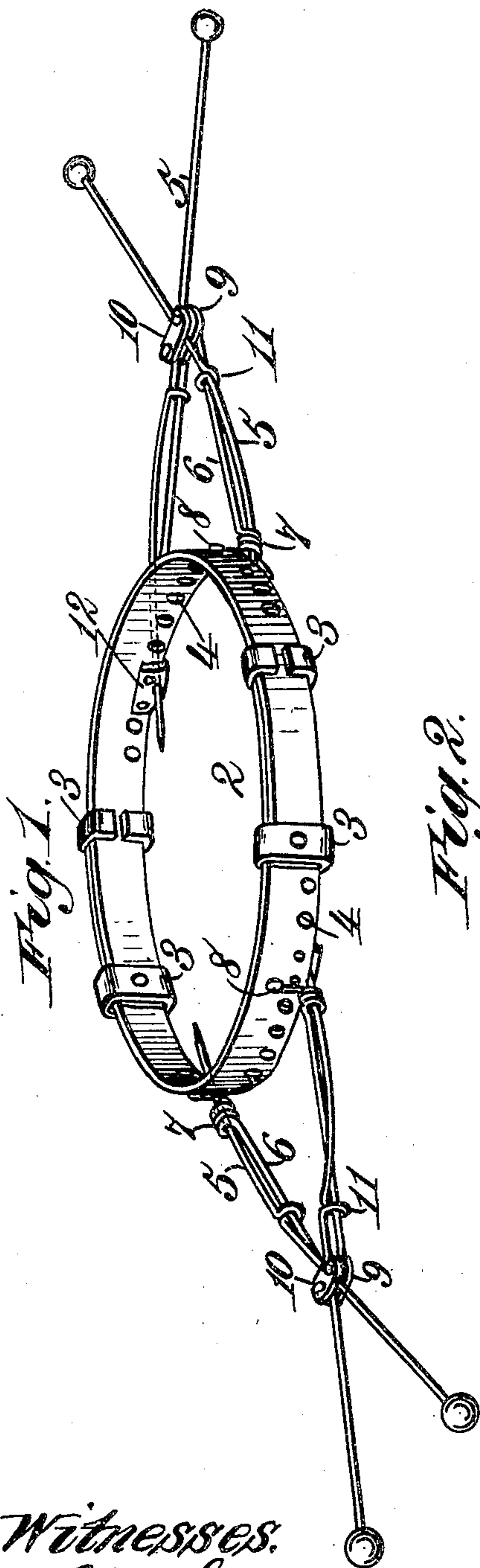


No. 808,674.

PATENTED JAN. 2, 1906.

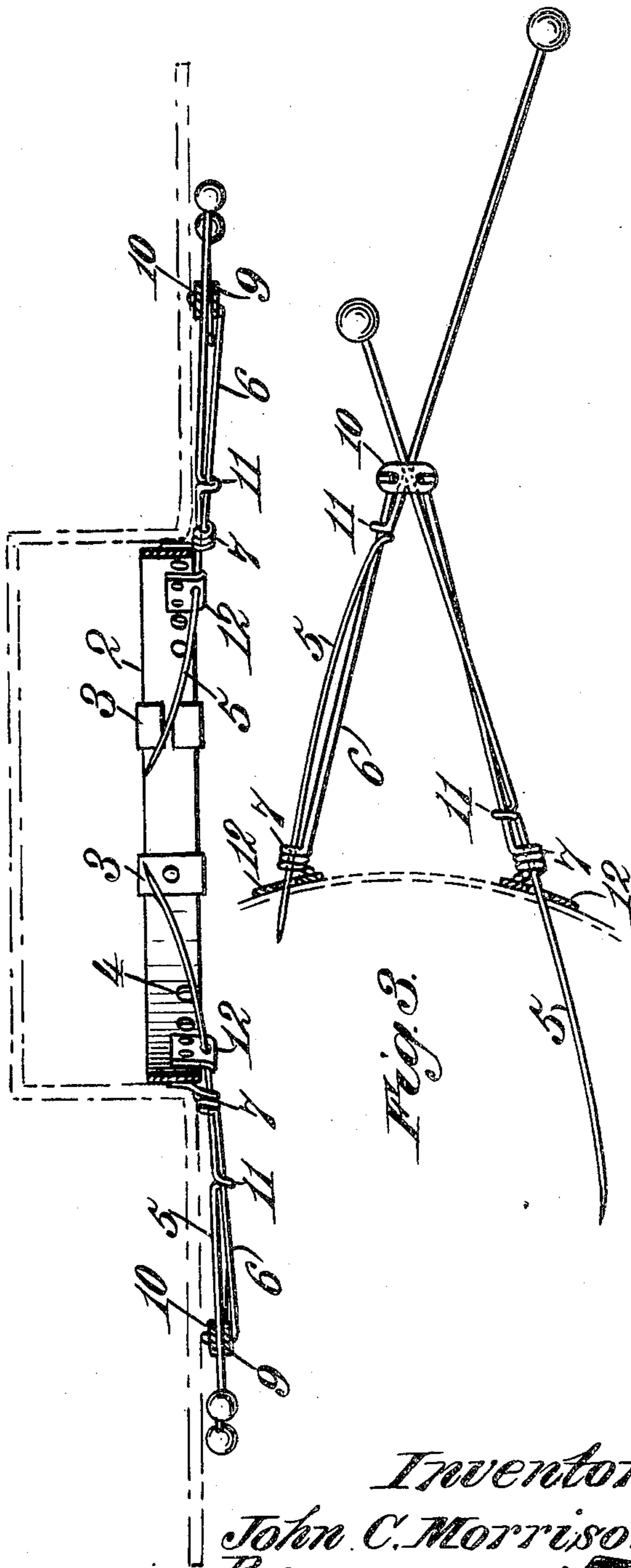
J. C. MORRISON.
HAT FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 11, 1905.



