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J. S. BERMAN ET AL

2,564,558

PAD FOR CURLING RODS

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Fig. 1.

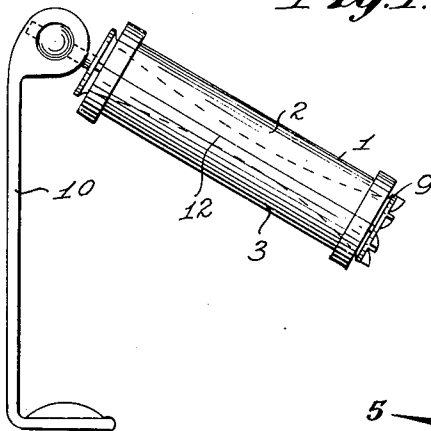


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

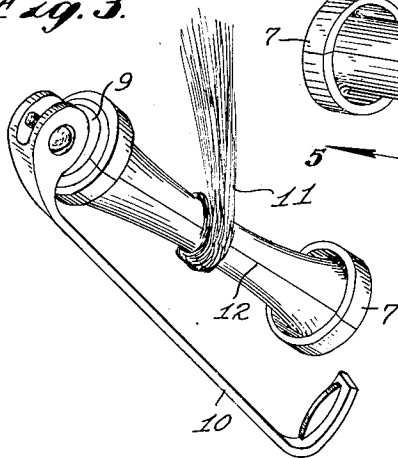


Fig. 4.

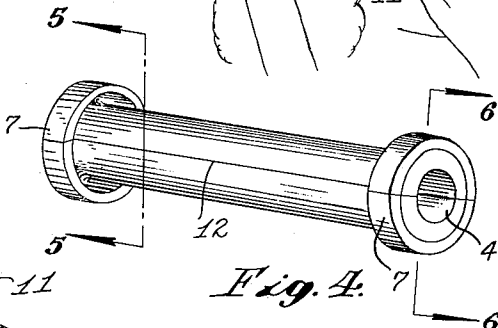


Fig. 6.

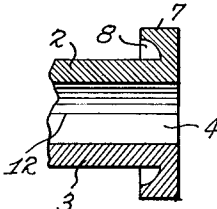
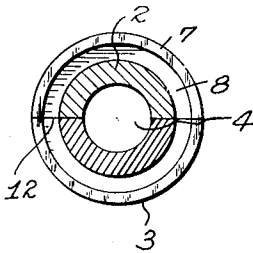


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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PAD FOR CURLING RODS

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3 Claims. (Cl. 132-41)

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This invention relates to improvements in pads for curling rods, and particularly to pads for absorbing excess chemicals or other substances applied to the hair for curling, waving, softening, neutralizing or otherwise affecting the condition of the hair; also as a means of applying such chemicals or other substances.

Curling and waving of hair has become a very important activity of beauty parlors throughout the world. On account of the comparatively large amounts charged by beauty parlors for both temporary and so-called "permanent" waves, millions of women have learned to curl and wave their own hair. In recent years various manufacturing concerns have devised so-called "kits" for home use, these "kits" usually containing chemicals for softening and curling the hair, and more recently also curling "rods" of various types to be used in conjunction with these chemicals.

Curling "rods" are various types of elongated members on which the hair is rolled to form curls. The various types usually provide some manner of clamping the formed curls to hold them in position during the application of the various chemicals intended to soften the hair, to neutralize it after a certain degree of softening has been attained and to "set" it more or less permanently in the form in which it is wound on the "rods."

It is generally characteristic of all the beauty shop and the home processes for the chemicals to be daubed on the formed curls. The daubing process is a lengthy one and usually results in large amounts of excess chemicals running over the faces and bodies of the women whose hair is being waved or curled. This is not only very unpleasant, but may be quite injurious to the skin and the eyes, as in many instances the waving and curling solutions used contain strong chemicals which, to say the least, are not conductive to beautifying the skin or benefitting the eyes.

To avoid the splashing and running of the excess chemicals not absorbed by the hair in the daubing process, our invention provides pads of foam rubber, sponge rubber, cotton fiber, paper or some other absorbent material, in a form that permits them to be applied as covers to curling "rods" of all types.

These pads not only absorb the excess chemicals and prevent them from splashing and running over the body and even the clothing of the wearer, they also conserve these chemicals by retaining them to continue their effect on the

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hair and thereby shorten the time required to soften, to neutralize or to set the waves or curls.

