

Feb. 16, 1960

L. E. BASTA

2,925,021

METHOD OF MAKING HAIR CURLING TUBE

Filed Aug. 22, 1958

FIG. 1

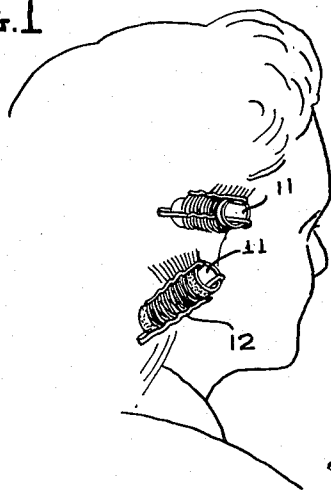


FIG. 2

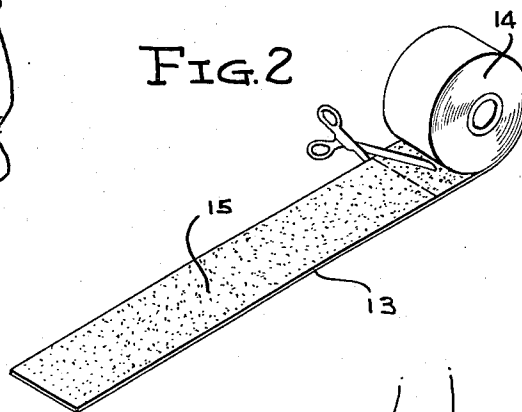


FIG. 3

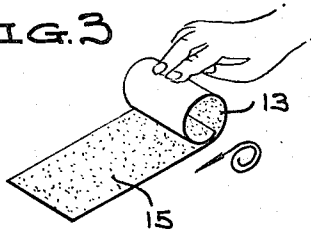


FIG. 4

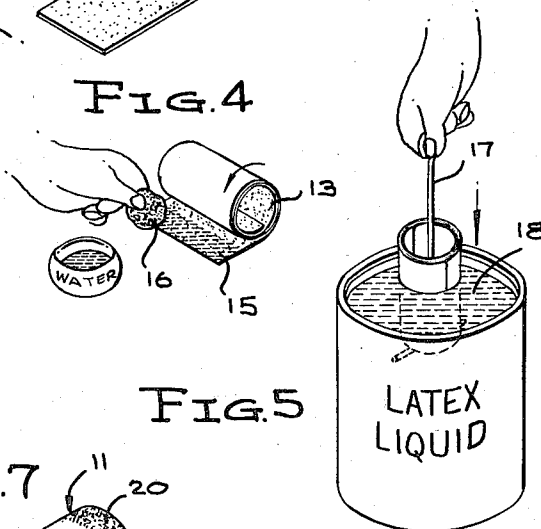


FIG. 6

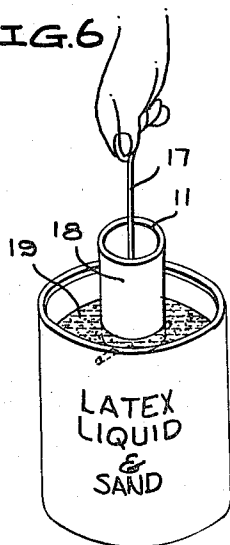


FIG. 5

FIG. 7

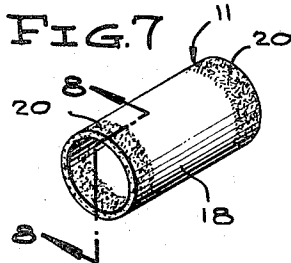
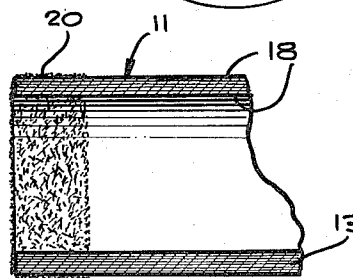


FIG. 8



INVENTOR.

LAWRENCE EUGENE BASTA

BY

McMorrow, Berman + Davidson
ATTORNEYS

1

2,925,021

METHOD OF MAKING HAIR CURLING TUBE

Lawrence Eugene Basta, Easton, Pa.

Application August 22, 1958, Serial No. 756,613

2 Claims. (Cl. 93—94)

This invention relates to toilet articles, and more particularly to a hair curling implement.

A main object of the invention is to provide a novel and improved hair curling tube which is simple in construction, which is easy to fabricate, and which is arranged so that the user's hair may be totally curled therearound and will be caused to lie flat and adhere to the curling tube without requiring the use of a sealing tissue.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved hair curling tube which may be manufactured from inexpensive components, which is easy to apply to the user's hair, and which becomes harder and more durable with continued use, particularly as a result of repeated heat applications, as occurs by the use of hair driers.

Another object of the invention is to provide a novel method of making a hair curling tube.

A still further object of the invention is to provide an improved hair curling tube which is durable in construction, which may be readily applied to the user's hair, even if the operator applying same has slippery or wet hands, and which is resistant to the deteriorating action of hair wave lotions and similar substances used in conjunction with hair dressing.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following description and claims, and from the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the manner in which a hair curling tube according to the present invention is used.