Witnesses.
Robert Emmett,
Jennie Sundry.

Fig. 2.



Inventor.
John C. Morrison.
By James L. Norris,
Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. MORRISON, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

HAT-FASTENER.

No. 808,674.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 2, 1906.

Application filed April 11, 1905. Serial No. 255,019.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. MORRISON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hat-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hat-fasteners, and the improved device is particularly adapted for attachment to ladies' hats of various kinds, it being simple in construction, easy of manufacture, and serving when in operative relation to securely retain a hat in place and against movement in all directions without possibility of disarranging the hair or injuring the hat, the latter objection being a decided one with ordinary hat-pins, which, as is well known, puncture hats and make them unsightly.

The invention possesses other objects and advantages which with the foregoing will be set forth at length in the following description, while the novelty of the invention will be embraced in the claims succeeding said description.

In the drawings I show a simple form of embodiment of my invention, and, referring to the same, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a hat-fastener. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail view of a pair of pins, their supporting means and certain cooperating parts separated from the body of the fastener.

Like characters refer to like parts throughout the different views.

The device includes in its makeup what might be considered a foundation, and which in the present case takes the form of a band or ring, as 2. This band or ring is adapted to be fastened in some suitable way within or to the crown of a hat. Preferably it is circumferentially adjustable, so as to adapt it to hat-crowns that vary in size. It is made in practice of some light metal, although this is an immaterial point. As indicated, the band or ring is circumferentially adjustable, and this result I secure by making it in two sections of substantially duplicate construction. Each section of the band or ring will have fastened thereto one or more clips, each being denoted by 3, to slidably receive the other section. The clips 3 are shown attached to the free ends of the segments or sections of the band and face oppositely in order to more securely hold the sections in adjusted position. The band or ring is adapted, as

previously set forth, for attachment to or within the crown of a hat, and to facilitate such attachment I may perforate each section of the band near its lower edge with a multiplicity of perforations, as 4, by which the band can be readily stitched in place.

As a part of that form of fastener illustrated are two opposing pairs of pins 5. By "opposing" I do not necessarily mean to convey the idea that they are diametrically opposite each other, for their relation, so far as regards their relative disposition, is not essential. They may be located near the front of the hat or at the back or at the sides directly opposite each other, as individual tastes may dictate. The pins 5, as stated, are arranged in opposing pairs and the pins of each pair cross each other and engage at their point of intersection so as to more effectively fasten a hat in place.

Extending outward from each section of the band are wires 6, and while I use the term "wires" I do so not because the parts so termed need be made of wire, but simply for convenience. The wires 6 correspond in number with the pins and each pair converges outward. The inner portions of the wires adjacent the band are coiled, as at 7, for the passage of the pins. The extreme inner ends of the wires extend upward from the coils and are passed around headed pins, as 8, upon the exterior of the band. The outer ends of each pair of wires are projected upward through adjacent perforations in the strips 9 and are then continued upward through similar perforations in the upper strips 10, the wires being bent down above the upper strips. The wires 6, in connection with the strips 9 and 10, serve as a supporting and guiding means for the pins 5. Between its ends each pin has a loop, as 11, surrounding and slidable upon a cooperating wire or guide 6. This prevents the buckling of the pin between its ends, so that it will be thrust inward in an absolutely proper manner. It will be understood that each pin passes through the space bounded by the lower and upper strips 9 and 10 and between the upturned outer ends of the guide-wires 6. These spaces, as will be observed, are located in the present case below the coils 7, by virtue of which when the pins are moved either forward or backward they are turned. This is advantageous, as will now appear. The inner portions of the pins are curved, and the curve is of such disposition that when the pins are retracted the

points thereof point in a downward direction. When, however, any pin is advanced, it will be turned so as to cause the point thereof to project upward and into the hair, and naturally away from the scalp in order not to injure the latter. The curved portions of the pins will retain a very much better hold in the hair than if the pins were straight from end to end. The heads of the pins may be provided with knobs such as are found in ordinary hat-pins or they may be of some ornamental character, as may be desired, these being immaterial points. When all the pins are thrust inward, the hat will be positively prevented from shifting from back to front, or vice versa, or from side to side.

