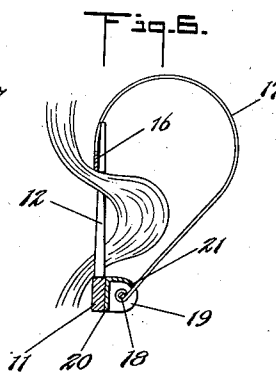
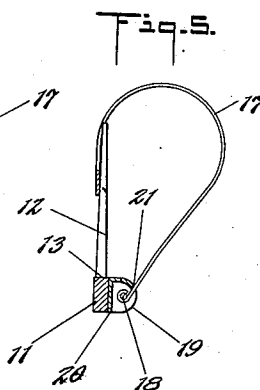
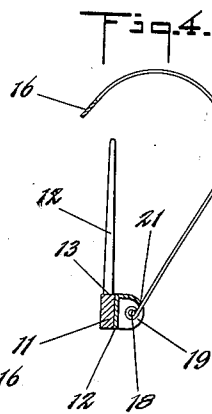
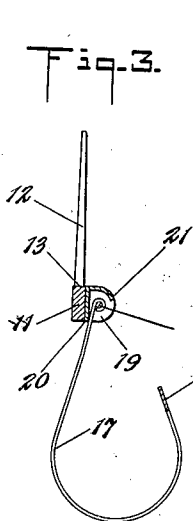
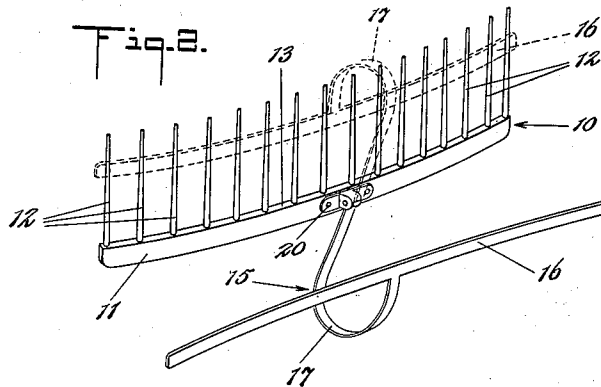
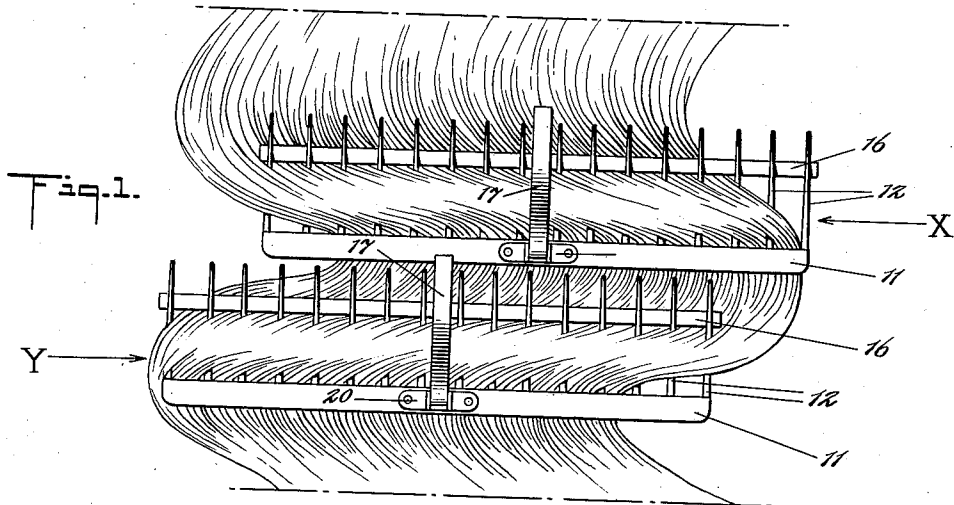


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J. HALLOH
HAIRDRESSING DEVICE

2,005,187

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INVENTOR
John Hallon
BY *Arthur H. Kent*
his ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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HAIRDRESSING DEVICE

John Halloh, Sunnyside, N. Y.

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6 Claims. (Cl. 132-38)

This invention relates to hairdressing devices, and more particularly to devices for application to the hair of the human head during or after the shaping of the hair into the form of waves.

The invention has for one of its objects to provide an inexpensive device adapted for application to a wave when formed and which will effectively maintain the wave in formation even though the hairdresser vigorously comb, press or otherwise treat remaining portions of the hair.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device which may be manipulated with ease in applying it to and removing it from the hair so that disturbance of the formed waves is reduced to a minimum.

