

March 26, 1935.

R. B. SEWARD

1,995,688

HAIR WAVING DEVICE

Filed Nov. 30, 1932

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

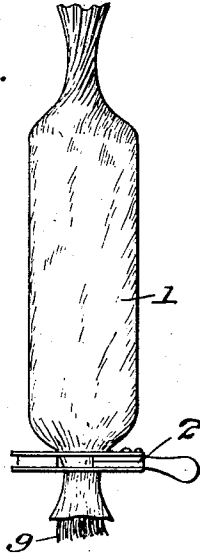


Fig. 2.

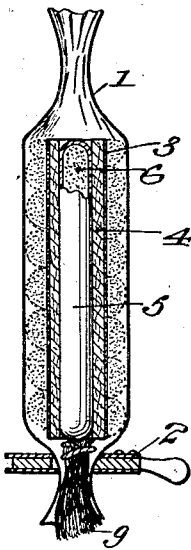


Fig. 3.

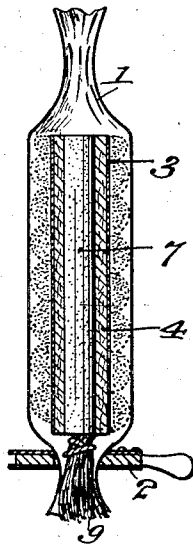
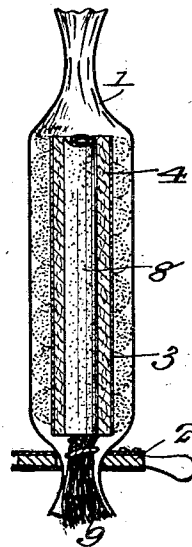


Fig. 4.



INVENTOR

Robert B. Seward

BY

Howard Seward

ATTORNEYS

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R. B. SEWARD

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 5.

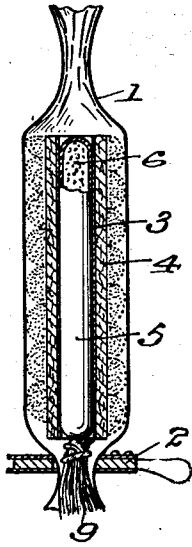


Fig. 6.

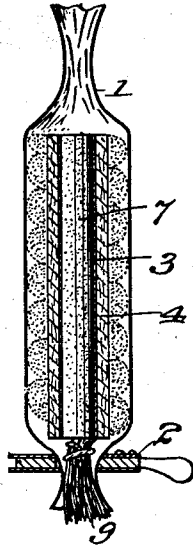


Fig. 7.

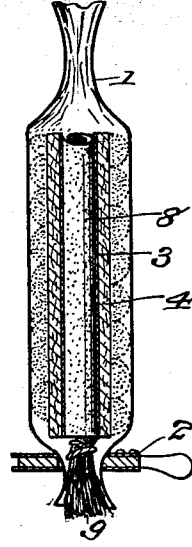


Fig. 8.

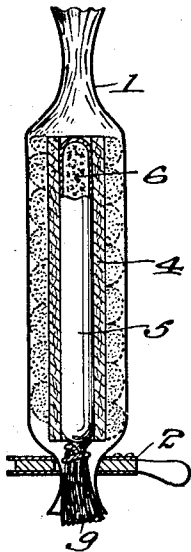


Fig. 9.

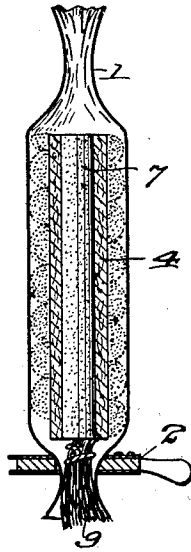
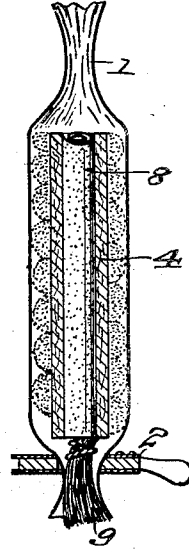


Fig. 10.



INVENTOR

Robert B. Seward

BY

Amos Seward

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,995,688

HAIR WAVING DEVICE

Robert B. Seward, Guilford, Conn., assignor to
Zotos Corporation, New York, N. Y., a cor-
poration of New York

Application November 30, 1932, Serial No. 644,956

7 Claims. (Cl. 132—33)

This invention relates to certain improvements in hair waving devices in which a pre-formed tress of hair is subjected to the action of an exothermic material which, when moistened, will of itself generate heat sufficient to impart a so-called permanent wave to the tress.

This invention comprises a hair waving device in which a charge of exothermic material is inserted into a tube of absorbent material, the charge being either in the form of a soluble capsule containing the exothermic material or a rod of exothermic material or a coiled sheet impregnated with the exothermic material; a perforated tube of metal or other suitable stiff material being preferably used to provide a rigid support for the wound tress.

Practical embodiments of my invention are represented in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 represents the hair waving device in side elevation as in use;

Fig. 2 represents a longitudinal central section through the same, the charge of exothermic material being in the form of a soluble capsule containing the exothermic material and the tress being wound on a perforated tube of stiff material;

Fig. 3 represents a similar view in which the charge of exothermic material is in the form of a rod;

Fig. 4 represents a similar view in which the charge is in the form of a coiled sheet impregnated with the exothermic material;

Fig. 5 represents a similar view with the exception that the tress is wound on the tube of absorbent material and the perforated tube is inserted between the absorbent tube and a soluble capsule containing the exothermic material;

Fig. 6 represents a similar view except that the charge of exothermic material is in rod form;

Fig. 7 represents a similar view except that the charge of exothermic material is in the form of a coiled sheet impregnated with the exothermic material;

Fig. 8 represents a similar view in which the hair tress is wound on the tube of absorbent material, the perforated tube between the tube of absorbent material and the soluble capsule containing the exothermic material being omitted;

Fig. 9 represents a similar view with the exception that the charge of exothermic material is in the form of a rod; and

Fig. 10 represents a similar view with the exception that the charge of exothermic material

is in the form of a coiled sheet impregnated with the exothermic material.

