No. 822,540. PATENTED JUNE 5, 1906.

J. C. MORRISON.

HAT FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 11, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

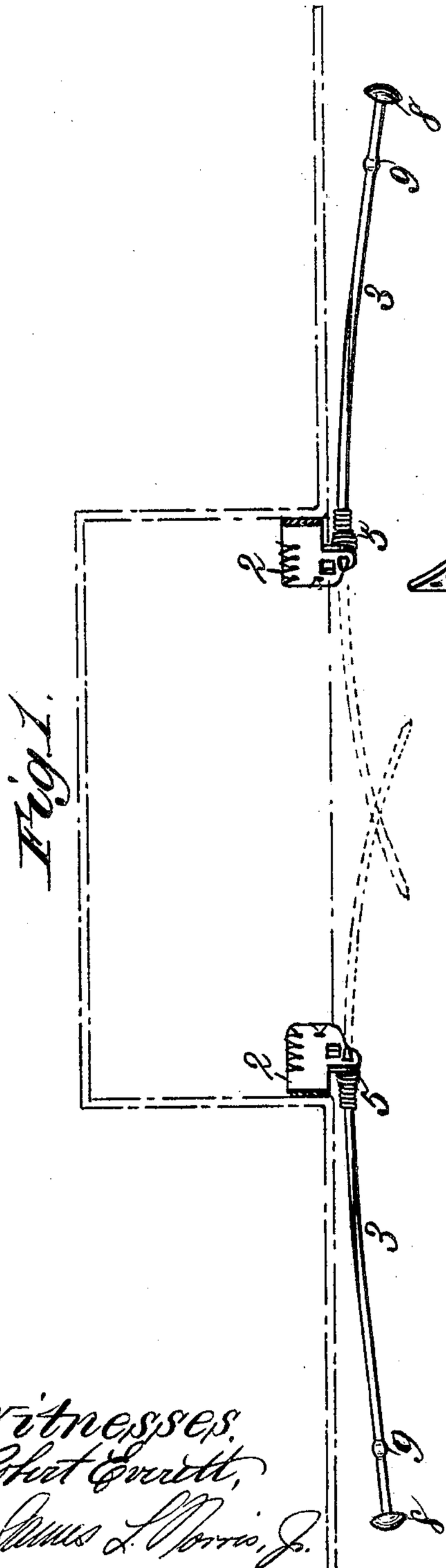

Fig. 1.

