

No. 622,039.

C. M. DISSOSWAY.
HAIR PIN.

Patented Mar. 28, 1899.

(Application filed Oct. 17, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 4.

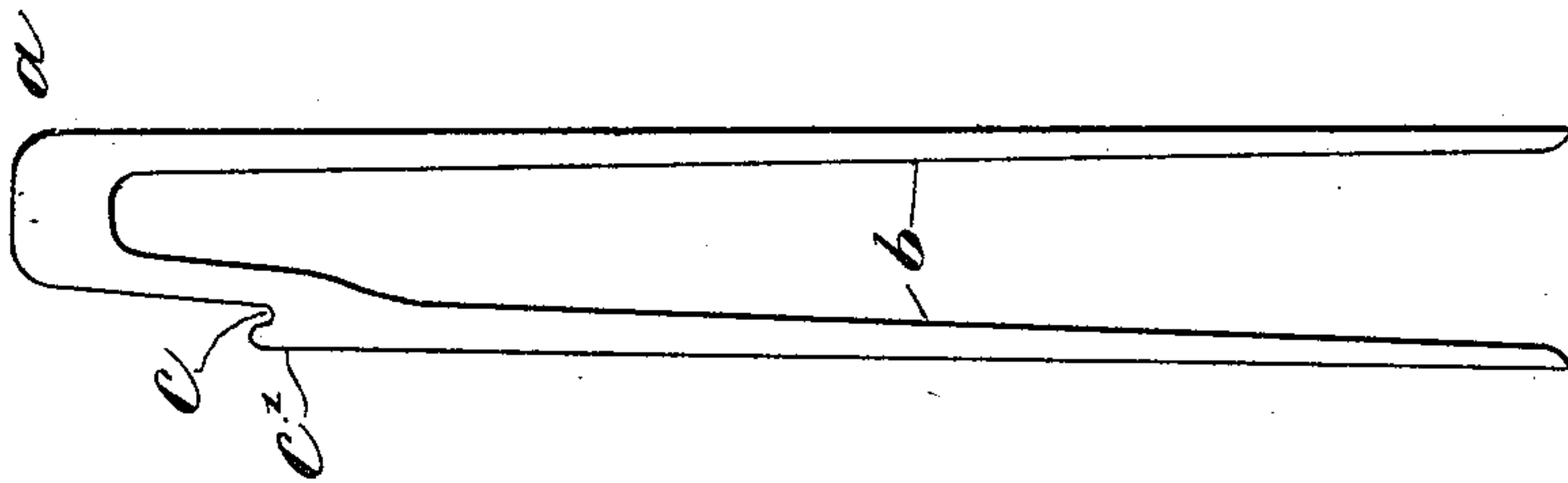
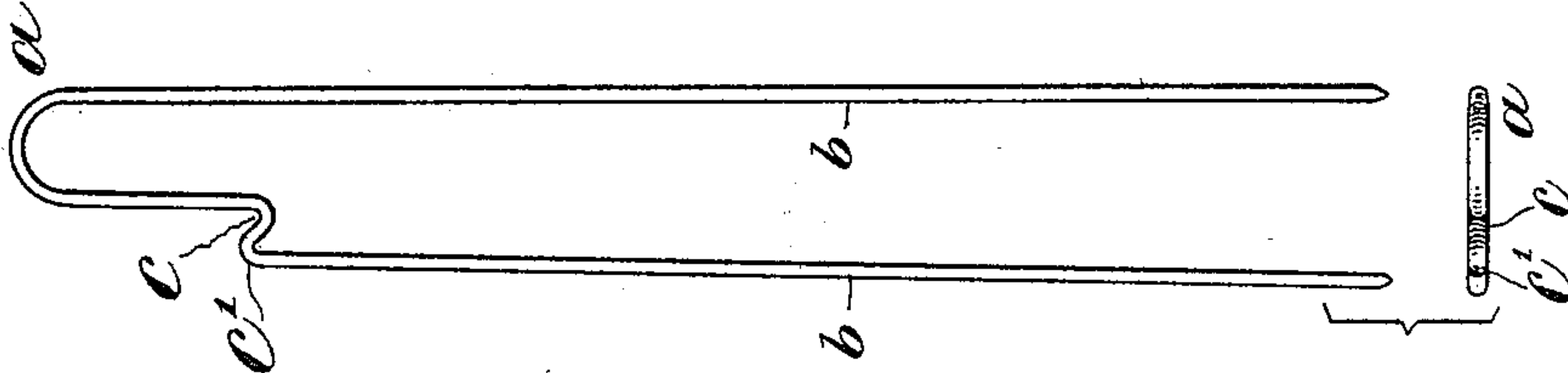
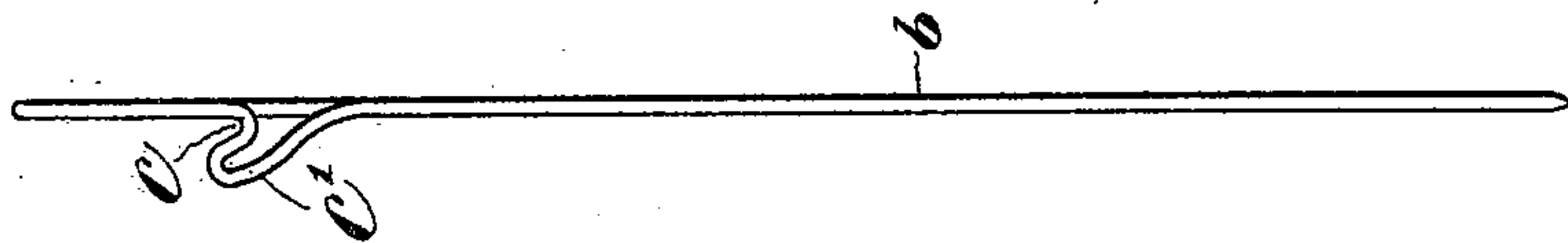
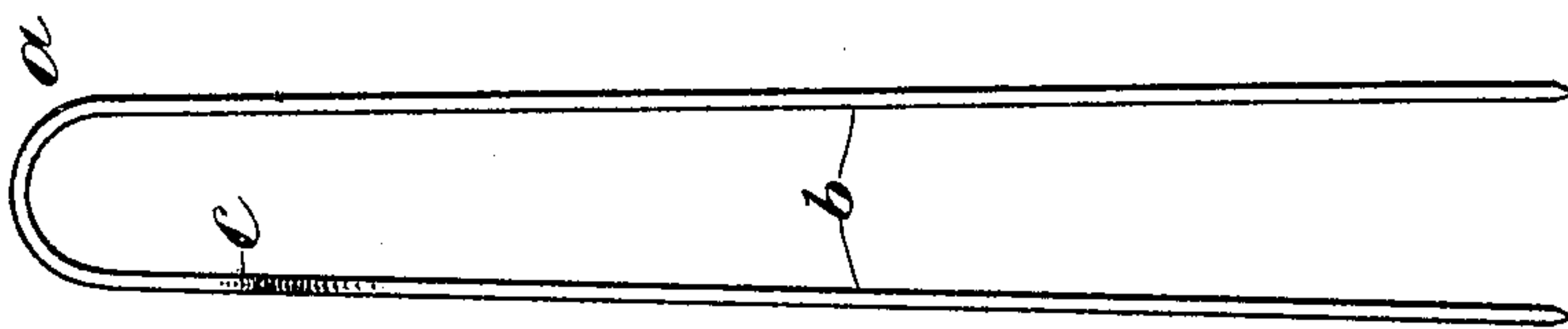


Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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CROWELL M. DISSOSWAY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
JOHN GOODCHILD, GUARDIAN, OF SAME PLACE.

HAIR-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 622,039, dated March 28, 1899.

Application filed October 17, 1898. Serial No. 693,700. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CROWELL M. DISSOSWAY, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Manhattan and city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hair-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of hair-pins which have devices of some kind to prevent them from slipping too readily out of the hair after insertion therein. Many forms of pins have been proposed for this purpose, some of which are ineffective and others, while reasonably effective in holding the pin in place, are too difficult to extricate from the hair, an operation which it is desirable to effect with one hand and which must not injure the hair.

The present invention, which has for its object to provide an inexpensive pin which will not injure the hair, which will retain its place when inserted, and which can be readily disengaged from the hair and withdrawn with one hand, consists, broadly, in a pin having two prongs and a connecting-head, as usual, and having formed in one only of its prongs near the head, but not at the head, a smooth concave pocket, which is exteriorly situated relatively to the space between the prongs of the pin, so as not to contract the space between the prongs at the point where it is situated, and which opens toward the head of the pin. When the head of the pin is grasped between the thumb and finger and pushed into the mass of hair up to the head, as usual, there is no undue compression of the hair in passing a contracted part of the space between the prongs; but the retention of the pin is effected by the engagement in said pocket of the hair exterior to the pin and which crosses the pin near the head thereof and above or beyond said pocket. In removing the pin this engaged lock of hair may be simply disengaged by pushing it aside with the finger when the head of the pin is grasped for withdrawing the latter. The lock of hair not being confined between the prongs of the pin at its head, as in some forms of pins, it offers no obstacle to the ready extrication of the pin.

In the accompanying drawings several embodiments of the invention are illustrated.

In the drawings, Figure 1 includes a face or side view and an end view of a wire hair-pin embodying the invention in a simple form. Fig. 2 is an edge view, and Fig. 3 a face or side view, of a wire hair-pin having the bracket forming the pocket turned toward the face of the pin. Fig. 4 shows the invention embodied in a hair-pin made from other material than wire.

In all of the figures of the drawings, *a* represents the head of the pin, which is usually arched and ties together the prongs *b*. The commoner forms of these pins are made by bending a piece of wire at its middle. In carrying out this invention in a wire hair-pin the wire of one only of the prongs is bent at or near the head end of the pin, so as to form a concave retaining-pocket *c*, the mouth of which opens or is directed toward the head end of the pin. When such a pin is pushed into the mass of hair, some portion of the latter will, as stated, fall into the pocket *c* and offer such resistance to the accidental working out of the pin that the latter will retain its place until withdrawn by the hand. The withdrawal of the pin may be effected without difficulty, as the finger used in grasping the head of the pin can be used for pushing back or to one side the hair crossing the pin in the pocket *c*, the latter being made smooth and rounded, so as to prevent the hair from getting wedged or fast in it.

The pocket *c* may be formed in the same plane as the face of the pin, or, in other words, the pin will be flat, as seen in the end view below in Fig. 1; but the bracket *c'*, forming the pocket, may be turned at an angle to the face of the pin, as indicated in the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3.

Fig. 4 shows the invention applied to a pin formed from other material than wire, as celluloid, tortoise-shell, aluminium, or the like.

It will be noted that the displacement of the hair to permit the bracket in which the pocket is formed to pass is effected in the loose exterior hair and not by compression, as in the case of pins having interiorly-situated shoulders, which contract the space between the prongs at the point where they are situated.

In the simpler form of the pin, Figs. 1 and

4, the prongs are separated farther between the pocket and their tips than between the pocket and the head. This allows the pin to be more easily inserted and withdrawn.

5 Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a hair-pin having prongs and a head, and having formed in one of its prongs near, but not
10 at the head end of the pin, an open, concave retaining-pocket, the said pocket being externally situated with respect to the space between the prongs, and having its opening or mouth directed toward the head end of the
15 pin.

2. As an improved article of manufacture,

a hair-pin having prongs and a head, and having formed exteriorly in one of its prongs an open, concave pocket *c*, the space between the prongs being narrower between the pocket
20 and the head of the pin than between the pocket and the ends of the prongs, whereby the pin is adapted to be easily withdrawn when the hair is disengaged from said pocket, substantially as set forth. 25

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name, this 13th day of October, 1898, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CROWELL M. DISSOSWAY.

Witnesses:

PETER A. ROSS,
HENRY CONNETT.