No. 735,286. PATENTED AUG. 4, 1903.

F. P. McGINN & C. H. LEE.

HAT FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 23, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

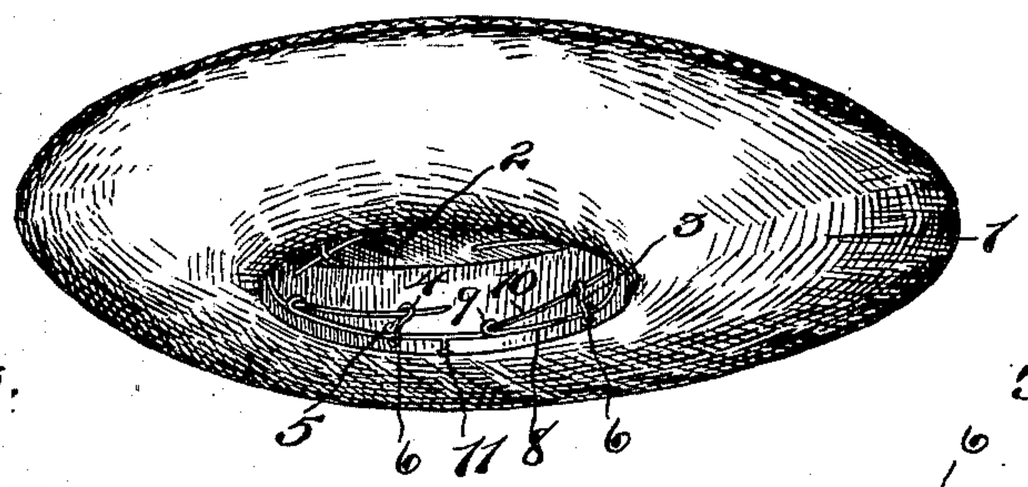


Fig. 3.