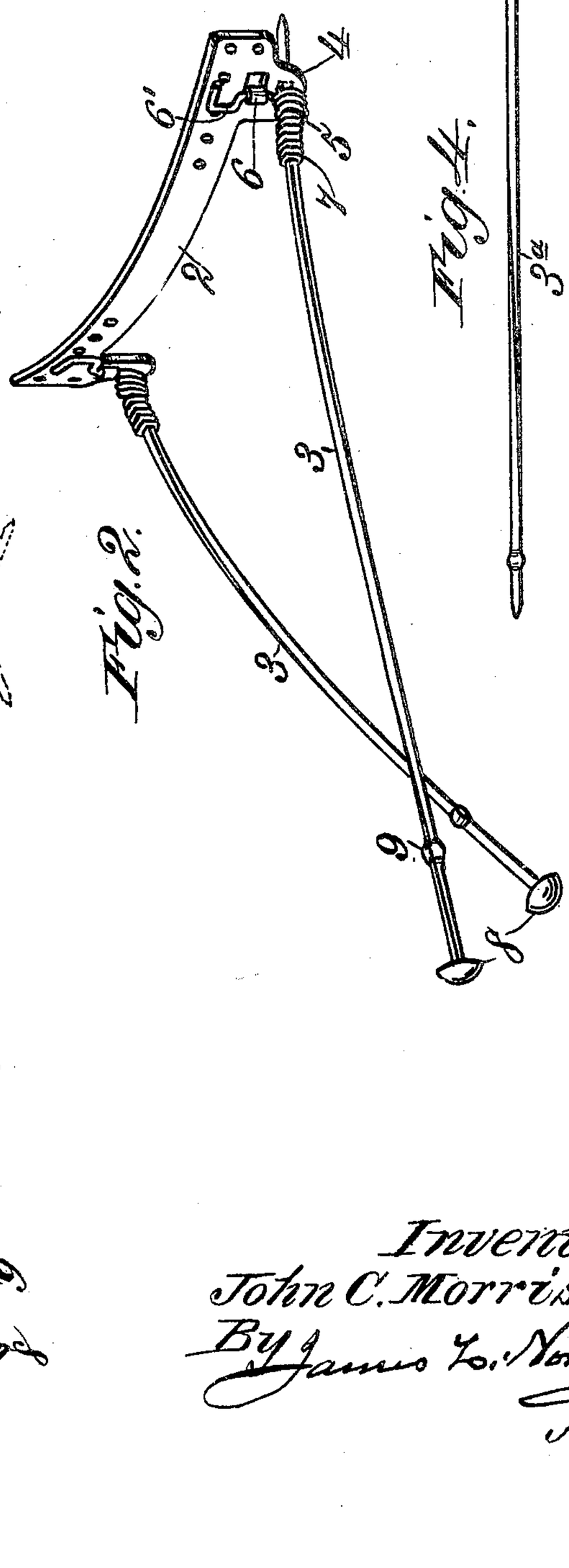

Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

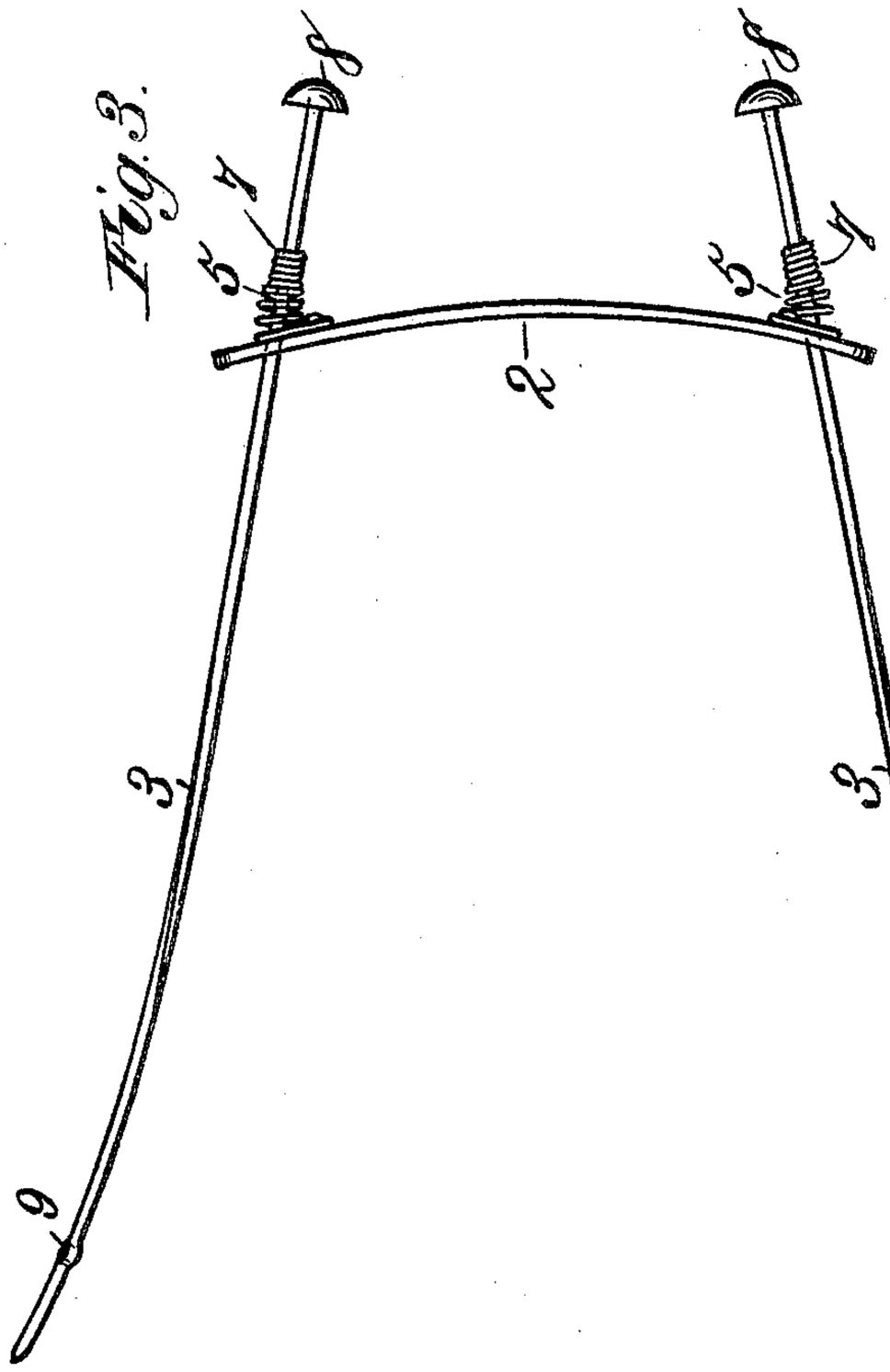
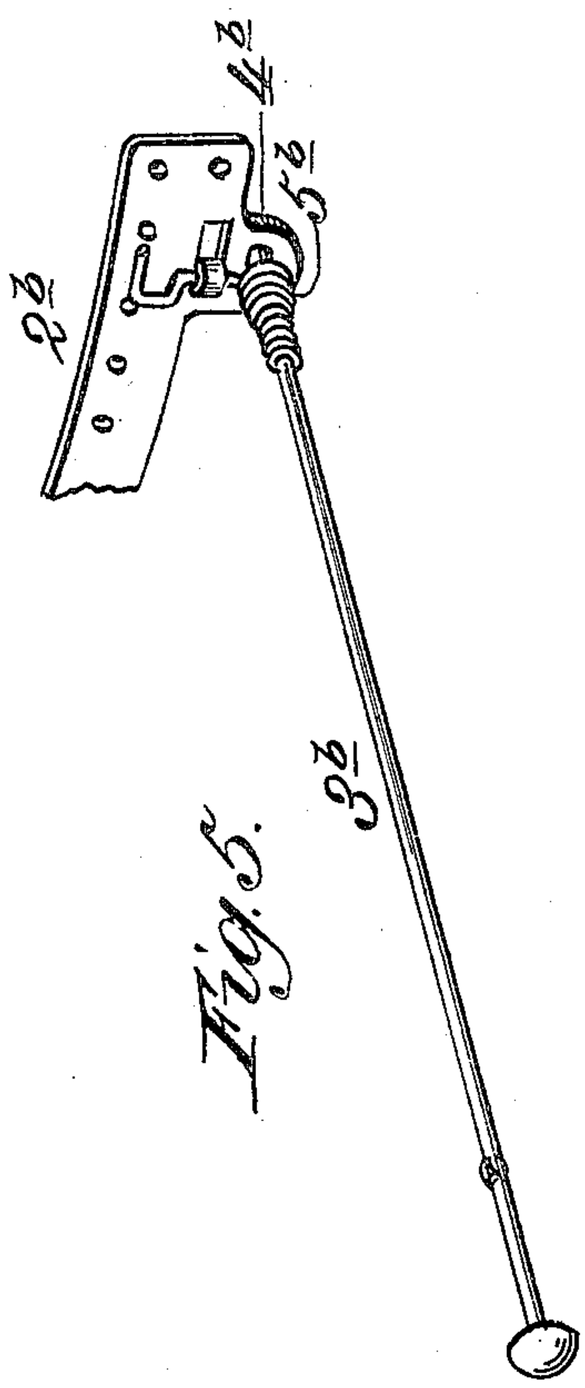


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HAT-FASTENER.

No. 822,540. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 5, 1906.

Application filed September 11, 1905. Serial No. 277,987.

To all whom it may concern:

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

This invention relates to hat-fasteners, the object of the invention being to provide an effective article of this type which is simple as to structure and which can be easily attached in or to a lady's hat in such manner as to be easily operated by her either to secure the hat in position or to bring about its removal.

