

No. 816,956.

PATENTED APR. 3, 1906

G. H. BIGELOW.

HAIR-PIN.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 10, 1905.

Fig. 3a

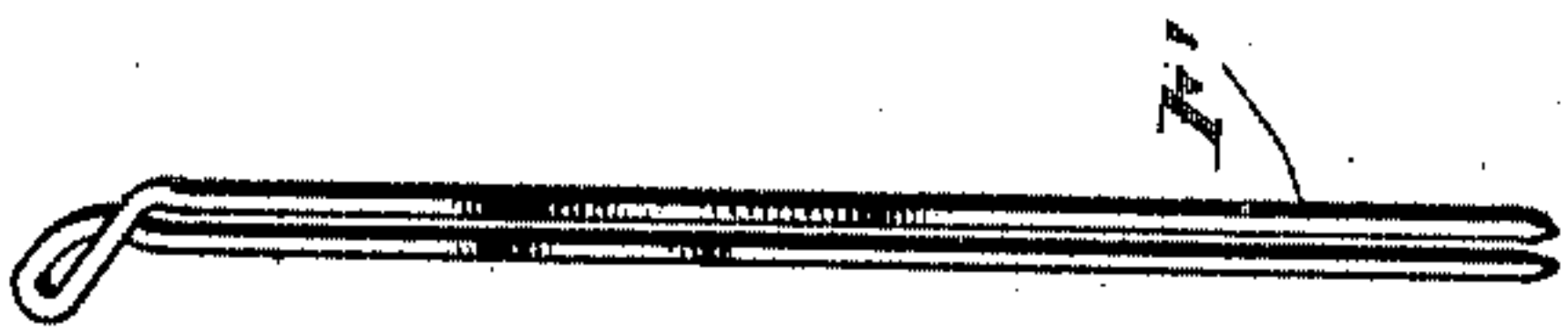


Fig. 3

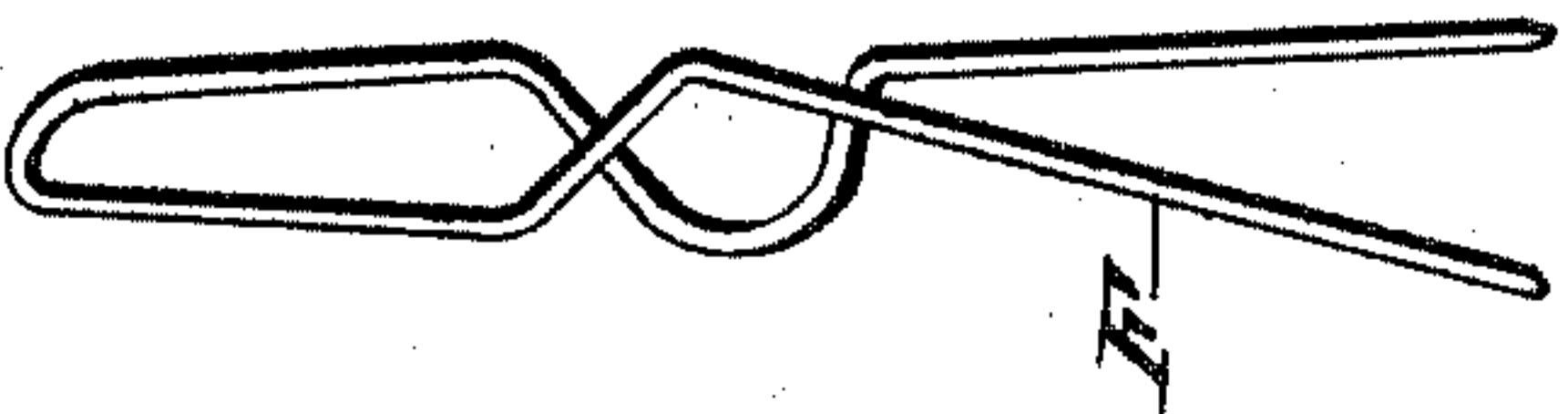


Fig. 2a

