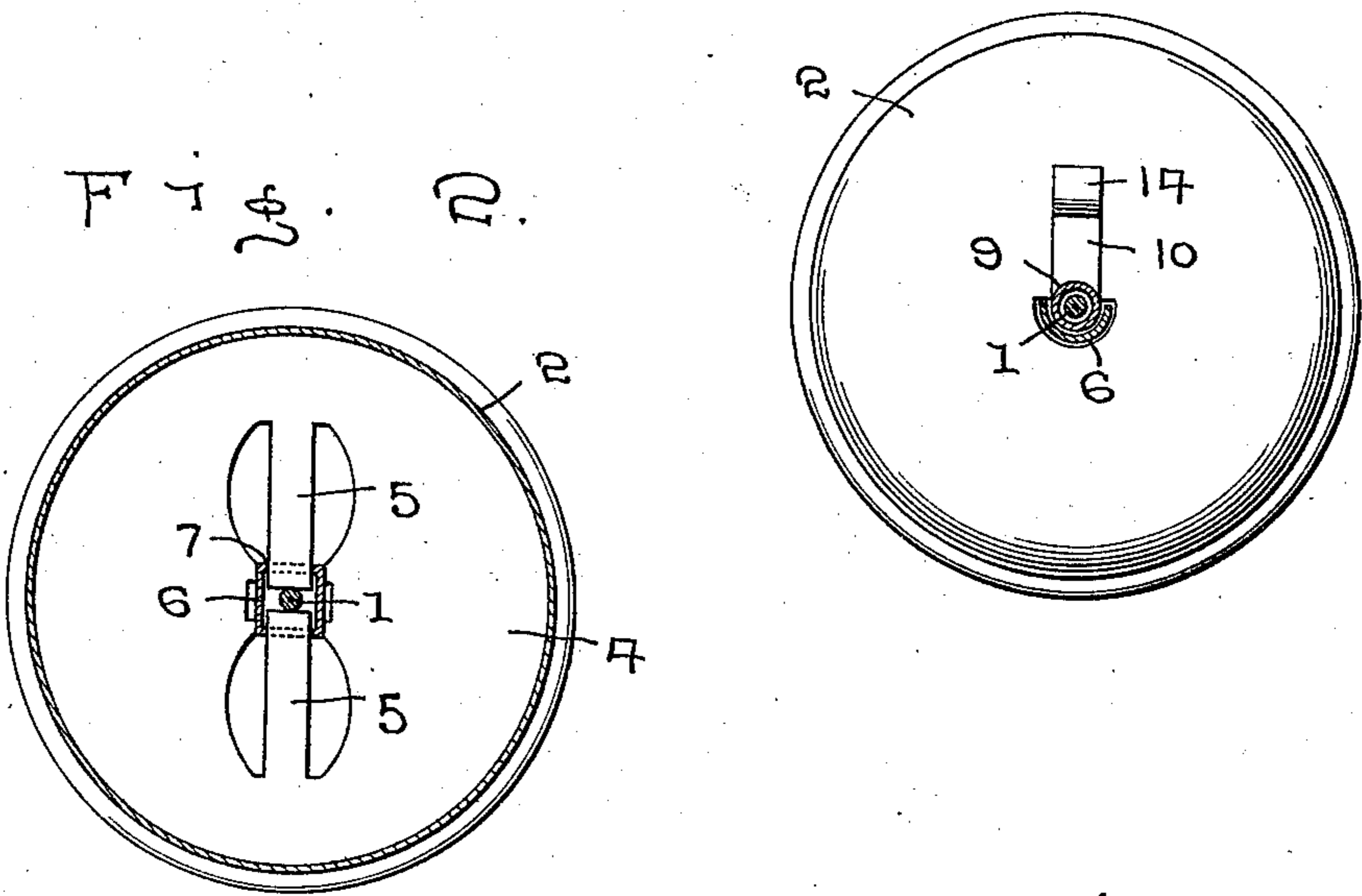
