Jan. 8, 1952 R. R. RENO 2,581,704

HAIRCUTTING METHOD

Filed Sept. 16, 1946

Fig. 3.

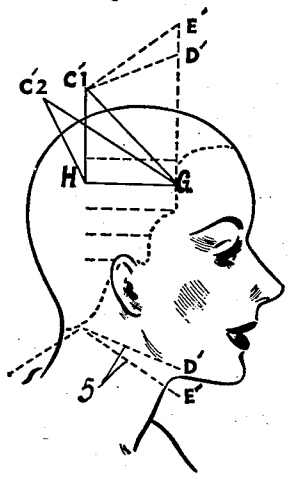


Fig. 1.

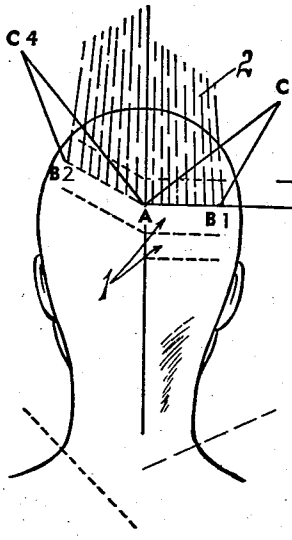


Fig. 2.

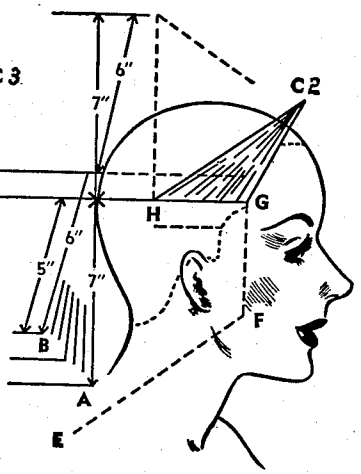
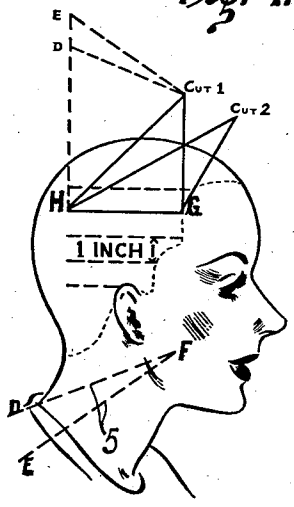


Fig. 4.



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HAIRCUTTING METHOD

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6 Claims. (Cl. 132—7)

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This invention relates to a method of cutting hair and dressing the same, and particularly womens' hair, whereby an artistic and pleasing coiffure is obtained.

An object of my invention is to provide a hair cutting and dressing method whereby an exact duplication of a previous coiffure can be obtained by means of a record which is used in connection with my method and which definitely insures an exact duplication. When hair is permanently waved, the length of the hair is of vital importance, and unless a detailed record of the hair length is recorded, it is quite impossible to get successive permanents even to resemble the previous one, especially if the hair length shows an appreciable difference.

Another object of my invention is to provide a hair cutting and dressing method of the character stated in which a relatively unskilled person may achieve an effective and pleasing coiffure.

Another object of my invention is to provide a method of roofing the hair at the back, and a method of triangulation at the side, which provide an effective shaping and tapering of the hair, thereby enabling the operator to curl the hair more effectively and with greater permanence.

Other objects, advantages and features of invention may appear from the accompanying drawing, the subjoined detailed description, and the appended claims.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic rear view of a head showing the roofing cut.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of a head showing the side triangulation.

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2 showing the triangulation towards the rear.

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figures 2 and 3 showing the method of dividing the hair into strands.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, and considering first the roofing cut, the back of the hair is parted in substantially one inch hair strips, indicated at 1, these strips extend from side to side, and end about one inch behind each ear.

The hair is then combed upwardly, as shown at 2, which is the reverse of its normal position. The hair is then gathered into a triangle shown at A, B1, C3 or A, B2, C4.

A measurement is then made from B1 to C3 or B2 to C4, then the hair above the measured point is cut off. The hair if combed upwardly, would now be in the form of an inverted V, substantially as shown in Figure 1, and with the center of the V being substantially on the center line of the head. When combed down into normal position, the hair will have a V shape at the back,

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and the curls are arranged high behind the ears, to form a V effect of the curls.

A measuring comb is used when cutting the hair, and the measurements for a particular patron are recorded, so that the cut can be readily duplicated even though the hair might have grown a considerable amount between hair dressings.

The angle at A will determine the length of the bob and also the measured distance from B1 to C3 or B2 to C4. In Figure 2, this measurement is indicated as seven inches. This length of hair, however, may be varied if desired. Each successive one inch tuft of hair is cut in the same manner, and when the back cuts are complete and the hair combed down into natural position, a smooth background effect is produced, and the hair will have a definite taper. This method of roofing provides hair taper and a two inch length differential is produced, as can be seen in Figure 2. The distance from the bottom of the one inch horizontal tuft of hair to the top of the V is seven inches. The distance from the top of the one inch tuft of hair to the top of the V is six inches. Now, when the hair is combed downwardly, the hair strands from the point X in Figure 2 will vary from seven inches for the bottom strands to five inches for the upper strands. Thus, a two inch taper is produced, which provides a proper point on the curls which make up the curl mass at the back of the long bob. The fact that the short strands of hair are on the outside and are higher on the head, produces the proper stagger for the curls, to make a pleasing line.

