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COMBINED COMB AND HAIR CURLING DEVICE

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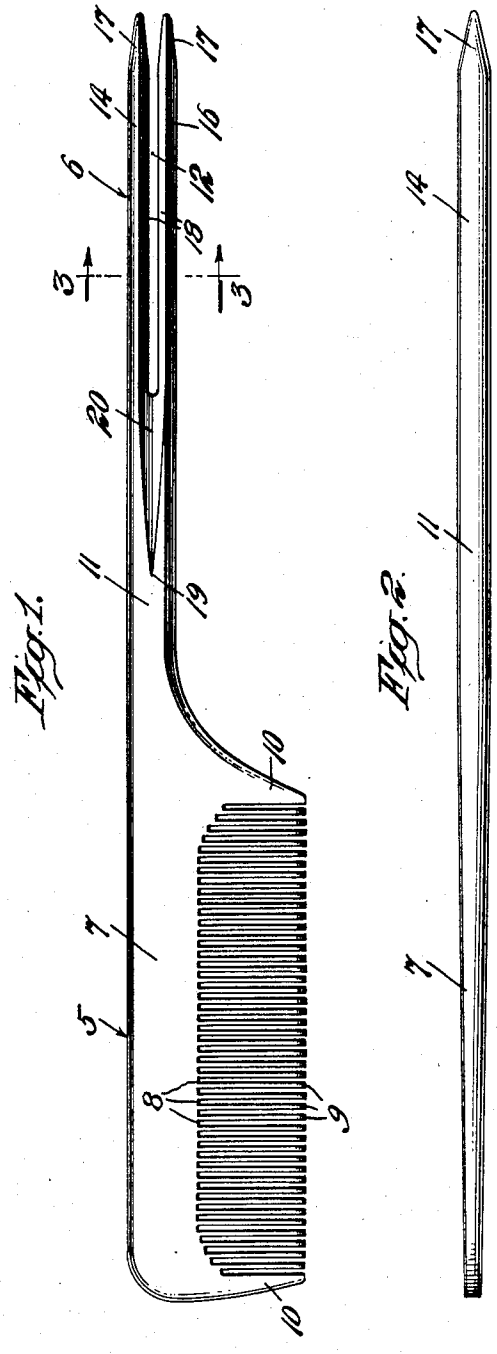


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

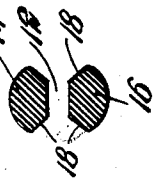


Fig. 3.

INVENTORS
ELSA C. RUCKDESCHEL
WILLIAM N. BRADY
By English and Studwell
ATTORNEYS

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COMBINED COMB AND HAIR CURLING DEVICE

Elsa C. Ruckdeschel, New York, and William N. Brady, Piermont, N. Y., assignors to American Hard Rubber Company, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York

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1 Claim. (Cl. 132—35)

The invention relates to an improved combined comb and hair curling device, particularly adapted for forming various kinds or styles of curls, such as substantially flat spiral-like curls, and cylindrical or helical curls. These types of curls are at present commonly formed by the hair-dresser with the use of her finger, a somewhat clumsy and unsatisfactory method. The object of the present invention is to produce a device in combination with a comb which will enable the hair-dresser to form any desired style of curls more speedily and efficiently than they can be formed by hand or by hair curl devices as heretofore constructed.

In the accompanying drawing illustrating the preferred form of the invention, Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the improved combined comb and hair curling device; Fig. 2 is a top plan of the comb shown in Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

The illustrated combined comb and hair curling device constitutes a single molded instrument, preferably of hard rubber and comprises a comb portion indicated generally at 5 and a hair curling device indicated at 6. The comb portion 5 of the combination consists of a flat, elongated back or quill 7 having projecting from the inner edge 8 thereof a bank or group of teeth 9 with a heavy or coarse guard tooth 10 at each end. The comb thus described may be of any usual or preferred construction.

Projecting longitudinally from one end of the comb back 7 is an elongated handle-like part 11, which is wider than it is thick, as will be seen by comparing the corresponding parts of Figs. 1 and 2. The outer end of the prolongation of the handle 11 is formed into a bifurcated bodkin which constitutes the improved hair curling device. For this purpose the extremity of the flat or wider part of the bodkin is slotted medially and longitudinally, as at 12, the width of the slot being sufficient, in connection with its length, to accommodate a tress of hair sufficient to form any desired style and size of curl. To facilitate the entrance of the slotted end of the bodkin into the hair or the reception of a tress of hair into the slot 12, the ends of the two prongs 14 and 16 into which the slot 12 divides the bodkin, are tapered into blunt, pyramidal-shaped points indicated at 17 in Figs. 1 and 2.

