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HAIRDRESSING RING

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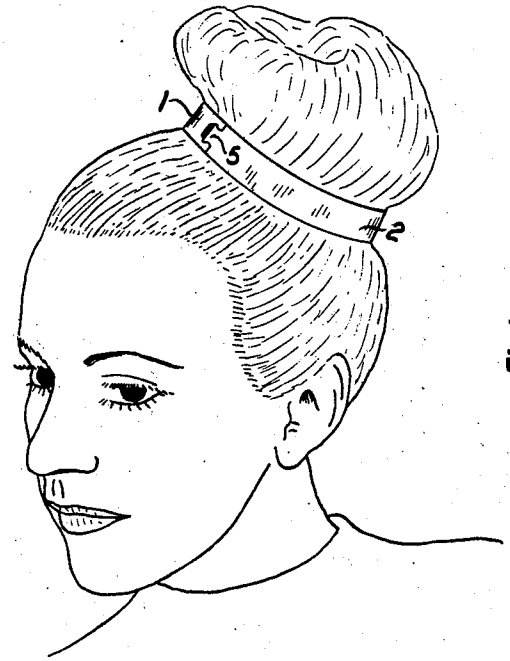


Fig. 1

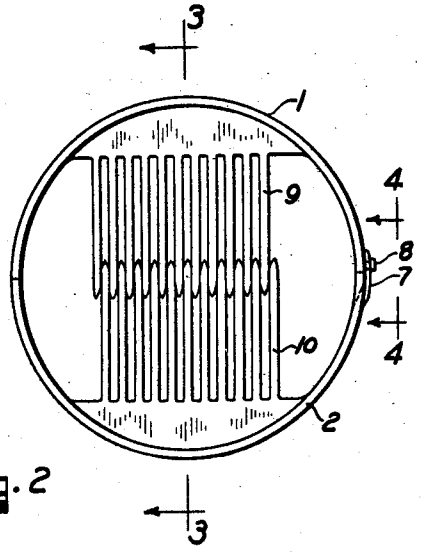


Fig. 2

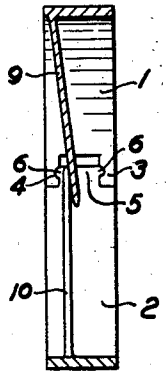


Fig. 3

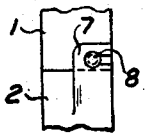


Fig. 4

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HAIRDRESSING RING

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2 Claims. (Cl. 132—22)

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The present invention pertains to a novel hairdressing ring for use in shaping the high crown or upsweep style of coiffure.

This style of coiffure requires that substantially the entire head of hair be held as a single bunch on the top of the head and then shaped in detail. Ordinarily a large number of hair pins are used for retaining the bunch of hair at its base or root. Considerable time is required to insert the hair pins, and the result is not entirely satisfactory because of the fact that the pins tend to slip out of place. Also, considerable personal skill is required to insert these pins in the proper position, and as a result it is almost impossible for an individual to assemble this type of coiffure on her own head.

The principal object of this invention is to overcome these difficulties and is accomplished essentially by means of a separable ring adapted to hold the bunch of hair at the base. The difficult and time-consuming operation of inserting hair pins is thus entirely eliminated. Further, both hands of the individual are now free for finishing the coiffure, and she need give no more attention to holding the hair at the base.

One of the resulting advantages of the device is that the individual is enabled to wear the high crown or upsweep coiffure more frequently, since she can dress her hair in her own home and need not go to the beauty parlor if she does not so desire. On the other hand, the device is equally useful as a time saving appliance in beauty parlors, since most women require the services of a beauty operator at one time or another.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the use of the invention;

Figure 2 is a plan view of the device;

Figure 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Figure 2; and

Figure 4 is a fragmentary elevational view taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Reference to these views will now be made by use of like characters which are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout.

In Figure 2 is shown a ring consisting of two separable parts 1 and 2. Any suitable means may be provided for permitting the parts to be separated and for joining them in a complete circle. For example, the part 1 may be formed at one end with a pair of spaced, circumferentially extending lugs 3 having their inner surfaces recessed or indented at 4. The part 2 may be formed at the adjacent end with a tongue 5 receivable between the lugs 3 and formed with transversely extending nubs 6 adapted to be

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snapped into the indentations 4. In this manner the parts 1 and 2 are hingedly connected together. At the opposite end, the part 2 may be formed with a laterally offset portion 7 in the form of a hook engaging a pin 8 on the adjacent end of the part 1. The several parts may be made in any suitable material but a plastic composition is preferred. In such case, the hinge-forming elements are integral with the respective parts 1 and 2, and the hook 7 is likewise integral with the part 2, fastening on a plastic pin 8 formed integral with or secured in the part 1. The parts 1 and 2 are of a suitable height, preferably about ½". The diameter of the closed ring is about 3".