Other objects and advantages of the invention, together with those hereinbefore alluded to, will be set forth at length in the following description, while the novelty thereof will be covered in the claims succeeding said description.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, I illustrate certain simple forms of embodiments of the invention, which, to enable those skilled in the art to make the same, I will set forth in detail in said description.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a hat provided with a fastener embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the sections shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of said section. Fig. 4 is a detail view of a modified form of pin. Fig. 5 is a detail view of a further modification.

Like characters refer to like parts in the several figures of the drawings.

In the embodiment of the device represented in the drawings there are two similar sections, for which reason each of them will be designated by 2. These sections serve as convenient carrying members for pins hereinafter described, and they may be connected with a hat-crown within the same in any desirable way—for instance, by means of stitches, for which purpose said sections are illustrated as consisting of longitudinally-curved plates perforated to receive the said stitches.

Referring more particularly to the form of the invention shown by Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive, I have shown as coöperative with each section or plate 2 two pins, as 3, these pins being longitudinally reciprocative through slots in pendent ears, as 4, at the opposite ends of the plates. The plates will be so fastened in the crown of the hat that the ears 4 will extend slightly below said crown, by virtue of which the pins can be readily moved endwise under the brim or analogous part of the hat.

I will set forth in full the construction of one of the sections or plates 2 and the elements immediately associated therewith, including the two pins 3. Each pin 3 is shown as curved longitudinally and in the present case in such a manner that when in its extreme advanced position the inner portion, or what might be considered the point thereof, will be curved downward. In addition to the longitudinal curvature of the pin it is twisted and is shown in said Figs. 1 and 3 as square in cross-section. By reason of the fact that the pin is twisted it may be given a turn positively, as will hereinafter appear, as it is moved inward and outward. In view of this turn as the pin is moved inward it will take a better hold of the hair than it would if moved straight in without any turn, the hold of the pin upon the hair being enhanced by reason of the longitudinal curvature of said pin. The twist ordinarily is a gradual one—for example, about sufficient to give the pin approximately about one-fourth turn as it is moved from its extreme outermost to its extreme innermost position. This is a sufficient turn to secure the object specified and to prevent the accidental working out of the pin.

Extending outward from the section 2 are guides, as 5. These guides are represented as consisting of coiled springs, the inner coils or whorls of which fit against the outside face of the section and are overlapped by lugs, as 6, bent over the offset portions and usually integral with the said section, the lugs constituting an advantageous means for holding the springs in place. The lugs are bent in partial sleeve form to partially surround the extensions of the inner coils of the springs, what are represented as the upper terminal portions of said extensions being of approximately **U** shape, as indicated at 6′, such **U** construction of the said extensions presenting a wide bearing against the outer face of the coöperating plate 2. The lugs can be easily stamped from the section, as the latter is preferably made from sheet metal.

It will be obvious that the openings through the spring-guides 5 register with the slots in the ears 4, said slots being elongated in the direction of the length of the section

2 to provide for lateral motion of the pins. The depth of the slots is a little greater than the thickness of the pins in the present instance, by virtue of which said pins can be freely and vertically vibrated. The guides 5 therefore yieldingly guide the two pins and permit them readily to move with respect to the section 2 as they are manipulated or when they are in either of their two positions.

The spring-guides 5 are provided with coiled pin-turning portions 7, which may, if desired, be made integral with or constitute continuations of the said spring-guides. These coiled pin-turning portions are shown as being interiorly square in cross-section, so as to agree with the cross-sectional shape of the pins. It is therefore apparent that as a pin is moved from its outer to its inner position, or vice versa, it is given a turn by virtue of its engagement with said turning portion 7.

The pins are provided with heads, as 8, which may be ornamented in any desirable way or be of any suitable construction. They may be either integral therewith or separate therefrom, as desired, these being immaterial points.

It will be assumed that the pins are in their outer position. As a pin is moved inward the inner end thereof is moved downward into the hair and simultaneously the pin is given a turn. This same procedure is followed with all of the pins, so that when they are in they will maintain a hat firmly in place. To remove such hat, the pins will be drawn out in succession or simultaneously, as desired.

