

No. 811,628.

PATENTED FEB. 6, 1906.

C. E. FOSNIGHT.  
HAIR PIN.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 3, 1904.

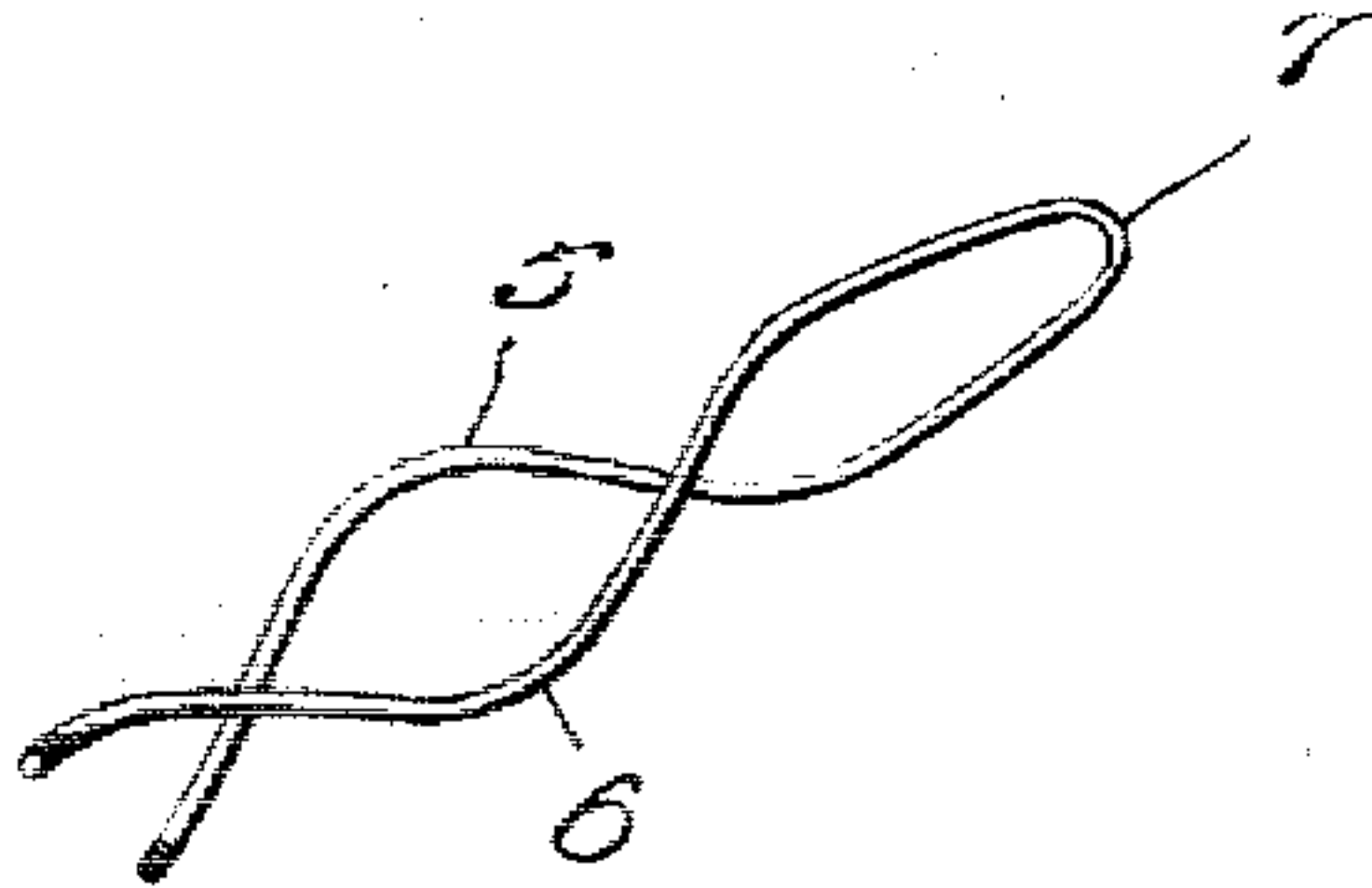


Fig. 1



Fig. 2.