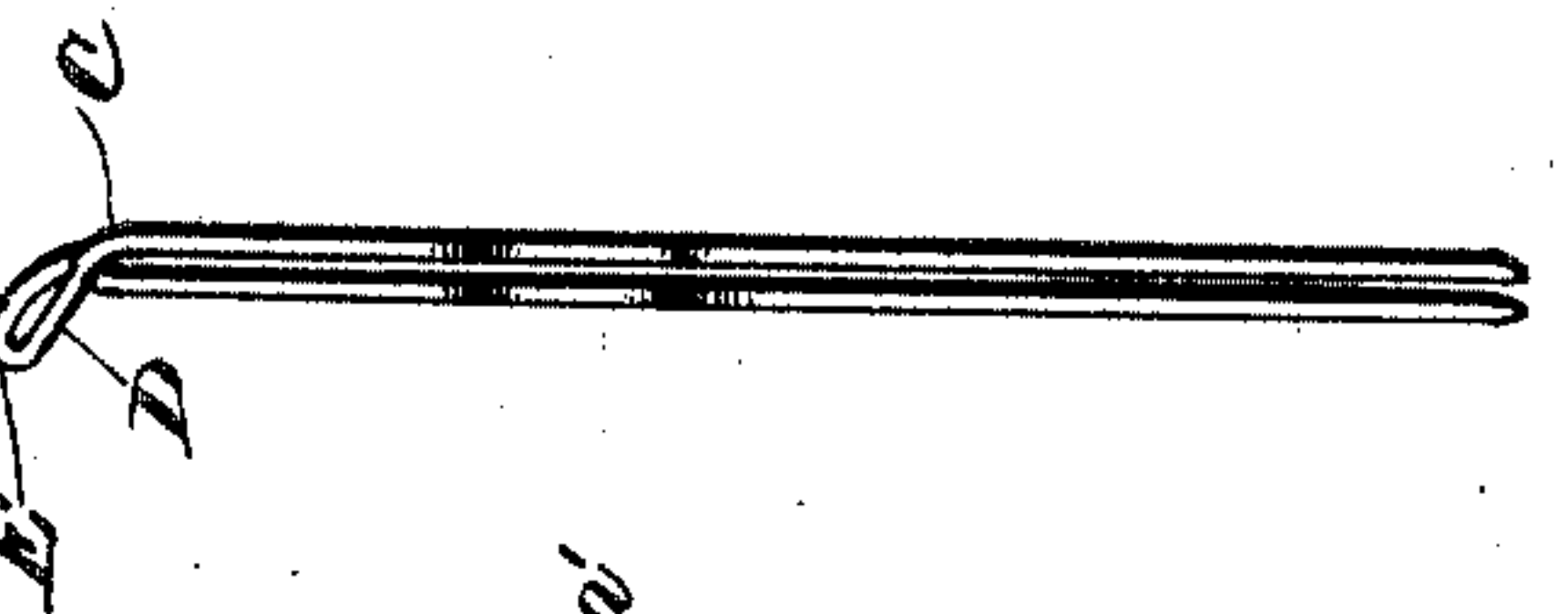


Fig. 2

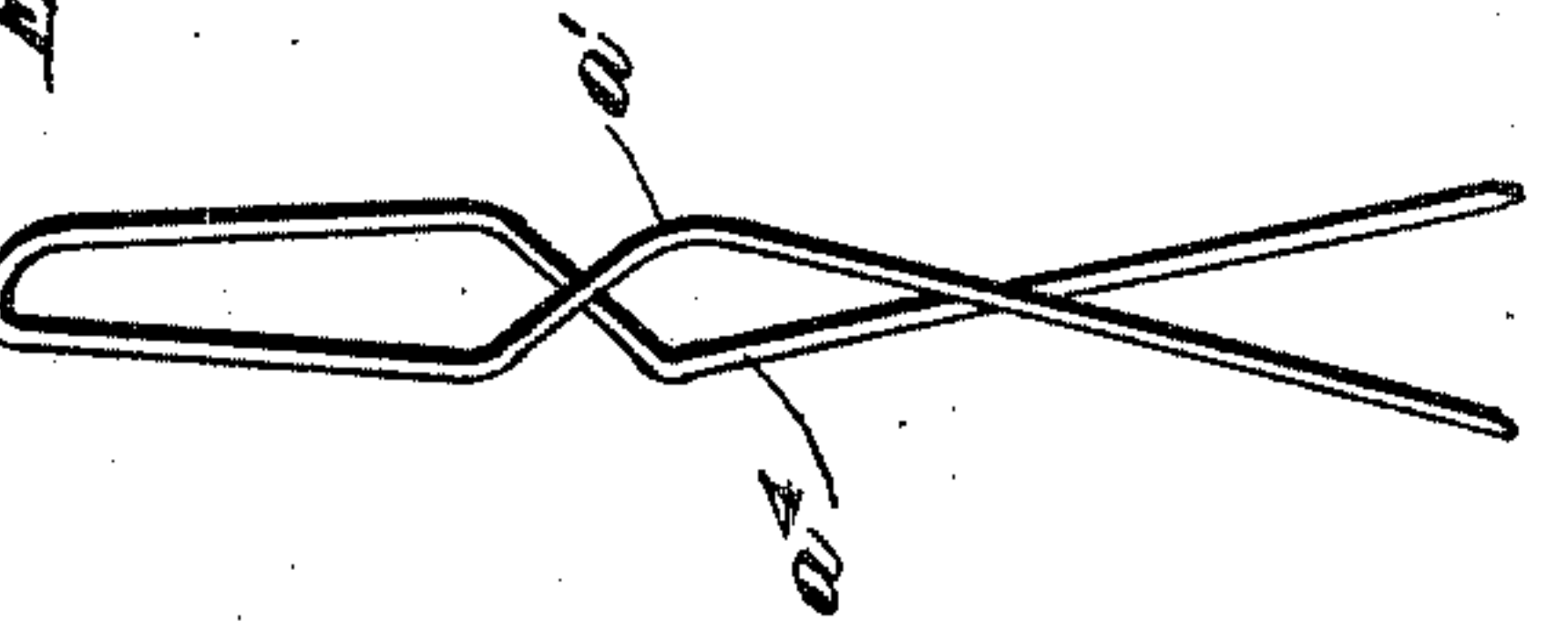
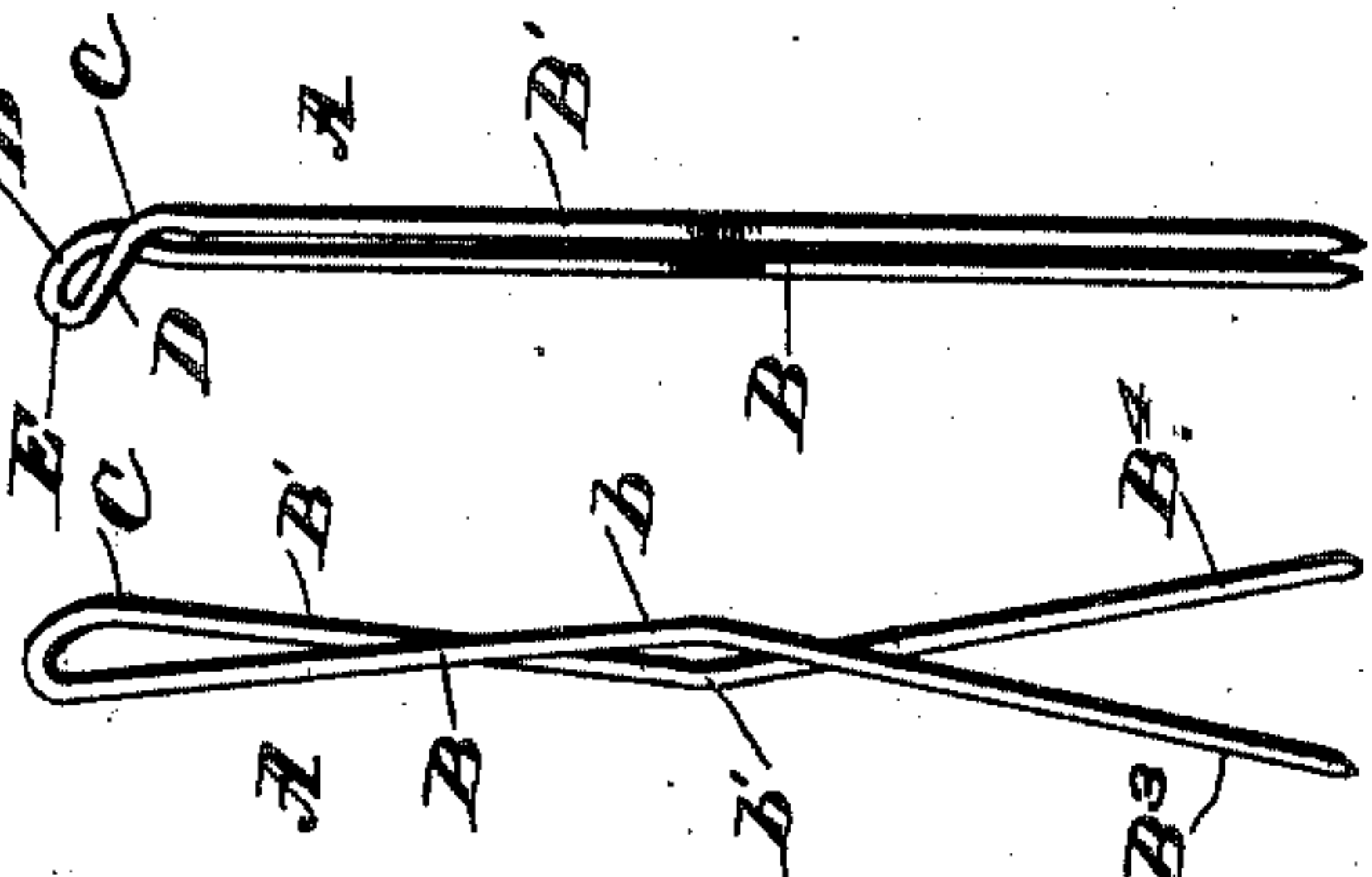


