

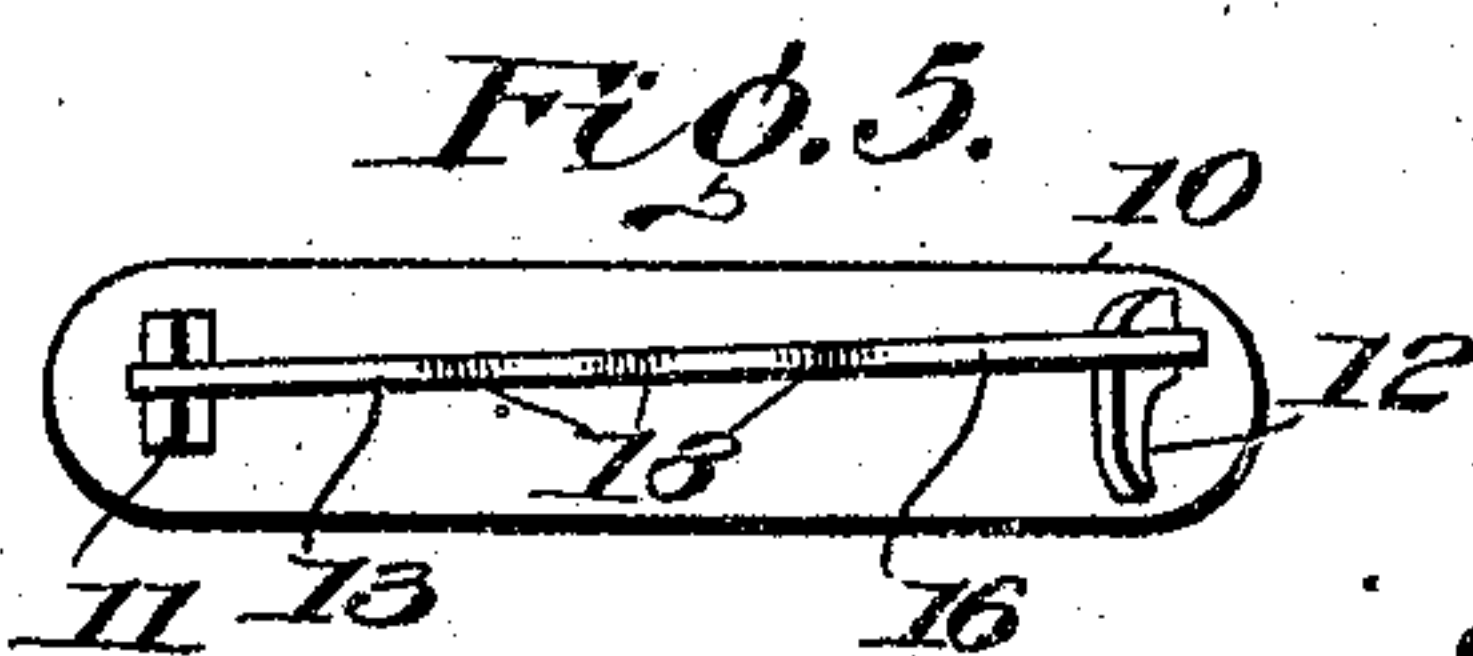
