

A. BURKE.
DOUBLE TONGUE BARRETTE.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 23, 1908.

959,712.

Patented May 31, 1910.

Fig. 1.

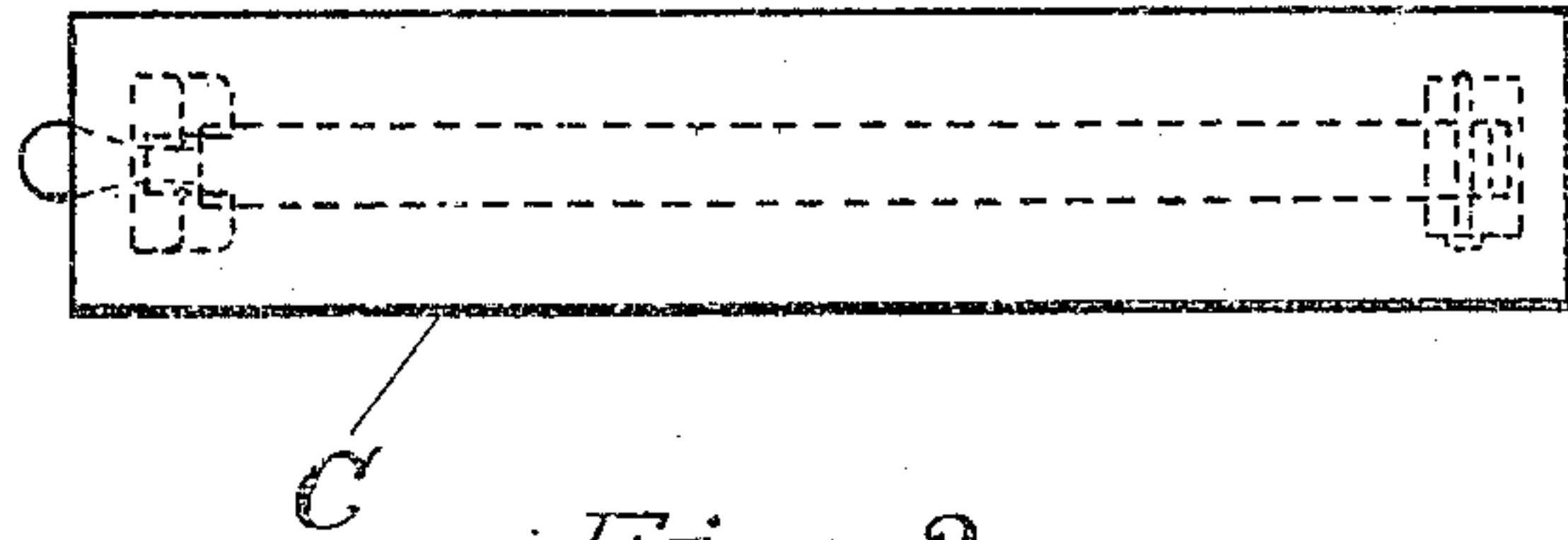


Fig. 2.

