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W. J. BOECKLEN

HAIR WAVING PAD

Filed April 16, 1927

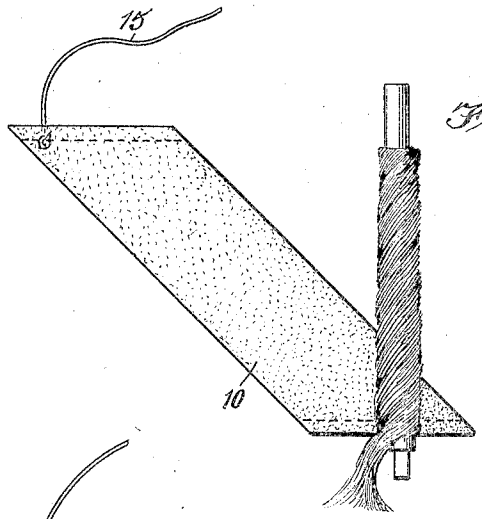


Fig. 1.

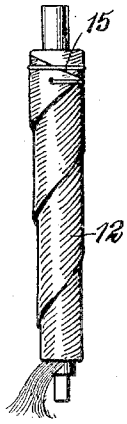


Fig. 2.

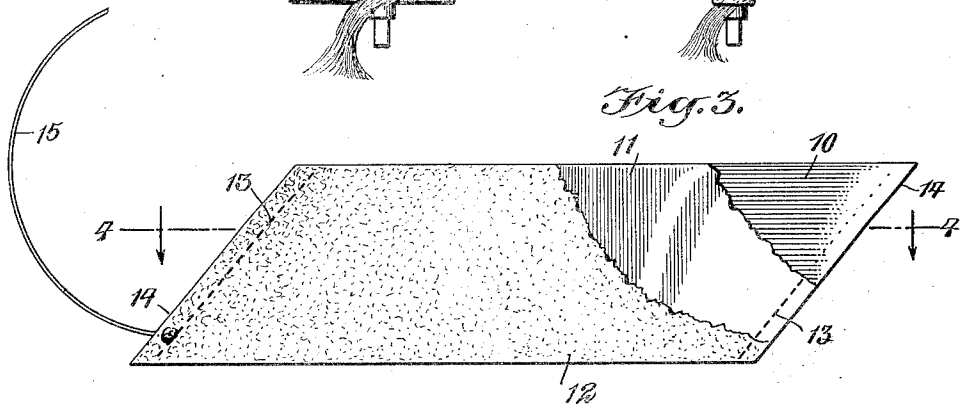


Fig. 3.

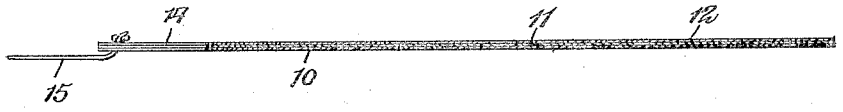


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HAIR-WAVING PAD.

Application filed April 16, 1927. Serial No. 184,376.

This invention relates to hair waving pads, and has especial reference to the types of pads used in producing permanent waves in the hair on the head.

One of the principal objects of the present invention is the production of a pad adapted to be used in a hair waving process in which the hair only is treated with a hair softening substance or preparation. In accordance with this object of the invention, the pad differs from those hitherto used, because it is not a container or carrier of the hair softening substances or alkalines in any form, such substances being applied directly to the hair in any preferred manner.

Another object of the present invention is the provision of a flexible pad adapted to be wound spirally over the hair while wound on the rod. In accordance with this object of the invention the pad will be of a novel shape so that it may be expeditiously applied, and so that it will double the protection to the portion of the hair wound on the rod that is most exposed to the heat in the waving process.

Another object of the invention is to provide a pad of the indicated character which may be expeditiously applied, and which is effectual in carrying out the hair waving operations. In accordance with this object of the invention the pad will be produced of a layer or piece of thin cotton cloth, which will come in contact with the hair, a layer or piece of wax paper, and a layer or piece of aluminum foil, the layer or piece of wax paper arranged between the cotton cloth and aluminum foil, the latter being on the outside to provide a cover through which heat is transferred. The pad so constituted forms a shield against excessive heating and which retards evaporation by virtue of its non-porous qualities, and therefore producing a better and more permanent wave in the hair.

The nature of the invention and its distinguishing features and advantages will appear when the following specification is read in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a view illustrating a strand of hair wound around a rod used in the process of producing permanent waves, and the pad embodying the present invention about to be wound on the hair.

Fig. 2 is an elevation illustrating the pad applied.

Fig. 3 is a view of the pad in flat condition with portions broken away to show the different layers of material.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

The pad of the present invention will be constituted of three materials, namely, a layer or piece of absorbent material such as cotton, cloth or flannel, a layer or piece of non-porous material such as wax paper, and a layer or piece of metallic material such as aluminum foil. The layer or piece of absorbent material will not be prepared or be saturated with hair softening substances of any kind, and it is therefore to be understood that the absorbent material to be used will be considered non-saturated for that reason. These layers or pieces of material may be cut in any preferred size, and all will be of the same size and shape. The layers or pieces will each be in the shape of a parallelogram. In the drawing the layer of absorbent material is designated 10, the wax paper is designated 11, and the aluminum foil is designated 12.

The said layers 10, 11 and 12 are laid together with the layer of wax paper between the other two layers. The said layers 10, 11 and 12 are joined or connected with each other. The layer 10 which is preferably of cotton cloth is attached to the layer of waxed paper by a starchy substance, and lines of stitching 13 respectively at the opposite ends of the pad attach or connect the layer of aluminum foil with the other two layers. If desired, the lines of stitching may be omitted, and the layer of aluminum foil may be bound to the other two layers by the starchy substance. By cutting these layers in the shape of a parallelogram, the pad will be provided with pointed ends 14. A cotton string 15 is attached at one end to one of the pointed ends 14 of the pad.

In use, the pad is wound spirally over a strand of hair wound on a rod, and the string 15 serves as a means for drawing the pad tightly and for securely binding the same in place as shown most clearly in Fig. 2. The hair itself is treated with a hair softening substance before being wound on the rod, and before the pad is applied. It will be obvious that by reason of the fact that the pad is constituted of the three layers of materials specified, double protection to the hair will be afforded particularly where most of the heat will be applied; that by virtue of the water and steamproof

qualities, moisture and steam (generated by a suitable tubular heater for that purpose arranged over the pad) will be confined within the hair itself, thus accomplishing the curling or waving process in an absolutely reliable manner and without the least possible injury to the hair so treated; and that the absorbent layer of material 10 will take up any excess hair softening substance and will also give strength to the pad by protecting the layer of wax paper 11 and the layer of aluminum foil 12 against being torn or broken.

I claim:

1. A hair waving pad made up of three materials consisting of a layer of metallic material, a layer of waterproof material, and a layer of absorbent material, and means connecting the layers together, the layer of waterproof material arranged between the other two layers, each of said layers being of the same size and in the shape of a parallelogram.

2. A hair waving pad made of different materials consisting of a layer of metallic material, a layer of waterproof material, and a layer of absorbent material, means connecting the layers together, said layers being so cut as to provide the pad with pointed ends, and a tying string connected at one end with one of said pointed ends.

WILLIAM JOHN BOECKLEN.