Jan. 17, 1933. R. B. SEWARD 1,894,795

HAIR WAVING DEVICE

Filed Nov. 30, 1932

Fig. 1.

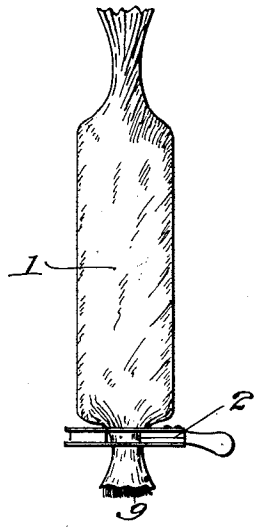


Fig. 2.

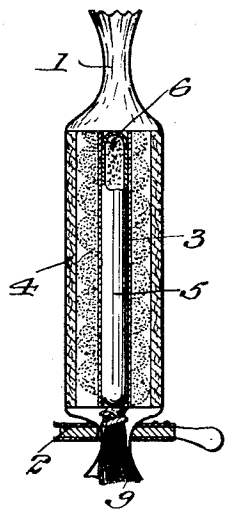


Fig. 3.

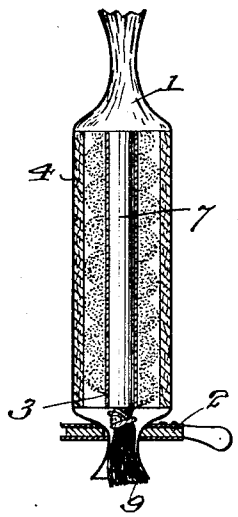
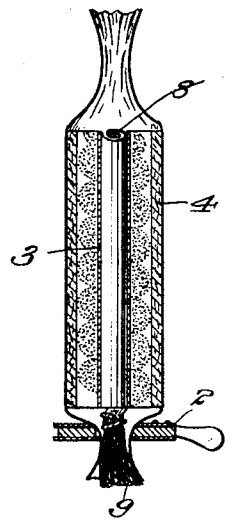


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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HAIR WAVING DEVICE

Application filed November 30, 1932. Serial No. 644,957.

This invention relates to certain improvements in hair waving devices in which a pre-formed tress of hair is subjected to the action of an exothermic material which, when moistened, will of itself generate heat sufficient to impart a so-called permanent wave to the tress.

This invention comprises a hair waving device in which the hair tress is wound on a perforated tube of metal or other stiff material, a tube of absorbent material being placed over the wound tress and a charge of exothermic material being inserted into the bore of the perforated tube; the said charge of exothermic material preferably being either in the form of a soluble capsule containing the exothermic material or in the form of a rod of exothermic material or in the form of a coiled sheet impregnated with the exothermic material.

Practical embodiments of my invention are represented in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 represents the hair waving device in side elevation as in use;

Fig. 2 represents a longitudinal central section through the same, the charge of exothermic material being in the form of a soluble capsule containing the exothermic material and the tress being wound on a perforated tube of stiff material, a tube of absorbent material surrounding the wound tress;

Fig. 3 represents a similar view in which the charge of exothermic material is in the form of a rod; and

Fig. 4 represents a similar view in which the charge is in the form of a coiled sheet impregnated with the exothermic material.

The outer wrapper is denoted by 1, which wrapper may be made of any suitable non-absorbent material, such as parchment paper, foil, or the like. The clamp is denoted by 2, which clamp may be of any well known or approved form. It is to be understood that any suitable protective pad, not shown herein, may be inserted between the clamp 2 and the scalp of the person being treated.

The perforated tube is denoted by 3, which tube may be of metal or other suitable stiff material. The tube of absorbent material is denoted by 4, which tube is adapted to be moistened by water or by a suitable hair waving solution such as that used for moistening the tress.

The charge of exothermic material may be in various forms. For instance, it may be in the form of a soluble capsule 5 containing the exothermic material 6 in powdered form, a suitable exothermic material being calcium oxid. Another form of charge may be a rod 7 of the exothermic material. Still another form of charge may be a coiled sheet 8 impregnated with the exothermic material.

In practice, the tress 9 is wound on the perforated tube 3. The tress 9 may be moistened either before or after it is wound, by a suitable waving solution, such for instance as an ammonia solution. The tube 4 of absorbent material is placed around the wound tress and is moistened by water or by a suitable hair waving solution such as that used for moistening the tress 9.

The charge of exothermic material may then be inserted into the bore of the perforated tube 3. The outer wrapper 1 is then wrapped around the tube 4 of absorbent material and may be secured at the scalp end of the tress by the clamp 2, the outer end of the wrapper being twisted together to close the same.

In the case where the charge is in the form of a rod of the exothermic material or where it is in the form of a coiled sheet impregnated with the exothermic material, the exothermic action starts at once because of the application of moisture by the wetted tube of absorbent material to the charge of exothermic material.

In the case where the exothermic material is contained in a soluble capsule, the first action of the moisture of the wetted tube of absorbent material will be to dissolve the capsule and thus bring the moisture into contact with the exothermic material to start the exothermic action within the device.

In all of these instances heat is set up within the device sufficient to impart a so-called permanent wave to the pre-formed tress with-

out requiring application of heat from an outside source.

It will be seen that the outside wrapper serves to confine the heat to a large extent within the device, the steam generated by the reaction of the water and/or waving solution with the exothermic material being permitted to escape through the crimped outer end of the said wrapper.

It is evident that various changes may be resorted to in the construction, form and arrangement of the several parts without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention, and hence I do not intend to be limited to the particular embodiments herein shown and described, but

What I claim is:

1. A hair waving device comprising a perforated tube on which the hair tress is to be wound, a tube of absorbent material surrounding the tress wound tube, and a charge of exothermic material insertable into the perforated tube.

2. A hair waving device comprising a perforated tube on which the hair tress is to be wound, a tube of absorbent material surrounding the tress wound tube, and a soluble capsule containing an exothermic material insertable into the perforated tube.

3. A hair waving device comprising a perforated tube on which the hair tress is to be wound, a tube of absorbent material surrounding the tress wound tube, and a rod of exothermic material insertible into the perforated tube.

4. A hair waving device comprising a perforated tube on which the hair tress is to be wound, a tube of absorbent material surrounding the tress wound tube, and a coiled sheet impregnated with an exothermic material insertable into the perforated tube.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name this 29th day of November, 1932.

ROBERT B. SEWARD.