April 9, 1957 A. BOGARDY 2,788,007

CURL SETTING DEVICE

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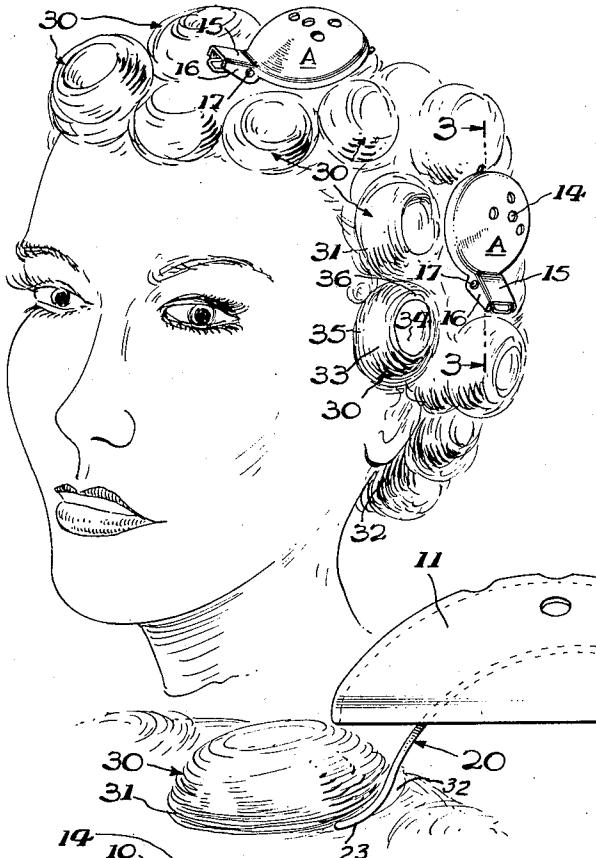


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

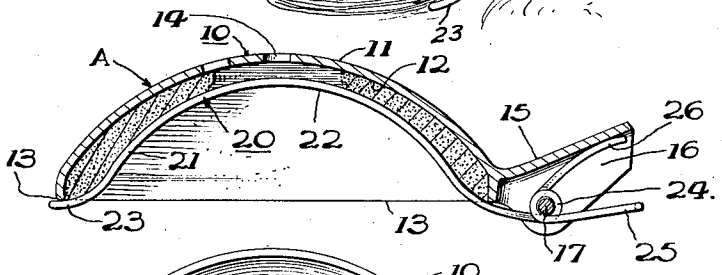


Fig. 3.

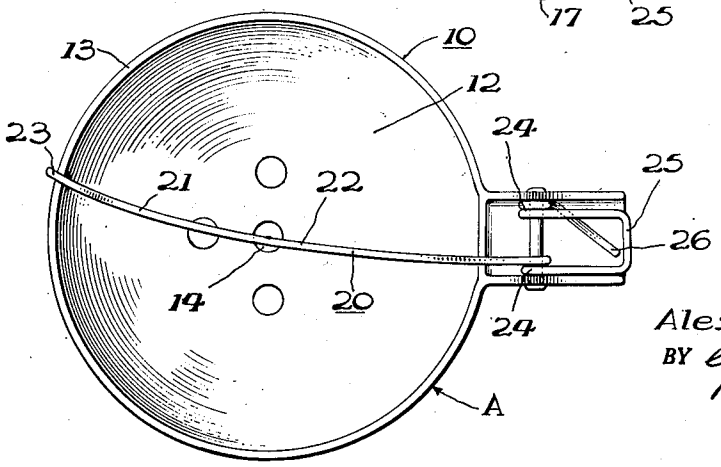


Fig. 4.

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CURL SETTING DEVICE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 132—38)

This invention herein relates to hair-dressers sculpture curl molds for holding pin curls or so-called triangle curls during the setting period required in the forming of ringlet or sculpture curls. More particularly, the curl molding device of the present invention is adapted to moldingly restrain a setting ringlet or sculpture curl without imposing any clamping action whatever on the spiriform convolutions of the ringlet or curl.

Prior art hair clips, generally, have been characterized by the application of positive pressure, of some sort, on and across the tops of curls, so that ridges and depressions result, which spoil the shape of the waves, or complicate the dressing of the hair in other styles.