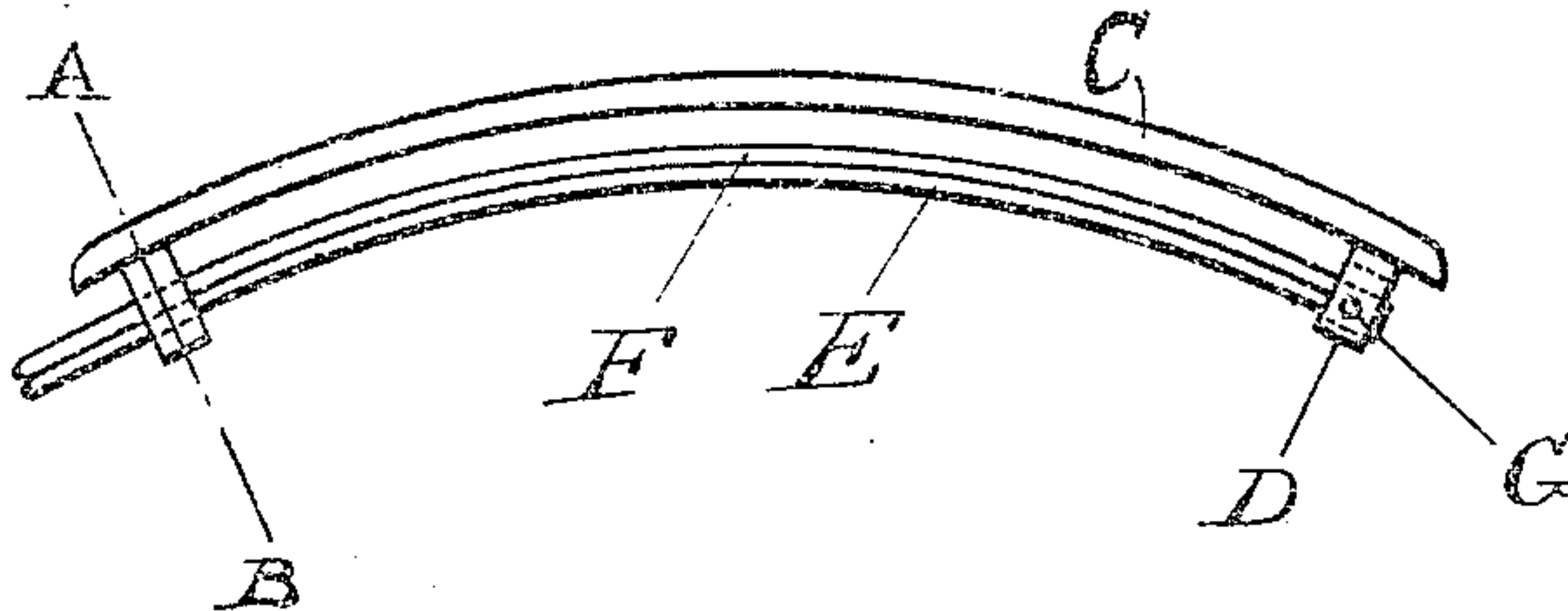


Fig. 8.

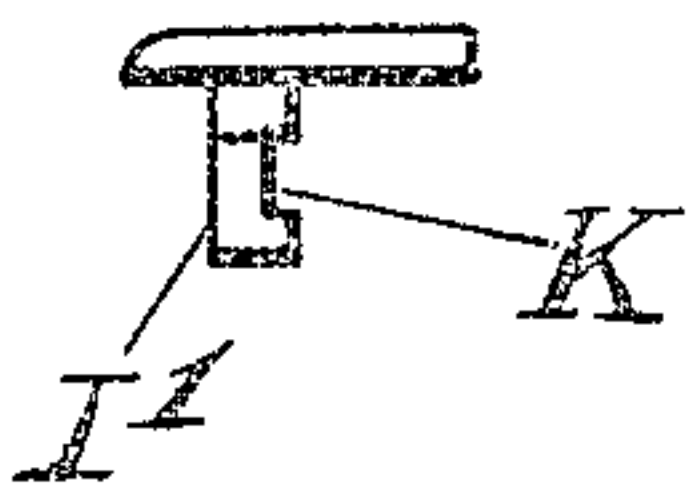


Fig. 3.