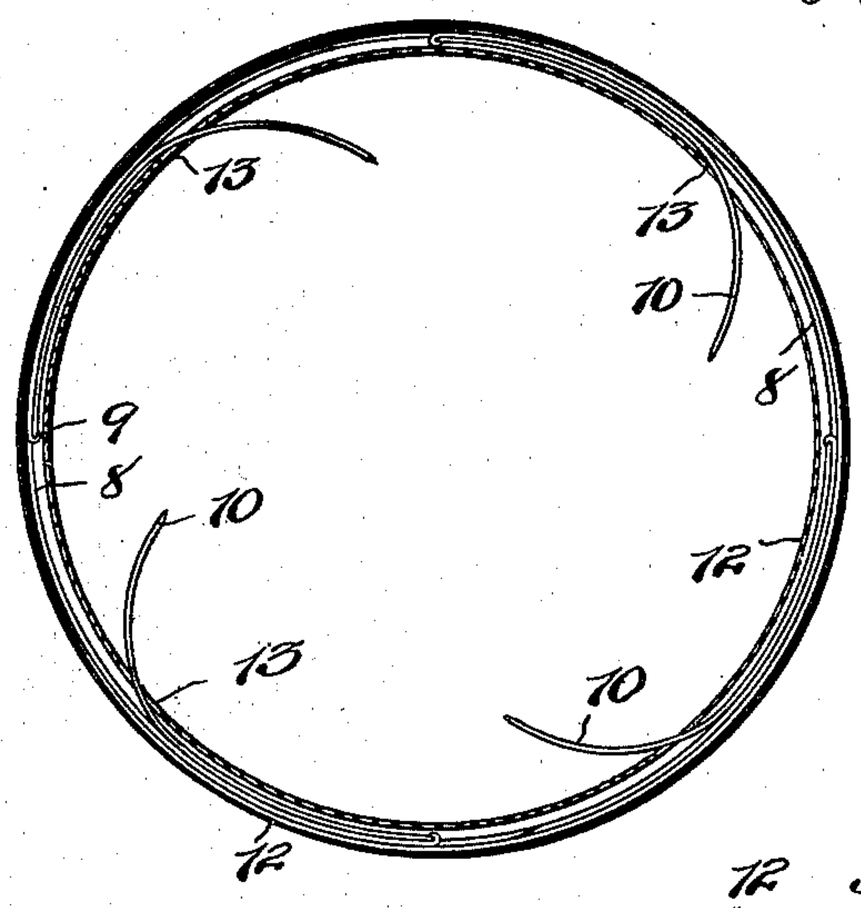
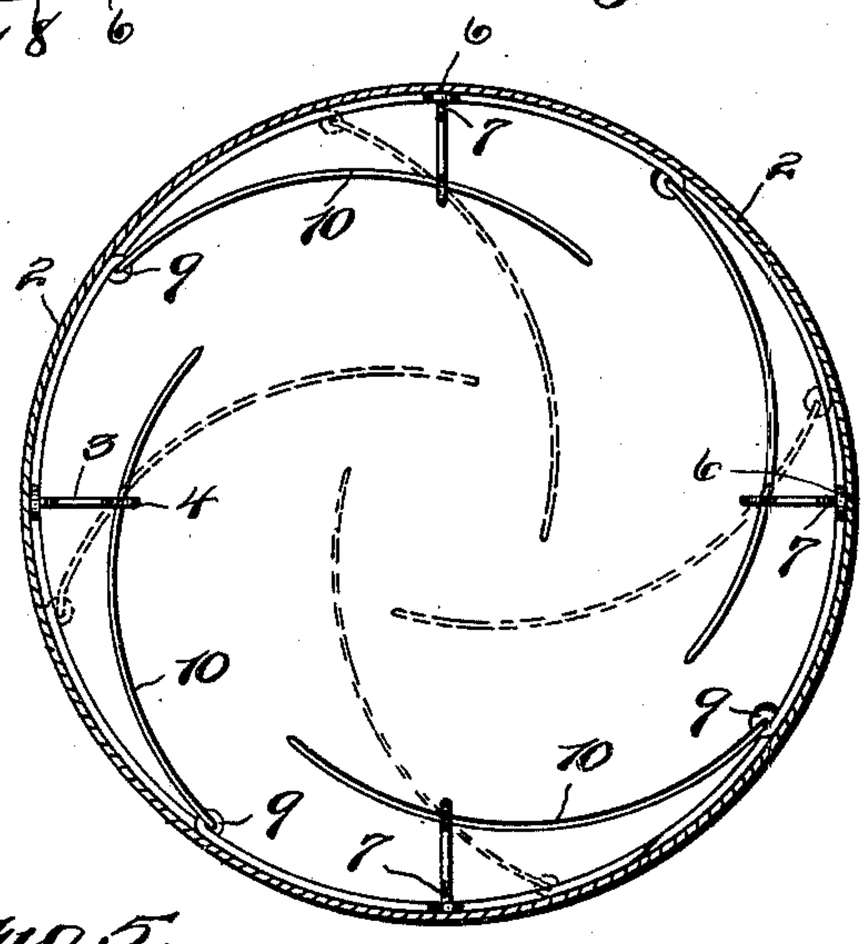


Fig. 2.



12 Fig. 5.

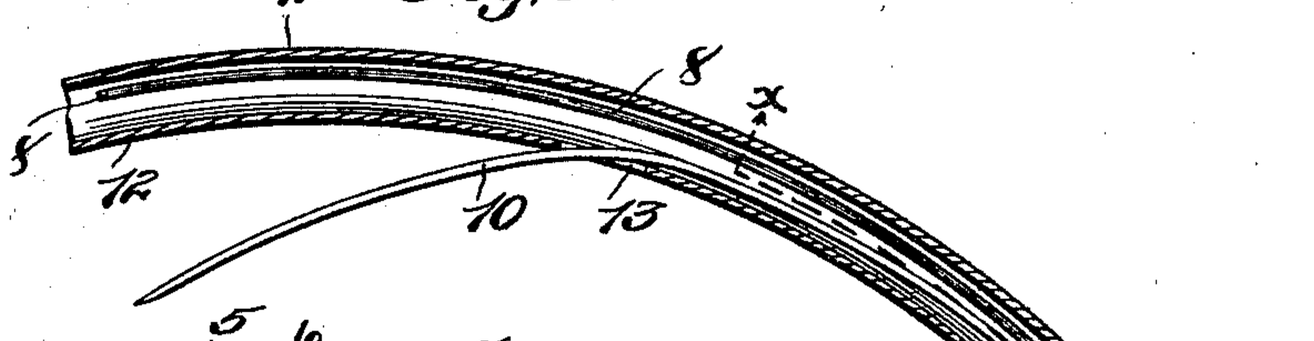


Fig. 4.