Fig. 1



WITNESSES:

*Wm. C. Callaghan*  
*Perry B. Furpin*

Fig. 6a

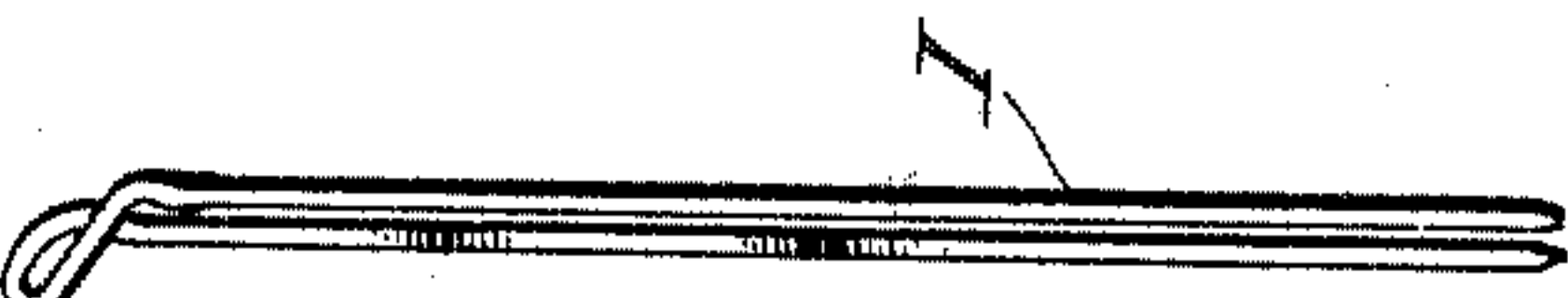


Fig. 6



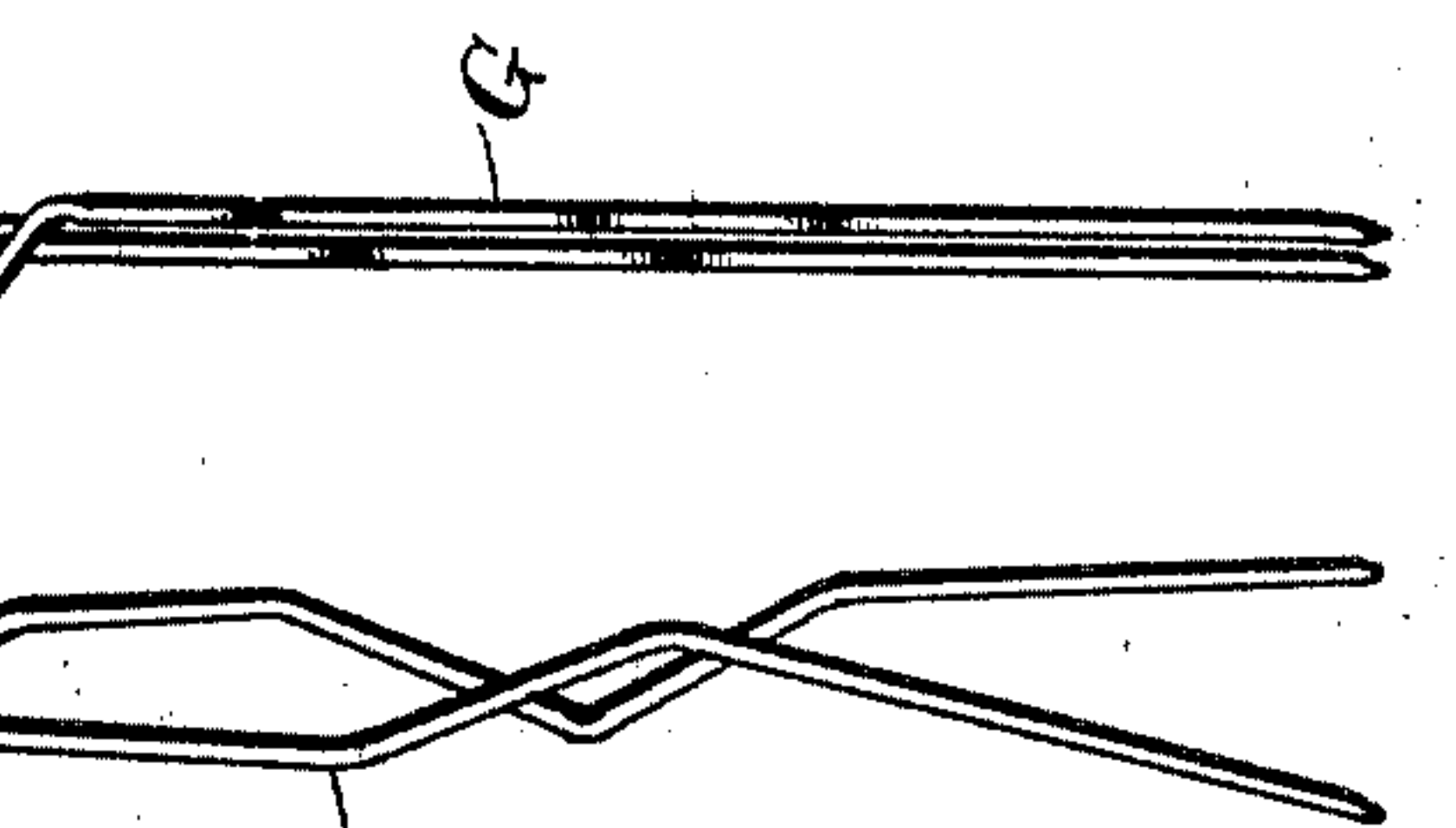
Fig. 5a



Fig. 5



Fig. 4



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HEFFLAND BIGELOW, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

## HAIR-PIN.

No. 816,956.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 3, 1906.

Application filed April 10, 1905. Serial No. 254,694.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE HEFFLAND BIGELOW, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hair-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in hair-pins, having for an object to provide a hair-pin that will be effective to support the hair, will not accidentally slip from place, and is provided with means for readily and quickly removing the pin from the hair, the handle means being so disposed as to secure an arrangement of the legs of the pin in different planes, so one leg may readily slide back of the other in pressing the pin into the hair and in removing the pin, as will be described; and the invention consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view, and Fig. 2 an edge view, of a pin embodying my invention. Figs. 2, 2<sup>a</sup>, 3, 3<sup>a</sup>, 4, 4<sup>a</sup>, 5, 5<sup>a</sup>, and 6, 6<sup>a</sup>, respectively, illustrate side and edge views of pins differing somewhat from that shown in Figs. 1 and 1<sup>a</sup> and embodying some of the broad principles of my invention.

