

No. 684,805.

Patented Oct. 22, 1901.

G. D. EGGEMAN.
HAIR PIN.

(Application filed Feb. 18, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

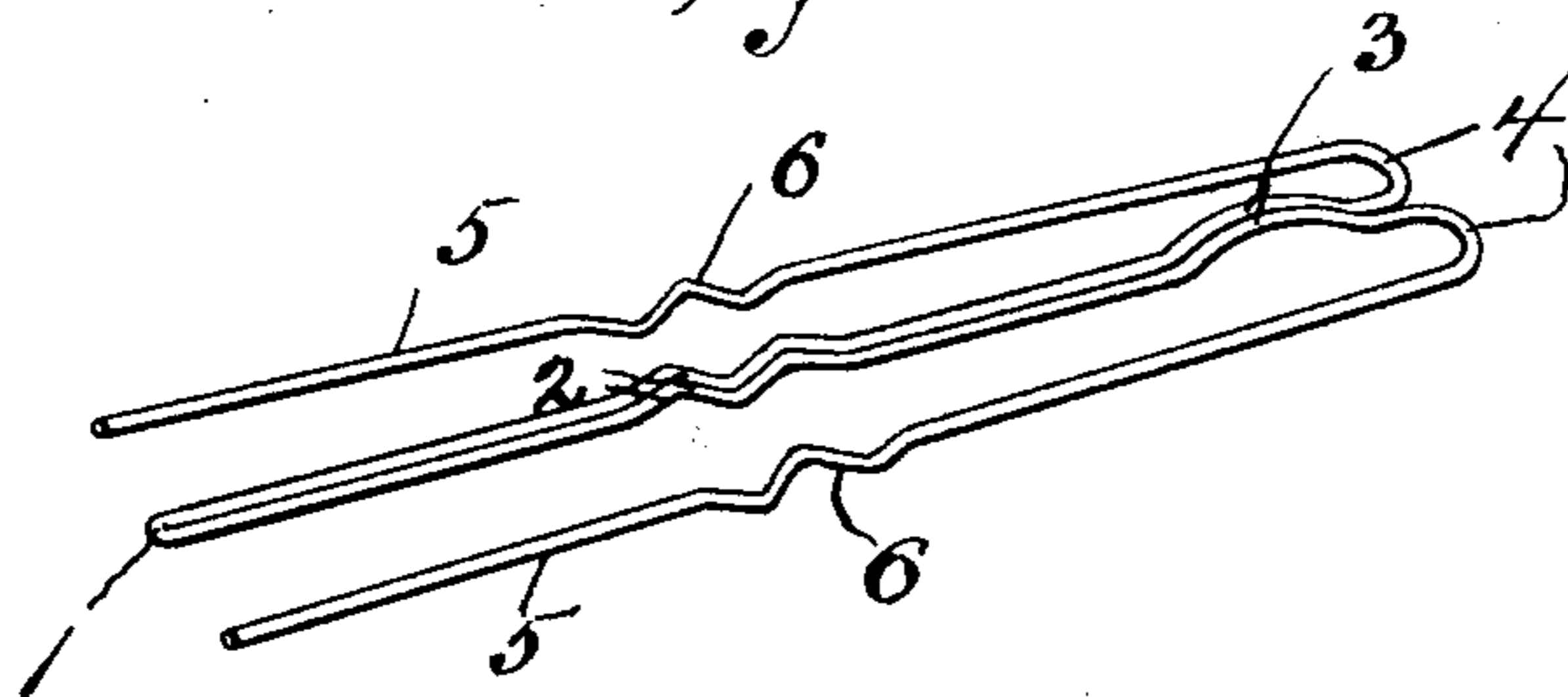


Fig. 2.

