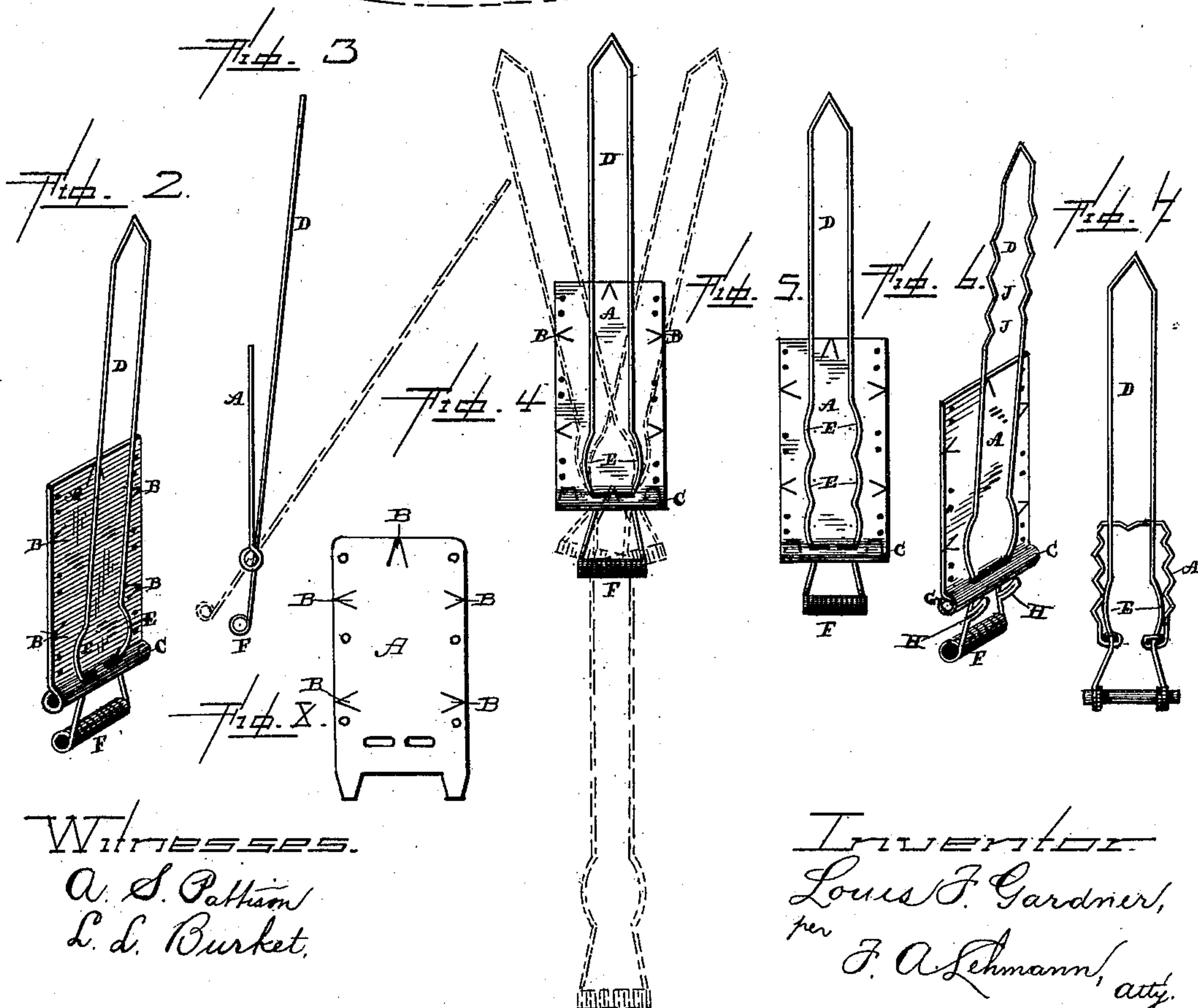
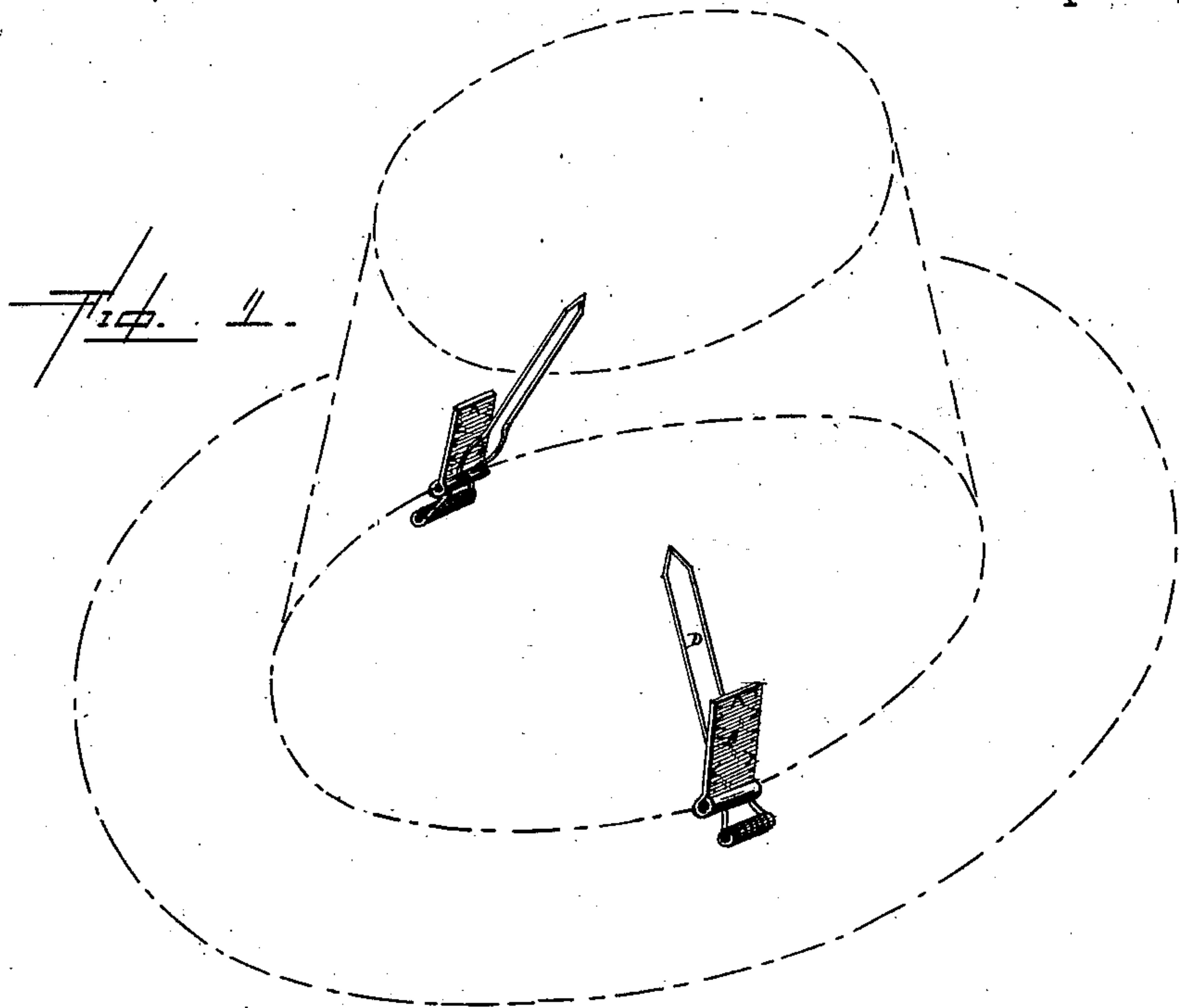