As previously described, the roofing operation provides for the proper cutting of the mass of hair at the rear of the head. The side hair is now cut in what is termed triangulation. An approximate one inch section of hair is picked up well back into the roofed section of the back of the hair, the hair is combed straight up (in reverse to its normal position) and brought forward to form a triangle. This triangle is indicated at H, G, C1 or C2 and again the hair is cut at the upper tip of the triangle at a point definitely measured from G to C1 or C2. The angle at G may be either a right angle or an obtuse angle, and this angle will determine the side taper of the hair, this side taper being indicated at F, D or F, E. If this side hair is combed upwardly, the angle of the hair would be shown in Figure 4 as either C1, D or C1, E. It will thus be evident that the side taper of the hair can be varied by changing the angle of the triangle at G. Obviously, the length of the side mass of hair can be changed by alternating the distance from G to C1 or C2 as may be desired. Again, the measurement from G to C1 or C2 is recorded and kept as a permanent record, so that the hair cut can be definitely duplicated.

As shown in Figure 3, the triangulation cut is in reverse, that is, it is towards the rear of the head, the base of the triangle is again H, G, as previously stated, and the tip of the triangle is C'1 or C'2. The measurement is taken from H to C'1 or C'2, and again the tip of the triangle is cut off, after being measured from the point H. The taper indicated at 5 and being the lines D' and E' are the reverse of the angle, shown in Figures 2 or 4.

My method of cutting and dressing the hair provides a scientific shaping and tapering of the hair. Generally the hair shaping is acquired and made up of a composition of fairly short tapered sections combined to give the appearance of very much longer hair.

Having described my invention, I claim:

1. A hair cutting and dressing method which consists in forming a central area at the rear of the hair, dividing this central area into horizontally extending locks, combing these locks upwardly to a position opposite that normally occupied by the hair, then forming the locks into triangles at each side of the center line of the head with the angle opposite the vertical side of the triangle adjacent the center line of the head being at least 90°, then measuring from the base of the triangles, then cutting the tip end of the triangles to measured lengths, then dividing the side of the hair into horizontal locks, then combing these locks upwardly to a position opposite that normally occupied by the hair, then forming these last named locks into a triangle and arranging the last named triangle at an angle to the head, and then cutting the upper corner of the triangle to measured lengths.

2. A hair cutting and dressing method which consists in forming a central area at the rear of the hair, dividing this central area into horizontally extending locks, said locks extending from the center of the head towards the ears, combing these locks upwardly to a position opposite that normally occupied by the hair, then forming said locks into triangles at each side of the center line of the head with the angle opposite the vertical side of the triangle adjacent the center line of the head being at least 90°, then measuring from the base of the triangles, then cutting the tip end of the triangles to measured lengths, thereby providing a V shape at the rear of the head, then dividing the sides of the hair into horizontal locks, then combing these locks upwardly, and forming said last named locks into a triangle and arranging the last named triangle at an angle to the head, and then cutting the upper corner of the triangle of said last named locks to measured lengths.

3. A hair cutting and dressing method which consists in forming a central area at the rear of the hair, dividing this central area into horizontally extending locks, combing these locks upwardly to a position opposite that normally occupied by the hair, then forming each lock into triangles at each side of the center line of the head with the angle opposite the vertical side of the triangle adjacent the center line of the head being at least 90°, then measuring from the base of the triangles, then cutting the upper tip end of the triangles to measured lengths, then dividing the sides of the hair into horizontal locks, then combing these locks upwardly to a position opposite that normally occupied by the hair, then

forming the last named locks into a triangle, said last named triangle being pulled forwardly at an angle with the head, then cutting the tip of the last named triangle to measured lengths.

4. A hair cutting and dressing method which consists in forming a central area at the rear of the hair, dividing this central area into horizontally extending locks, combing these locks upwardly to a position opposite that normally occupied by the hair, then forming each lock into triangles at each side of the center line of the head with the angle opposite the vertical side of the triangle adjacent the center line of the head being at least 90°, then measuring from the base of the triangles, then cutting the upper tip end of the triangles to measured lengths, then dividing the sides of the hair into horizontal locks, then combing these locks upwardly to a position opposite that normally occupied by the hair, then forming the last named locks into a triangle, said last named triangle being pulled rearwardly at an angle with the head, then clutting the tip of the last named triangle to measured lengths.

5. A hair cutting and dressing method which consists in forming a central area at the rear of the hair, then dividing this central area into a plurality of horizontally extending locks, then combing each of these locks upwardly to a position opposite that normally occupied by the hair, then forming each of said locks into triangles at each side of the center line of the head with the angle opposite the vertical side of the triangle adjacent the center line of the head being at least 90°, then measuring from the base of the triangles, then cutting the tip end of the triangles to measured lengths, whereby a taper is provided at the end of each of the locks, then dividing the sides of the hair into substantially horizontally extending locks, then moving each of the last named locks at an angle with the head and formed as a triangle, and then cutting the hair while each lock is held at an angle to the head, thereby acquiring a triangulation cut.

6. A hair cutting and dressing method which consists in forming a central and two side areas of the hair, dividing this central area into horizontally extending locks, then combing these locks upwardly to a position opposite that normally occupied by the hair, then forming the locks into triangles at each side of the center line of the head with the angle opposite the vertical side of the triangle adjacent the center line of the head being at least 90°, then measuring from the base of the triangles, then cutting the tip end of the triangles to a measured length, then dividing the side of the hair into horizontal locks, then combing these locks upwardly to a position opposite that normally occupied by the hair, then forming these last named locks into a triangle and arranging the last named triangle at an angle to the head, and then cutting the upper corner of the triangle to a measured length.

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