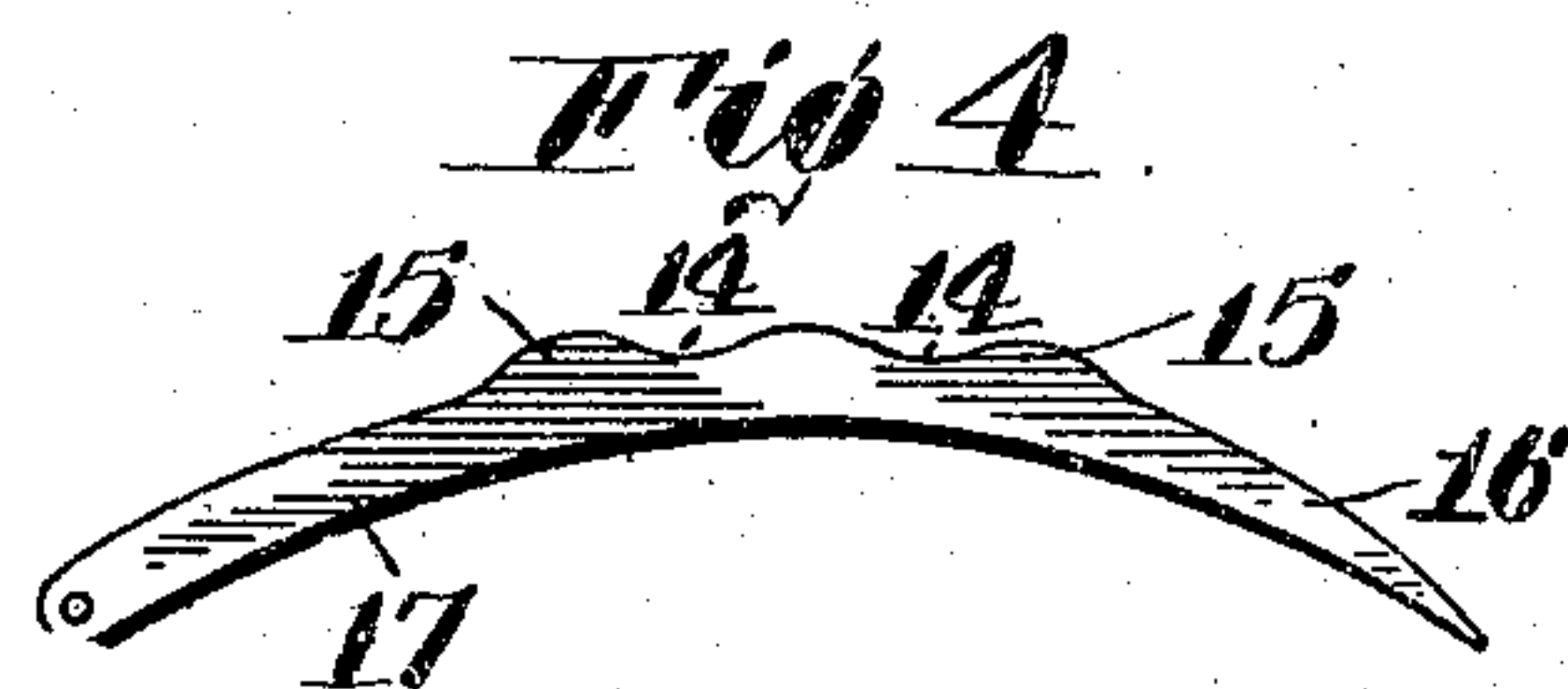
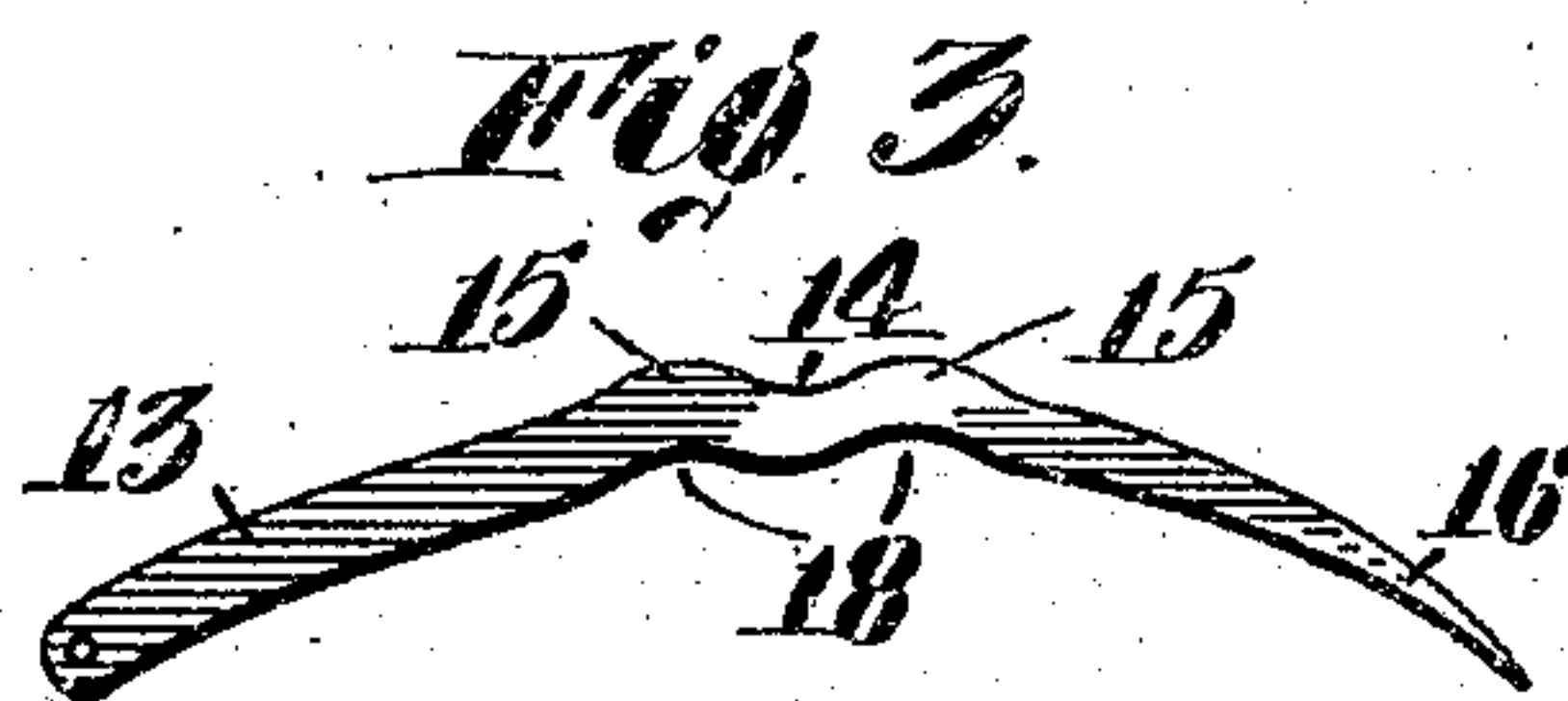