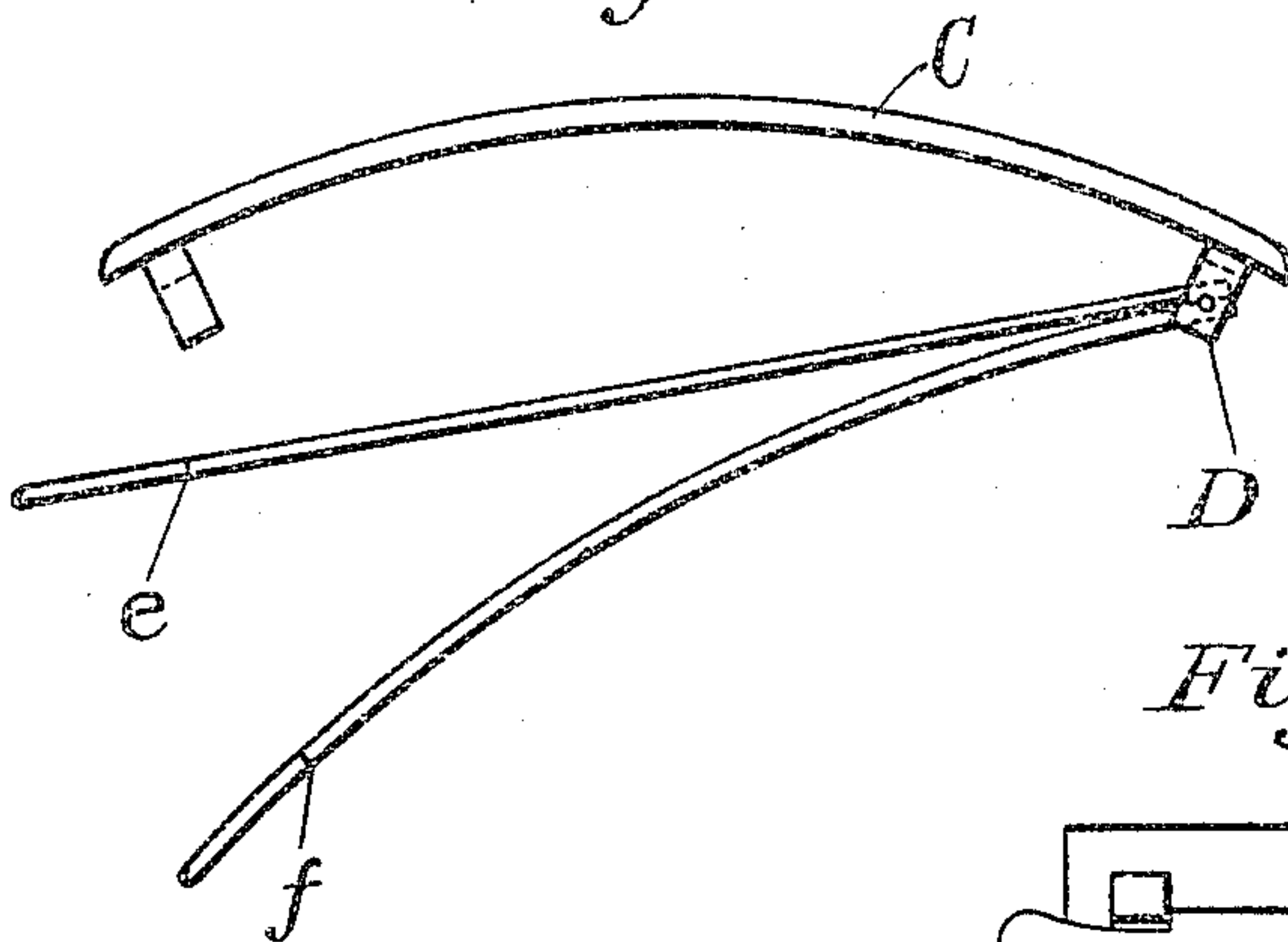


Fig. 4.

