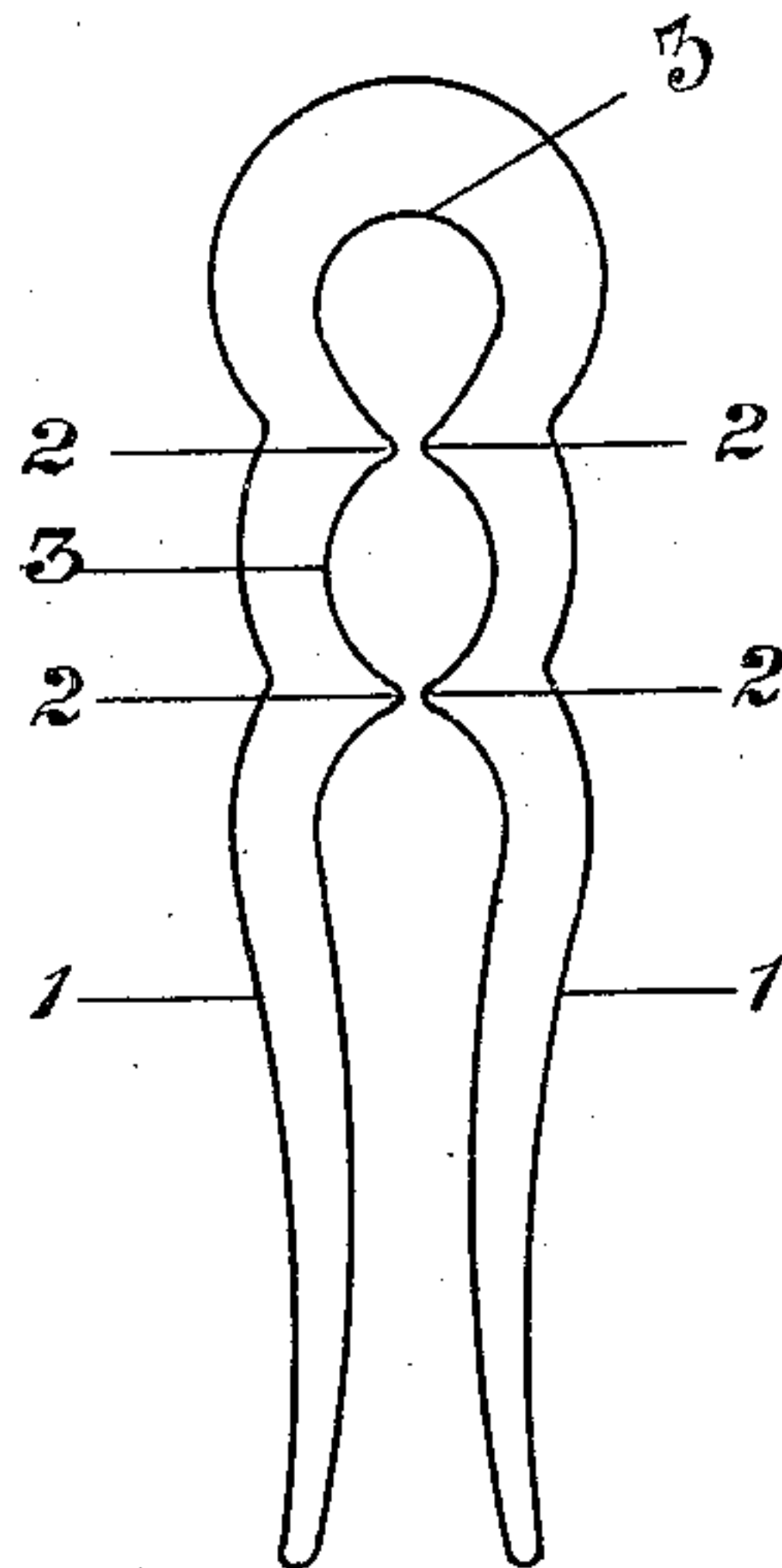


No. 887,885.

PATENTED MAY 19, 1908.

G. W. WHITNEY.
HAIR PIN.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 13, 1907.



WITNESSES

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GEORGE W. WHITNEY, OF LEOMINSTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

HAIR-PIN.

No. 887,885

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 19, 1908.

Application filed March 13, 1907. Serial No. 362,250.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. WHITNEY, a resident of Leominster, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hair-Pins; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms
10 a part of this specification.

This invention has relation to hair pins, and it consists of the novel arrangement and configuration of its parts as hereinafter shown and described.

15 The object of the invention is to provide a hair pin of such configuration as to firmly embed itself in the hair of the wearer, the said pin having tines which are provided with acuminate lateral projections located opposite
20 each other with intervening recesses which are adapted to embrace tufts of hair and thereby securely retain the pin in the hair.

Heretofore hair pins have been used which
25 consist of tines having obtund or rounded projections for engaging the locks, but by reason of the fact that said projections are curved the said pins under certain conditions will work out of the hair. In order to avoid
30 this possibility the present pin is devised with an idea of providing the acuminate or sharpened projections with intervening recesses for receiving the tufts; the said sharpened projections being positioned directly
35 opposite each other and adapted to engage the strands of hair, whereby the possibility of the pin falling from the hair is reduced to a minimum.

40 In the accompanying drawing, the figure is a side elevation of the pin.

The pin consists of the tines 1, 1, which are

provided at their inner edges with the acuminate lateral projection 2. The projections of one tine are located directly opposite the
45 projections of the other tine, and the tines are separated by the arcuate recesses 3. As the projections of one tine are oppositely disposed to the projections of the other tine the space between the opposite ends of the tines is comparatively limited while there is a
50 comparative area lying between the arcuate recesses 3. Thus, when the pin is inserted in the hair the space between the recesses 3, will receive tufts and the tines 1, 1, must be spread apart to a considerable degree in order
55 that the said tufts may pass between the projections. As it is not likely or at all liable that the tines will spread to such a degree accidentally, or as the result of a jar or movement of the head, the pin will retain a firm
60 grip upon the hair and will maintain its proper position therein. The acuminate configuration of the projections also adds to the tenacity with which the pin will maintain its engagement with the hair.
65

What I claim is:—

A hair pin comprising a single forked piece arcuately formed at its middle and having pointed tines spaced apart along their entire
70 length, each tine being provided upon its inner edge with sharpened projections and having their outer edges following in general parallel relation to the inner edges, the projections of one tine being located directly opposite and closely approaching the projec-
75 tions of the other tine, said tines being provided with arcuate recesses at their portions lying between the projections.

GEORGE W. WHITNEY.

Witnesses:

O. A. TAFT,
ANA E. J. JOHNSON.