

(No Model.)

J. W. GRANGER.
HAIR PIN.

No. 497,049.

Patented May 9, 1893.

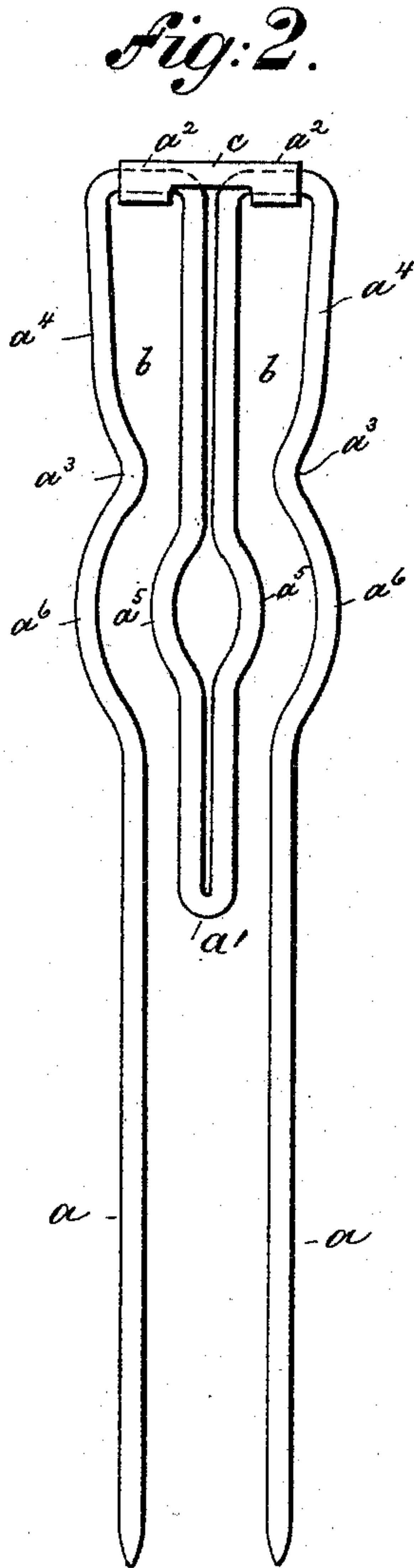
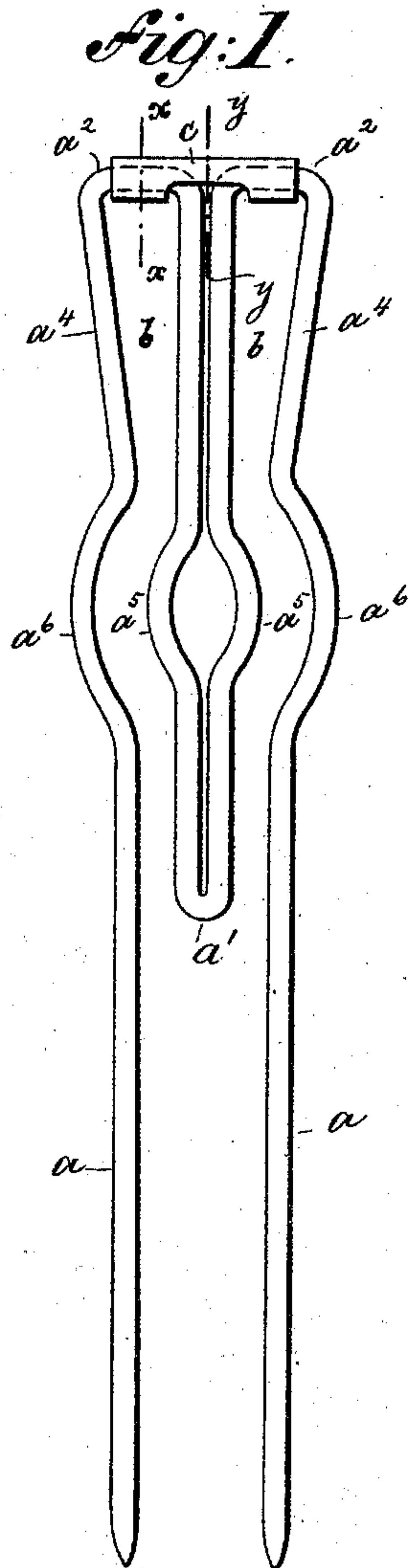


Fig:3.

