

No. 827,386.

PATENTED JULY 31, 1906.

R. B. OSTERHOUDT.  
HAIR RETAINING DEVICE.  
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 1, 1905.

Fig. 1.

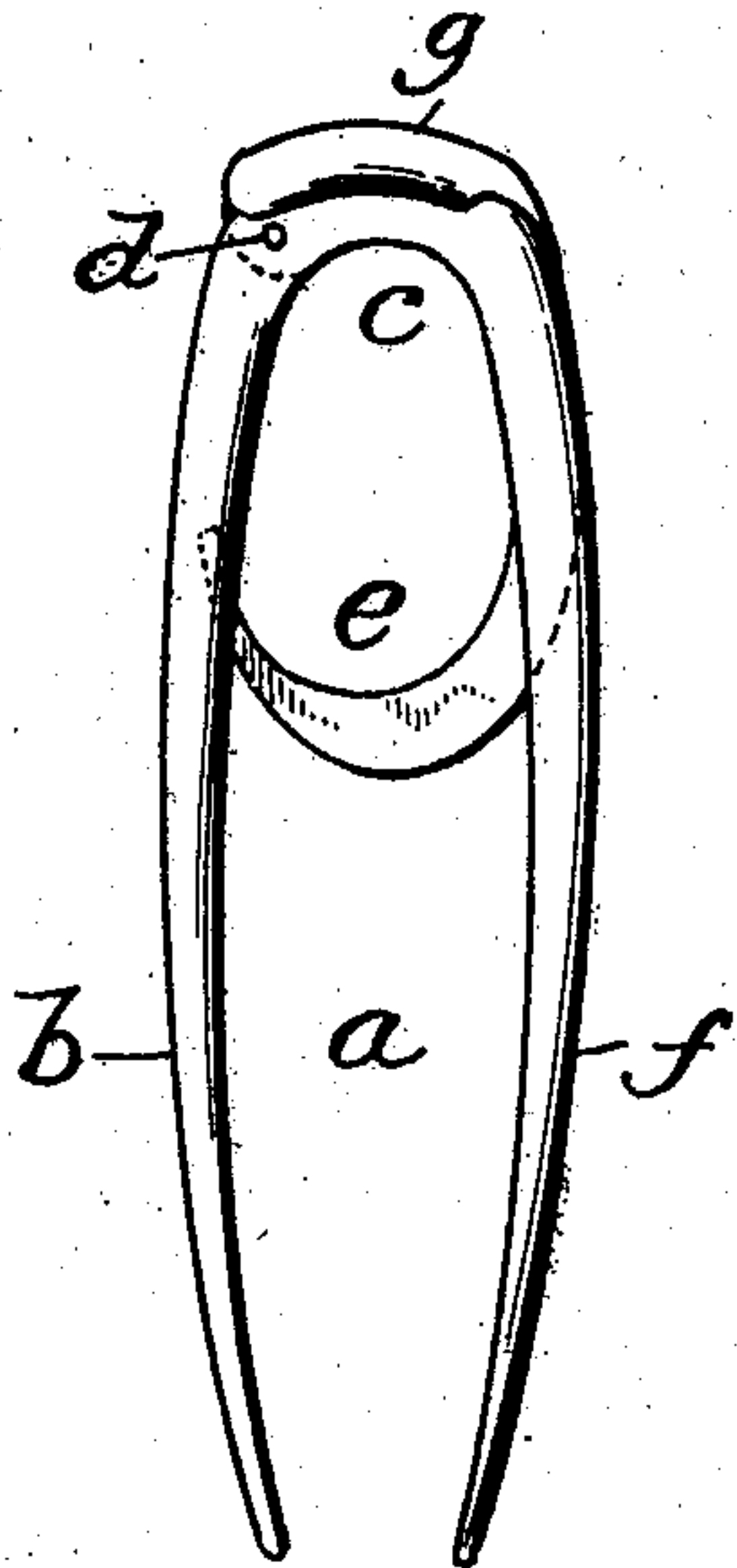


Fig. 2.