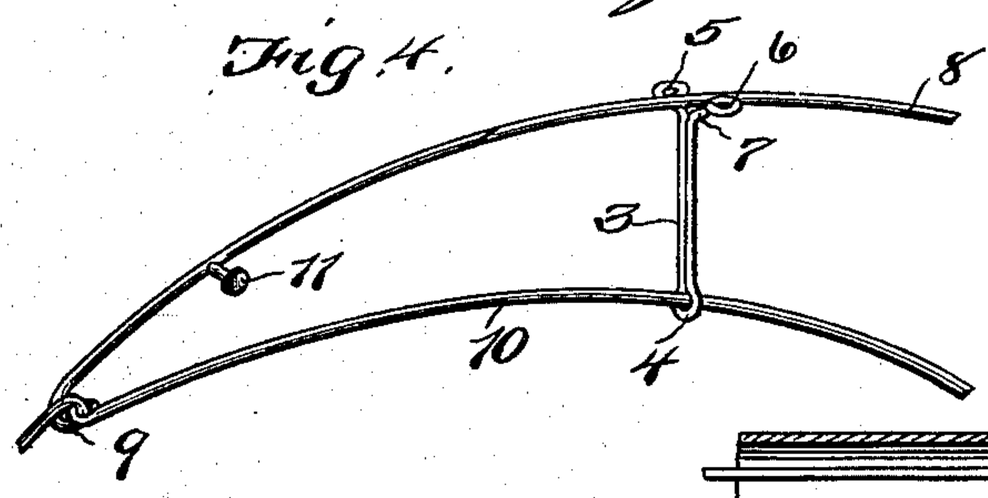
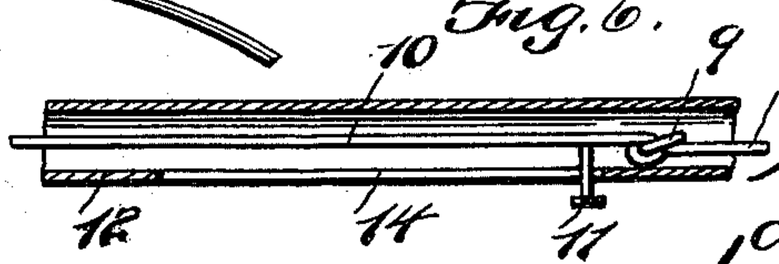


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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No. 735,286. Patented August 4, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK P. McGINN AND CHARLES H. LEE, OF CLINTON, IOWA.

HAT-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 735,286, dated August 4, 1903.

Application filed May 23, 1903. Serial No. 158,467. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK P. McGINN and CHARLES H. LEE, citizens of the United States, residing at Clinton, in the county of Clinton and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hat-Fasteners; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to new and useful improvements in hat-fasteners, and more particularly applicable to ladies' hats; and our object is to provide a device to be secured to the inside of the hat that will securely hold the hat in place and obviate the use of hat-pins now commonly used.

A further object is to provide a cheap and durable device and one that may be easily and quickly operated.

Other objects and advantages will be made clearly apparent by reference to the accompanying drawings, which are made a part of this application, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a hat with our device operatively located therein. Fig. 2 is a sectional view through the crown of the hat and showing the device located therein. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of a modified form of securing device removed from the hat. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail perspective view of the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 5 is a detail sectional view, on an enlarged scale, of the modified form shown in Fig. 3; and Fig. 6 is a sectional view as seen from the dotted line $x\ x$ in Fig. 5.

In order to conveniently refer to the various parts of our invention and coöperating accessories, numerals will be employed, the same numeral referring to a similar part throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents a hat which may be of any preferred construction, and 2 the crown thereof. Secured to the inside of the hat and in any suitable way, preferably stitched, are brackets 3. These brackets are formed by bending a wire back upon itself, forming a loop 4 at its outer end, the inner ends thereof terminating in the loops 5 and 6. The two sections of the wire are bent apart near the inner ends thereof, as at 7, forming a way for a purpose hereinafter more clearly stated.

