

(No Model.)

W. E. BANTA.

HAIR PIN.

No. 397,164.

Patented Feb. 5, 1889.

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

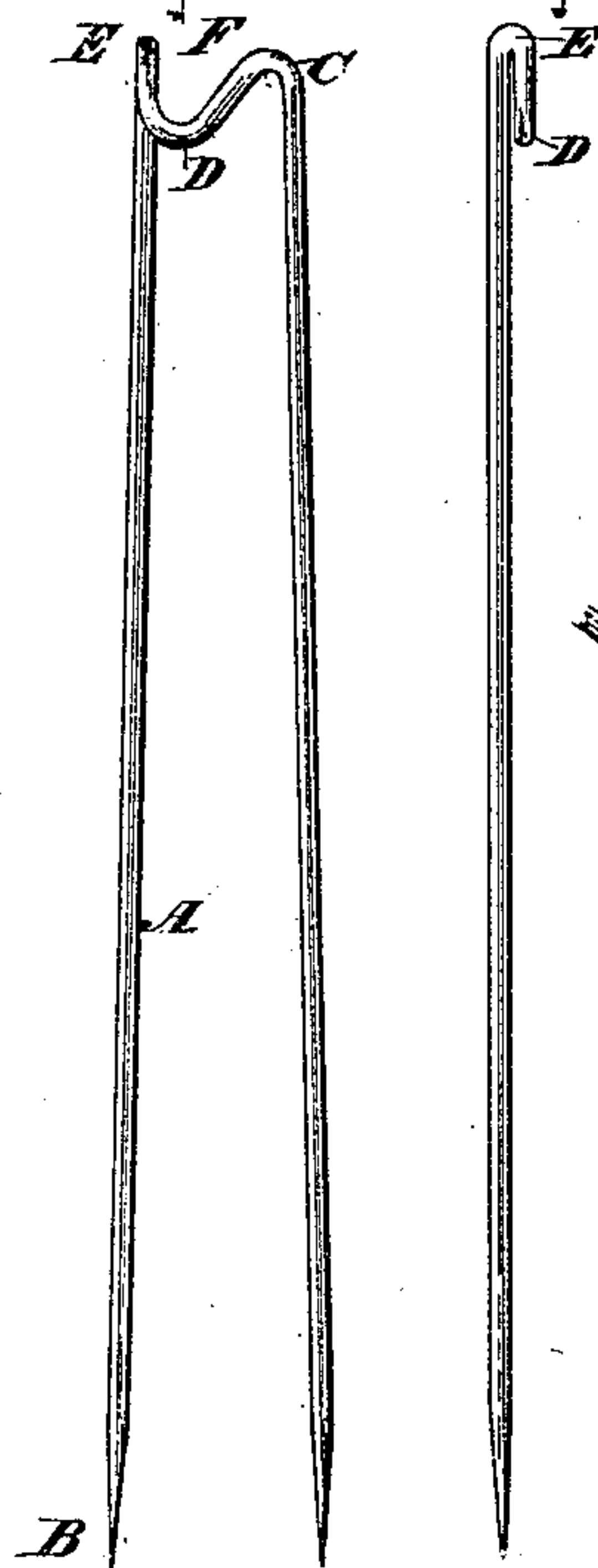


Fig. 3.

