H. NATKIEL.

HAIR WAVER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 3, 1921.

1,396,708. **Patented Nov. 8, 1921.**

Fig. 1.

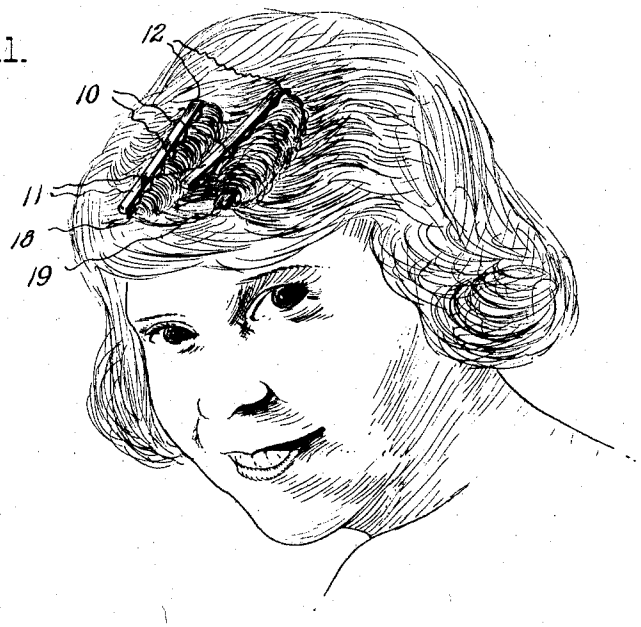


Fig. 2.

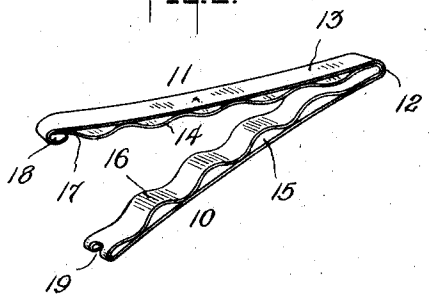


Fig. 3.

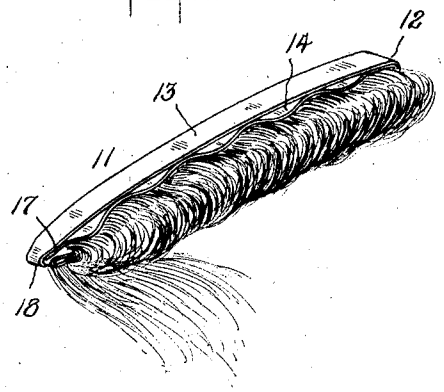
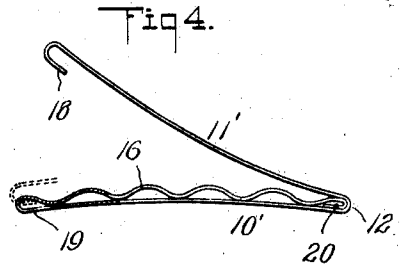


Fig. 4.



WITNESS

Frederick Diehl

INVENTOR

H. Natkiel

BY Geo. L. Beeler

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY NATKIEL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE MARCELETTE HAIR CURLER CO., INC., OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

HAIR-WAVER.

1,396,708. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 8, 1921.

Application filed February 3, 1921. Serial No. 442,110.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY NATKIEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, borough of Manhattan, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hair-Wavers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to toilet articles and has particular reference to hair dressing appliances or ornaments.

Among the objects of the invention is to provide a device of the character indicated that is adapted for most convenient and expeditious manipulation, both for the introduction of the hair thereto and its removal therefrom, and one that is practically free from any objectionable features such as the cutting, breaking, or otherwise injuring of the hair, and also one that is calculated to produce an unusually high degree of satisfaction in the crimping or waving results.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a hair waver that possesses all of the above indicated advantages and which, moreover, can be made from a single piece of material such as a strip or ribbon of metal of practically uniform cross section throughout its length, and hence having no rivets, joints or other structural conditions tending to complicate or render it objectionable.

With the foregoing and other objects in view the invention consists in the arrangement and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed, and while the invention is not restricted to the exact details of construction disclosed or suggested herein, still for the purpose of illustrating a practical embodiment thereof reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate the same parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view indicating two of my devices, one locked in crimping or waving position and the other as in the act of being filled and not yet locked.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one form of my invention in normal open position.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view, larger than in Fig. 1, showing the device of Fig. 2 in operation.

