Sept. 2, 1941. M. BERGMANN 2,254,816

HAIR CURLER

Filed Oct. 11, 1940

Fig. 1.

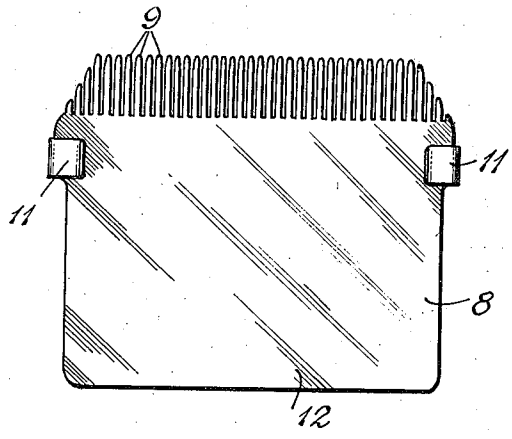


Fig. 2.

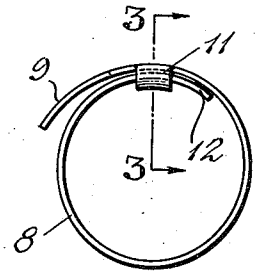


Fig. 3.

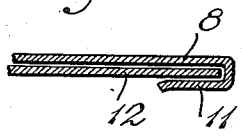


Fig. 4.

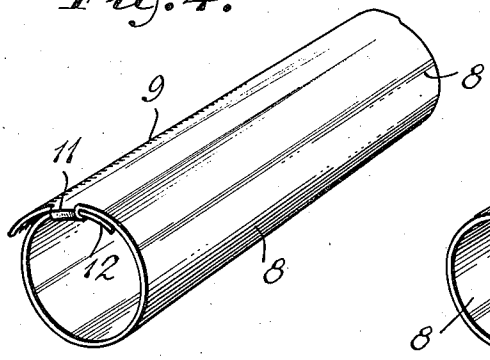


Fig. 5.

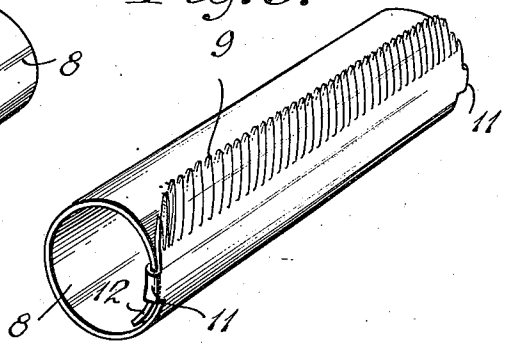


Fig. 6.

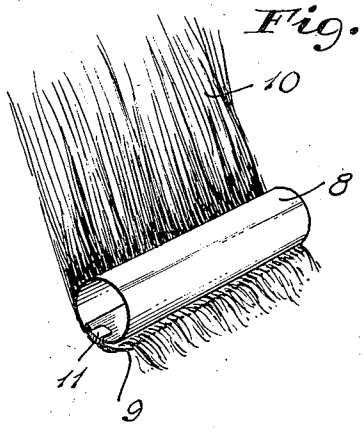
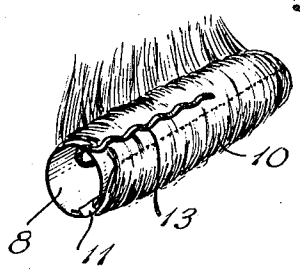


Fig. 7.



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HAIR CURLER

Marco Bergmann, New York, N. Y.

Application October 11, 1940, Serial No. 360,730

2 Claims. (Cl. 132—33)

This invention relates to improvements in hair curlers and has for one of its objects to provide an improved curler of simple, practical and economical construction by means of which the winding of a strand of hair thereon is facilitated.

Another object resides in making the curler from a sheet of material rolled to provide a body on which the strand of hair is wound and having means thereon for gripping the strand preliminary to the winding operation.

