

No. 646,735.

Patented Apr. 3, 1900.

I. A. HARPER & H. P. CHOATE.

HAT FASTENER.

(Application filed Feb. 20, 1899.)

(No Model.)

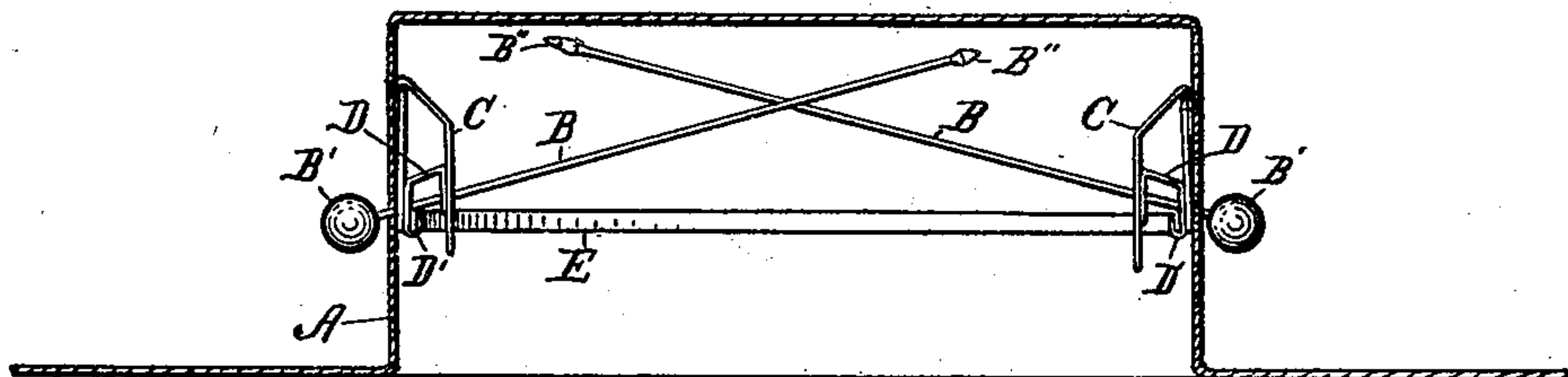


Fig. 1

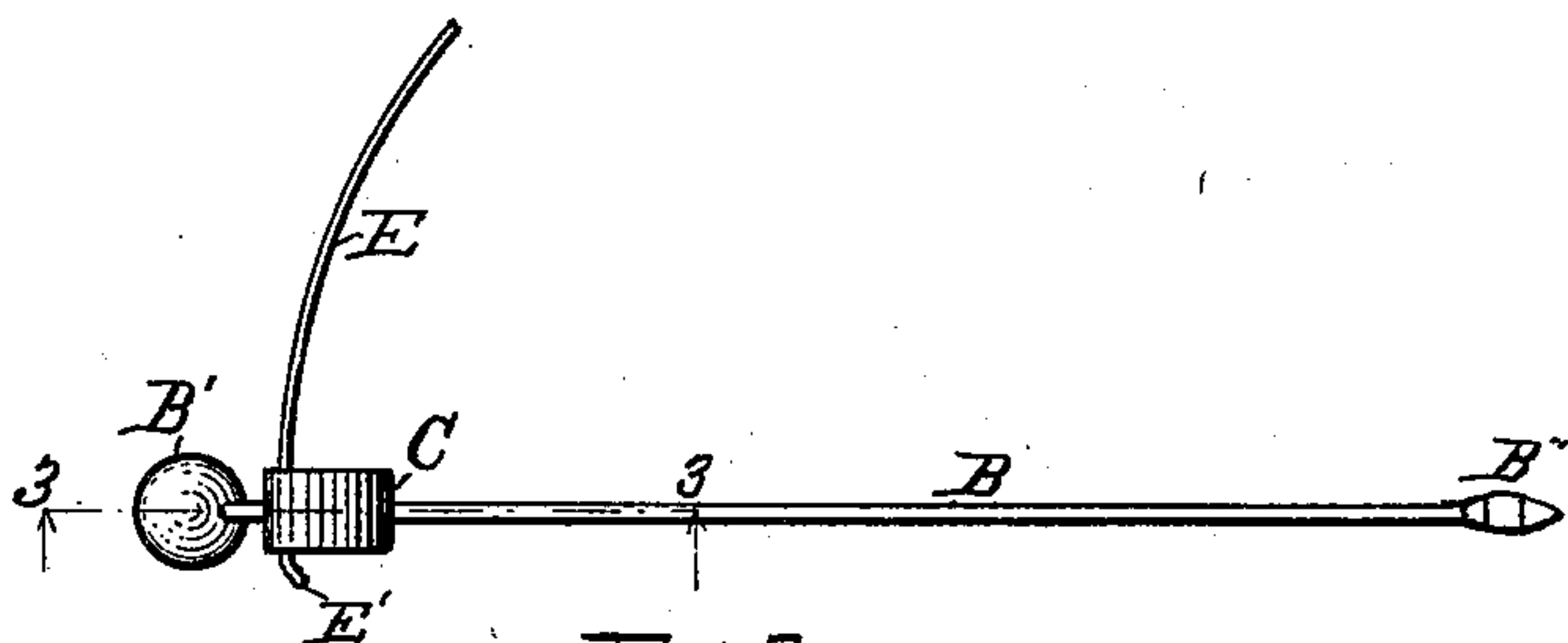


Fig. 2

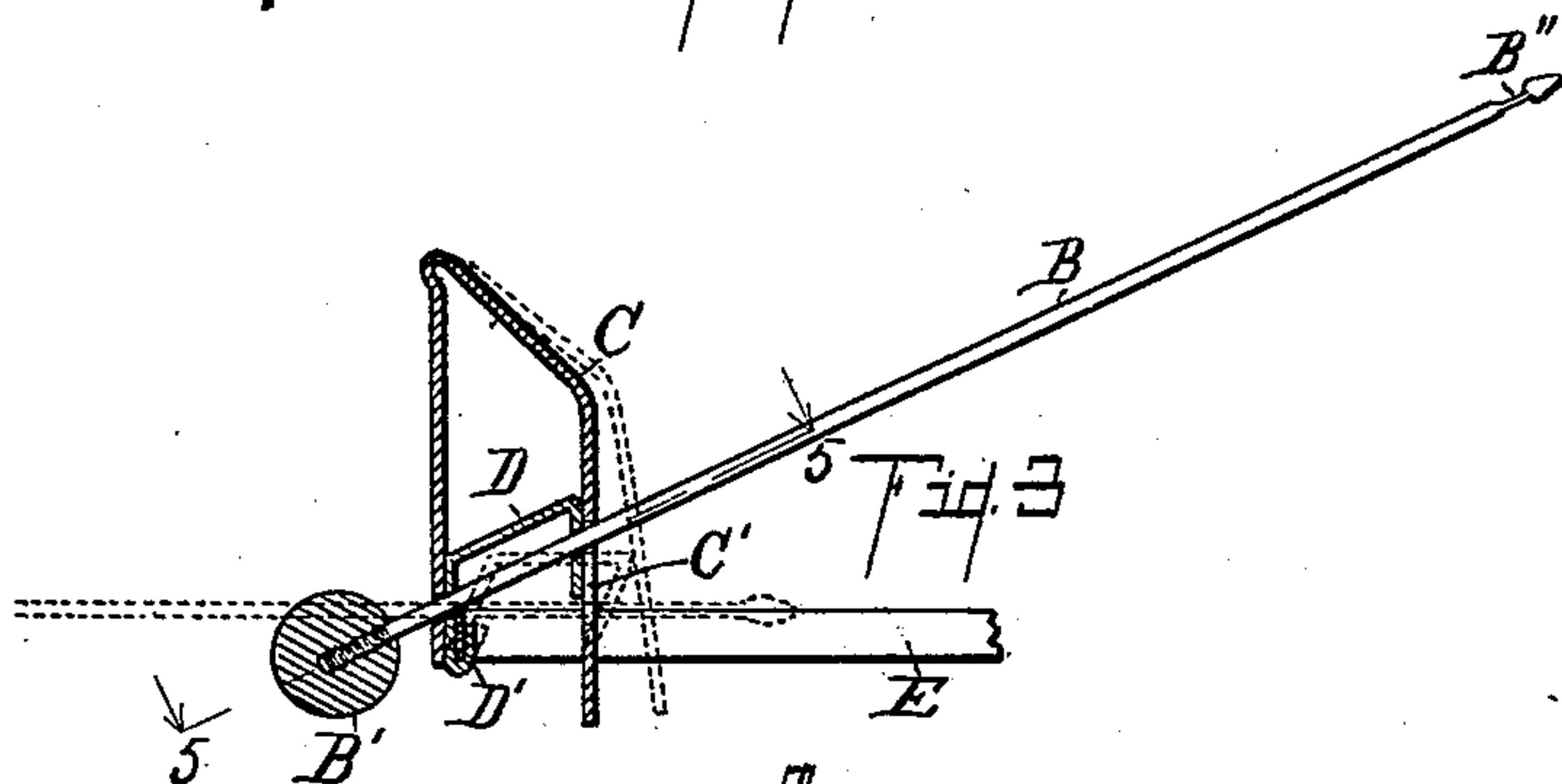


Fig. 3

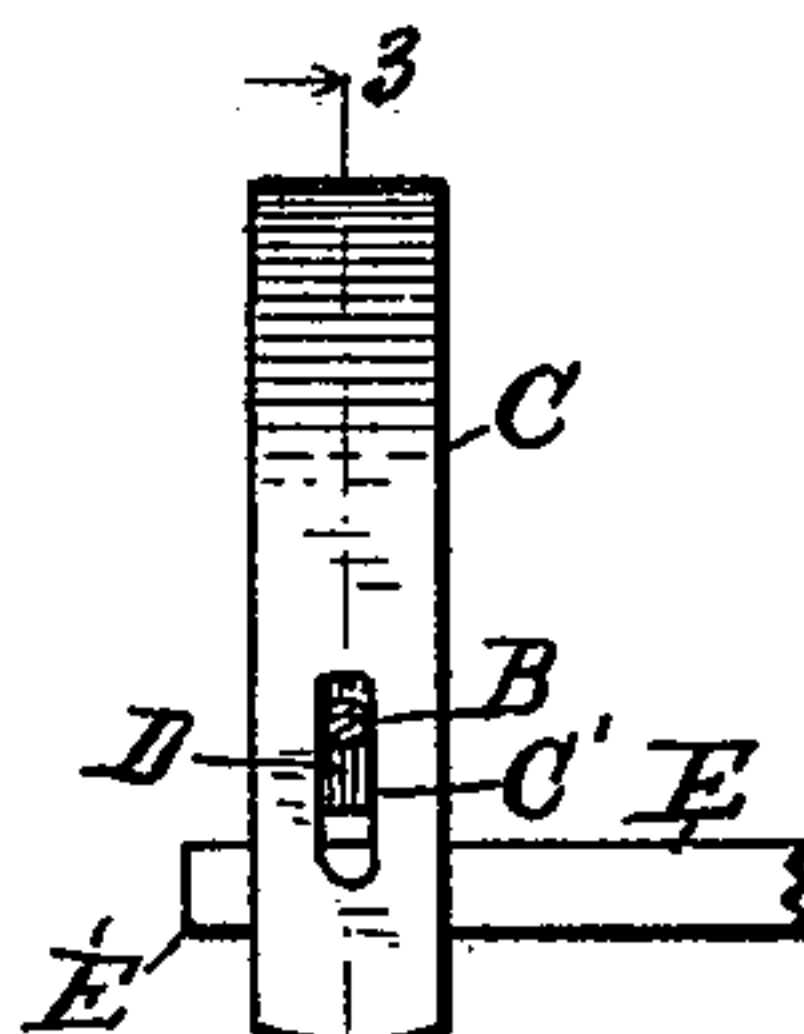


Fig. 4

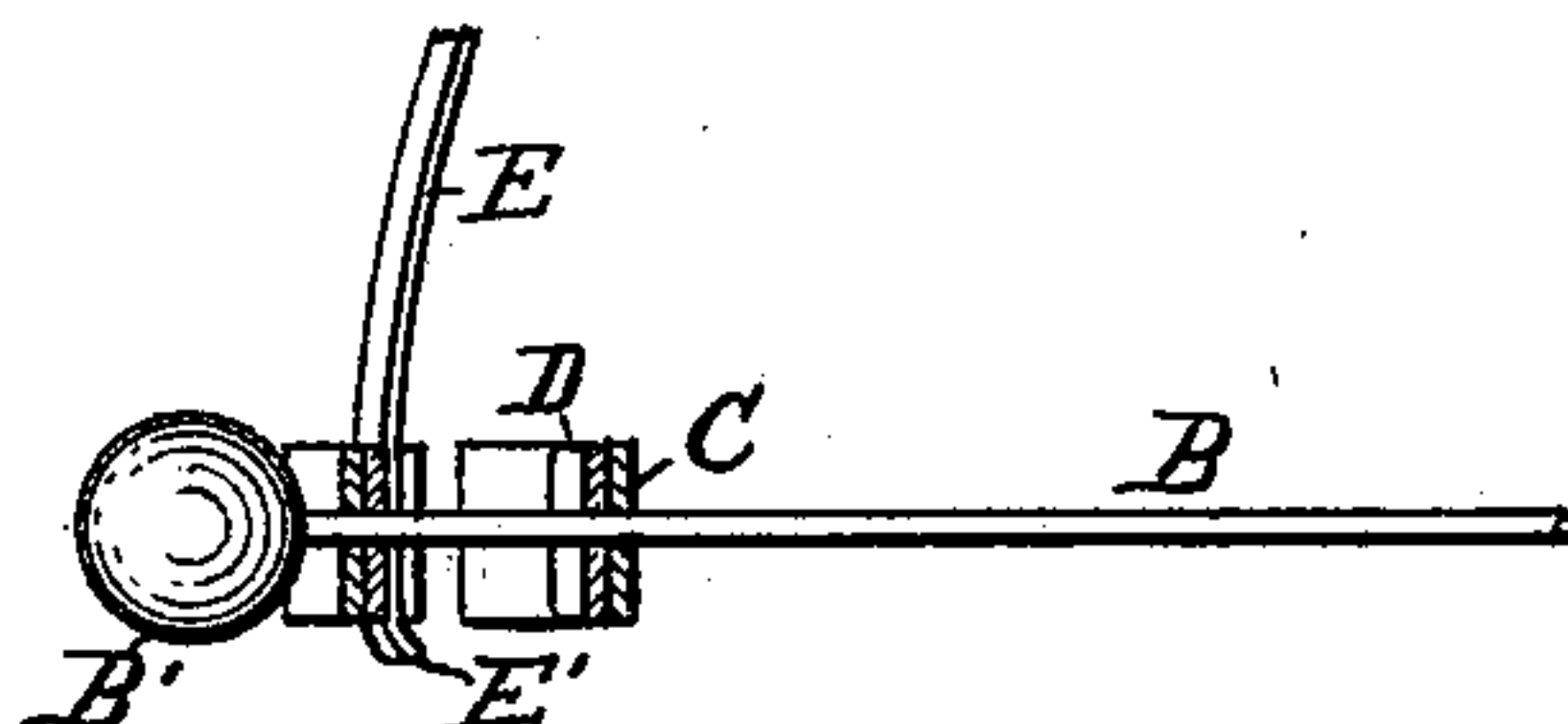


Fig. 5

Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRVIL A. HARPER AND HERBERT P. CHOATE, OF LANSING, MICHIGAN.

## HAT-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 646,735, dated April 3, 1900.

Application filed February 20, 1899. Serial No. 706,282. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, IRVIL A. HARPER and HERBERT P. CHOATE, citizens of the United States, residing at the city of Lansing, in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hat Pins and Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in hat pins and fasteners.

The objects of this invention are, first, to provide an improved attachment for a lady's hat for use in connection with pins which will be satisfactory and effective and avoid all unnecessary wear and tear on the hat or bonnet itself; second, to provide such a device which will retain the hat or bonnet in position in a more satisfactory manner than has heretofore been accomplished; third, to provide an improved construction whereby a spring tension is put upon the hat-pins to increase their effectiveness; fourth, to provide an improved construction for use in connection with the hat or bonnet which will prevent the losing out of the hat-pins, and, fifth, to provide an improved hat-pin retainer which will always support the pin or pins in effective position for use.

Further objects will definitely appear in the detailed description to follow.

We accomplish these objects of our invention by the devices and means described in this specification.

The invention is definitely pointed out in the claims.