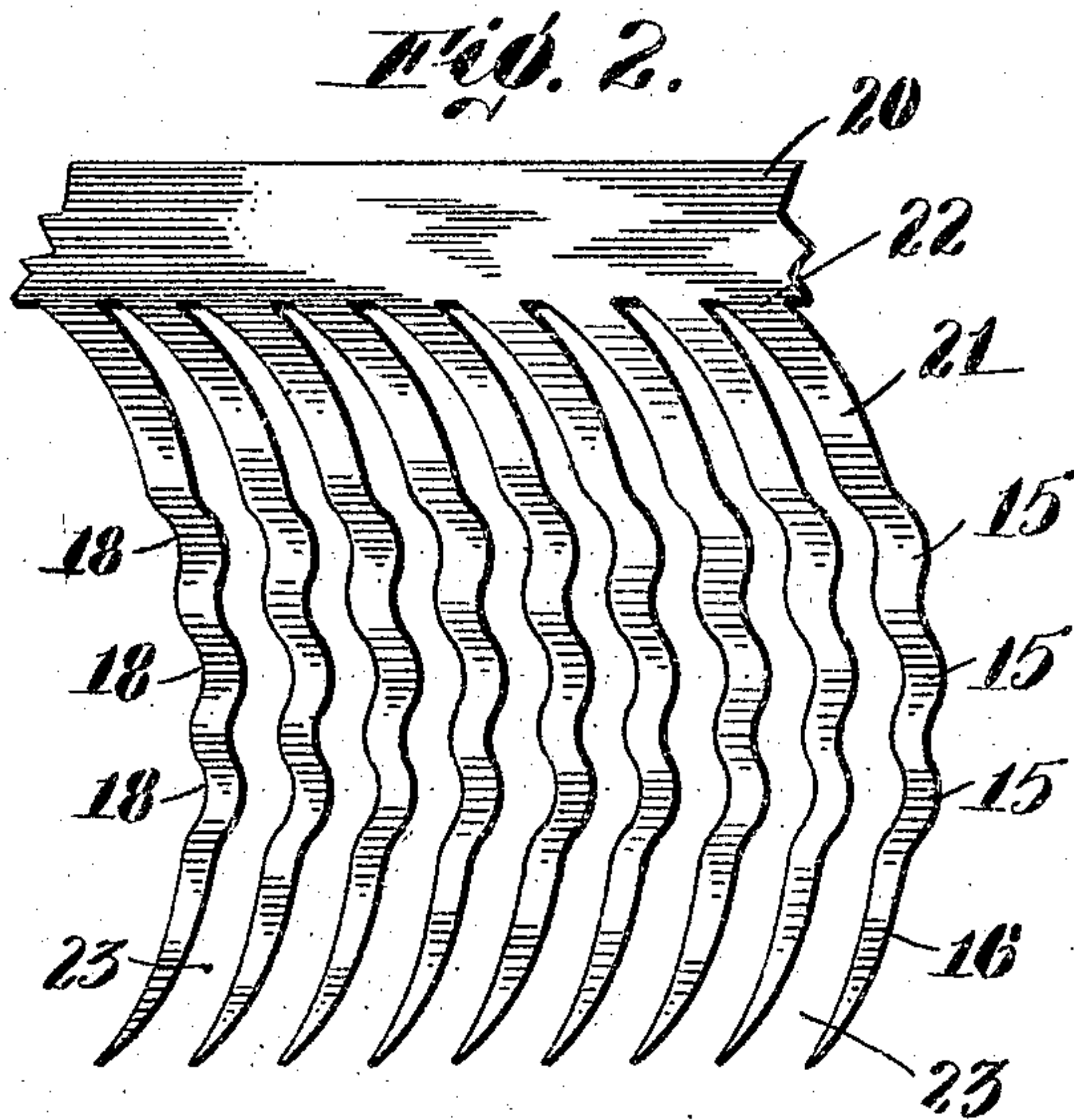