(No Model.)

L. F. GARDNER.
HAT FASTENER.

No. 360,770.

Patented Apr. 5, 1887.



N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer. Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS F. GARDNER, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

HAT-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 360,770, dated April 5, 1887.

Application filed March 3, 1887. Serial No. 229,664. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS F. GARDNER, of Washington, District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hat-Fasteners; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in devices for securing ladies' hats to the head; and it consists in, first, the combination of a plate, which is to be fastened to the hat and which is provided with holes near its lower end, with an endwise and laterally moving pin, which is provided with one or more stops to hold it in position in the plate after the pin has been forced up into the hair; second, in the arrangement and combination of parts that will be more fully described hereinafter, and pointed out in the claims.

The object of my invention is to provide a lady's hat-fastener that can be easily applied to the hat, and which will not stick the head of the wearer, which will not injure the hat in any manner as do the pins now in use, which is always with the hat, avoiding the annoyance of being out of place when wanted, and which is simple in construction.

Figure 1 is a perspective of the fasteners applied to a hat, the hat being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a perspective of the fastener detached. Fig. 3 is a side view. Fig. 4 is a front view. Fig. 5 is a front view with a series of stops. Fig. 6 is a perspective. Fig. 7 is a modification. Fig. 8 shows the plate after it has been stamped out and before the lower edge has been turned up.