The structure is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a transverse sectional view through a hat of the sailor variety, showing our improved hat-pins and retaining devices in their operative position. Fig. 2 is a detail plan view of one of the devices, showing the method of retaining the spring and the relation of the parts. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail sectional elevation taken on a line corresponding to line 3 3 of Figs. 2 and 4, dotted positions showing the manner of inserting the pin and the movement at C' of the parts in so doing. Fig. 4 is a detail elevation view of the structure, taken from a position to the right of Fig. 3, showing the slot in the spring C, which serves as a stop for the pin, the pin

itself being cut in section. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail sectional view taken on line 5 5 of Fig. 3.

In the drawings similar letters of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views, and all the sectional views are taken looking in the direction of the little arrows at the ends of the section-lines.

Referring to the lettered parts of the drawings, A represents a sailor hat.

B B are hat-pins.

C C are loops of springs exactly alike, through which the hat-pin B extends after it is inserted through the hat. Within each loop of spring C is a loop D, preferably of soft metal to prevent its breaking. The short loop D' is turned up at the bottom of the same, and this receives a thin spring E. The hat-pin B corresponding to each one extends through perforations in both sides of loop D and just above the spring E and retains the spring securely in position. Each end of the spring E is kinked, as at E', to prevent its being withdrawn. The inner ends B'' of the pin B are flattened, and the opposite end is screw-threaded to receive the head B' of the pin.

It is necessary to secure the best effect to make the structure double, as we have shown it, although of course a single pin might be used more or less effectively in this way.

To apply the structure to a hat, the loops C are secured at their upper ends to the interior of the hat by sewing or otherwise. The springs E are then inserted in the loops D. The head B' is removed, and the pin B is inserted through the loops above the spring E. There is a slot C' in the inner limb of the spring C, which permits an up-and-down movement of the pin. When the head is screwed on, the entire structure is securely retained in position and is properly located.

When it is desired to make use of the fastening to retain the hat, the pin at each side is withdrawn to the position indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 3, inserted by the wearer into the hair, and released. When it is released, the torsion of the spring E tends to force the pin upward with a gentle pressure, and this is also supplemented by the tension of the spring C against the intermediate loop D. This retains the hat or bonnet, as the case may be, safely and securely in position



by a gentle pressure. In the event of a gust of wind or some obstruction striking the hat it will yield somewhat; but as the pin B is in the slot C' of the spring C it will serve to prevent the hat from becoming entirely removed. 5 By providing these supports for the pins in this way it is unnecessary to perforate the hat each time the pin is inserted, as the end of the pin does not reach through to the opposite side of the hat to cause it injury. Thus 10 the hat is permanently preserved from wear.

As the end B'' of the pin is made so that it cannot be withdrawn through the metal plates, it is not possible to remove the pin 15 from the hat, so there is no danger of losing the hat-pin, which is a very serious objection where it is desired to wear a pin that is ornamental, which of course makes the same more or less expensive.

20 Having thus described our improved hat-pin and retaining means, we desire to state that it can be considerably varied in its details without departing from our invention. While the spring E serves a very useful purpose in applying tension by torsion to the pin 25 and working the parts symmetrically and retaining them in position, it might be dispensed with and the remaining parts used alone. A single one might be used or several might be 30 employed to suit the convenience or requirements of the wearer.

Other variations of the structure would no doubt suggest themselves to those skilled in the art to which our invention pertains.

35 Having thus described our invention, what

we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a hat-pin and retaining device, the combination of the spring-loops C, C, the inner limbs of which contain suitable slots; 40 loops D, D, supported within the same and upturned at their bottom, and the spring E, for insertion into the bottom loops; pins B, with removable heads enlarged toward their points and inserted through the spring-loops 45 C, and the loops D, all coacting substantially as described for the purpose specified.

2. In a hat-pin and retaining device, the combination of a spring-loop C, adapted to be secured within the hat, containing a slot 50 C', on its inner limb, and a loop D, within the same and a pin B, for insertion through the loops to retain them together so that the set-spring C, acting on the inner loop D, tends to throw the pin upward for the purpose specified. 55

3. In a hat-pin and retaining device, the combination of a pair of metal loops D, D, pins B, B, for insertion through said loops, and spring E, to retain said loops together 60 and by its torsion to put tension on said pins, for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals in the presence of two witnesses.

IRVIL A. HARPER. [L. S.]  
HERBERT P. CHOATE. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

J. E. NICHOLS,  
BELLE L. SLOCUM.