In hair waving as presently carried on, it is frequently necessary to apply a lotion of a gummy nature to assist in setting the waves after they have been formed by combing and by adjusting and pressing the hair with the hands and fingers. When the hair has been treated with lotion and a wave has been formed, it has been found that ordinary combs cannot be used for the purpose of holding and setting the waves as the abrupt curvatures and close relation of the individual strands of the hair and the gummy material between the strands prevents penetration of the wave by the teeth of the comb except at the sacrifice of the regular form of the wave. It is usually necessary, furthermore, to introduce the teeth of any hairdressing device used from the bottom upwardly, and ordinary combs, in addition to causing destruction of the regularity of the wave, tend to drop or shake loose from their own weight as work on other portions of the hair agitates the hair of the formed wave.

It is, therefore, a further object of the invention to provide a hairdressing device which may be easily pushed through the formed wave for a considerable length of the same without disturbing the regular wave formation and which will remain in position and hold the wave in formation even though the hairdresser continues to work on other portions of the same strands of the hair as are involved in the particular wave.

To the attainment of these ends, the invention consists primarily of a very light-weight comb-shaped element in which the teeth are widely spaced from each other and relatively long and on the order in form and size of the well known common pin. The comb-shaped element may be a stamping of aluminum or duralumin or may be produced in any desired manner of any suit-

able material. It has been found that with such a comb-shaped element the teeth may be passed throughout the formed gummy wave without disturbing its regularity and that the back of the element, from which the teeth project, may be forced against the lower side of the wave, and the element will remain substantially in position and hold the wave in formation if care is exercised by the hairdresser in the further dressing operation.

To insure against displacement of the comb-shaped element and permit the dresser to carry on later operations with greater speed and ease, a locking element, or clasp, is associated with the comb-shaped element so that in cooperation they provide means for holding a formed wave unaffected by agitation of other portions of the strands constituting the wave or agitation of other portions of the hair.

In the accompanying drawing, wherein is shown a preferred embodiment of the invention:—

Fig. 1 is a view of a part of the hair of a head with two of the hairdressing appliances in position;

Fig. 2 is a view in perspective of one of the hairdressing appliances showing the clasp, or locking device, in full lines in the position given it when introducing the comb element into a wave and in dotted lines in the position given it for locking;

Fig. 3 is a view in central cross-section of the appliance when not in use;

Fig. 4 is a view in central cross-section similar to Fig. 3 but showing the locking element swung upwardly on its pivot against a fulcrum stop and the spring stressed as by the forefinger to cause the locking bar to hurdle the teeth of the comb element;

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Figs. 3 and 4 showing the position the locking bar will assume when the spring is released; and

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Figs. 3, 4 and 5 but showing the comb element in position in a hair formation and the locking bar in operative position.

Referring more in detail to the embodiment of the invention shown in the drawing, the comb-shaped element 10 is a stamping of aluminum having a back 11, which is preferably arcuate to substantially conform to a head curvature, and having a multiplicity of teeth 12. The back is thin and narrow as shown, and consequently light in weight. The teeth 12 are prongs of common pin size or a little larger in diameter, preferably about one-sixteenth of an inch. These teeth

each project about an inch or somewhat more from an edge 13 of the back, and they lie in an arcuate series spaced from each other about three-sixteenths of an inch to one-quarter of an inch.

Because of this particular relationship of teeth and the specified sizes and weight, this toothed element may be passed from below until the teeth have passed through a formed wave and the back is brought against the lower side thereof, thus biting substantial amounts of the hair between successive teeth of the row.

The comb-shaped element described will remain in position and hold the formed wave against displacement, provided the hairdresser uses reasonable care in subsequent manipulation of the strands or of the hair on other portions of the head; but to relieve the necessity of such careful attention to the finished part of the work and to insure setting of the wave in substantially the position to which it was originally formed, a locking device, or clasp, 15 is provided. This comprises a locking bar 16, which may desirably be of flat metal stock and shaped so that flatwise it conforms to the shape of the tooth series of element 10. The center of the bar 16 is united with a spring element 17 preferably of flat spring-metal stock, which when unstressed has a shape as shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 5 of the drawing or other suitable shape to perform the functions to be described. The other end of the spring is pivoted on a pin 18 which is mounted in a yoke portion 19 of a small light-weight bracket 20 riveted or otherwise secured to the back 11 of the comb-shaped element midway between its ends.