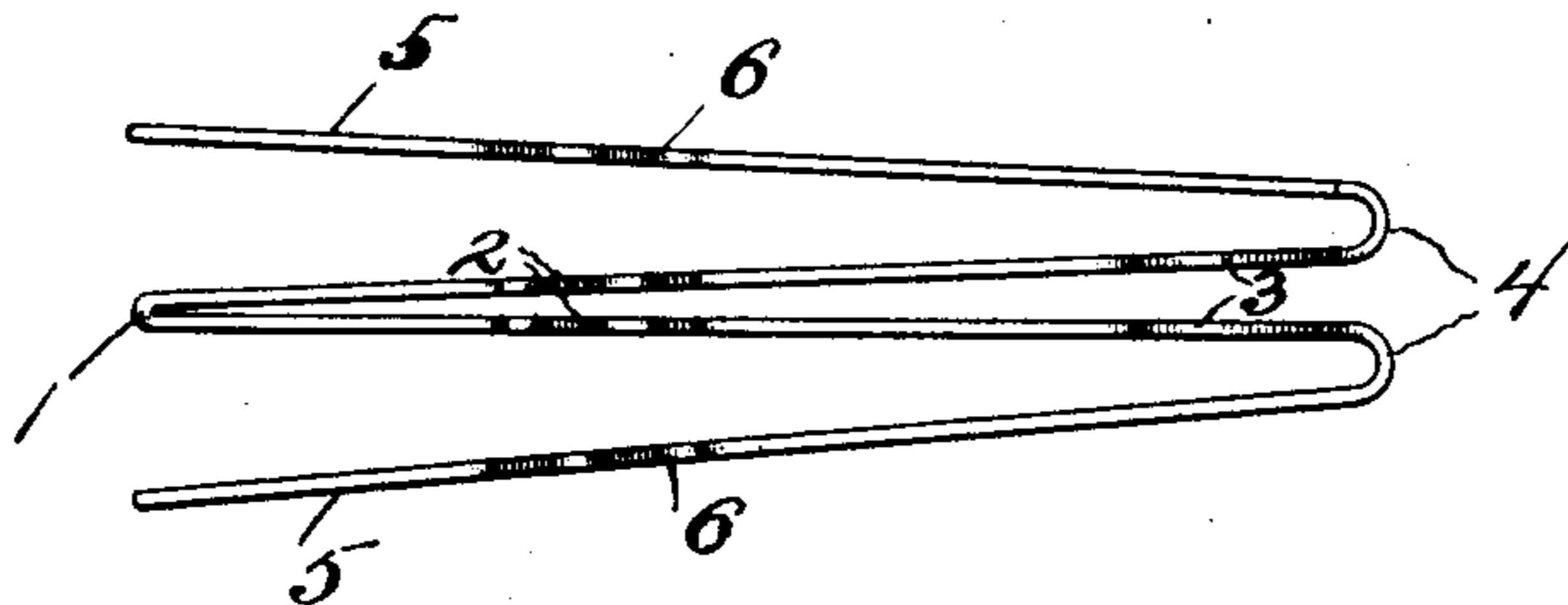
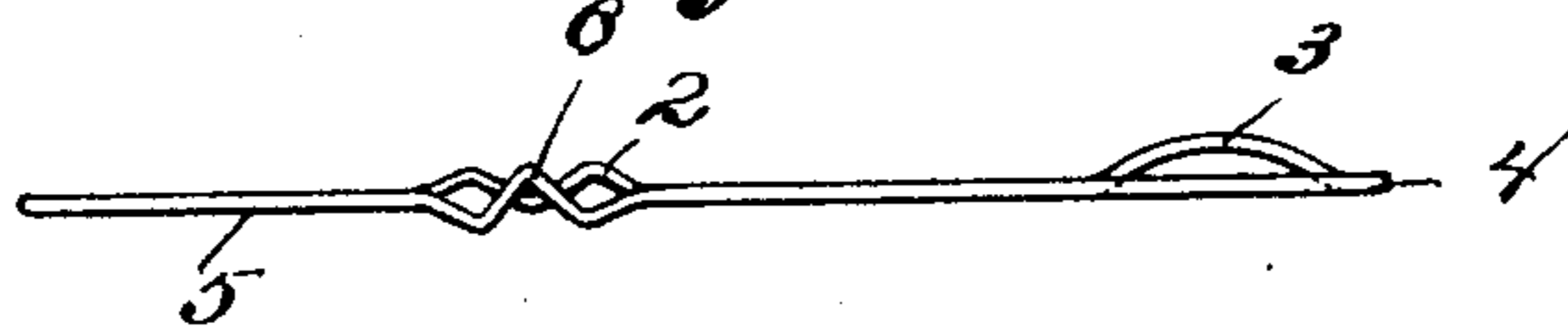


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GODFREY D. EGGEMAN, OF TOLEDO, OHIO.