The outer wrapper is denoted by 1, which wrapper may be made of any suitable non-absorbent material, such as parchment paper, foil or the like. The clamp is denoted by 2, which clamp may be of any well known or approved form. It is to be understood that any suitable protective pad (not shown herein) may be inserted between the clamp 2 and the scalp of the person being treated.

The perforated tube is denoted by 3, which tube may be made of metal or other suitable stiff material. The tube of absorbent material is denoted by 4, which tube is adapted to be moistened by water or by a suitable hair waving solution such as that used for moistening the tress.

The charge of exothermic material may be in various forms. For instance, it may be in the form of a soluble capsule 5 containing the exothermic material 6 in powdered form, a suitable exothermic material being calcium oxid. Another form of charge may be a rod 7 of the exothermic material. Still another form of charge may be a coiled sheet 8 impregnated with the exothermic material.

In the forms shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4, the tress of hair 9 is wound upon the perforated tube 3 and the tube of absorbent material is inserted between the charge of exothermic material and the said perforated tube.

In the forms shown in Figs. 5, 6 and 7, the tress 9 is wound upon the tube 4 of absorbent material and the perforated tube 3 is inserted between the charge of exothermic material and the said tube of absorbent material.

In the forms shown in Figs. 8, 9 and 10, the tress 9 is wound upon the tube 4 of absorbent material and the perforated tube 3 is omitted, the charge of exothermic material being inserted directly into the bore of the tube of absorbent material.

In practice, the tress 9 is wound either upon the perforated tube 3 as shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4 or on the tube 4 of absorbent material as shown in Figs. 5 to 10 inclusive. The tress 9 may be moistened either before or after it is wound, by a suitable waving solution, such for instance as an ammonia solution. The tube 4 of absorbent material is moistened by water or by a suitable hair waving solution such as that used for moistening the tress 9.

The charge of exothermic material may then be inserted into the bore of the moistened tube of absorbent material in the forms illustrated in

Figs. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10 or into the bore of the perforated tube as shown in the forms illustrated in Figs. 5, 6 and 7. The outer wrapper 1 is then wrapped around the wound tress and may be secured at the scalp end of the tress by the clamp 2, the outer end of the wrapper being twisted together to close the same.

In the case where the charge is in the form of a rod of the exothermic material or in the form of the coiled sheet impregnated with the exothermic material, the exothermic action starts at once because of the application of moisture by the wetted tube of absorbent material to the exothermic material.

In the case where the exothermic material is contained in a soluble capsule the first action of the moisture of the wetted tube of absorbent material will be to dissolve the capsule and thus bring the moisture into contact with the exothermic material to start the exothermic action within the device.

In all of these instances heat is set up within the device sufficient to impart a so-called permanent wave to the pre-formed tress without requiring application of heat from an outside source.

It will be seen that the outside wrapper serves to confine the heat to a large extent within the device, the steam generated by the reaction of the water and/or waving solution with the exothermic material being permitted to escape through the crimped outer end of the said wrapper.

The forms of hair waving device including the rod of exothermic material, shown and described but not claimed herein, form the subject matter of my divisional application filed February 15, 1933, Serial No. 656,794.

The forms of hair waving device including the coiled sheet impregnated with exothermic material, shown and described but not claimed herein, form the subject matter of my divisional application filed February 16, 1933, Serial No. 656,985.

It is evident that various changes may be resorted to in the construction, form and arrangement of the several parts without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention, and hence I do not intend to be limited to the particular embodiments herein shown and described.

What I claim is:

1. A hair waving device comprising a perforated tube and a tube of absorbent material telescoping one within the other, and around which the tress is to be wound, and a soluble tube containing an exothermic material, insertable within the perforated tube and tube of absorbent material.

2. A hair waving device comprising a perforated tube on which the tress is to be wound, a tube of absorbent material insertable into the perforated tube and adapted to be moistened, and a charge of exothermic material insertable into the absorbent tube.

3. A hair waving device comprising a perforated tube on which the tress is to be wound, a tube of absorbent material insertable into the perforated tube and adapted to be moistened, and a charge of exothermic material insertable into the absorbent tube, said charge being encased in a soluble capsule.

4. A hair waving device comprising a tube of absorbent material adapted to be moistened and around which the hair tress is to be wound, and a charge of exothermic material insertable into the said absorbent tube.

5. A hair waving device comprising a tube of absorbent material adapted to be moistened and around which the hair tress is to be wound, and a charge of exothermic material insertable into the said absorbent tube, said charge being encased in a soluble capsule.

6. A hair waving device comprising a tube of absorbent material adapted to be moistened and around which the hair tress is to be wound, a perforated tube telescoping within the absorbent tube, and a charge of exothermic material insertable into said perforated tube.

7. A hair waving device comprising a tube of absorbent material adapted to be moistened and around which the hair tress is to be wound, a perforated tube telescoping within the absorbent tube, and a charge of exothermic material insertable into said perforated tube, said charge being encased in a soluble capsule.

ROBERT B. SEWARD.