The above and other objects will appear more clearly from the following detailed description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing which illustrates a preferred embodiment of the inventive idea.

In the drawing—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the curler in its completed form but before being rolled.

Figure 2 is an end elevation of the curler in its rolled form.

Figure 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the completed curler.

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 4 showing a different position of the curler.

Figure 6 is a perspective view showing the application of the curler to a strand of hair prior to said strand being wound thereon, and

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 6 at the conclusion of the winding operation.

In the preferred embodiment of the present curler, the same is made from a single, thin sheet of any suitable material having the requisite degree of pliability and resiliency which will enable the sheet to be rolled to form the body of the curler, and retained in its rolled condition while not in use.

The numeral 8 indicates the substantially rectangular sheet of material from which the curler body is formed. Said sheet, at one end, is provided along the edge thereof with a row of teeth 9 which extend from said end in the plane of the sheet, and said teeth are arranged sufficiently close together so that when filaments of a strand of hair are engaged between the teeth, the latter will grip the filaments and retain the same therebetween so as to afford a means for attaching the curler to the free end of the strand 10 preliminary to winding said strand on the curler. It will be obvious that the row of teeth 9 may be also used to comb out the strand 10 before the winding operation.

To complete the curler so that it will assume a substantially cylindrical or tubular form and be retained in such condition, the side edges of the sheet 8 may be provided, adjacent the end carrying the teeth 9, with opposed inturned lugs 11 spaced sufficiently from the sheet to receive therebetween the side edges of the end 12 of the sheet opposite that carrying the teeth 9. To accomplish this, the sheet is rolled and said end 12 is inserted between the lugs 11 and the adjacent face of the sheet so that the two ends of the latter will be overlapped, with the end 12 innermost and the end carrying the teeth 9 disposed exteriorly of the sheet and in spaced relation to the periphery of the body of the curler but conforming substantially to the contour thereof. By this arrangement, it will be apparent that the effective diameter of the curler body may be varied to correspond to the size of the curl desired, and that when the end 12 is engaged with the lugs 11, the resiliency of the material from which the curler is formed will have a tendency to cause said end 12 to bind in said lugs to thereby frictionally maintain the body of the curler at the desired diameter.

In practice, a strand of hair 10 is selected which may be of a width equal to or even slightly greater than the length of the curler and the teeth 9 of the latter are then engaged with the filaments of the strand adjacent the free end thereof, as indicated in Figure 6. The curler is then rotated to wind the strand of hair thereon and when this winding operation is completed one leg of a bobbie pin 13 is inserted into an open end of the curler body and the other leg of said pin is engaged over the strand 10 to retain the latter in position. The material of which the curler is made is so light in weight that the curler may be allowed to remain in the hair more or less indefinitely without inconveniencing the wearer, thereby forming a support for the curl which will aid in maintaining the same in its original state.

What is claimed is:

1. A hair curler comprising a rolled cylindrical body formed from a sheet of pliable material two opposed edges of which are in overlapping relation, the outer of said overlapping edges being provided with a longitudinal row of teeth which extend transversely of the body in a direction which conforms substantially to the contour thereof in slightly spaced relation thereto, other opposed edges of said sheet forming the ends of said body being parallel to each other for the greater portion of the lengths thereof extending from points adjacent said teeth to the remote opposed edge, said parallel edges imparting uniform length to the rolled body throughout the major portion of its periphery.

2. A hair curler comprising a rolled cylindrical body formed from a sheet of pliable material two opposed edges of which are in overlapping relation, the outer of said overlapping edges being provided with a longitudinal row of teeth which extend transversely of the body in a direction which conforms substantially to the contour thereof in slightly spaced relation thereto, other opposed edges of said sheet forming the ends of said body being parallel to each other for the greater portion of the lengths thereof extending from points adjacent said teeth to the remote opposed edge, said parallel edges imparting uniform length to the rolled body throughout the major portion of its periphery, and retaining elements at the ends of said body adjacent said teeth for holding said edges in overlapping relation.

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