

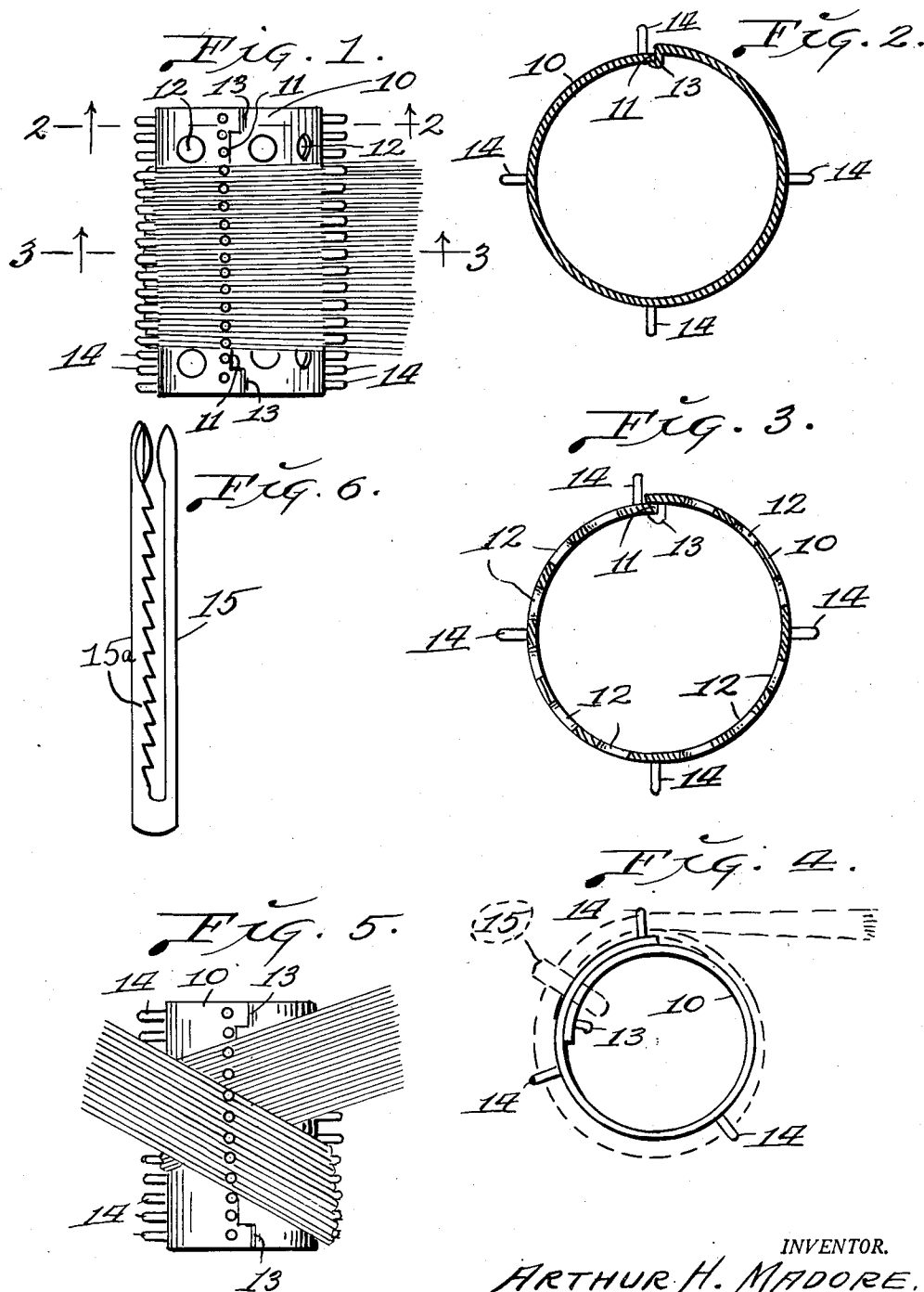
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HAIR CURLER

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HAIR CURLER

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1 Claim. (Cl. 132—33)

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My invention relates to a hair curler comprising a longitudinally split resilient cylinder upon which a lock of hair is wound to form a curl, said cylinder being provided with teeth for combing out the lock of hair before same is wound onto said cylinder, and the expansive forces of the cylinder being utilized to form firm and perfect curls in the hair wound thereupon.