While we have shown and described the brackets as composed of wire, we desire it to be understood that said brackets may be constructed in divers ways and of any suitable material.

Encircling the inside of the hat-crown 2 and preferably near its lower edge is a ring-like member 8, said member being bent around upon itself at suitable intervals to form loops 9, into which are pivotally secured one end of the hair-engaging devices or pins 10. The member 8 is made of one piece of material—such as gold, silver, or flexible wire—and when adjusted to the proper size within the crown of the hat the ends may be secured together, as by brazing, twisting the ends together, or in any suitable manner.

Secured to the member 8 at any convenient point is a button 11, said button being so arranged that it can be grasped with the fingers and the member 8 moved back and forth.

The member 8 is designed to be held in place by the brackets 3, said member being disposed in the ways formed by the bent portions 7, so that when said brackets are secured to the hat said member will be slidingly held in place. The outer free ends of the pins 10 pass through the loops 4 of the brackets 3, by which means they are held in operative position.

In operation the member 8 is adjusted to fit the inside or crown of the hat and the free ends thereof then secured together, thereby forming a continuous ring-like member, when the brackets are placed in position and secured to the hat, preferably by stitching thread through the eyelets 5 and 6 and a contiguous part of the hat, the member 8 being loosely disposed in the ways at the inner ends of the brackets 3 and between the loops 5 and 6. When the hat is not in use, the pins 10 occupy the position shown in full lines in Fig. 2 and the position shown in dotted lines when in use. After the hat is properly placed upon the head the button 11 is pushed to the right, thus moving the member 8 and pins 10 to the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, the pins taking into the hair, and thus securely fastening the hat in place. When it is desired to remove the hat, the button 11 is

pushed in the opposite direction and the member 8 and pins 10 returned to the position shown in full lines in Fig. 2, thus disengaging the pins from the hair, when the hat may be removed from the head.

By referring more particularly to Fig. 2 of the drawings it will be seen that owing to the formation of the pins 10 and by having said pins pass through the eyelets 4 of the brackets 3 when the member 8 is operated to secure the hat to the hair the free ends of the pins 10 will travel inwardly and when in their innermost position will reach practically a common center.

In Figs. 3, 5, and 6 we have shown a slightly-modified form of construction wherein the brackets 3 are dispensed with and the member 8 incased in a tubular member 12, said tube having openings 13 at suitable intervals through which take the free ends of the pins 10, said holes performing the same function as the eyelets 4 of the brackets 3. The tubular member 12 is also provided with a slot 14, through which extends the shank of the button 11. This device is secured to the inside of the hat in any preferred way and operates in the manner above set forth.

It will be seen that the member 8 and its accessory parts can be manufactured in quantities and kept in stock ready to be attached to any-sized hat from the fact that the ends of the member 8 are not secured together until after it has been secured in the hat.

From the above description it is clearly apparent that our device is far superior to the class of hat-pins now in use from the fact that our device is always in the hat and ready for use and does not have to be stuck through any part of the hat, and thus injuring the sides or top of the same, nor is there any danger of it becoming misplaced or lost.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The herein-described hat-fastener comprising the combination with a hat of a ring-like member having loops at suitable points; pins secured in said loops; means to operatively secure said member and pins to the hat and additional means by which the relative position of said member and pins may be shifted, substantially as set forth.

2. In a hat-fastener, the combination with a hat, of a ring-like member having loops at suitable points, pins secured in said loops, brackets adapted to operatively secure said member and pins to the hat and a button secured to said member whereby said member and pins may be moved in either direction as set forth.

3. As an article of manufacture, the herein-described hat-fastener comprising the ring-like member 8 having loops 9 at suitable points, pins 10 secured in said loops, means to secure said member 8 and pins 10 in operative position and a depending button secured to said member whereby said member and pins may be operated all combined substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

FRANK P. McGINN.
CHARLES H. LEE.

Witnesses:
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