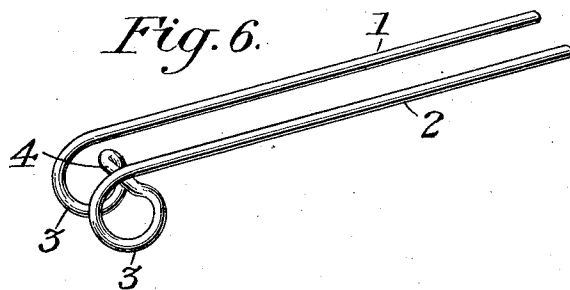
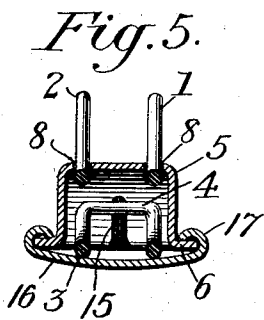
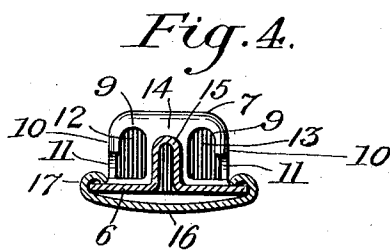
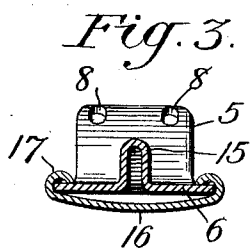
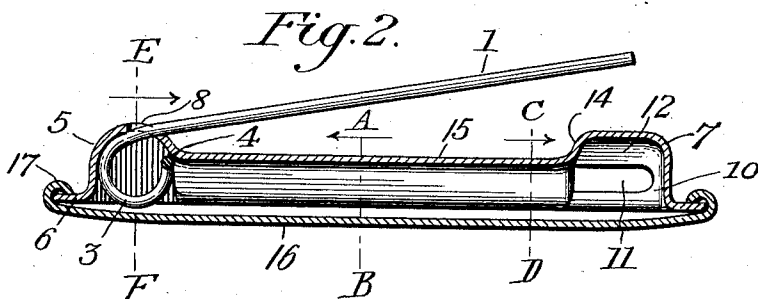
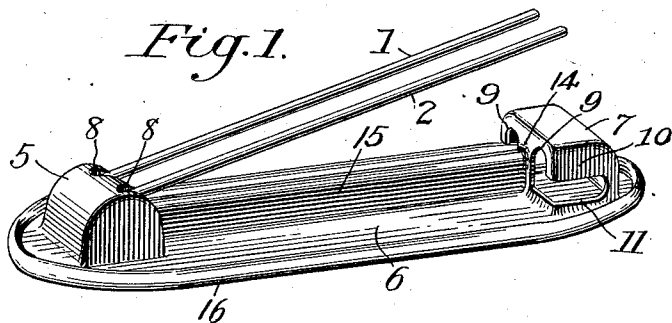


J. C. & J. A. DORAN.  
 BARRETTE PIN.  
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 17, 1908.

1,010,603.

Patented Dec. 5, 1911.



Witnesses:  
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 by *W. H. Lincoln* Atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES C. DORAN AND JAMES A. DORAN, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

BARRETTE-PIN.

1,010,603.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 5, 1911.

Application filed August 17, 1908. Serial No. 448,816.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JAMES C. DORAN and JAMES A. DORAN, citizens of the United States, residing at Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Barrette-Pins, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide a barrette pin made wholly or in part of metal, wherein the pin-tongue is forked and pivotally mounted in a single socket, and the catch is unitary and yet has independent engagement for each tine or limb of the forked pin-tongue.

With this object in view, the invention consists of a barrette pin whose pin-tongue is double, with its pivotal or hinge end unitary, and its socket or joint and catch double and drawn up integrally from a back-plate, which may be applied to or supplied with a face or front of any suitable character and construction. Between the socket or joint and the catch is a bar, preferably raised integrally from the back-plate, and which is straddled by the limbs of the pin-tongue so as to clamp or pinch the wearer's hair between them and thereby hold the hair securely, while the barrette itself is held in position, thus overcoming two faults quite common to barrettes as usually constructed.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a perspective view, open. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a cross-section at A B, looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 4 is a cross-section at C D, looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 5 is a cross-section at E F, looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the pin-tongue detached.

In a co-pending case of even date herewith Serial No. 448,815, we have set forth a double pin-tongue barrette having in common with this invention a double pin-tongue and a back-plate from which are drawn or cupped a pin-tongue socket or "joint," as it is called in the trade, and a catch.

The pin-tongue shown in Figs. 1, 2, 5 and 6, is double, that is to say, it is forked, or has two tines, limbs, or prongs, 1 and 2, which are free at one end and are connected by some sort of unitary head at the

other end, and preferably this connection consists of coils 3 and a transverse connecting-element 4, all made of one integral piece of spring wire. This head constitutes a pivotal portion or a sort of journal by which the pin-tongue is pivoted in its joint.

The pin-tongue is mounted in a socket or joint 5 on a back-plate 6, and a guard-catch 7 is also provided on the back-plate for engagement of the free ends or points of the pin-tongue.