I have now found that crushing and deformation of sculpture curls, during the setting period, can be eliminated, and so-called triangle curls, having a generally conical uplift from the head, can be formed and set without imposing transverse deforming pressures of any sort on and over the outer surfaces of the raised curls.

The improvements of the present invention are best realized by confining the setting curl in an inverted, cup-shaped mold, wherein the exterior surface of the curl is freely apposed to the inner, curviform surface of the mold, and the bottom or base spiral strands of the curl are engaged by a clip wire, or the like, which has but a substantially two-point engagement with the inverted or depending rim or edge of the cup-shaped mold. The clip wire is desirably spring-biased, and is hinged at one end to the rim of the mold.

The restraining member of the device herein is designated as a mold, because of the fact that it does not impose any depressive or distortive pressure or strains on any hair strand or group of strands forming a tress or formed curls. The mold surface receives the outer surface of the sculpture curl, which, on drying, can have its individual spiriform hairs or strands adjust themselves normally to the inner surface of the mold. Thus, the only pressures to which the surfaces of the drying and setting sculpture curls are subjected, are due to the natural expansion of the individual curviform hairs in their natural attempt to revert to their normal, untreated condition.

An object of the present invention is to provide an improved sculpture curl receiving and setting device which imposes no deforming pressures on the individual strands of hair.

Another object of this invention is to provide a curl-setting device comprising a molding surface member hingedly connected to a subjoined clip wire, the wire having gripping engagement only with the molding member.

Yet another object of this invention is to provide a two-part, light-weight, curl-setting device having a foraminous, cup-shaped molding surface into which a curl to be set is received and restrained, but without imposition of pressure across individual strands of hair.

A further object of this invention is the provision of

a two-part, light-weight, curl-setting device, comprising an inverted cup-shaped mold and a diagonally disposed clip wire hingedly secured at one end to the rim of the cup.

With these and other objects in view, which may be incident to my improvements, the invention consists in the parts and combinations to be hereinafter set forth and claimed, with the understanding that the several necessary elements, comprising my invention, may be varied in construction, proportions and arrangement, without departing from the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

In order to make my invention more clearly understood, I have shown in the accompanying drawings means for carrying the same into practical effect, without limiting the improvements in their useful applications to the particular constructions, which for the purpose of explanation, have been made the subject of illustration.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is an isometric view of a woman's head with sculptured curls, and showing the curl molding devices in place;

Fig. 2 is a side elevational of a molding device, in open position, as applied to a curl;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view along line 2—2 of one of the devices shown in Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the device of Fig. 2.

Referring now to the drawings, the novel hair molding and sculpture curl-setting device of the present invention, and designated generally by letter A, is comprised of a spring-biased, bipartite structure comprised of an upper, inverted cup-shape mold member **10**, and a bottom clipping wire **20**. The member **10** is an inverted cup or dome, of sheet metal, plastic, or other suitable material, having an outer curviform surface **11**, a corresponding inner curviform surface **12**, and a curvilinear edge or rim **13**. The body of the member is suitably foraminated with a plurality of apertures **14**, distributed therein and thereover. The member **10** is preferably, generally circular at its edge or rim **13**, although any other suitable configuration may be availed of. The member **10** is formed with a lateral offset **15**, having depending sides **16**, apertured to receive pivot pin **17**, on which is pivotally mounted the clip wire or bottom member **20**.

The member **20** is desirably made of spring brass wire, or other suitable metal or alloy, and is comprised of an elongated body portion **21**, bowed upwardly at **22**, into general conformity with surface **12** of cup-member **10**. The member **20** is provided with a free end **23**, generally offset from its body and adapted to engage and project beyond the rim **13** of member **10**. At its rear end member **20** is bent on itself to form a pair of spaced loops, or eyes **24**, with an intermediate, finger-engageable loop **25**, and a terminal tail section **26** adapted to underlie and engage the under surface of offset **15** of member **10**. Pin or pivot **17** of member **10** will be received in and by apposed loops **24** of member **20**, fulcruming the latter. The tail section **26** of member **20** is normally spring-biased against section **15** of member **10**, while the forward, offset end **23**, of the member **20** is apposed to the rim **13** of member **10**. The body section **21** of member **20**, as shown, is desirably diagonally disposed under mold **10**, instead of diametrically, to give greater bearing surface for subjacent strands of hair in the curls.