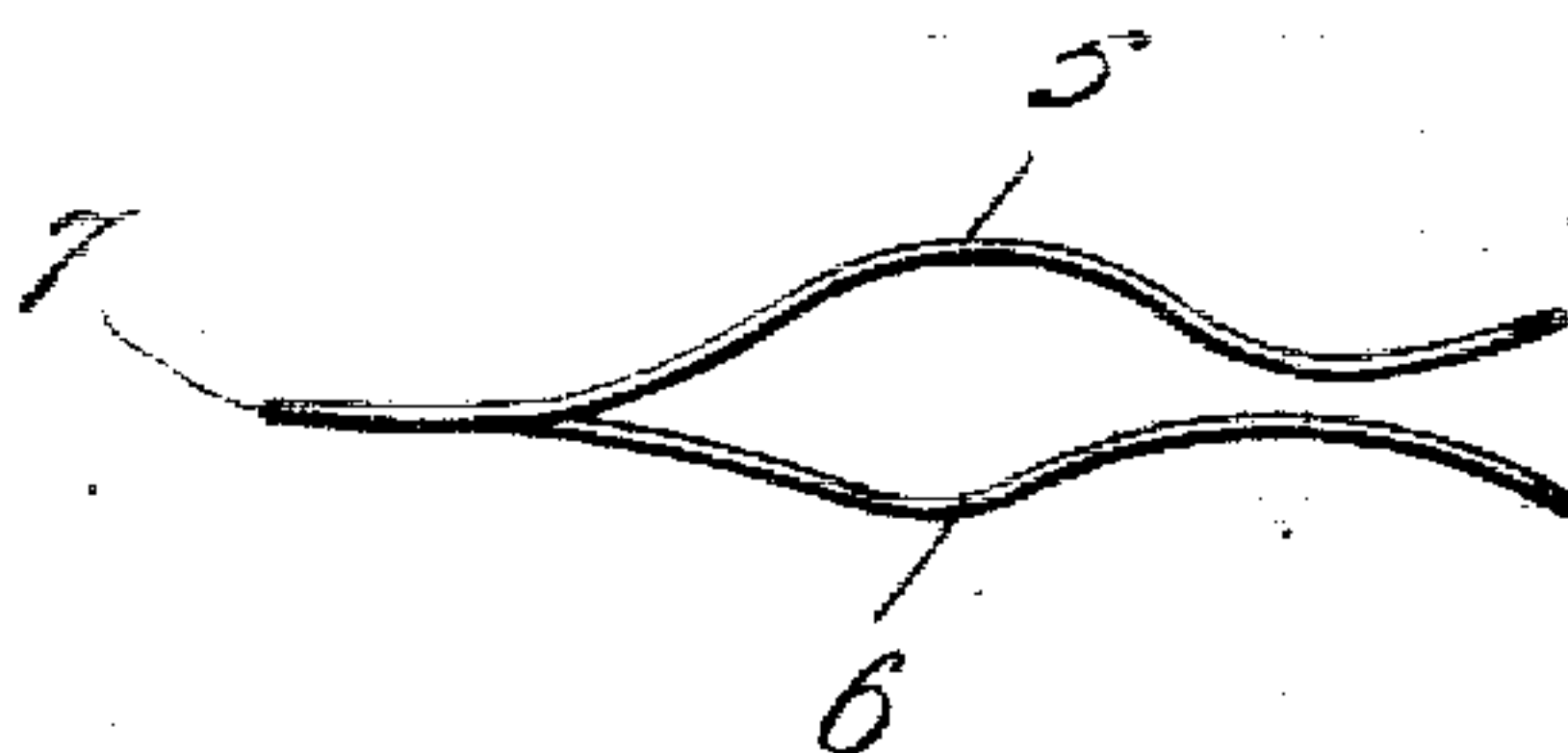


Fig. 3.

Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. FOSNIGHT, OF WARREN, OHIO.

## HAIR-PIN.

No. 811,628.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 6, 1906.

Application filed August 3, 1904. Serial No. 219,342.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. FOSNIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Warren, in the county of Trumbull, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hair-Pins; and I 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.

This invention relates to hair-pins; and it has for its object to provide a cheap and simple construction which may be easily and quickly made of ordinary wire and which when in place in the hair will not be liable to work loose, while its application and removal will be easy.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a hair-pin embodying the present invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the hair-pin. Fig. 3 is a side elevation.

Referring now to the drawings, there is shown a hair-pin consisting of a single wire which is bent upon itself to form the spaced arms 5 and 6 and the connecting bight portion 7. Each of the arms 5 and 6, as illus-

trated, is bent to form a helix of slightly more than one convolution, the axes of the helices diverging slightly as they recede from the bight portion 7 and the free ends of the arms being turned to point in opposite directions.

With the construction above described the hair-pin may be forced into the hair by proper pressure with a slight rotation, and it may be withdrawn by rotating it and pulling outwardly; but by reason of the arms being wound on separate axes the hair-pin must be positively drawn from the hair and will not fall out.

What is claimed is—

A hair-pin formed of a single piece of material comprising arms and a connecting bight portion, the arms each being bent to form a helix of slightly more than one convolution, the axes of the helices diverging slightly as they recede from the said bight portion, and the free ends of the arms being extended in opposite directions.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES E. FOSNIGHT.

Witnesses:

A. S. PHELPS,  
E. V. WELCH.