

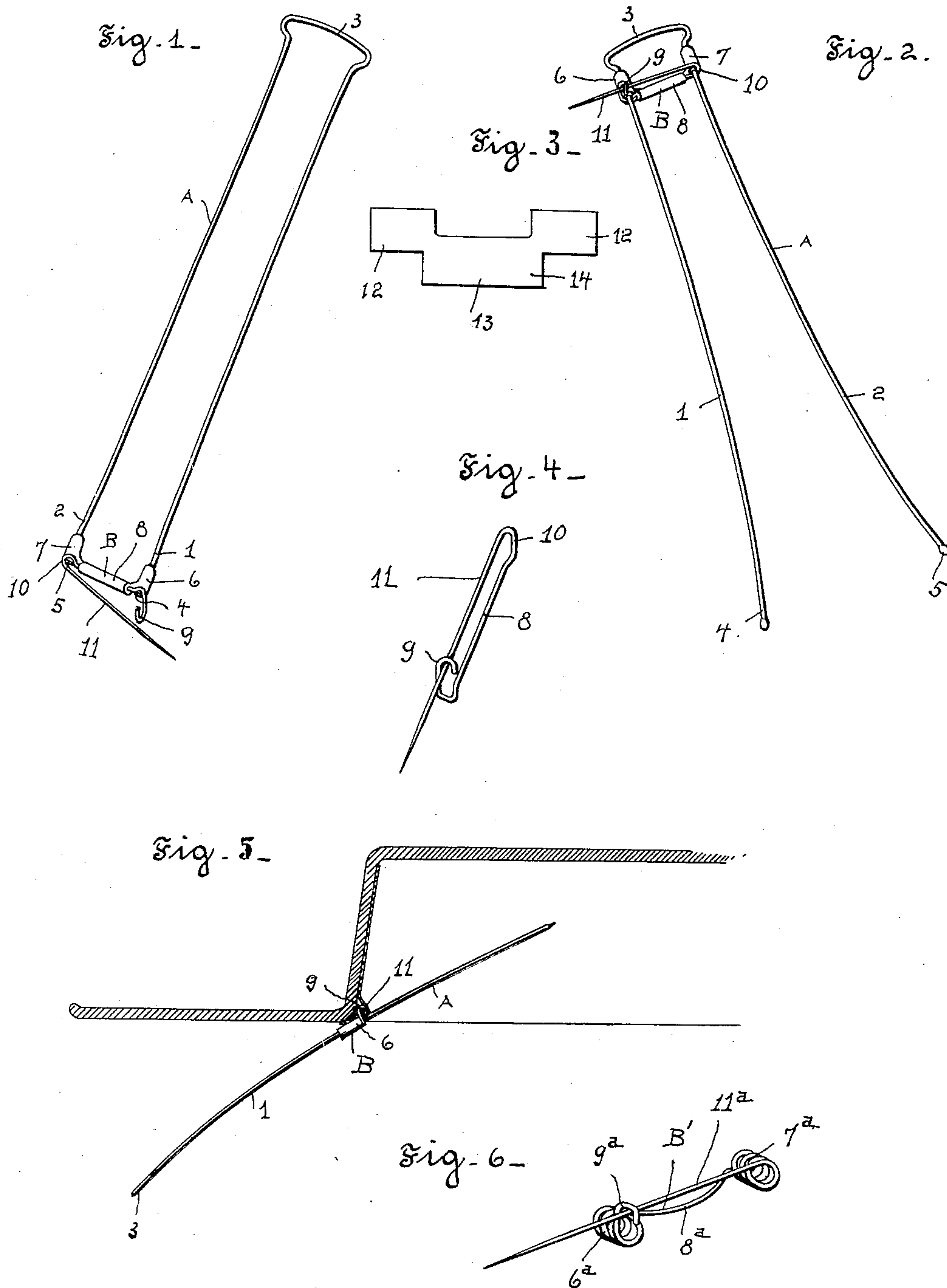
No. 771,359.

PATENTED OCT. 4, 1904.

J. J. DUKET.
SAFETY HAT PIN.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 19, 1904.

NO MODEL.



witnesses-

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. DUKET, OF TOLEDO, OHIO.

SAFETY HAT-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 771,359, dated October 4, 1904.

Application filed February 19, 1904. Serial No. 194,315. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. DUKET, a citizen of the United States, residing at No. 1315 Adams street, Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Safety Hat-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a safety hat-pin, and has for its object to provide a simple and convenient device of the kind which may be readily attached to and detached from a hat and when so attached is locked against accidental detachment from the hat and the means of attachment concealed, and, furthermore, to provide a pin of the kind that is efficient for attaching the hat to the head and when so attached is yieldingly locked against detachment. I accomplish these objects by constructing my invention as hereinafter described, and illustrated in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometric view of my safety hat-pin, showing the pin-tines withdrawn at the end of the keeper. Fig. 2 is a like view showing the pin in a locking position and the tines of the hat-pin expanded. Fig. 3 is an enlarged top plan view of the blank from which the keeper is formed. Fig. 4 is an isometric view showing the safety-pin engaged and held within the keeper. Fig. 5 is a section through the rim of a hat, showing the hat-pin attached thereto. Fig. 6 is a modification of the safety-pin and the keeper.