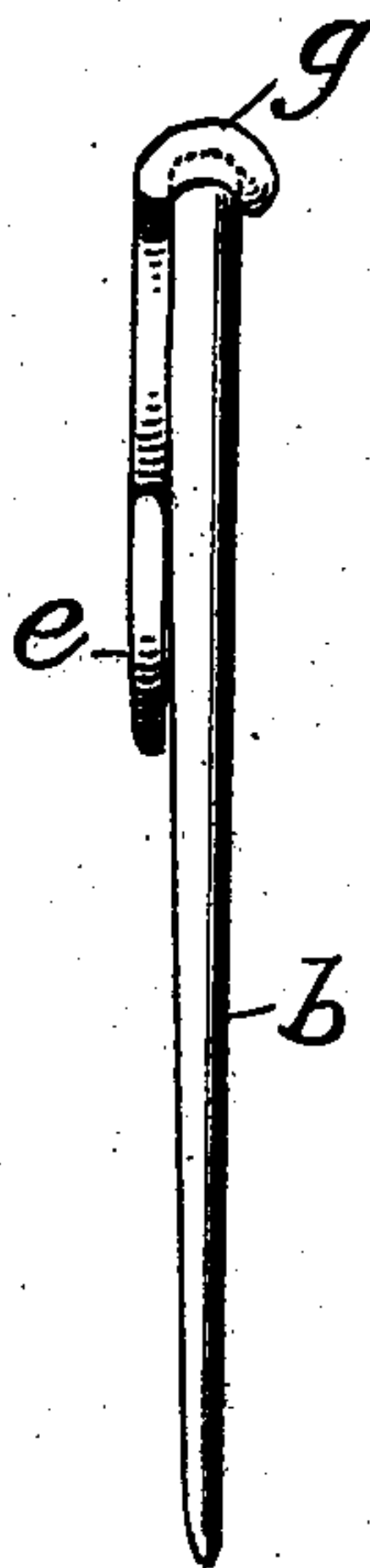


Fig. 3.