The securing of the bracket 20 on the back 11 is done with a view to the movement of the spring 17 so that it may extend between two of the teeth 12 when the device is in operative position.

In applying the device to the hair after a wave has been formed, a convenient method is to grip the yoke 19 of bracket 20 between the thumb and forefinger and push the device upwardly until the teeth enter the under side of the wave as near as possible to the scalp. The device is then continued in its upward movement giving the points of the teeth a direction slightly away from the scalp. During these movements, the locking bar and spring may rest in lower pivot position underneath the hand. When the upper parts of the teeth of the comb element are projected through the wave, the bar 16 may be manipulated to swing the spring 17 around its pivot 18 until it abuts a stop 21 on the bracket 20 and the spring may be then stressed to permit passage of the bar over the points of the teeth to hurdle the series. Upon releasing the bar in this position, the spring urges it down upon the upper side of the wave behind the teeth, thus in effect claspings the wave and preventing displacement of the device.

In practice, one of the devices may be applied as shown in Fig. 1 at X, and subsequently the dresser operates upon the same strands as involved in the wave at X but further out toward the ends of the strands as indicated at Y. It has been found that the device at X permits vigorous combing, pressing and adjusting of these same strands without disturbing the wave at X or in any way interfering with a highly satisfactory setting of the wave.

It will be noted that the shape of the spring 17 is such that no part of it bears against the formed wave, and the continuous character of the wave

is therefore maintained. While several such springs might be used, as, for example, one at each end of the locking bar, it is preferred to use only the one at the center of the bar and to stamp the bar and spring in one piece from flat stock. It will be obvious that many other changes in construction might be made without departing from the underlying principles of the invention.

The appliance is particularly useful in dressing unruly or stubborn portions of the hair. Where such conditions exist it has been necessary formerly to apply an excess quantity of lotion, in some cases so much that the lotion is apt to flow onto the face and neck, and in all cases so much that the drying time is unduly lengthened. The present invention provides a ready means for control of such conditions and effects adequate setting of waves in unruly hair portions with no more than the usual application of lotion for a normal tractable hair condition. Thus the disagreeable aspect of an applied excess of lotion is removed and the drying time is materially shortened.

What is claimed is:

1. A hairdressing appliance, comprising a comb element, a locking bar, and resilient means connecting the bar to the comb element, said resilient means being adapted to permit the bar to pass over the teeth of the comb from one side to the other and cause the bar to bear on a hair formation through which the teeth of the comb have been passed.

2. A hairdressing appliance, comprising a comb element, a locking bar, and resilient means pivoted to the comb element and having at the free end the locking bar, said resilient means being adapted for pivoting and stressing to permit the bar to hurdle the teeth of the comb.

3. A hairdressing appliance, comprising a curved comb element in which the teeth are spaced in an arcuate series, and a locking bar correspondingly arcuate attached to and movably related with the comb element by means having provision for permitting the bar to be moved over the tops of the comb teeth and down into a position of conformity with the inside of the arcuate series of teeth.

4. A hairdressing appliance, comprising a comb element having a back, a series of pin-like teeth relatively widely spaced along said back, and means for holding said comb element against falling out of the hair when the teeth have been pushed upwardly through a hair formation, said means comprising a piece of sheet spring-metal formed in the shape of a bar with a bowed connector, the latter being connected to the back of the comb and being adapted to yield to permit movement of the bar over the ends of the teeth so that the bar may press on the hair formation at the inner side of the teeth with the bow of the connector permitting protrusion of a hair wave substantially beyond the other side of the tooth series.

5. A hairdressing appliance, comprising a comb element having long fine widely-spaced teeth, a spring pivotally mounted midway of the ends of the comb element, and a bar at the end of the spring extending crosswise thereof, the spring being pivotally movable, when the teeth of the comb element are passed through a hair wave, to bring the bar into position where by stressing the spring the bar may be moved over the ends of the teeth and released to come to rest on the hair wave behind the teeth, and the spring being

shaped to be non-interfering with the hair wave when the parts are so positioned.

6. A hairdressing appliance, comprising a comb element having long fine teeth relatively widely spaced, and a locking bar associated with said
5 comb element by means adapted to move between adjacent teeth, said means having provision for

movement of the bar away from the teeth during the application of the comb element to the hair and for movement of the bar to the inner side of the comb element after introduction of the latter to the hair.

JOHN HALLOH.