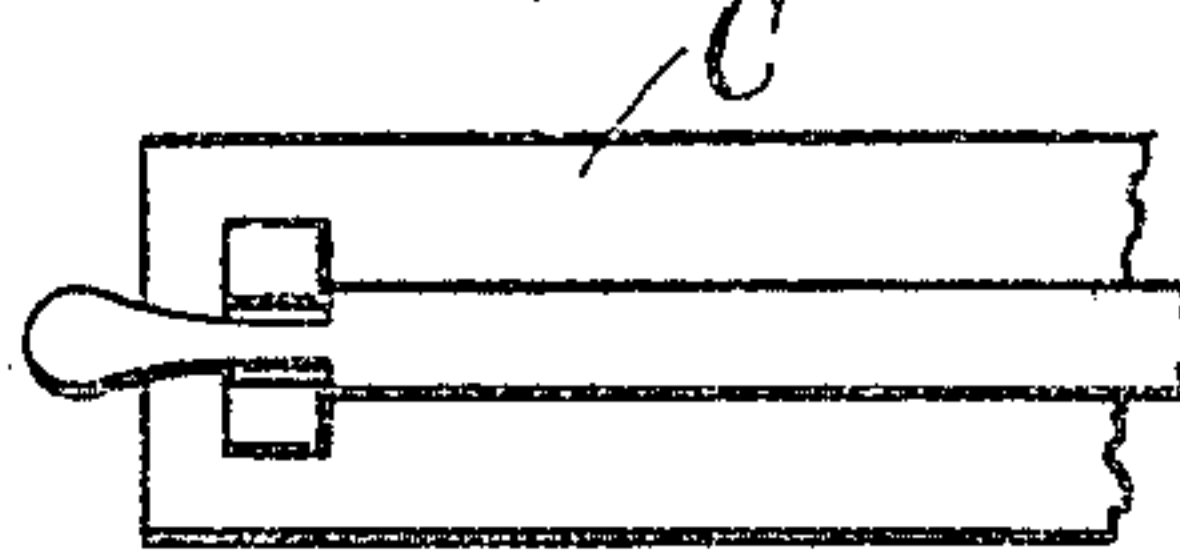


Fig. 5.

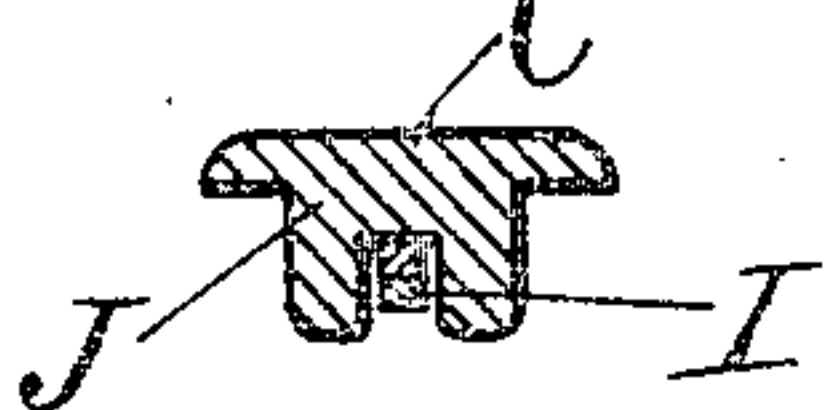


Fig. 6.