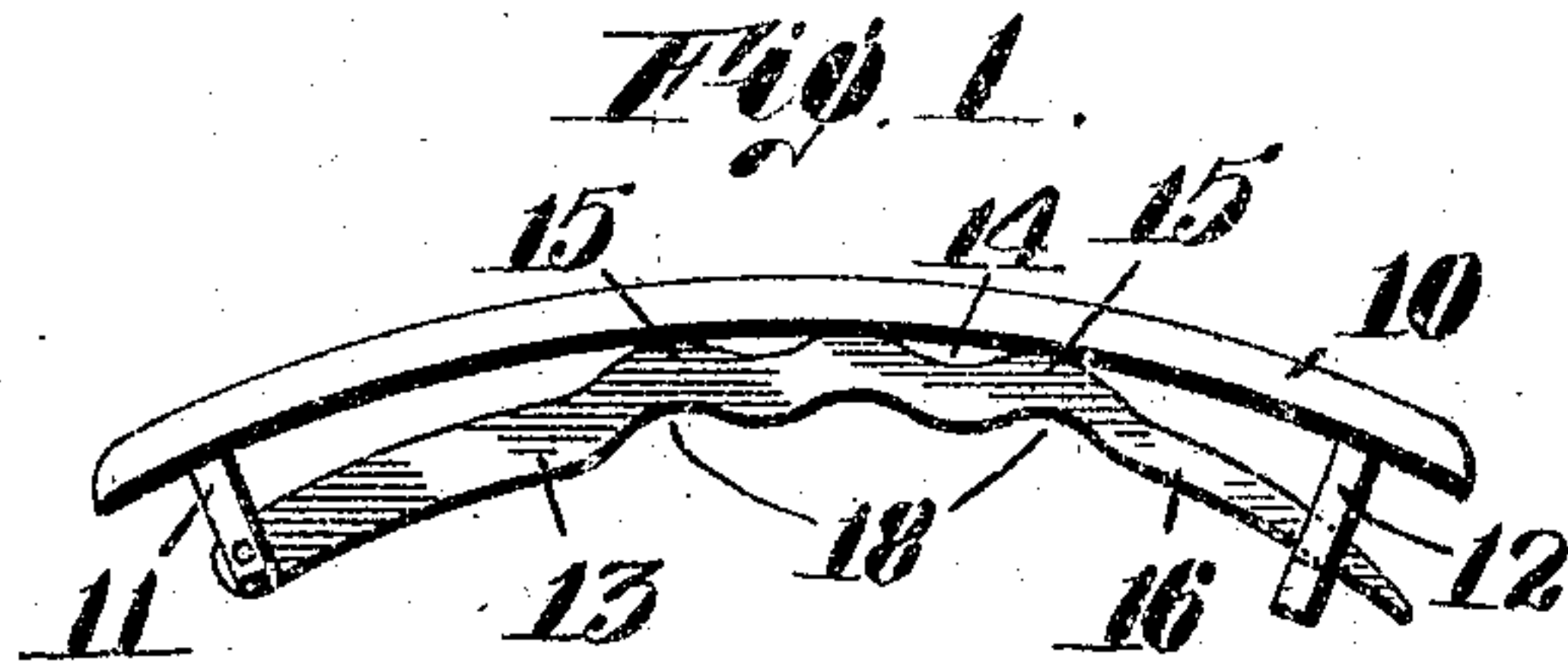
J. WILCOX.