A short comb 9 has its back fastened to the inner wall of the member 1 and midway between the ends thereof. The comb extends upwardly from the lower edge of the section 1 approximately to the central transverse plane and slightly across the diameter that is perpendicular to the comb. A similar comb 10 has its back fastened to the inner wall of the section 2 and extends somewhat beneath the tooth points of the comb 9, as may be seen in Figure 3. The comb 10 preferably lies parallel to the upper and lower planes of the ring rather than at an angle thereto, although the combs may be differently mounted so long as they overlap each other at the points of the teeth. In plastic or other molding or in the finished product, the comb teeth could be mounted or affixed directly to the ring sections.

Although the combs as a whole overlap each other, the teeth do not individually overlap, but rather the teeth of each comb are staggered with respect to the teeth of the other comb. This condition is clearly shown in Figure 2. Further, in the preferred construction, the combs do not mesh with each other. In other words, each comb is external of the other as illustrated in Figure 3.

As a result of this construction, the hair engaged by the ends of the teeth is formed into a wave of closely shaped undulations. The hair weaves in and out of the staggered ends of the teeth and is thereby held firmly against slippage through the device and, in another sense, the device cannot slip on the hair. At the same time, due to the external relation of the combs to each other, the hair does not wedge so tightly between the teeth as to break them, while an adequate anchoring condition is maintained, as previously set forth.

In the use of the device in forming the up-

sweep type of coiffure, the entire head of hair or at least the major portion thereof is held as a single bundle or clump over the head. The ring is opened or separated and then closed around this bundle of hair. Both hands of the individual are now free to dress and shape the hair on the head. Without the ring, the individual would be required to use a large number of hair pins to hold the bundle of hair in position at the root. The operation of inserting the necessary number of hair pins is time-consuming and tiresome and the result is not as nearly perfect nor as satisfactory as when the ring is used. One of the objections to using hair pins is that they slip out of place, and this objection is of course overcome by the use of the herein described ring.

The ring is of light weight, especially when made of plastic material, and remains on the head after the coiffure has been completed. It is easily concealed by the hair or, if desired, may be ornamented and exposed to view.

The angular mounting of the teeth of one of the combs pulls the ring toward the scalp when the teeth have been inserted to incline upwardly and the ring closed. If desired, however, the teeth may lie horizontal, and in such case the aforementioned result does not occur.

The device is intended principally for use by the individual in the home and enable more frequent use of the upsweep coiffure, since the device eliminates the greater portion of the labor ordinarily involved and may dispense with a visit to the beauty parlor. In other words, the individual who wishes to wear the upsweep coiffure more frequently and does not wish to go to the beauty parlor on each occasion may dress her hair in the home.

Nevertheless, the ring may also be used in beauty parlors, since it is a labor saving device for the beauty operator. It may also be sold in beauty parlors as a means for holding the coiffure in shape.

Although a specific embodiment of the invention has been illustrated and described, it will be understood that various alterations in the details of construction may be made without departing from the scope of the invention as indicated by the appended claims.

What we claim is:

1. A hairdressing ring comprising a pair of arcuate sections hinged together at one end for swinging movement between a closed position in which such sections cooperate to form a ring and an open position for receiving a bunch of hair therebetween, said sections having at the other end thereof means for securing said sections in closed position, each of said sections having a group of comb teeth projecting from the inner side thereof toward the other of said sections when said sections are closed to form a ring, the ends of the teeth of each group overlapping the ends of the comb teeth of the other group, said teeth being disposed within said ring and said groups being arranged in offset relation to each other, the teeth of one group being arranged in angular relation with respect to the teeth of the other group, said sections when in open position permitting the comb teeth to be slid into a bunch of hair, said ring being adapted to encircle said bunch of hair and said teeth of said groups cooperating to hold said ring in position in said hair and to loosely hold said hair in place.

2. A hairdressing ring comprising a pair of sections hinged together at one end for swinging movement between a closed position in which such sections cooperate to form a ring and an open position for receiving a bunch of hair therebetween, said sections having means for securing said sections in closed position, each of said sections having a substantially similar group of comb teeth projecting toward the other of said sections when said sections are closed to form a ring, the comb teeth of each group overlapping the comb teeth of the other group, said teeth being disposed within said ring and with said groups arranged in spaced relation to the ends of said sections and to each other, and the teeth of one group being arranged in angular relation with respect to the teeth of the other group and the teeth of one group being staggered with respect to the teeth of the other group when said ring is closed and said teeth in each group being arranged parallel to one another, said sections when in open position permitting the comb teeth to be slid into a bunch of hair, said ring being adapted to encircle said bunch of hair and said teeth of said groups cooperating to loosely hold said hair in place.

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