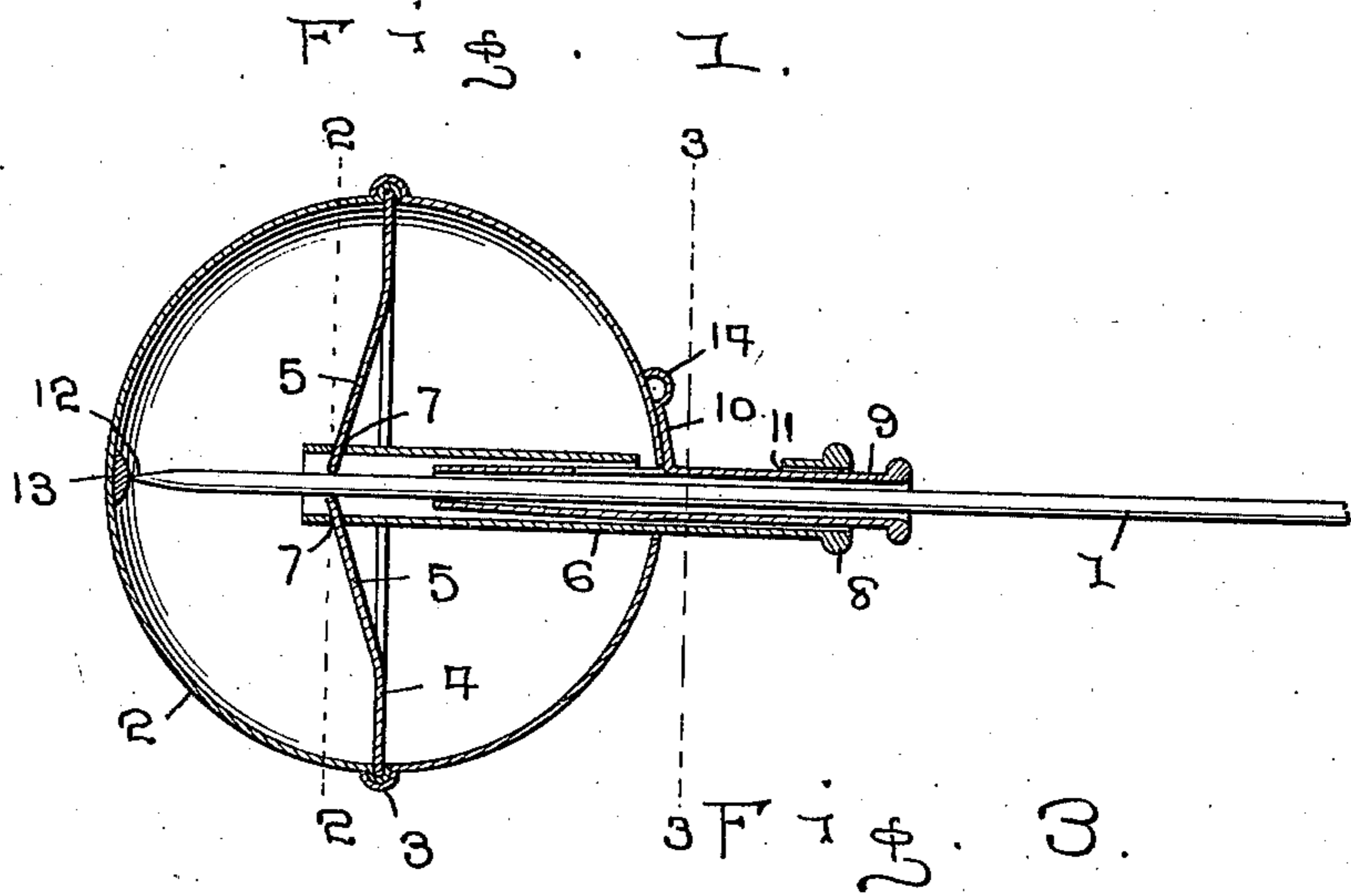