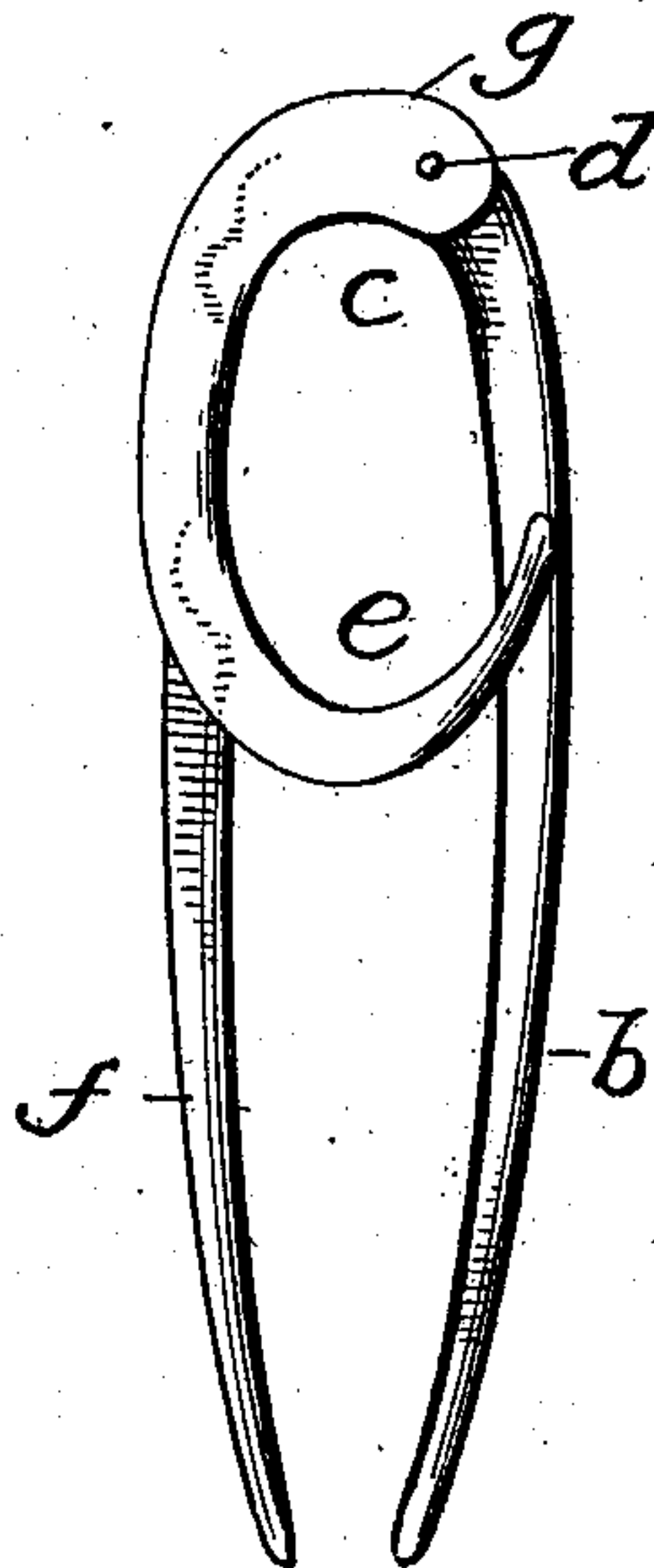
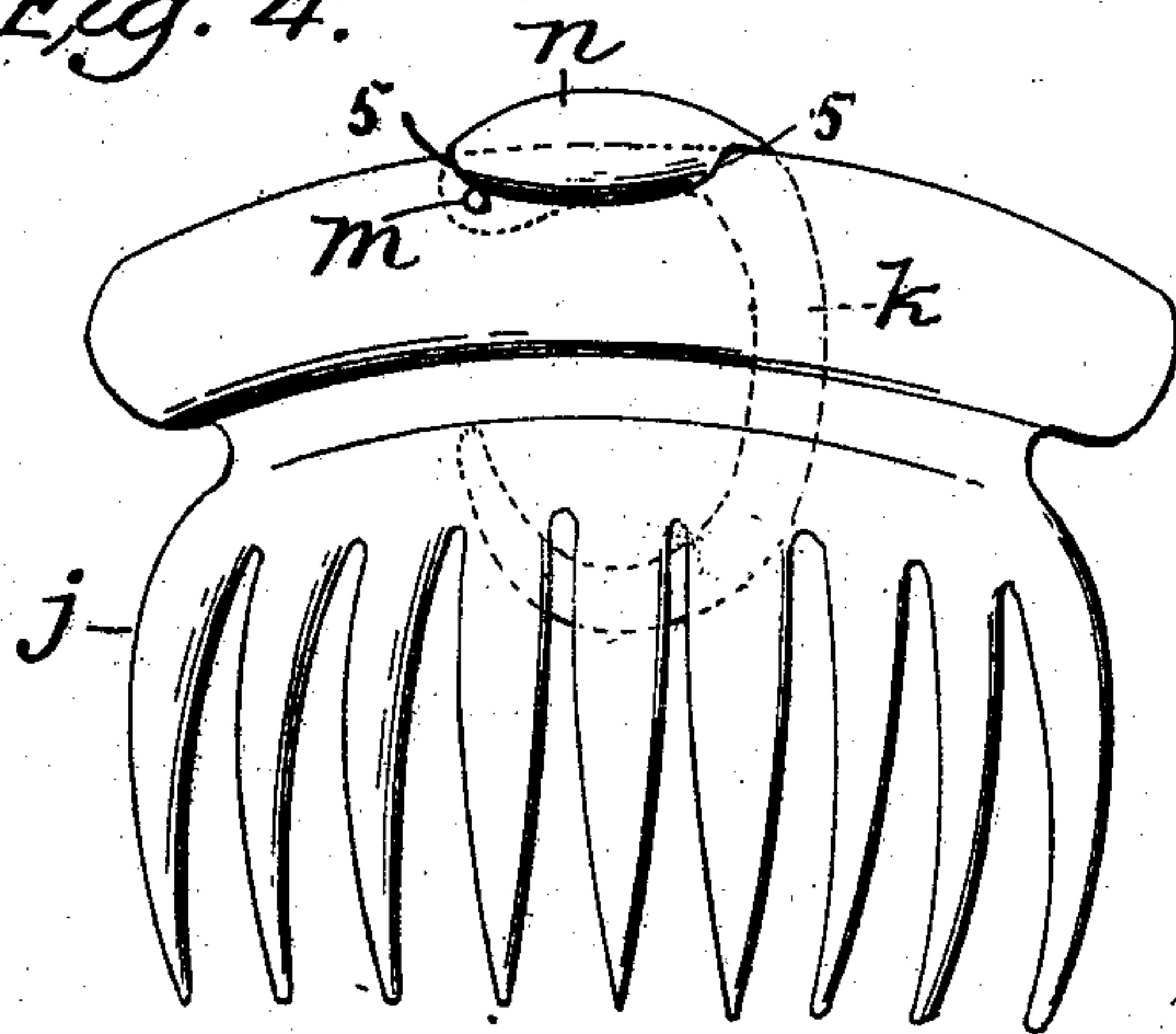