My present invention is an improvement on the Hair Curling Device covered by U. S. Letters Patent, No. 2,225,123, issued to me December 17, 1940; also the Hair Curler forming the subject matter of my co-pending application for patent filed July 7, 1947, Ser. No. 759,347.

A further object of my invention is to provide a one-piece hair curler which is simple in structure, inexpensive of manufacture, convenient in use, and which exerts continuous pressure against the inner portion of the lock of hair wound thereupon.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts which will be hereinafter more fully described, claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a hair curler constructed in accordance with my invention.

Fig. 2 is a cross section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a cross section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is an end elevational view of the curler when same is contracted to produce expansive forces to act upon the hair wound thereupon.

Fig. 5 is a plan view of the curler and showing a lock of hair wound thereonto, to produce a waved curl.

Fig. 6 is an elevational view of one form of pin that may be used for holding the curl on the curler body, while said curl is under internal pressure during the drying and setting period.

Referring by numerals to the accompanying drawing which illustrates a preferred embodiment of my invention, 10 designates a cylinder formed of thin resilient sheet metal or fireproof plastics, split lengthwise at 11 and, to provide for air circulation through the lock of hair wound upon the cylinder, the wall thereof may be provided with apertures 12. Pressed inward from the ends of the cylinder on one side of slit 11 are short lips 13 which, when the cylinder is in normal unflexed condition, rest against the opposite edge of the split and with the edge between said ears overlying said opposite edge

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as seen in Figs. 2 and 3. Formed integral with the wall of cylinder 10 is a plurality, preferably four, longitudinally disposed rows of short comb teeth 14, one row being disposed adjacent and parallel with the split 11 which underlies the other edge.

These teeth may be used for combing out the locks of hair before same are wound on the curler, also for holding the hair against longitudinal shifting movement on the curler after being wound thereon.

My improved hair curler, while in normal cylindrical shape without tension, with one edge adjacent the split 11 underlying the opposite edge and bearing against lips 13, may be used to comb out the lock of hair to be curled, after which the edge of said cylinder bearing on said lips, is withdrawn from the opposite edge and slipped over same, in order that the curler may be contracted before winding the lock of hair thereupon.

By externally applied pressure at points ninety degrees from split 11, the cylinder is now contracted as seen in Fig. 4 and the combed lock of hair is now wound onto said cylinder and secured thereto by means of a pin or pins such as 15, same being disposed lengthwise of the curler and overlying the hair wound thereon. Upon being freed of external pressure of the fingers, the expansive forces stored in the wall of the curler will act to apply radial pressure against the curl during the drying and setting period, with the result that a firm fairly tight, well-formed cylindrical curl will be produced.

Normally, or when the tube is fully expanded and without tension, the edge to one side of split 11 rests on top of lips 13, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3 and when the edge provided with said lips is moved away from the opposite edge and pressed inwardly a short distance so as to occupy a position beneath said opposite edge, the tube may be readily reduced in diameter by the application of externally applied pressure.

When fully expanded, one edge of the split 11 resting on lips 13 and the other edge bearing against the adjacent row of teeth 14, practically locks the tube against contraction until the positions of the edges of the split are reversed as just described.

To more firmly retain the curl formed on my improved curler, the inner face of one of the legs of pin 15 may be provided with teeth such as 15a. Obviously, conventional forms of hairpins may be used for holding the curled lock of hair on the curler.

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In Fig. 5, I have shown the lock of hair wound onto the curler in a back and forth or "zig-zag" direction in order to form waved curls.

Any portion of a lock of hair may be wound onto the curler, thus enabling curls of different and desired lengths to be produced. Thus it will be seen that I have provided a hair curler that is simple in structure, inexpensive of manufacture and very effective in performing the functions for which it is intended.

Minor changes in the size, form and construction of the various parts of my improved hair curler, may be made and substituted for those herein shown and described without departing from the spirit of my invention, the scope of which is set forth in the appended claim.

I claim as my invention:

A hair curler comprising a tube of thin resilient sheet material split lengthwise to form oppositely disposed straight edges, one edge normally overlapping the other to a slight degree, the end portions of said overlapping edge being cut away

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and forming L-shaped hooks extending inwardly from the overlapping edge at the rear of said cut away end portions, and radially with respect to the circumference of the curler for engaging the ends of the opposite underlying edge, rows of short pins projecting radially from said cylinder at equal distances apart and one row of teeth being disposed normally adjacent the underlying edge of the cylinder and providing a stop for the overlying edge of said cylinder.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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