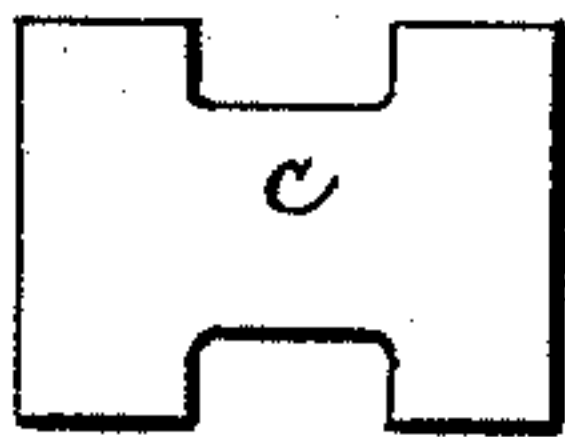


Fig:4.

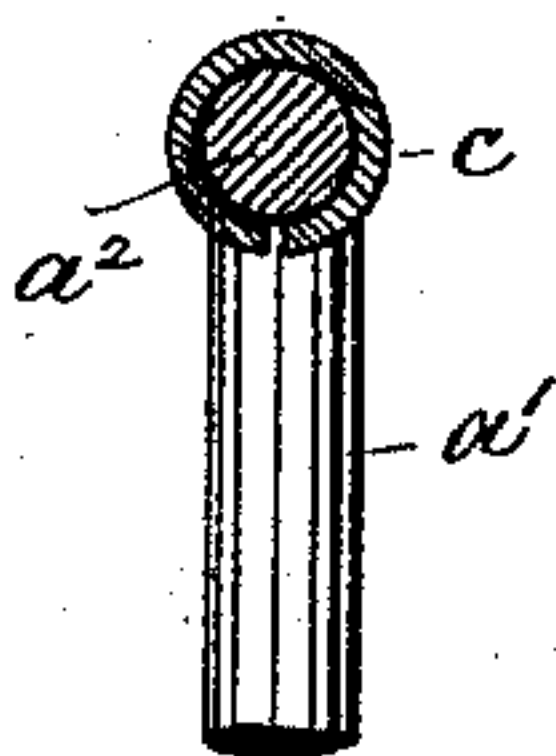


Fig:5.



WITNESSES:
A. Schehl.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. GRANGER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

HAIR-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 497,049, dated May 9, 1893.

Application filed December 10, 1892. Serial No. 454,720. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. GRANGER, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Hair-Pin, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a hair pin so constructed that it will secure a tight hold on the hair and will not be apt to drop out or become displaced spontaneously.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a face view of my improved hair pin; Fig. 2 a face view of a modification; Fig. 3 a face view of the shield before it is folded. Figs. 4 and 5 are cross sections on lines x , x , and y , y , Fig. 1, respectively.

My improved hair pin is provided with the usual two pins, tines or prongs a , and in addition thereto with an intermediate shorter prong or horn a' , in the same plane therewith and projecting from the back a^2 , of the pin forward to any desired extent. Thus there is formed to the right and left of the horn a chamber b , into each of which the hair, previously divided, by the horn is crowded. In this way, the hair received by the chamber is packed and will hold the pin tightly in place.

I prefer to make the upper ends of the pin a , of tapering form diverging from the lower toward the upper end as shown at a^4 . This will cause the chambers b , to taper or widen from their mouth toward the back a^2 , which form of the chambers will serve as an additional safeguard against a spontaneous dis-

placement of the pin. In order to provide a still further check or stop for the pin, the horn a' , is provided with a bulged section a^5 , opposite substantially similar bulged sections a^6 , of the pins. As the hair will have to pass through this curvilinear path upon the withdrawal of the pin, it will offer a slight resistance, which will tend to keep the pin in place.

The back a^2 , of the pin is embraced by a bent shield c , which first stiffens the entire structure and secondly prevents the hair from entering the rear slit of the horn, upon a withdrawal of the pin.

The entire pin is formed of a continuous piece of wire, bent to form the two shanks, the back and the double horn as shown.

In Fig. 2, the construction is the same as in Fig. 1, excepting that the shanks a , are provided above the bulge a^6 , with the indentation or inward bend a^3 , to contract the chambers b , at this point.

What I claim is—

A hair pin made of a single piece of wire and provided with two outwardly curved tines and an intermediate double horn having two outwardly bulged sections that correspond to the shape of the tines and are in the same plane therewith, substantially as specified.

JOHN W. GRANGER.

Witnesses:

MARY ELEOISE GRANGER,
JOHN T. HARPER.