Fig. 4.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RODNEY B. OSTERHOUDT, OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK.

## HAIR-RETAINING DEVICE.

No. 827,386.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 31, 1906.

Application filed November 1, 1905. Serial No. 285,382.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RODNEY B. OSTERHOUDT, a citizen of the United States, residing in Kingston, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hair-Retaining Devices, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in hair-retaining devices.

Hair-retaining devices now in common use are generally made of horn or some imitation of real shell, as celluloid, hard rubber, and the like, and devices made of such material have little frictional resistance and are very liable to slip out of the hair.

The object of my invention is to provide a hair-retaining device in which this tendency to slip or fall out shall be reduced to a minimum.

In the drawings illustrating the principle of my invention and the best mode now known to me of applying that principle, Figures 1, 2, and 3 illustrate a hair-pin embodying my invention, and Fig. 4 shows my invention as embodied in a back comb.

The outside of the hair-pin *a* is shown in Fig. 1 and the inside thereof in Fig. 3, while Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same looking to the right in Fig. 1. Through the top of the prong *b*, near its junction with the yoke or bow *c*, passes a pivot-pin *d*, upon which is mounted, free to rotate in a plane parallel to the plane of the prongs *b f*, the semi-elliptical-shaped hook *e*. Integral with the upper portion of the hook *e* is a guard *g* in the form of a flange, which in the closed position of the hook overlaps the yoke *c*. The end edges 5 of the guard *g* are inclined and are thereby adapted to make free the passage of the hair-

pin through the hair in removing it therefrom. It will be understood that in withdrawing the hair-pin from the hair the inclined edges 5 permit the hair to pass more freely over the guard *g* than it would were these edges abrupt or angular. The guard *g* serves to prevent straggling hairs from being caught between the hook and the yoke and to obviate the entangling of such hairs with the hook in removing the hair-pin. The guard serves also as a clasp to retain the hook in closed position.

In Fig. 4 is shown a back comb *j*, provided with a hook *k*, pivoted at *m* and provided with a guard *n*.

In swinging on its pivot the hook moves in a plane parallel to the plane of the prongs or teeth and bridges the space between them, thereby securely locking the whole device in position.

What I claim is—

1. A hair-retaining device comprising the combination with a member provided with prongs of a hook pivoted to swing behind said prongs in a plane parallel to the plane thereof and provided with a guard near its pivotal point, said guard in the closed position of the hook overlapping the portion of said member connecting said prongs.

2. A hair-retaining device comprising a pair of cooperating prongs and a yoke connecting said prongs; and a pivotally-mounted hook formed with a guard opposite its hook end, which guard fits over said yoke when the hook is swung down into operative position and prevents hair from entering between the hook and yoke.

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Witnesses:

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