I provide means for preventing the points of the pins from catching the hair when the hat is removed from the head, and this means may be of any desirable character, although I will now describe an advantageous means for securing such result. The means in question also holds the points of the pins from lateral motion, so that they will at all times be in proper position to be thrust inward. Attached in some suitable manner, as by small rivets, to the inner side of the band are plates, as 12, which plates depend slightly below the lower edge of the band or ring 2, their pendent portions being perforated to receive the pointed ends of the pins when the latter are retracted or are in their backward positions. When the pins are in such retracted positions, the points thereof will be flush with or back of the inner faces of the plates 12, which, as will be understood, constitute effective guards, so that when the hat is taken off the points of the pins cannot catch in the hair.

A device involving the invention is practicable and effective in operation. The pins can be readily manipulated, they projecting out when retracted sufficiently to be readily reached without catching hold of the hair and pin at the same time, as in such case as this the hair would be disarranged. The pins, however, do not extend far enough out to appear unsightly. The appliance will operate satisfactorily when the hair is worn in different ways, and no part of it will disarrange the hair either when the device is in operative relation or when the hat equipped with it is being applied to or removed from the head.

In the foregoing description I have set forth at length that form of embodiment of the invention which I have selected for illustration in the accompanying drawings; but I do not limit myself to the disclosure thus made, for certain variations may be adopted within the scope of my claims. The dimensions of the parts may be considerably varied and they may be united together in different ways, these and other like details, as will be understood from what I have just stated, being quite immaterial.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

1. A hat-fastener having a band, and two pairs of opposing crossing pins associated with the band and movable inwardly and outwardly across the space bounded by the band said pins engaging at their place of intersection. 70

2. A hat-fastener having a band, and two pairs of opposing crossing pins associated with the band and movable inwardly and outwardly across the space bounded by the band said pins engaging at their place of intersection, the latter being circumferentially adjustable. 80

3. A hat-fastener having a band, a pin arranged to be projected across the space bounded by the band, and guiding devices for the pin, separated from each other longitudinally of said pin, one of said guiding devices being located at a point outward from and separated from the band. 85

4. A hat-fastener having a band, a pin arranged to be projected across the space bounded by the band, and guiding devices for the pin, separated from each other longitudinally of said pin, one of said guiding devices being located at a point outward from and separated from the band, and the pin having a head outward beyond said outer guiding device. 90

5. A hat-fastener having a band, two pairs of opposing crossing pins associated with the band and movable inwardly and outwardly across the space bounded by the band, and each having a curved inner end, and means for positively causing the pins to turn as they are moved inward. 95

6. A hat-fastener having a band, and a pin movable inwardly and outwardly across the space bounded by the band, the inner portion of the pin being curved, and means for causing the pin to positively turn as it is moved inward. 100

7. A hat-fastener having a band, a pin mounted to have its inner end drawn back to be substantially flush with the inner surface of the band and to be projected across the space bounded by said band from a point outside the latter, and means for supporting the pin for endwise movement. 105

8. A hat-fastener having a foundation, and two pairs of opposing crossing pins supported by the foundation and arranged to be moved into and out of the hair, and means for positively causing the pins to turn as they are moved inward. 110

9. A hat-fastener having a band, two pairs of opposing crossing engaging pins, arranged to be moved into and out of the hair, and guiding devices for each pair of pins in which they respectively cross and are supported at a point outward beyond the band. 115

10. A hat-fastener having a band, two pairs of wires attached to the band at opposite sides thereof and having coiled portions near the 120 130

band, said pairs of wires converging outward,
upper and lower strips joining the said wires,
crossing pins passing through the strips and
through said coils and arranged to be pro-
5 jected across the space bounded by the band.

11. A hat-fastener having a band, two pairs
of wires attached to the band at opposite sides
thereof and having coiled portions near the
band, said pairs of wires converging outward,
10 upper and lower strips joining the said wires,
crossing pins passing through the strips and

through said coils and arranged to be pro-
jected across the space bounded by the band,
said pins having eyes between their ends,
slidable upon the wires.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand in presence of two subscribing wit-
nesses.

JOHN C. MORRISON.

Witnesses:

FRANK COYLE,
A. S. PARSONS.

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