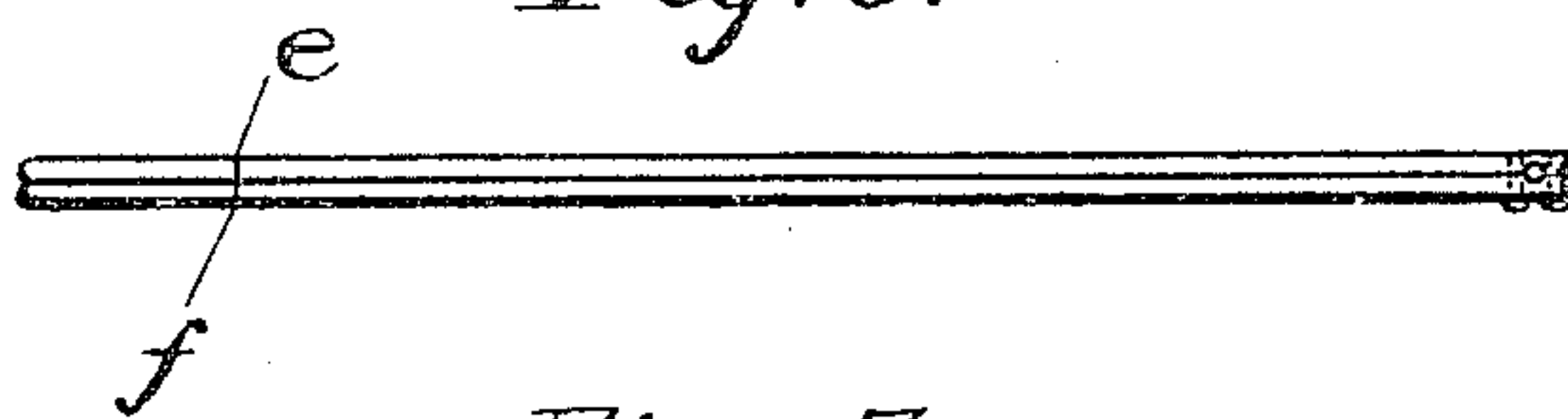
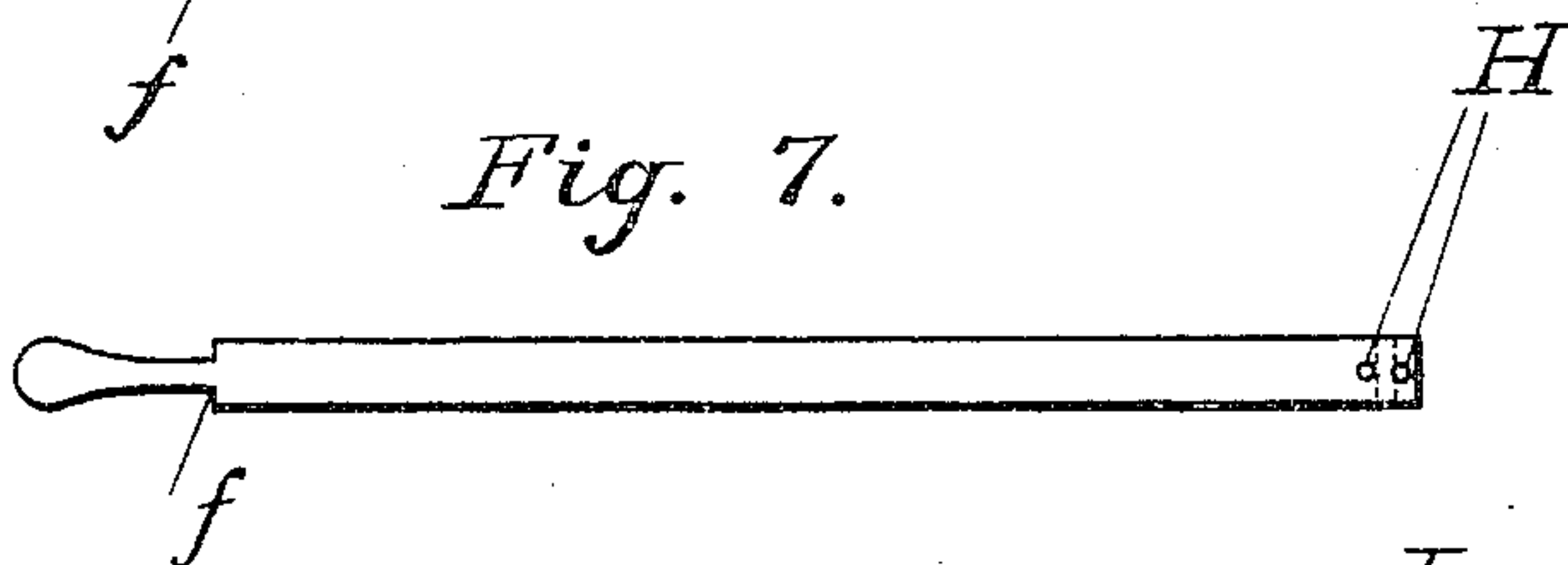


Fig. 7.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED BURKE, OF LEOMINSTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

DOUBLE-TONGUE BARRETTE.