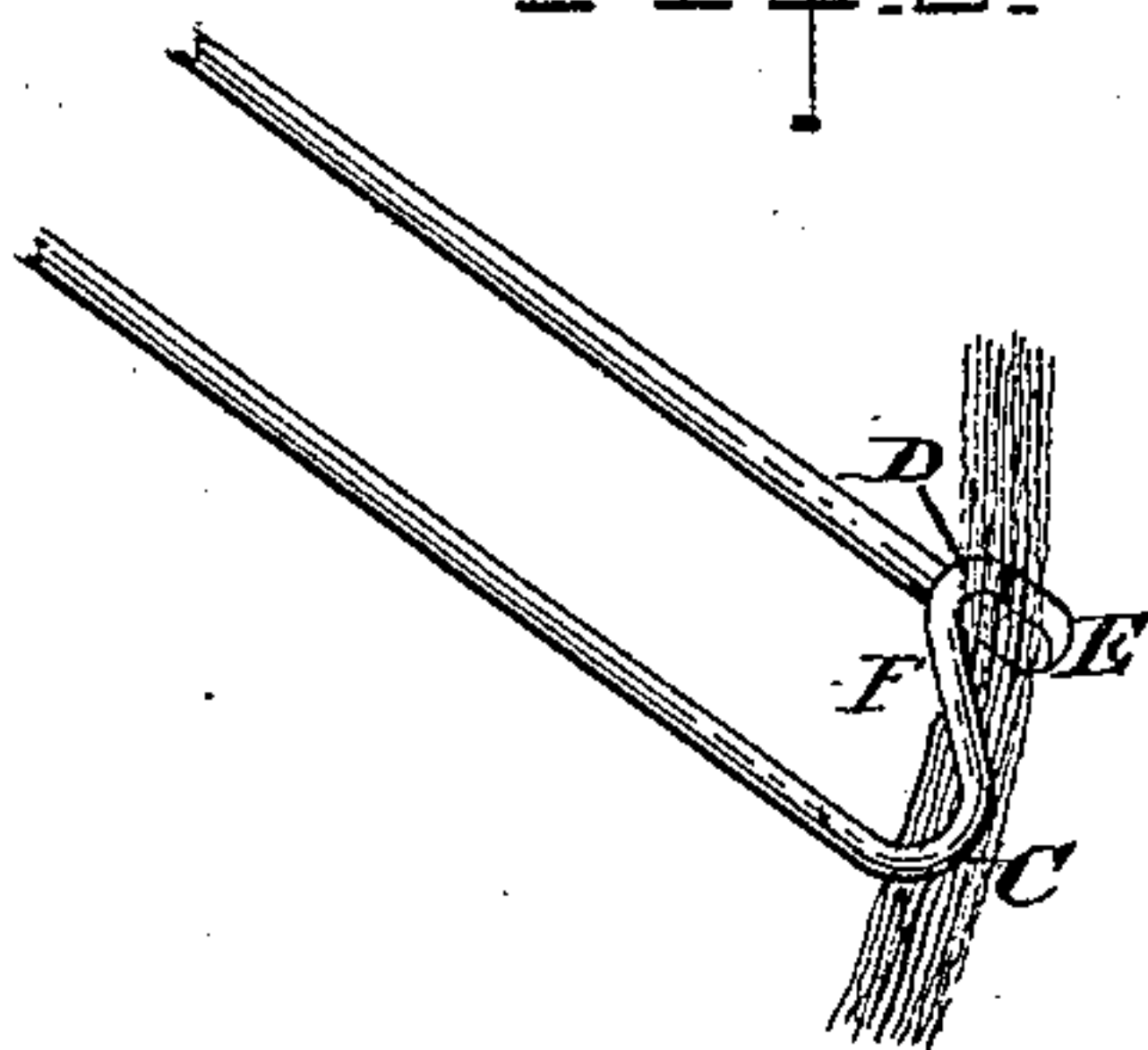
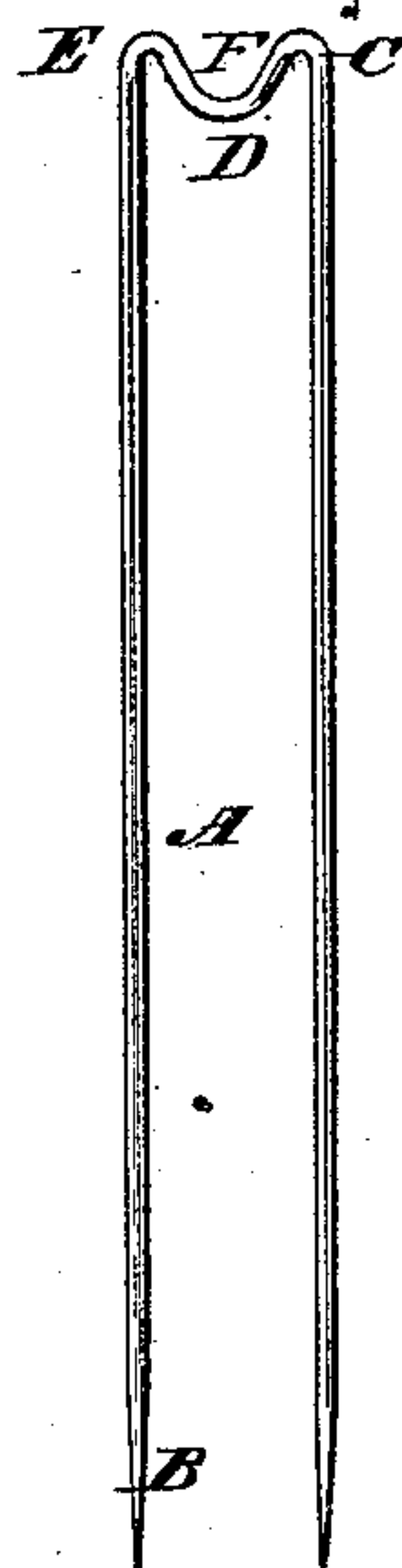


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. BANTA, OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

HAIR-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 397,164, dated February 5, 1889.