Figure 2 is an enlarged perspective view showing the manner in which a strip of paper is removed from a roll preparatory to forming a hair curler tube according to the present invention.

Figure 3 illustrates the strip of paper in a partly rolled condition and showing how the strip is rolled to define a plurality of superimposed turns.

Figure 4 is a perspective view illustrating the manner in which the adhesive material on the inner surface of the strip is moistened to secure the superimposed turns in coil relationship.

Figure 5 is a perspective view illustrating the manner in which the coiled strip of paper is dipped in latex paint in order to provide a resilient and flat coating thereon.

Figure 6 is a perspective view, similar to Figure 5, showing how the end portions of the coated tube are dipped in a mixture of latex paint and sand in order to apply friction material to the inside and outside surfaces of the end portions of the tube.

Figure 7 is a perspective view showing a completed hair curler tube formed in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 8 is an enlarged cross sectional view taken on the line 8—8 of Figure 7.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 illustrates the manner in which hair curling tubes 11 are employed to form curls in the user's hair. Thus, a plurality of hair

2

curling tubes may be engaged with the user's hair in the manner illustrated in Figure 1, the strands of hair being wrapped around the tubes and being retained thereagainst by the use of suitable hairpins 12 which are engaged on the tube at spaced locations therearound and which extend along the length of the tube, one arm of each hairpin being received in the tube and the other arm of each hairpin being disposed outside the tube in clamping engagement with the strands of hair, holding said strands around the tube.

In accordance with the present invention, the hair curling tubes 11 are in the form of hollow imperforate cylinders which have open ends and have a continuous uninterrupted interior surface. The tubes are each formed from a strip of paper 13, which may be unrolled from a paper roll 14, as shown in Figure 2, the strips being provided on their inside surface with coatings of adhesive 15, such as ordinary gum adhesive employed on envelope flaps and similar articles. The strips 13 are of sufficient length so that a plurality of turns of said strips may be formed in superimposed relationship in the manner illustrated in Figure 3, wherein a strip 13 is illustrated as being in the process of being rolled up to define a tube. Figure 4 illustrates the final condition of the tube formed by a plurality of superimposed turns of the strip 13 rolled in the manner illustrated in Figure 3. At the conclusion of the coiling operation of the strip, the adhesive at the end portion of the strip is moistened with water, as by a suitable sponge 16. The end portion of the strip may then be pressed against the body of the strip to prevent the coils from unrolling. If desired, long tubes may be made and then cut into the desired lengths to provide a plurality of tubes.

Following this stage in the procedure, the coiled strip is supported in a suitable, generally T-shaped holder 17 and is dipped in a vessel containing latex liquid of any suitable type, for example, latex paint 18, shown in Figure 5, to form a complete coating of the material on the coiled strip. The latex paint completely seals the paper cylinder and on drying provides a very durable and smooth coating thereon which, when applied to the user's hair, causes the strands of hair to lie flat thereagainst and to adhere thereto without requiring the use of a sealing tissue or other holder, except for the hairpins 12 above mentioned.

After the latex coating on the paper strip is dried, the end portions of the strip may be dipped in a mixture of latex paint and sand, shown at 19 in Figure 6, whereby to provide coatings of friction material on the internal and external opposite end surfaces of the main body of the curler tube, such coatings being illustrated at 20, 20 in Figure 7. After drying, the sand coatings at 20, 20 provide a means to assist an operator who has slippery and wet hands in holding and turning the curler when it is being applied to the hair.

As above mentioned, the resilient and clinging surface provided by the dried latex on the exposed surface of the tube facilitates the application of the strands of hair thereto, permitting the hair to be easily curled around the body of the tube and causing the hair to lie flat and to adhere thereto. The longer the curler is used and the more times the curler is exposed to heat, for example, from hair driers, the harder and more durable the latex coating becomes, and said latex material becomes more resistant to deterioration by the effects of hair wave lotions and similar substances used in hair dressing.

While in the typical embodiment of the invention above described, latex paint has been designated as the latex liquid employed, obviously any latex liquid would be suitable for coating the body of the hair curler tube, in accordance with the spirit of the present invention.

3

While a specific embodiment of an improved hair curler has been disclosed in the foregoing description, it will be understood that various modifications within the spirit of the invention may occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore, it is intended that no limitations be placed on the invention except as defined by the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of forming a hair curler tube comprising coiling a strip of paper to define a generally cylindrical tube having a plurality of superimposed turns, adhesively securing the outer end of the strip to the body of the tube, coating the tube with latex liquid, allowing the coating to dry, and then dipping the ends of the coated tube into a mixture of latex liquid and granular friction material.

4

2. A method of forming a hair curler tube comprising coiling a strip of paper to define a generally cylindrical tube having a plurality of superimposed turns, adhesively securing the outer end of the strip to the body of the tube, completely immersing the tube in latex paint, whereby to coat both the inside and the outside of the tube with said paint, allowing the latex paint coating to dry, and then dipping the ends of the coated tube into a mixture of latex paint and granular friction material.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,313,898	Kieckhefer	Aug. 26, 1919
2,075,325	Wyman	Mar. 30, 1937
2,254,816	Bergmann	Sept. 2, 1941