959,712.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 31, 1910.

Application filed September 23, 1908. Serial No. 454,326.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED BURKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Leominster, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Double-Tongue Barrettes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention has for an object the production of a barrette, in which novel clamping means is associated with the usual barrette body, the said clamping means being in the nature of an impaling device (a substitute for a pin) having resilient tendencies, permitting it to bend to lie approximately parallel with a body which is preferably curved longitudinally.

A further object of the invention is to provide novel means for retaining the clamp in operative relation to the body, through the medium of the endwise thrust of the clamp which causes it to frictionally engage lugs or projections on the body.

A still further object of the invention is to provide two clamps secured together on a pivot whereby the clamps move in unison and in concert and reinforce each other.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the details of construction and in the arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification wherein like characters denote corresponding parts in the several views, in which—

Figure 1, illustrates a barrette body with the clamping means in dotted lines, except the end thereof which projects beyond the body; Fig. 2, illustrates an edge view thereof; Fig. 3, illustrates a similar view with the clamps detached; Fig. 4, illustrates a fragment of a barrette showing the end of the clamp secured; Fig. 5, illustrates a sectional view on the line A—B, of Fig. 2; Fig. 6, illustrates an edge view of the clamps; and Fig. 7, illustrates a face view thereof; Fig. 8, illustrates a modified form of bifurcated lug.

In these drawings C, indicates the body of the barrette having ears D, at one end, separated to admit the ends of the clamp mem-

bers, E, F; one of said clamp members being applied on one side of a pintle G, and the other clamp member being applied on the opposite side of said pintle. Rivets or other securing devices H, are applied to the clamp members for holding the latter on the pintle in a manner to allow them to swing thereon.

The opposite ends of the clamp members are reduced in width thereby forming shoulders *e, f*, and the reduced ends of the clamp members are designed to lie in the bifurcation I, of the lug J, which lug J, projects from the body.

The length of the clamp members from the pintles to the shoulders is greater than the distance between the ears and lugs, hence the clamp members have to be buckled or bent in order to cause the reduced ends of the clamp members to enter the bifurcations, but when said clamp members have been buckled or bent to such a degree, the clamp members and body lie parallel or approximately so, and hair to which the clamp members have been applied will be pressed between the clamp members and body.

As stated, the shoulders *e, f*, engage the lug I, and are pressed thereagainst by the springy action of the clamp members.

If desired the lug I', may be recessed as at K, to form seats for the shoulders and when this expedient is employed, the shoulders cannot be dislodged from the lugs except by pressure longitudinally of the clamp members sufficient to carry the shoulders clear of the recesses.

In operation the clamp members are held in parallel relation to each other and are inserted in the hair of a wearer. The body is then swung down to engage the hair and the clamp members are sprung to cause the shoulders and lug to interlock in the manner heretofore described and the barrette will then be held in place.

I claim—

1. In a barrette, a body, a clamp comprising two superposed parts pivoted to said body, a bifurcated lug on said body, and shoulders on each of said parts adapted to be engaged by said lug whereby said parts are flexed and held in a bowed position.

2. In a barrette, a bow shaped body, a clamp comprising two normally straight, superposed parts pivoted to said body, a bifurcated lug on said body, and shoulders on each of said superposed parts adapted to

be engaged by said lug whereby said superposed parts are flexed and held in a position approximately parallel to the said bowed body.

5 3. In a barrette, a body, two superposed, resilient members coinciding, shoulders on said members, a lug on said body adapted

to engage said shoulders, and means pivotally connecting the resilient members to the body.

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Witnesses:

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