Application filed January 28, 1887. Serial No. 225,766. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. BANTA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Clark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hair-Pins, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in hair-pins used by females to hold their hair in a dressed position, and to secure hats and bonnets upon their heads.

The invention consists of pins bent to form a loop or shoulder therein at or immediately near the head of the pin, into or over which the hair may be adjusted by simply giving the pin a partial turn, so as to present the loop or shoulder at an angle—say a right angle—to the direction in which the head is turned, whereby the pins are held against accidental loss, and are also easily inserted and withdrawn, as the holding portion does not pass deeply into the hair, as is the case when said portion is located down on the body of the pin.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and on which like reference-letters indicate corresponding features, Figure 1 is a front view of a hair-pin having my improvement embodied therein; Fig. 2, an edge view of the same pin; Fig. 3, a perspective view of said pin with numerous strands of hair adjusted over the loop or shoulder thereof; Fig. 4, an elevation of a pin, showing another form of loop or shoulder.

The letter A refers to the body or prongs of the pins, consisting, as usual, of wires of some suitable metal, reduced to a point at B, and in all the figures bent near the middle to form two members. It is at this bend in the pins having a plurality of prongs or members that the loop or shoulder for holding them in place in the hair is located. The preferred manner of forming the loop or shoulder is by bending the wire or bar at C, and thence extending it to D, which is near the other prong, and thence projecting it upward, and then finally by bending it again, and at E, whence it starts downward and forms said prong. Thus a loop or shoulder, F, is formed in the upper end or bend of the pin.

Referring now to the manner of removing

the pins from the hair, I would observe that this is done by turning the pins so that the loop or shoulder is brought in line with the direction in which the strands of the hair are combed. In this position the pins readily come out without drawing or pulling the hair in the least. From these remarks and from those already made concerning the manner of securing the pins in the hair it will be understood that this is done by turning the pins, after inserting them into the hair, until the loop or shoulder stands across the strands, when the latter are simply slipped over the former and the pins secured. I have found these statements to be true in actual practice, for I have had the pins tested by usage.

I want to be understood as not laying any claim to hair or hat pins which have holding-bends along the body of the prongs at such points as enter well into the hair, the principal objection to which is that they refuse both to readily enter and to readily disengage from the strands of hair.

I am aware that price and show cards' pins have heretofore been known, in which the pin had a broad head and the body was bent downward into a half-circle some distance above the head, so as to form a portion parallel to the body, and then bent upward into a half-circle near the head, so as to bring the head parallel with the said downwardly-extending portion. Such device differs materially from mine, however, for in the latter the portion which lies between the bends is at such an angle—not parallel—to the body as that it will throw off the strands of hair when turned from a position substantially crosswise to them to a position substantially in line with them. In the device here disclaimed such is not the case, for I have made one from the patent covering it and have had it tried, and it is found that the strands of hair become seated between the back of the pin-head and the portion formed by the first bend, and will not extricate themselves by simply turning the pin in the manner above described; but, to the contrary, the hair becomes entangled and wraps round the whole upper part of that pin. Besides this, from the patent covering it, it is plain that said pin was never intended for the purpose for which mine is designed, and so these two things be-

come the facts in the matter, first, that this prior device was never designed to answer the purpose I have in view, and, secondly, upon actual trial it will not accomplish my purpose, 5 but fails to do so.

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

1. As an improved article of manufacture, 10 a hair-pin composed of a body pointed at one end, bent near the other end, and extended laterally at an angle to the body portion, and then bent again and extended upwardly, whereby a shoulder or loop is formed between 15 the said bends, which acts to engage the hair when turned crosswise the direction in which

the strands are combed, and to disengage from the hair when turned in line with said strands.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a hair-pin composed of a pointed body hav- 20 ing a loop or shoulder near the upper end, which extends laterally from the body, and which acts to engage the hair when turned crosswise the direction in which the strands are combed, and to disengage from the hair 25 when turned in line with said strands.

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

WM. E. BANTA.

Witnesses:

E. M. KISSELL,

A. A. YEATMAN.