The device A may have its cup-shaped mold member **10** made of aluminum, magnesium, plastics, or any other suitable lightweight materials and alloys. The clip wire **20**, will, of course, be made of any suitable metal, such as hard-drawn spring brass, stainless steel, or other appropriate metal or alloy. The novel hair-setting devices are operated by engaging sections **15** and **25** with thumb and

forefingers, respectively, and apposing them against the spring-bias of spring lever arm **26**, which is pivoted on pivot **17**. With the apposition of sections **15** and **25**, the offset end **23** of the clip wire **20** is spacedly moved from out of engagement with the rim **13** of member **10**, and the wire **20** can be inserted under the base of a sculpture curl **30**, with the inverted cup mold **10** overlying the curl and containing the same, when the pressure is removed from clip elements **15** and **25**, and the end **23** is again apposed into engagement with rim **13** of the cup.

Turning now to Figs. 1 and 2, it will be seen that sculpture curls comprise a bottom flat section **31**, the initial strands **32**, of which are the root members. The hair is curled upwardly from the bottom section **31**, forming a curl having a body section **33**, a central hollow section **34**, a circular periphery **35** at its base, and a curvilinear top **36**, at the apex or line of juncture of sections **33** and **34**. Desirably, the hair-setting device A is applied to sculpture curls in the following manner. With the jaws **10** and **20** opened, offset end **23** of element **20** is slipped under the tress or curl **30**, so that it underlies the starting strands **32**, and its tip portion underlies the rim **13** of member **10**. The upcurved portion **22** of member **20** will then underlie the curl, with its uppermost curved section fitted into and supporting the central, hollow portion of the curl, while the outer surface **33**, of the curl is contained in and within the cup **10**. With the setting device in place, the curl, if not previously treated, is wetted by the application of water or other suitable hair-setting solutions through the apertures **14**, and the contained curl is allowed to dry under usual operating conditions.

It is to be noted that the wetted curl, while contained and restrained in the cup, is not subjected to any deforming or distorting pressure whatever, in or across any of the spiriform strands of hair forming the curl. It will be noted further, that, as the wetted curl dries out, the spiriform strands thereof tend to straighten out, being loosely, but positively restrained by the inner surface **12** of the cup, whereby the drying strands can be mutually displaced without damage or packing, and without losing the spiriform texture which imparts the desired, esthetic effect to the resulting curl.

While the description has stressed the treatment of an individual curl, it will be appreciated that the treatment of any number of curls will merely involve repetition of the procedural steps, and the hair-setting devices being light in weight, they will not impose any undue pressure or weight upon the heads of women. These desirable results, with the substantial elimination of discomfort to a client, is due, in no small measure, to the fact that the clip wire is filiform, and has substantially no breadth, whereby it can be conformed readily to the contour of any portion of the head, yet imposes no appreciable bearing pressure. In fact, it will be appreciated that the expanding, drying strands of the curls will tend to bodily lift the curls, and their restraining cups, up from the head, whereby the initial strands **32**, of the curls, act as the sole supports of the devices when in use.

While I have shown and described the preferred embodiment of my invention, I wish it to be understood that I do not confine myself to the precise details of construction herein set forth by way of illustration, as it is apparent that many changes and variations may be made therein, by those skilled in the art, without departing from the spirit of the invention or exceeding the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A curl setting and drying device comprising an upper mold member of inverted cup shape and adapted to receive the body of a curl in free engagement, and a lower, hair-engaging, curvilinear member pivoted thereto, and formed from spring wire, said curvilinear member traversing the mold member and having an offset end to engage with the rim of the mold member, said wire being further so configured and arranged as to bias the lower member with respect to the upper member, whereby to normally urge said members into apposed, closed position.

2. Hair setting device for molding curls, comprising an upper, concavo-convex curl-receiving mold member, having a handle member extending outwardly therefrom, a lower, hair-engaging, curvilinear member formed from spring wire hingedly connected to the handle member and adapted to underlie the strands of a curl adjacent the head, said curvilinear member traversing the mold member and having an offset end to engage with the rim of the mold member, said wire being further configured and arranged as to form a biasing section within the handle and an adjacent finger-engaging section, whereby to normally urge the said members into apposed, closed position.

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