HAIR-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 684,805, dated October 22, 1901.

Application filed February 18, 1901. Serial No. 47,810. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GODFREY D. EGGEMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Toledo, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Hair-Pin, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hair-pins; and the object of the same is to provide a simple and effectively-operating device of this class which is readily insertible in the hair and of such structure that when in applied position it will firmly hold itself in connection with the hair and not only retain the latter in place, but be prevented from having a loose connection, the improved device having an automatic resilient action by pressure exerted on a portion thereof by the user in applying the same and a self-adjustment to normal condition when said pressure is released after full or complete application.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved pin. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same, showing the legs spread and ready for insertion in the hair. Fig. 3 is an edge elevation of the improved device.

Similar characters of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The improved pin is formed from a single length of spring-wire having a gage proportionate to the dimensions of the pin and closely doubled upon itself to form a central leg 1, the two strands comprised in this leg being formed with intermediate corrugations 2 to lock in the hair and provide auxiliary means for preventing the pin from slipping from its applied position, and adjacent its head end the said leg has distinctly defined bows 3 normally in close contact. Outward from the bows the strands of the leg 1 are extended laterally and bent into head-loops 4 and from the latter continue in single-strand outer legs 5 of a length equal to that of the leg 1. At intermediate points the legs 5 have corrugations 6 formed therein at points transversely opposite the corrugations 2 in the leg 1 and

for the same purpose as said latter corrugations.

In applying the device the user grasps the head extremity of the same and exerts a compression on the bows 3 to spread the legs 5 and the leg 1, as shown by Fig. 2. This lateral spread of the legs is due to the resilient nature of the material of which the pin is constructed and the fact that when the said bows are compressed there must be a relief in some direction, and in this instance the relief will be mainly longitudinal and produce the result sought. Moreover, the separation of the bends or bows themselves is due in a large measure to the compression exerted thereon. While the legs of the pin are in the laterally-extended condition shown by Fig. 2 the user inserts the same in the portion of the hair to be confined or held thereby, and after full application of the said legs the head of the pin is released from compression and the parts of the pin return to the normal position shown by Fig. 1 and clamp the engaged portion of the hair with a firm grasp and prevent the said hair and pin from working loose. The corrugations of the legs 5 are reverse to those of the leg 1 to make the locking operation of all the corrugations more effective, the said reverse construction being clearly shown by Fig. 3. It will be understood that in removing the pin from the hair the bows 3 will be again compressed to prevent pulling the hair and permit an easy withdrawal of the legs.

The improved device can be cheaply manufactured, and in addition to the clamping feature set forth an extra leg-support is provided, which will be advantageous, particularly in heavy or thick hair. The pin can also be caused to have a shallow insertion near the surface of the hair to hold short lengths of the latter growing from or located on the head from a point below that of the applied position of the pin. Other uses and advantages will become apparent to those using the improved pin, and changes in the form and proportions of the several parts may be resorted to without departing from the principle of the invention. It is also intended to use any material other than wire in the

construction of the pin, and among such other materials may be mentioned rubber, shell, celluloid, bone, or the like.

Having thus described the invention, what
5 is claimed as new is—

As an improved article of manufacture a hair-pin comprising an inner leg composed of a doubled strand of wire having the individual strands at one end bent outwardly in
10 reverse directions to form outer single-strand legs of a length precisely equal to that of the said inner doubled-strand leg, the latter leg having the strands composing the same normally parallel and in close relation and near

the end where the single-strand legs emanate 15 therefrom constructed with upwardly-projecting convex bows, all the legs at an intermediate point having corrugations therein which are reverse to each other in alternation in the several legs, the remaining portions of 20 the legs being straight.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GODFREY D. EGGEMAN.

Witnesses:

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