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BOBBY PIN

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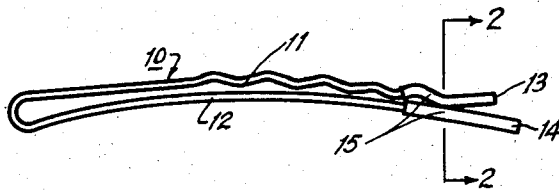


Fig. 1

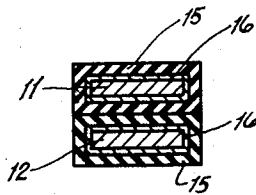


Fig. 2

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## BOBBY PIN

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1 Claim. (Cl. 132—50)

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This invention relates to a bobby pin.

More particularly, the invention relates to a bobby pin made from metal stock.

It is well known that in applying bobby pins to the hair, women are in the habit of initiating the opening of the pin, that is, prying apart the two legs of the pin, by pushing the pin lengthwise against the teeth. It is also well known—and dentists are agreed as to this—that this practice actually damages the teeth, more particularly, the enamel in spite of the enamel with which bobby pins are usually coated for the purpose of imparting colour to the pin.

It is also well known that bobby pins often fall off the hair even though the pin is formed on one of its two legs with corrugations.

The objects of the invention, generally, are to provide an improved bobby pin.

A specific object of the invention is to provide a bobby pin which will prevent damage to the teeth as is now occasioned by the practice indulged in by women, previously referred to.

Another specific object of the invention is to provide a bobby pin having its outer ends or tips coated with a soft or relatively soft substance or such substance as will not abrade or otherwise cause injury to the teeth when the pin is pushed against the teeth in the manner referred to above.

Still another specific object of the invention is to coat the outer ends of the bobby pin with a relatively soft substance, such as rubber, for instance, a distance sufficient to prevent slipping of the bobby pin from the hair when in position.

In the drawing, wherein is shown the preferred form of the invention,

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the bobby pin; and,

Figure 2 is a section on line 2—2 in Figure 1, on an enlarged scale.

Referring now by numerals to the drawing, 10 shows a bobby pin of conventional shape and size, being made from metal stock, and presenting two more or less parallel, co-operating leg members 11 and 12 terminating respectively in the outer ends or tips 13 and 14. The end 13 is slightly curved away from the other end, 14, which is substantially straight. One leg member, say 11, is formed with the conventional corrugations. As is the usual practice, the ends of the leg members are slightly curved laterally.

In accordance with the invention, the ends 13 and 14 are coated with a relatively soft substance, that is, a substance which will not abrade or injure the teeth, particularly the enamel, as when the pin is pushed or forced lengthwise against the teeth with a view to opening or prying the ends apart.

In practice, I use a rubber substance. More

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particularly, I use latex, which after being allowed to dry, is cured.

In order to prevent as much as possible the peeling off of the rubber coating, it is desirable first to apply a coating of a substance which will adhere to the metal, and to which the rubber will in turn adhere. Any suitable adhesive substance may be used; for instance, a substance sold on the open market under the trade-mark "Ty-Ply."

While the ends only need be coated a short distance back from the tips in order to prevent injury to the teeth, it is desirable to extend the coating to about 1" from the tips so that hair will be clasped between two rubber surfaces, better to prevent the pin from slipping off the hair.

After the pin is pre-formed and has been coated with a lacquer of the required colour, all according to the usual practice, the ends are dipped into the adhesive substance, and allowed to dry, forming a coating shown as 16. The ends are then dipped into the latex, and allowed to dry, forming a coating shown as 15. The latex coating is then cured. A number of such pins are then mounted on a card as is the usual practice.

What I claim is:

A bobby pin made from a length of metal stock bent upon itself to present two leg members resiliently urged one toward the other for clasping hair therebetween, one of said leg members being bent adjacent its tip to define a shallow U-shaped portion the apex of which is presented to the other leg member, each of said leg members having a thin coating of a rubber material covering its tip and extending rearwardly from the tip a distance beyond said apex sufficient to cover said bent portion whereby to clasp strands of hair between surfaces of such material most effectively adjacent said apex, said material being such that it will offer good frictional contact with the strands thereby tending to prevent the pin from slipping off the strands both longitudinally and transversely thereof.

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