In the drawings, A designates a pin for securing a hat, the pin having the spring-tines 1 and 2, alike arched to conform to the crown of a head and extending parallel from their central body connection 3 for a distance and thence diverging in slight lateral curves to the points 4 and 5.

B is a safety holder-pin for the pin A and is provided with the guide-sleeves 6 and 7, by which it is movably mounted on the tines 1 and 2 of the pin A. The guide-sleeves 6 and 7 are in parallel position transverse the body portion 8 of the pin B, which is preferably in the plane of the axes of the sleeves, and the distance between the sleeves is either slightly greater or slightly less than the distance between the parallel portions of the tines.

At the outer side of sleeve 6 and projecting beyond one end of the sleeve there is formed on one end of pin B a keeper-hook 9, the plane of the hook being vertical and parallel with the vertical plane of the axis of the adjacent sleeve, the inner side of the bend of the hook being about on a level with the tops of the sleeves, and the point of the hook, which is preferably sharpened, extending downward below the plane of the axes of the sleeves, these relative positions having reference to the sleeves when in a horizontal position with the bend of the hook uppermost. Opposite to the hook 9 the body of the pin B is curved to form a spring-bend 10, which is formed opposite the end of sleeve 7 and forms a loop of slightly greater diameter than the sleeve, from which extends tangentially over and beyond the hook the spring-pin portion 11, the free end of which is pointed for insertion into cloth or other fabric.

The sleeves 6 and 7 are preferably formed of the end portions 12 of the metal blank 13 (shown in Fig. 3) by bending them cylindrical, and thus formed the sleeves are secured to the portion 8 of the pin B by bending the middle portion 14 of the blank around the body portion 8, between the hook 9 and the spring-bend 10. Thus formed the tines of the pin A are inserted in the sleeves at the ends farthest from the hook 9 and the spring-bend 10, the tine 1 in the sleeve 6, and the tine 2 in the sleeve 7, as shown in Fig. 1, and after being so inserted the free ends of the tines are flattened or upset to prevent their entire withdrawal from the sleeves, the bore of the sleeve 6 being slightly enlarged at the end to allow the tine 1 to be so far withdrawn by a lateral springing of the tine 2 that the spring-pin 11 may be flexed downward past and into the hook, after which on releasing the hair-pin from the lateral pressure the point of the tine 1 will be automatically pushed outward across the opening of the hook, thereby locking the pin 11 in the hook and preventing any accidental disengagement of the spring-pin therefrom. Thus constructed the hair-pin may be secured to the lining of a hat at a suitable point at the junction of the rim and the crown by first withdrawing the tine

to the position shown in Fig. 2 and then inserting the pin 11 its full length through the lining and between the lining and the body of the hat and then flexing the pin into engagement with the hook. This engagement is best effected by turning the body of the pin A over across the opening of the crown of the hat until the point of the hook is toward the lining. In this position opposite pressure on the body of the holder-pin and on the body of the hat from the outside opposite the spring-pin will force the point of the hook through the lining and at the same time spring the pin into the hook, in which position the spring-pin will be entirely hidden from view. When so secured, by turning the pin A over endwise toward the rim of the hat the tines may then be pushed lengthwise through the guide-sleeves within the crown of the hat with the arch of the tines toward the crown, it being manifest that if the hat be placed on the head before the pin A is pushed inward the tines will enter the coiffure of the hair. It is also manifest that as the parallel portions of the tines are pushed through the sleeves the tines will be sprung oppositely outward, thereby spreading the points of the tines wider apart than when they entered the coiffure, thereby increasing their holding effect, and at the same time the spring-pressure of the tines on the sleeves will frictionally lock the pin A from working outward through the sleeves and prevent it from becoming disengaged from the coiffure.

In Fig. 6 is shown a modified form of constructing the holder-pin in which the holder-

pin body B', hook 9^a, spring-pin 11^a, and guide-sleeves 6^a and 7^a are formed of a single piece of spring-wire without departing from the principle of construction, as shown in Fig. 1 and herein described, wherein the spring-pin is automatically locked in the keeper-hook by the adjacent tine and wherein when the holder-pin is attached to a hat the means of attachment is entirely concealed from view.

What I claim to be new is—

In combination, in a hat-pin, a holder-pin, and a spring-tined hair-pin having its tines movably mounted in the holder-pin, the holder-pin comprising a body portion provided with a keeper-hook, and a spring-pin portion adapted to be flexed into engagement with the hook with the spring-pin transverse the tines, the body portion being provided with guide-sleeves in which the tines are mounted and movable, said sleeves being arranged, one adjacent to the hook, and parallel with each other, with the longitudinal axes of the sleeves in a plane extending across the opening of the hook and intersecting the point of the hook, whereby, when the spring-pin is in the hook, and the tines are pushed through the sleeves beyond the point of the hook, the tine beside the hook is in position to intercept and prevent detachment of the spring-pin from the hook.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 13th day of February, 1904.

JOHN J. DUKET.

In présence of—

F. S. MACOMBER,
J. PRESSLY LYLE.