted in slots formed in the ends of the band at right angles to the slots as made in the ends of my band, and then turned a quarter-way around. This form has been found in practice to be objectionable, as hereinbefore explained.

Having described my improved braid-pin, what I claim therein as new and of my inven-

tion, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a braid-pin, the band A, with the slotted ends G G', in combination with the slotted notched pin B, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination, with pin B, of slot C and notch D, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

CHARLES C. COOK.

Witnesses:

EDWIN E. MOORE,

THOS. H. DODGE.