The preferred form of back-plate 6 has the joint and the guard-catch made integral with it, as by drawing up from it two cups or hollow projections, and these cups are open on the under side. The cup for the joint 5 has cut in it the independent parallel slots 8 at its upper inner face separated throughout their length by the metal of the cup to convert it into the pin-tongue joint referred to. The other cup has its inner vertical face cut away to form the two front openings 9, and has its sides 10 provided with horizontal openings 11 opening from the openings 9 to form the guard-catch 7, with the two pockets 12 and 13 on opposite sides of the central wall 14 to receive and engage the respective ends of the pin-tongue.

The pin-tongue is applied to the joint 5 by inserting it from the back of the back-plate prongs first, so that said prongs project through the slots 8 and its head rests and finds a bearing within the joint, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 5. The slots 8 are of such length and so placed that the pin-tongue normally stands off from the back-plate, as shown, and when its free ends are depressed to engage the catch the resilience of the pin-tongue is brought into action to insure such engagement. Furthermore, the length and location of the slots are such that their upper and outer ends serve as back-stops to prevent undue backward movement of the pin-tongue. Finally, a separate slot is provided for each limb or prong of the double pin-tongue so as to keep them apart and thus insure the greatest efficiency of the device in engaging and supporting the wearer's hair.

The catch is a guard catch, protecting and concealing the pin points all around, and the pockets in this catch constitute separate compartments or receptacles for the respective points of the pin-tongue, thus further serving to keep the double pin-tongue dis-

tended. The catch incloses both ends or points of the pin-tongue on all sides, and under tension.

While we prefer to use the guard-catch shown and described, it may be replaced by others, and so also, the double pin and double joint may be replaced in a construction where the bar is the important feature.

Between the joint and guard-catch the metal of the back-plate is drawn up to form a hollow longitudinal bar extending to a height on a level with or just slightly below the pin tongue where it is closed, and this bar is straddled by said pin-tongue when so closed. Thus, when the barrette is applied to the hair, the latter is pinched or clamped between the pin-tongue and the side walls of the bar and securely held, and, moreover, the barrette itself is held from displacement by reason of its grip upon the hair so pinched or clamped. This bar also reinforces or strengthens the back-plate. The particular guard-catch and this bar distinguish this invention from that set forth in our co-pending case of even date.

The barrette pin may be finished in any suitable way. As shown, the back-plate has a flange around its entire periphery and this may be utilized to receive a face-plate or front which may be secured to it by rolling its edge flange over the back-plate, as shown. But other forms of fronts or face-plates may be used, and other modes of attaching them, such as soldering, riveting, closing-in, and the like. In this case of metal fronts, we prefer to draw up the edges of the face-plate and roll it on the back-plate, as shown, since this construction gives the strongest and best results, as owing to the fact that there is a margin of plate surrounding the joint and catch it is possible to have a continuous rolled-in edge all around.

In all cases the front or face-plate serves as a support to hold the pin-tongue in the back-plate. The joint and catch being integral with the back-plate are stronger and neater than if made separately and soldered on.

The head of the double pin-tongue is so held in the joint that it cannot be broken from the joint, and it fits therein easily and so as to oscillate or turn in the joint freely

when the pin-tongue is being opened or closed. There is, also, at all times while closed an upward springiness in the pin-tongue, due to its relation to the joint which tends to prevent accidental opening of the pin.

While we prefer to make the head of the pin-tongue as shown, yet such head may be solid or otherwise formed.

What we claim is:—

1. A back-plate, for a double pin-tongue barrette pin, having a double pin-tongue joint, and a guard-catch drawn up integrally from the back-plate as a hollow projection having a middle front wall, a closed-in top and rear wall, and communicating front and side openings on opposite sides of said middle wall, said guard-catch affording pockets for concealing the points of the double pin-tongue.

2. A back-plate, for a double pin-tongue barrette pin, having integral therewith with one another a double pin tongue joint, a double catch, and a bar projecting upwardly from said back-plate and extending longitudinally thereof between said joint and catch, said bar being of hollow construction and drawn up from the back-plate to form side walls thereon.

3. A barrette pin, having a back-plate provided with an integral pin-tongue joint constructed with a pair of slots, a guard-catch integral with the back-plate and having a middle front wall and front and side openings on opposite sides of said middle wall, a bar also integral with the back-plate and rising longitudinally from said back-plate between the joint and guard-catch, and a double pin-tongue pivoted in said joint, having separate engagement for its points with said guard-catch and straddling said bar when so engaged and thereby serving to pinch or clamp the wearer's hair between the limbs of the pin-tongue and the bar and to hold the barrette in position.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 14th day of August A. D. 1908.

JAMES C. DORAN.  
JAMES A. DORAN.

Witnesses:

DANIEL L. DONOVAN,  
PATRICK CARTER.

Correction in Letters Patent No. 1,010,603.

It is hereby certified that in Letters Patent No. 1,010,603, granted December 5, 1911, upon the application of James C. Doran and James A. Doran, of Providence, Rhode Island, for an improvement in "Barrette-Pins," an error appears in the printed specification requiring correction as follows: Page 2, line 35, for the word "this" read *the*; and that the said Letters Patent should be read with this correction therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed and sealed this 16th day of January, A. D., 1912.

[SEAL.]

C. C. BILLINGS,  
*Acting Commissioner of Patents.*