These pads also provide a means of applying the chemicals without the daubing process as they may be impregnated with the chemicals after they have been applied to the "rods" and before the curls are formed. Or they may be supplied in home waving "kits" impregnated ready for use either on "rods" supplied with the "kits," or on any rods preferred by the person whose hair is to be curled.

To make our pads applicable to any kind of "rods," we provide these pads in one piece form to slide over the "rods" where the "rods" are of such shape or construction to permit this. Foam or sponge rubber has enough elasticity to permit our pads made of them to slide over most "rods" but pads of absorbent paper do not have such elasticity and some rods have sharp points to catch the hair. These points might tend to tear our pad if forced over them. For such application we split our pad in half and apply adhesive to the edges of each half. This adhesive dries and does not cause attachment to any other object. But when two halves are placed around a "rod" and the edges pressed together, the edges adhere and bond the two halves together to form a tight cover for the "rod," but the seams will yield to a strong separating pull and the halves are therefore, as easy to remove from the rod as they are easy to apply, regardless of the shape or construction of the rod.

Other advantages of our pads for curling rods will become apparent from a study of the detailed description of the drawings in which similar numerals refer to corresponding elements, and in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of our pad applied to a popular type of home "kit" rod.

Figure 2 is a perspective view showing how the pad is used by a woman curling her own hair.

Figure 3 is an enlarged perspective view of the pad as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 4 is an enlarged perspective view of our pad before application to a "rod."

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 5-5 of Figure 4

Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 6-6 of Figure 4.

The numeral 1 denotes our pad, 2 the upper half thereof, 3 the lower half thereof, 4 the hollow center, 7 a dish-shaped flange at either end, 8 the trough or inside of the flanges, 9 a rod, 10 a clamp, 11 a curl, and 12 the seam joining two half pads.

In the usual application the curl 11 is wound around the rod 9, the clamp 10 closed on the rod 9, and the daubing process begun. The excess chemicals that tend to run off the pad 1 are caught in the troughs 8 and redirected toward the pad 1 which absorbs the excess. To remove the two halves of the pad, it is grasped at the top and bottom of the flange 7, and pulled apart.

Another advantage in the use of our pad in connection with any rod is that, being resilient, the curl 11 can be wound tightly enough to compress the pad 1 as shown in Figure 3, thereby providing more room for the hair in the center of the pad to hold the greater amount of hair which naturally falls there and less room at the sides where the hair is thinner, and then after the clamp 10 is closed at the end of the rod 9, the pad 1 tends to expand to firmly retain both the heavy and the thinner strands of hair in their proper position. Where the rod 9 is used without our pad there is no such expandability and there is a tendency for the hair to spring out of the curl into which it has been formed and assume a less desirable form.

The hereinbefore described construction admits of considerable modification without departing from the invention. The pad may be made in various sizes and shapes to be adapted to be applied to any type of rod, and may be longer or shorter, wider or narrower for use on different sizes of rods. Therefore, we do not wish to be limited to the precise arrangements shown and described, which are presented merely by way of illustration, and the scope of protection contemplated is to be taken solely from the appended claims, interpreted as broadly as is consistent with the prior art.

It should, therefore, be understood that the particular embodiment of our invention disclosed herein being illustrative only, our invention is not limited thereto, and that changes and variations in the size, shape and location of elements, etc., etc., may all be resorted to without departing from the spirit of our invention and the scope of our claims. For to others skilled in the art it will appear from our invention and disclosure that many variations and modifications may be made without copying the specific structure shown, therefore, we claim all such variations and modifications insofar as they fall

within the reasonable spirit and scope of our appended claims.

We claim:

1. A hair curler comprising a rigid member on which hair strands are wound, clamping means associated with said member for locking the strands on the member, and an absorbent sleeve coextensively fitted on said member, said sleeve having annular flanges laterally formed on its opposing ends, the inner opposing surfaces of said flanges being concaved to form troughs for receiving excessive hair lotion and directing it onto the sleeve for absorption thereby.

2. In a hair curler, a rod, an absorbent sleeve concentrically fitted in a detachable manner on said rod, said sleeve being coextensive with said rod and having laterally extending outwardly directed flanges formed on its opposing ends, the inner opposing surfaces of said flanges being concaved to form troughs for receiving excessive hair lotion and directing it onto the sleeve.

3. Means detachably associatable with a curling rod for absorbing excessive hair lotion including a tubular member adapted to be circumposed on the rod, said member being formed of flexible absorbent material and having lateral outwardly directed flanges formed on its opposing ends, said flanges being concaved on their inner opposing surfaces to form troughs arranged at right angles to the sleeve and adapted to direct excessive lotion onto the sleeve for absorption thereby.

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