In order that there may be no angular formation in the curl or curls formed by the improved curling device, the inner longitudinal edges of the slot 12 are bevelled, as indicated at 18 in Fig. 3. The inner ends of the bevels 18, which constitute longitudinal grooves in the sides of the curling device are continued inwardly into the sides of the handle 11 and taper gradually outwardly into a point 19, thereby constituting a tapered pin receiving recess or groove 20. The purpose of this tapered groove, or grooves (there being one on each side of the handle), will appear presently during the description of the formation of a particular style of curl.

In using the instrument described above constituting the improved combined comb and hair curling device, to form a substantially flat spiral curl on a head the hair of which has previously been treated with a hair dressing lotion and is accordingly damp and in condition for curling, the hair-dresser inserts the bodkin-like bifurcated end of the instrument under a tress of hair of the requisite number of strands and separates it from the other hairs. She then holds the tress with one hand near the roots of the hairs, and reversing the instrument in the other hand, combs out the tress. The operator then grasps the combed tress as near the outer end thereof as possible, and again reversing the instrument receives the end of the tress into the slotted bodkin and turns the instrument inwardly toward the head until the roots of the tress of hair are reached. Thereupon, turning the instrument at substantially right angles to the head, the operator presses downwardly upon the curl and pulls the instrument therefrom, and while holding the curl down against the head inserts a hair pin through it and the underlying hair to hold the curl in place. When these curls are formed with the finger, the ends of the hair strands are the last to be wound into the curl. With the present device the ends of the hair strands are the first to be wound into the curl, hence the advantage of the use of the present curling device over the former finger method. Because of the bevel of the inner longitudinal edges of the slot 12, the hair strands are held securely in the hair curling device and assume the general direction and contour as the curl itself, thereby avoiding sharp angular formation of said ends.

In using the improved combined comb and hair curling device to form a cylindrical or helical curl, the hairdresser proceeds during the first steps of this operation in the same manner in which she proceeded during the first steps of the operation of forming a flat spiral curl, except that she takes up more strands of hair constituting the tress out of which the cylindrical or

helical curl is formed. Having combed out the large tress of hair and inserted the end thereof into the slot 12 of the bodkin, she winds it up helically along the outer surfaces of the prongs 14 and 16 until the roots of the tress are reached. Thereupon, having secured the helical tress by means of a "bobby" pin (that is, a hair pin in which the prongs are spring pressed toward each other) to the underlying hair, the operator then slides the bifurcated bodkin longitudinally from the curl. The insertion of the bobby pin into the helical curl is facilitated by means of the tapered recesses or grooves 20. Usually the helical curl, although it may overlap the outer or deeper end of the tapered grooves 20, does not entirely cover the grooves, thereby leaving the inner shallower end thereof exposed. It is into the exposed shallow end of one of the grooves 20 that the operator inserts one point of the bobby pin, and having spread the two prongs of the pin apart and pressing downwardly on the point in the groove readily shoves the pin along the groove and thereby into the curl, the other prong of the pin passing on the outside of the curl and into the underlying hair near the roots thereof to hold the curl firmly against the head. When this has been done the bodkin may be slipped longitudinally out of the curl without disturbing its position on the head.

From the foregoing description it will be understood that the present invention provides an improved and efficient instrument for selecting tresses to be curled, combing them out into proper condition, and then forming a curl of the desired style, the tapered recesses in the handle being provided for cooperation with means whereby cylindrical or helical curls may be readily secured to the head without disturbing their shape or position upon the withdrawal of the instrument therefrom.

We claim:—

A combined comb and hair curling device comprising a comb portion having at one end thereof an outwardly extending elongated handle-like part, wider than thick, terminating in a slotted bodkin, the slot being formed midway and longitudinally in the wider side of the bodkin, said slot having at each edge thereof a longitudinally extending bevel, the two bevels on each side of the bodkin constituting a groove, the inner ends of the bevels and the groove passing inwardly into the sides of the handle-like part of the comb toward the comb portion as tapered recesses or grooves to receive therealong the end of one prong of a hair-dressing pin to guide the prong of said pin into the center of a hair curl.

ELSA C. RUCKDESCHEL.
WILLIAM N. BRADY.