BARBETTE.

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916,079.

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Witnesses:

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JOSEPH WILCOX, OF ATHOL, MASSACHUSETTS.

BARRETTE.

No. 916,079.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 23, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH WILCOX, a citizen of the United States, residing at Athol, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Barrette, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a pin or tongue capable of application to several kinds of toilet articles and the like, but especially adapted for use on barrettes, to the combination thereof with a barrette, and to a blank from which a plurality of pins or tongues may be made.

The principal objects of the invention are to provide a barrette or other toilet article with a pin or tongue for fastening it in the hair, having simple and convenient means thereon for securely holding the article in position; and to provide a simple and inexpensive way for making the tongues or pins by employing a new form of blank from which the articles may be made with economy of stock and labor.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will appear hereinafter.

The objects of the invention are secured by providing the tongue or pin for the barrette, or other toilet article, with projecting curves or humps adapted to engage the rear surface of the barrette when the pin is caught in position so as to lock its free end to the barrette. One or any other number of these projecting curves may be employed and especially when there are a plurality of them they are adapted to hold the hair in the spaces between the humps so as effectively to prevent its displacement. In the preferred forms of the invention, these projections are of such form and the rest of the pin is so shaped that a plurality of pins may be formed out of a single blank in such a way as to economize in the use of material, time, and labor.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of a barrette showing one form of the invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a plan of a blank showing how the pins or tongues, as illustrated in Fig. 1, can be made with great economy in use of material. Fig. 3 is a plan of a pin or tongue similar to that shown in Fig. 1 but slightly modified. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing another modification, and Fig. 5 is a rear elevation of the barrette shown in Fig. 1.

Ordinarily barrettes such as the barrette 10 shown in Fig. 1 are made in curved form and are provided with two posts 11 and 12 near the opposite ends of the back, to one of which the pin or tongue 13 is pivoted and the other of which constitutes a catch for holding the free end thereof in fastened or fixed position. In order to provide the necessary spring, the pin or tongue may be set into the post 11 slightly at an angle as is clearly shown in Fig. 5.