In the drawings, A represents a sheet of metal of the desired thickness, which is to be secured to the inside of the hat, as shown in Fig. 1. This plate is provided with suitable holes, by means of which it is secured to the hat by sewing. Under some circumstances it may be desirable to secure the plate to the hat without the aid of a needle, and in order to accomplish this I provide the plate with the points B, which when used for this purpose will be bent outward or backward at right an-

gles to the face of the plate, forced through the hat, and securely held thereto by hammering or forcing them against the outside of the hat, thus forming a rivet, which will be concealed by the trimming. The lower end of the plate is bent into a suitable shape (shown at C) and provided with holes or slots, through which the pin D is passed and through which the pin is allowed a free vertical movement, a lateral movement, and an inward movement, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The pin D is doubled at its upper end and formed into a slight point, so as to allow it to be readily forced into the hair. Its ends pass downward and have the bulged portions E, which spring outward when the pin is forced upward, as shown in Fig. 1, and form a stop or catch to lock it in this raised position and prevent it from slipping downward and out of the hair.

The pin may be provided with any desired number of these bulges, in order to adapt one size of pin to all sizes of hats. It is desirable to force the pin up into the hair its entire length; but should it be applied to a shallow hat this could not be done, for the reason that it would come in contact with the top and prevent it from being pushed far enough to allow the bulged portion E to pass through the portion C and lock itself. By providing the pin with a number of these locking device, as shown in Fig. 7, it can be pushed up into the hair any desired distance, and will be held securely from any liability of becoming disengaged from the hair, and insure the rigid holding of the hat into the adjusted position.

If desired, the pin may be provided with the corrugations J, Fig. 6, which will cause the pin to cling to the hair, and thus the stop could be done away with; but this is not desirable, however, as the pin would be liable to fall down at anytime, there being no positive locking device for holding it in the desired position.

The lower ends of the pin will preferably be formed into a spiral spring, F, though I do not limit myself to this particular construction, as the lower ends may be shaped in any desired manner to form a spring to force the stops E outward. I prefer this coil for cheapness, and for the reason that it forms a suitable handle, by means of which the pin can be readily and

quickly inserted into or withdrawn from the hair.

By forming the pin into the shape shown at its upper end, I prevent any possibility of the pin sticking the head, or in any way becoming disagreeable when being inserted into the hair. It being doubled, as shown, also gives it a firmer hold upon the hair, and holds the hat more securely. I do not limit myself to any particular shape of pin, however, as it will readily be seen that any suitable shaped pin may be used in connection with a suitable plate, which is secured to the inside of the hat, and the pin allowed to slide thereon, and the desired result accomplished. If so desired, stops H, as shown in Fig. 6, may be formed upon the pin by bending the wire out of which the pin is made, and thus limit the distance the pin shall move, and at the same time form a means for catching in the hair. By providing these stops the lower end of the pin projects a suitable distance below the hat, to allow the fingers to catch it and manipulate it with ease. These points H also serve to assist to hold the hat on by catching in the hair.

I do not limit myself to any particular kind of spring, for this may be varied and the desired result accomplished. The spring may also be used in connection with the construction shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 7 I show a wire through which the pin passes, and which is sewed to the hat. Thus it will be seen that any suitable device may be secured to the hat, through which the pin slides.

In operation the hat is placed upon the head and adjusted into the desired position. The pins are then forced upward into the hair, when the hat is rigidly secured to the head.

The slots in the lower end of the plate being sufficiently large to allow a free lateral movement of the pin in any direction, it will be seen that this device will work equally well

no matter in what fashion the hair may be done up, as the pin can be forced upward, forward, or backward, as necessity may require.

The advantages of this device are apparent. The ordinary hat-pin will completely ruin a hat after a short use of it, owing to its being continually pushed through the hat, and owing to the fact that it is impossible to push it through the same hole. It prevents the head being continually pricked, and is always with the hat, and can be secured into the desired position almost instantly.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a hat-fastener, the combination, with the plate that is secured to the hat and provided with suitable holes, slots, or loops, of a pin sliding through said holes and provided with one or more bulges, which form stops for locking it into the desired position in the hair, substantially as specified.

2. A hat-fastener consisting of the plate A, provided with holes, loops, or slots, the pin D, passing through said holes, being doubled at its upper end, provided with one or more stops, and formed into a suitable spring at its lower end, for the purpose set forth.

3. In a hat-fastener, the combination of the plate A, which is to be fastened to the hat and which is provided with holes or slots, with the endwise and laterally moving pin, which is provided with one or more stops to hold it in position in the plate, and a spring for forcing the sides of the pin outward, so as to cause the stops to engage with the ends of the holes or slots, substantially as shown.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS F. GARDNER.

Witnesses:

F. A. LEHMANN,
EDM. P. ELLIS.