A feature of my invention is the construction of the pin A with its legs B and B' having, one or both, inwardly projecting portions which overlap the opposite leg. In the construction shown in Fig. 1 the two legs B and B' are provided at about their middles with inwardly-projecting portions *b* and *b'*, which are approximately uniform and symmetrical and project past each other and past a central line drawn through the pin when the point is at rest, as shown in Fig. 1, the extremities of the pin being flared, forming diverging guiding-fingers below the inwardly-projecting portions of the legs. When the pins are formed with the member or members having the inwardly-projecting overlapping portions, if the pin at its top or loop is perfectly straight the legs have to twist slightly in passing each other, so that they do not preserve the desired relation at their flared lower ends. To remedy this, I provide the pins with offsets at C (see Figs. 1 and 1<sup>a</sup>) and preferably make this offset by extending one side arm D of the laterally-bent finger-hold E longer than the opposite arm D' of the said finger-hold, so that the leg B' will stand in the rear of the leg B of the pin and both legs

will extend parallel throughout their lengths. This is well illustrated in Fig. 1<sup>a</sup> and presents a similar form of pin embodying this feature of my invention. The diverging guiding-fingers B<sup>a</sup> and B'<sup>a</sup> facilitate the insertion of the pin in the hair and the crossing portion at the middle of the pin prevents its accidental displacement.

Manifestly the crossed portion of the pin at a point midway between its ends may be varied in its form, and variations may result in the offset portion C, resulting from the extension of one side arm of the finger-hold E farther than the other arm. I have illustrated different forms in Figs. 2 to 6<sup>a</sup>, inclusive. In some of these figures—Figs. 2, 3, and 4, for instance—both legs of the pin are provided with the inwardly-projecting portions overlapping each other, while in Figs. 5 and 6 the crossing of the legs is effected by an inward projection on one leg only; but it will be understood that I do not desire to be limited in the broad features of my invention to any particular form of crossing midway between the ends of the pin. It may be preferred for some reasons, however, to employ the construction of pin shown in Fig. 2, which comprises a single piece of wire doubled to form a loop at its middle and diverging sides, one of the sides having an inwardly-projecting crimp *a'* and the other member of the leg having an inward bend *a*, the loop at the top of the pin being provided with a lateral offset or projection to bring the leg carrying the inward bend *a* to a plane in rear of the leg having the crimp *a'*. It will also be understood that it may be preferred in some instances to employ the particular construction *b b'*, (shown in Fig. 1,) in which symmetrical bends are formed in the opposite ends of the pin. In the construction shown in Fig. 2 the loop is bent to form a finger-hold E, with its arm D extended to form an offset C, and its arm D' may be shorter than the arm D, as well shown in Fig. 2<sup>a</sup> of the drawings. It will be understood that in securing the pin the finger-hold E at the top of the pin and the arm D, extended to form the offset C, is arranged below the other arm D' of the pin and being made longer than the said arm D' forms an offset and also aids in providing an efficient finger-hold for use in withdrawing the pin.

The pins F, (shown in Figs. 3 and 3<sup>a</sup>), G, (shown in Figs. 4 and 4<sup>a</sup>), H, (shown in Figs. 5 and 5<sup>a</sup>), and I (shown in Figs. 6 and 6<sup>a</sup>) are bent, as clearly illustrated in said figures, to



provide a finger-hold with an offset to secure the desired arrangement of the legs of the pin to operate one in rear of the other and yet extend parallel with each other throughout their lengths.

It will be understood that the pin may be made of wire or of bone, or shell, or other suitable material.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A hair-pin comprising a single piece of wire doubled to form a loop and diverging sides and having the sides or legs overlapping at a point between the ends of the pin and having the diverging guiding-fingers below the said overlapping portions, the loop at the top of the pin having one arm made longer than the other whereby to provide an offset in connection with one of the legs of the pin to set the latter in rear of the other leg, substantially as set forth.

2. A hair-pin bent between its ends and having its legs overlapping between their

ends, and having at its bend an offset whereby one leg of the pin is arranged in rear of the other to permit the legs to extend parallel with each other and to operate alongside of each other, substantially as described.

3. A hair-pin consisting of a single piece of wire doubled to form a loop at its upper end and diverging side members, the upper portion of the loop being bent outward to form a finger-hold one side of which is lower than the other, which lower side projects beyond the opposite leg of the pin to allow the leg in connection therewith to pass over the other leg and one of the legs of the pin having an inwardly-projecting crimp and the other leg having an inwardly-projecting bend with the point of the bend overlapping the crimp of the opposite member, and diverging guiding-fingers below the crimp and bend, substantially as set forth.

GEORGE HEFFLAND BIGELOW.

Witnesses:

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J. H. JORDAN.