C. B. PERSHALL.  
HAT PIN CONSTRUCTION.  
APPLICATION FILED JULY 27, 1910.

996,791.

Patented July 4, 1911.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLAIRE B. PERSHALL, OF COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

## HAT-PIN CONSTRUCTION.

996,791.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 4, 1911.

Application filed July 27, 1910. Serial No. 574,035.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CLAIRE B. PERSHALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Coeur d'Alene, in the county of Kootenai and State of Idaho, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hat-Pin Constructions; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in hat pin constructions and my object is to provide means for protecting the ends of the hat pin after the same has been applied to use.

A further object is to provide means for locking the protecting devices in position on the ends of the pin, and,

A further object is to provide means for releasing the locking mechanism, whereby the protecting devices may be removed from the pin.

Other objects and advantages will be hereinafter referred to and more particularly pointed out in the specification hereunto annexed.

In the accompanying drawings which are made a part of this application, Figure 1 is a longitudinal central sectional view of one of the protecting devices applied to use upon one end of a pin. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view as seen on line 2—2 Fig. 1, and, Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view as seen on line 3—3 Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings in which similar reference numerals designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, 1 indicates a hat pin, which may be constructed in the usual or any preferred manner and preferably pointed at both ends. Adapted to fit over each end of the pin is a ball 2, which is preferably formed of semi-globular sections, the meeting edges of which, when crimped together, form a circumferential channel 3, while at the same time serve to lock the two sections of the ball together. Seated in the channel 3 is a disk 4, at the central portion of which are formed spring tongues 5, which tongues are formed by cutting out portions of the disk, the inner ends of the tongues being free, while the outer ends thereof are preferably left integral with the disk, although it will be readily understood that the tongues

may be made separate from the disk and attached thereto in any suitable manner.

Extending through the axial center of the disk 4 and through one of the sections of the ball is a hollow casing 6, two walls of which are provided with diametrically opposed openings 7, through which the ends of the tongues 5 are extended and it will be readily seen that when the casing is moved lengthwise in one direction, the spring tongues will be moved outwardly from the disk and the ends thereof separated. That portion of the casing extending through the disk is preferably square in cross section, while that portion thereof projecting through and beyond the ball is circular, the extreme outer end of the casing being provided with a bead 8, which forms a finish for the casing and serves to reinforce the same.

Extending into the casing 6 is a guide 9, which is preferably tubular in cross section and has a struck up portion 10, which projects upwardly through a slot 11 in the casing 6, said struck up portion being engaged with the outer face of the ball by soldering or other suitable manner, thereby holding the guide in fixed relation with the ball, while by forming the slot 11 of considerable length, the casing may be moved longitudinally of the ball and guide. The inner end of the guide is preferably tapered, thus forming a positive guide for the pin, as it is entered into the ball.

As substantially one-half of the circular portion of the casing 6 is cut away to form the slot and as the opening through the ball section, through which the casing extends, is likewise semi-circular, the casing will be securely held against rotating movement within the ball.

To prevent the point 12 of the pin from being forced through the ball 2, a cushion 13, preferably of soft metal, is placed on the inner face of the ball and in line with the axial center of the casing, so that the point of the pin will strike the cushion, when the ball is properly placed thereon.

The free end of the struck up portion 10 is left free of the ball 2 and is curved to form a loop 14, through which the pin is to be entered, when not in use, thereby preventing the balls from becoming lost, the loop having a slight spring thereto, so as to securely clamp the pin, when entered therethrough.

It is my object to use a ball upon each end of the pin, in which instance, both ends of the pin will be pointed and after the pin has been entered through the hat or other object, the point thereof is entered through the guide 9 and the ball moved on to the pin, until the point thereof engages the cushion. This action will force the pin between the ends of the spring tongues and move the tongues out of direct alinement with the disk, to which they are attached, thus disposing the tongues at such an angle that when it is attempted to remove the pin by directing a pull thereon, the ends of the tongues will securely bind against the pin. If the object through which the pin is introduced is of such proportions as to prevent the end of the pin from engaging the cushion, the end of the guide 9 will engage the object and prevent the operation of the casing to release the tongues from the pin.

When it is desired to remove the pin, the projecting portion of the casing 6 is grasped and said casing moved inwardly, which will result in swinging the spring tongues away from the pin, whereupon the ball can be readily removed and it will further be seen that it will only be necessary to remove one of the balls to release the pin from the object.

By this device, it will be readily seen that although the pin may project a distance through the object, yet the pointed end thereof will be securely guarded and prevented from injuring anyone by coming in contact therewith and it will likewise be seen that the pin will be securely held in position

until such time as one or both of the balls are removed from the end of the pin.

What I claim is:—

1. In a hat pin construction, the combination with the pin proper, of a ball adapted to extend over the end of the pin, a pair of spring tongues secured within the ball adapted to engage the pin and hold the same against casual removal therefrom, a casing, through which the ends of the tongues project and by means of which the tongues are released, when the casing is moved lengthwise in one direction that portion of the casing through which the tongues project being square in cross section; and a guide for the casing adapted to prevent casual lengthwise movement thereof.

2. In a hat pin construction, the combination with a pin, of a two-part ball, the meeting edges of which are crimped together to form a channel, a disk seated in said channel, said disk having cut away portions to form tongues, a casing extending through the disk and having openings therein to receive the ends of the tongues, said casing extending through the ball and having a slot therein, a guide extending into the casing and having a struck up portion, which projects through said slot and engages the outer face of the ball.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CLAIRE B. PERSHALL.

Witnesses:

MAURICE SMITH,  
A. M. BAKER.