Fig. 4 is a side elevation partly broken away showing a slight modification in construction.

Referring now more specifically to the drawings I show in the main figures my device as being made from a single strip of spring material, such as ribbon steel, and comprising two leg portions, the inner leg 10 and the outer leg 11. These legs are attached to each other at 12 in what may be termed the angle or hinge line, the angle being acute and relatively sharp, the legs in fact being so formed as to lie close together adjacent to the angle even in the open position.

As shown in Fig. 2 each leg comprises two parts, one of which is relatively flat and the other of which is corrugated, the corrugations extending transversely of the leg. The leg 11 thus includes a flat portion 13 and a corrugated portion 14, while the leg 10 includes a flat portion 15 and a corrugated portion 16. Furthermore, the corrugations of both leg portions are so disposed with respect to the angle 12 as to nest into each other. That is to say, the crests of one member project into the depressions between the crests of the companion member.

In constructing this waver one end portion of the strip of material, as at 17, lies within or adjacent to the opposite end of the strip, indicated as in the form of a hook or hook shaped tongue 18, bent inward toward the opposite leg and directed toward the angle between the legs. The strip of material from the end 17 is formed into the two corrugated portions, thence it is bent outward upon itself forming in succession the two flat portions 15 and 13 which are bent sharply around at the angle 12 as above described. The end of the leg 10 with which the hook or tongue 18 coöperates is a loop or bend, and being provided with a notch or depression at 19 constitutes a keeper for the tongue and a means for locking the two end portions of the legs in close coöperation in practice as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. The notch 19 may be formed either by simply swaging inward the metal on the outside of the loop or it may be formed by cutting or punching entirely through the outside portion of the loop so that the point of the tongue 18 will pass through the opening and lie against the inner surface of the adjacent end of the corrugated member 16 as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 4.

In practice the hair-dresser wraps a strand of hair directly around the leg 10, beginning close to the angle and finishing adjacent to

the loop or keeper end thereof. The outer or free leg 11 is then bent downward firmly upon the hair, the free end of the leg 11 being forced laterally far enough for the end of the tongue to pass downward below the keeper. The resiliency of the material will then cause the point of the tongue to come directly into place into the notch where it will be held locked as shown in Fig. 3. The act of wrapping the strand of hair around one of the legs and holding it there for a time by the clamping action of the other leg insures the formation of a pleasing degree of waving of the hair, but by providing the corrugations in one or both of the legs a peculiarly augmented waving effect is produced due to the corrugations in addition to the wrapping around the leg. This effect may well be appreciated from Fig. 3 in which position of the device the corrugations are nested or disposed in such a position as to have a maximum waving effect on the hair without cutting it or damaging it in any way, it being remembered that the corrugations of the two inside members of the legs are substantially parallel to one another.

The modification of Fig. 4 differs from that above described only in that the inner leg 10′ only is of double construction having the inner corrugated member 16, the end of which lies within the angle 12 at 20. The leg 11′ is of single construction corresponding to the outer member 13 and hence is more readily flexible than the double construction of the leg 11. The manner of use and manipulation is the same in both cases, but the waving result is more satisfactory with the double corrugated construction.

I claim:

1. A hair waver having two legs integrally connected at an angle and having their free ends movable elastically toward and from each other, one of said legs being double and composed of two parts lying permanently in close contact against each other.

2. A device as set forth in claim 1 in which the double leg comprises two members integral with each other.

3. A device as set forth in claim 1 in which the double leg comprises two members, one of which is substantially flat and the other of which is corrugated.

4. A device as set forth in claim 1 in which the double leg comprises two members, one of which is flat and the other of which is corrugated, with the corrugations transverse to and lying within the flat member.

5. The herein described hair waver comprising a single strip of spring material formed into two legs connected to each other at a sharp angle, one portion of each leg being of flat material while another portion thereof is of corrugated material, the flat and corrugated portions being substantially co-extensive.

6. A device as set forth in claim 5 in which each corrugated portion lies within and between the flat portions of the legs.

7. A hair waver of a single strip of spring material so bent as to form two leg portions, one leg being double and including a corrugated portion, one leg portion being bent sharply upon the other and forming thereby at its free end a loop so shaped as to constitute a keeper, and the free end of the other leg portion being so shaped as to constitute a tongue to interlock in said keeper.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

HARRY NATKIEL.