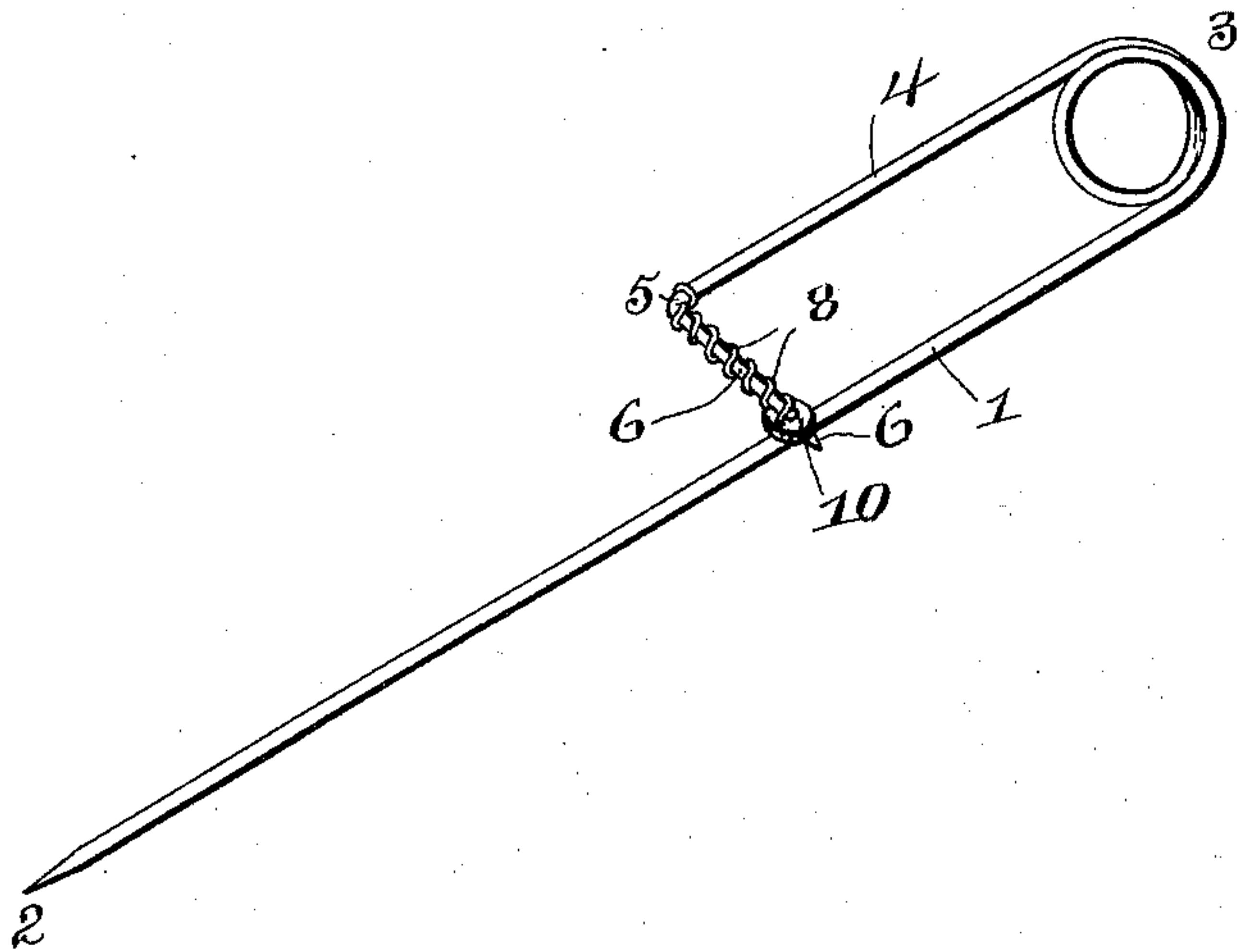


(No Model.)

W. S. LAW.  
HAT PIN.

No. 598,425.

Patented Feb. 1, 1898.



Witnesses.

*John D. Stump*  
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By

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Attorney.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WINDFIELD SCOTT LAW, OF CONINGS, WEST VIRGINIA.

## HAT-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 598,425, dated February 1, 1898.

Application filed July 13, 1897. Serial No. 644,422. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WINDFIELD SCOTT LAW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Conings, in the county of Gilmer and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hat-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to pins, and particularly to a hat-pin; and the object of the invention is to provide a new and improved pin which will lock itself to a hat as it is pushed into place.

A further object of the invention is to provide a hat-fastener having a pierce end and a coil forming a spring between said end and the other or locking end.

The invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts.

In the accompanying drawing, forming part of this application, the figure is a perspective view of my improved pin.

The same numeral references denote the same parts in the drawing.

The pin or fastener is composed of a single piece of suitable pin-wire, having a main stem 1, provided with a pointed or piercing end 2 to readily enter a hat or other head-wear. The wire is coiled at 3 to form a spring, and from this coil the wire is extended for a short distance parallel with the main stem 1 to form a short spring-arm 4. The end of the arm 4 is bent at 5 to form a projection or tongue 6 at an angle to the arm 4 and reaches slightly below the stem 1. The tongue 6 is provided with a spiral spring 8, one end of

which spring bears against the bend or shoulder 5 and the other end is secured to a collar 10, through which the point of the tongue works. The spring 8 prevents the tongue from passing too far beyond the stem and renders the tongue-arm more readily raised and the tongue more readily disengaged from the hat.

It is obvious that the stem 1 is pushed through the hat until the short arm 4 strikes the same, whereupon the said arm is raised and the tongue 6 passed through the hat-body. The tension of the coil-spring will keep the tongue pressed down to the stem 1 and thus lock the pin to the hat.

To remove the pin, the arm 4 is raised until the tongue is disengaged, leaving the pin free to be withdrawn.

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

A hat-pin comprising a single piece of wire bent into a coil, one end of the wire being extended from the coil to form a main stem, and the other end of the wire being extended parallel with the said stem to form a short arm or stem, said short stem being bent toward the main stem to form a tongue, and a spiral spring upon the tongue, as set forth.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

WINDFIELD SCOTT LAW.

Witnesses:

C. F. LAW,  
ANNIE M. LAW.