In the form of the invention shown in Fig. 1 the tongue is located in a plane perpendicular to the barrette and is of a general curved shape so as substantially to fit the back of the barrette and on the convex portion thereof are shown three curved projections or humps 15 each curved on a smaller radius than the body of the pin and adapted to engage the back of the barrette when the pin is caught in fixed position by the post 12. On account of this construction, the hair is caught in the spaces 14 between the projections 15 and held by the body of the pin at these points in a very secure manner so that there is very little danger of the barrette becoming loosened or dislodged. It will be seen also that the amount of spring which the end 16 of the pin has can be determined from catching the pin in the post 12 before it is applied to the hair. If it has lost its spring sufficiently so that it will not hold, this can be seen very easily before it is applied to the hair, and in fact the manufacturer can efficiently test each device simply by putting it up in the ordinary way in which barrettes are supplied to the trade; that is, with the pin caught in the post 12. The advantages of the form shown in Fig. 1, so far as they have been described in this paragraph, are also present in the case of the form shown in Fig. 4 in which the pin 17 is provided with humps 15 and spaces 14 as described with reference to Fig. 1. A comparison of these two figures, however, will show that Fig. 1 has additional features; namely a plurality of indentations 18 on the back substantially similar to the projecting curves 15 and similarly placed. It will also be noticed that a central line drawn between the ends of the pin will substantially bisect the central projection 15 and indentation 18 and that the other two are at substantially equal distances therefrom on opposite sides. In other words, the projections and indentations are symmetrically placed on the pin.

From this, it follows that these pins can be made from a blank such as that indicated in Fig. 2. This blank is provided with a strip 20 along one edge having projecting teeth or pins 21 each provided with the projections 15 and indentations 18 which have been described above and with the end or point 16. These teeth can be cut off at the point 22 and rounded over and perforated to form pins like the pin 13. It will be observed, also that between each two of these teeth or pins 21, is a space 23 of a shape substantially similar to one of these teeth, but reversed. In other words, where the indentations 18 come on the pins, there will be corresponding projections in these spaces and the projections 15 on the pins extend into the space to form indentations therein. From this it follows that another pin is formed in each of these spaces between two of the teeth 21 when the latter are cut out. In other words the operation of producing one set of teeth or pins results in the production of two, and substantially the same blank is used as would be employed for one set only. The pins formed in the spaces 23 may be connected by an edge strip like the strip 20 or may be cut out individually if desired. It will be understood, of course, that these pins could be made from blanks with considerable economy if the teeth 21 were crowded up close together with their points all extending in the same direction so that no spaces would be left between them except that produced by cutting or stamping them out. It is to be observed, however, that when this is done a rather peculiar set of dies has to be employed and after all, there is considerable waste for the ends or points 16 of the pins or teeth are much narrower than the opposite, or butt ends, consequently the tendency, when they are made in this way is to curve them around so that perhaps the most economical blank to be employed would be a circular or semi-circular one. When made from rectangular blanks there must be considerable waste in this form because the ends 16 would have to be separated in the blank and there is no use for the pieces taken out between them. It will be seen, therefore, that a material economy is effected by producing the pins according to the principles set forth and described with reference to Fig. 1.

It will be understood, of course, that while three projections 15 are shown in Figs. 1 and 4, any other number can be employed according to the character of the article to which the pin is to be applied and the necessities of the particular case.

In Fig. 3 a form is shown having two projections 15 with only a single space 14 between them. This form is shown as having two indentations 18 so it can be made in accordance with the principles indicated in Fig. 2.

While I have illustrated and described certain forms in which I prefer to embody the invention, I am aware that it can be carried out in many other ways and that many modifications may be made therein by any person skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention as expressed in the claims. Therefore, I do not wish to be limited to the details of construction shown, but

What I do claim is:—

As an article of manufacture, a curved barrette having a post near one end, and a single central flat pin or tongue located in a plane transverse to the barrette, pivoted to the post slightly at an angle to the center of the barrette, and having a general curved shape throughout its length to conform to the shape of the back of the barrette, of the same thickness throughout but wider at its pivoted end than at the other and having a plurality of projecting curves on the convex portion thereof engaging the back of the barrette when the pin is in position for holding the barrette in the hair, and a corresponding number of similarly shaped indentations on the other side, said curves and indentations being symmetrically arranged with respect to the middle of said pin or tongue, whereby two of said pins or tongues may be died out from the same blank substantially without waste of material, and without requiring bending or reshaping after being died out.

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

JOSEPH WILCOX.

Witnesses:

OTHELLO A. FAY,
KATHERINE G. KEEFE.