The pins are provided with stops, as 9, to limit their opposite endwise movement, the said stops striking when in their opposite positions against the respective pin-turning portions 7. These stops or shoulders may, however, be omitted or the outer one may be omitted and the heads of the pins serve by striking the pin-turning portions 7 to limit the inward movement of the pins.

The foregoing description applies particularly to Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive. In Fig. 4 I show a construction wherein the pin 3^a is straight from end to end, although it is twisted or is spirally formed in order to cooperate with a pin-turning element, such as one of the parts 7, hereinbefore described.

In Fig. 5 I have shown a modification wherein the pins 3^b are straight from end to end and are circular in cross-section. The pins 3^b extend through guides 5^b in the form of coiled springs attached to a section 2^b. The section 2^b is exactly like the section 2, hereinbefore described. The guides 5^b are interiorly shaped to agree with the external shape of the pins 3^b. In other words, said guides 5^b are interiorly circular. They are fastened to the section 2^b exactly like the guides 5, hereinbefore described. The guides 5^b have their interiors or openings coincident with slots in the pendent lugs 4^b on the section 2^b. The pins 3^b, as will be evident, are adapted to work through these slots. In Fig. 5 the construction is very much like that shown in Fig. 2, the principal difference being that the pins in Fig. 5 are circular or rounded instead of square. They have the stops hereinbefore described in connection with the pins 3 to limit their motion in opposite directions.

In one of my claims I use the expression "permanently associated" as applied to the pin or pins and its or their carrying member. By this I mean that the pin and carrying member are not detachably connected; but on the contrary they collectively present an article of manufacture of which the pin forms a permanent part.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

1. A hat-fastener involving a twisted pin and a carrying member therefor said pin and carrying member being permanently associated, and means for positively turning the twisted pin as it is moved in and out.

2. A hat-fastener involving an endwise movable twisted pin, a carrying member for the pin, a yieldable guide connected with the carrying member, for the pin, and means for turning the pin as it is moved endwise, associated with said guide.

3. A hat-fastener involving an endwise movable twisted pin, a carrying member for the pin, a coiled spring, through which the pin extends and constituting a guide for it, and means coöperative with the pin, for turning it as it is moved longitudinally.

4. A hat-fastener involving an endwise movable twisted pin, a carrying member, and a coiled spring connected with the carrying member and through which the pin moves endwise, said spring being provided with a spring extension through which the pin extends and which is adapted to turn it as it is moved endwise.

5. A hat-fastener involving an endwise movable twisted pin, a carrying member,and a coiled spring connected with the carrying member, and constituting a guide for the pin, the spring having a spring extension, square in cross-section internally, and the pin being of corresponding shape in cross-section, such extension serving to turn the pin as it is moved endwise.

6. A hat-fastener involving a twisted pin, square in cross-section, and means for positively turning the pin as it is moved endwise.

7. A hat-fastener involving a curved plate having slots, pins, square in cross-section, and twisted to move through the slots, and springs extending outward from the plate, with their openings coincident with the respective slots and through which openings,

the respective pins are endwise movable, the springs constituting guides for the pins and having spring extensions, square in cross-section interiorly, to surround the pins and to turn them as they are moved endwise.

8. A hat-fastener involving a longitudinally-curved plate provided with pendent lugs having slots, coiled springs connected with and extending outward from the plate, the openings of the springs being coincident with the respective slots, and pins extending through the springs and slots, respectively.

9. A hat-fastener involving a longitudinally-curved plate provided with pendent lugs having slots, coiled springs connected with and extending outward from the plate, the openings of the springs being coincident with the respective slots, and pins extending through the springs and slots, respectively, said pins having stops to limit their opposite movements.

10. A hat-fastener involving a twisted pin, a carrying member having an opening through which the pin can be moved back and forth, and means independent of the wall of the opening for positively turning the pin on its endwise movement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN C. MORRISON.

Witnesses:
JOSEPH B. FLYNN,
OLIVER MEIKLEJOHN.