

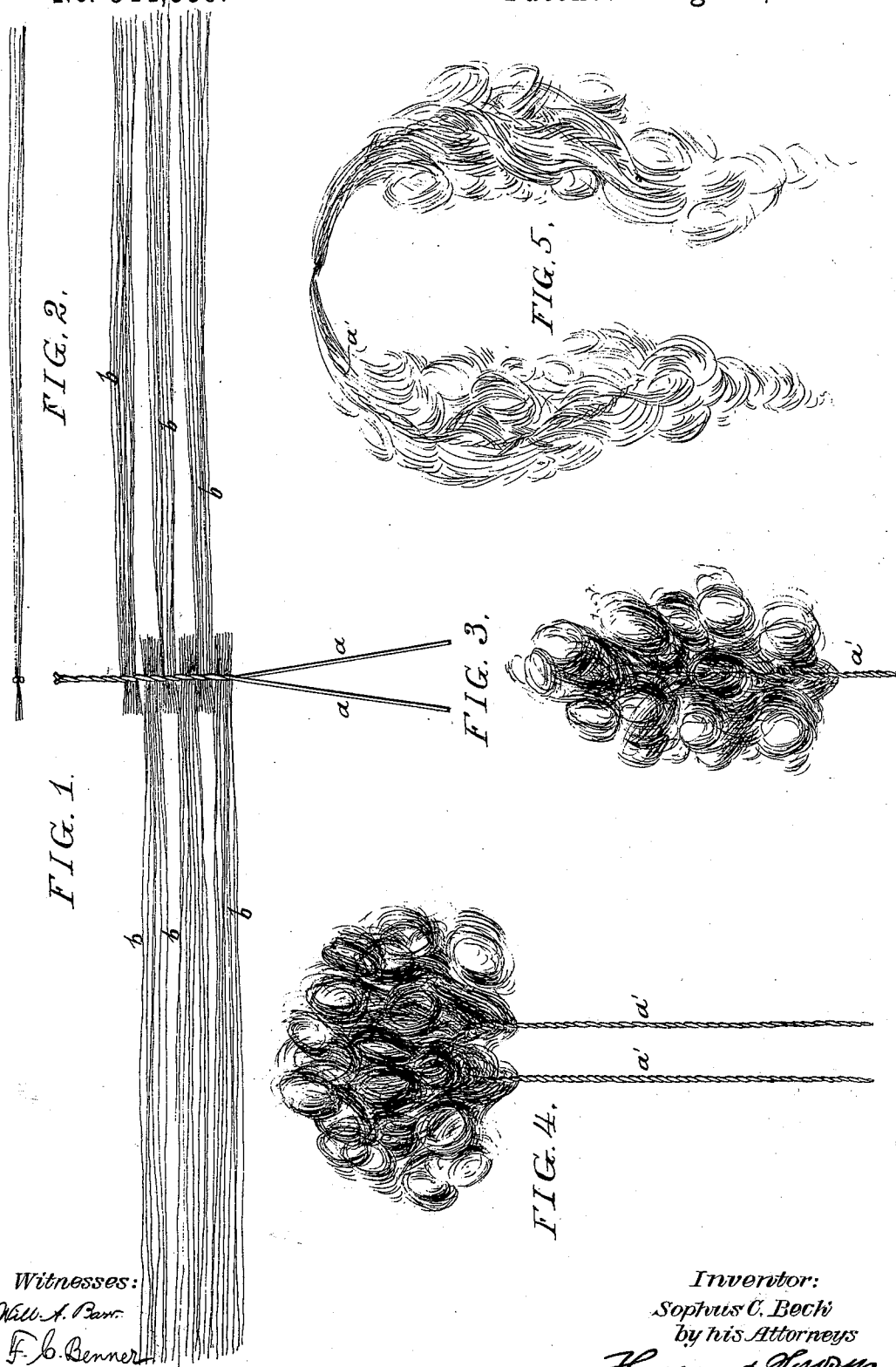
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. C. BECK.
HAIR STRUCTURE.

No. 544,559.

Patented Aug. 13, 1895.



(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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FIG. 7.

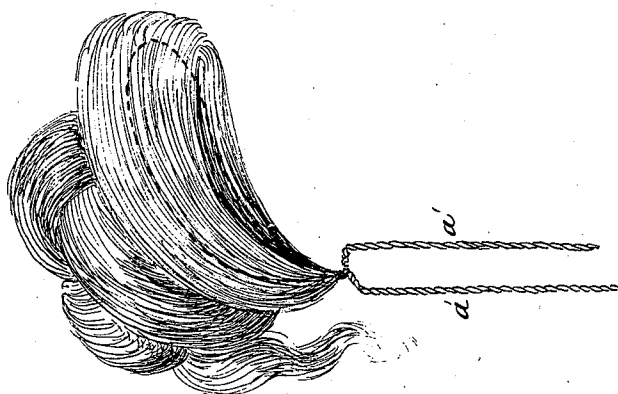


FIG. 6.

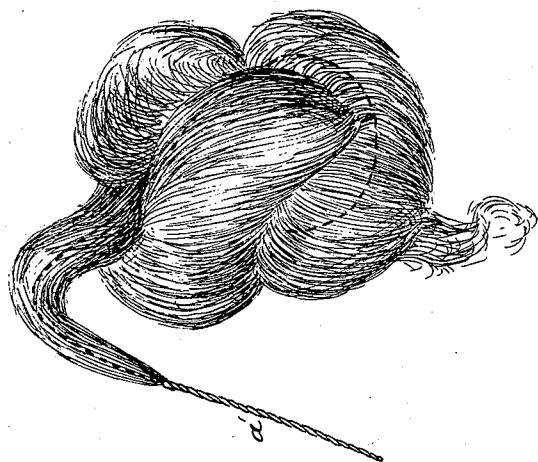
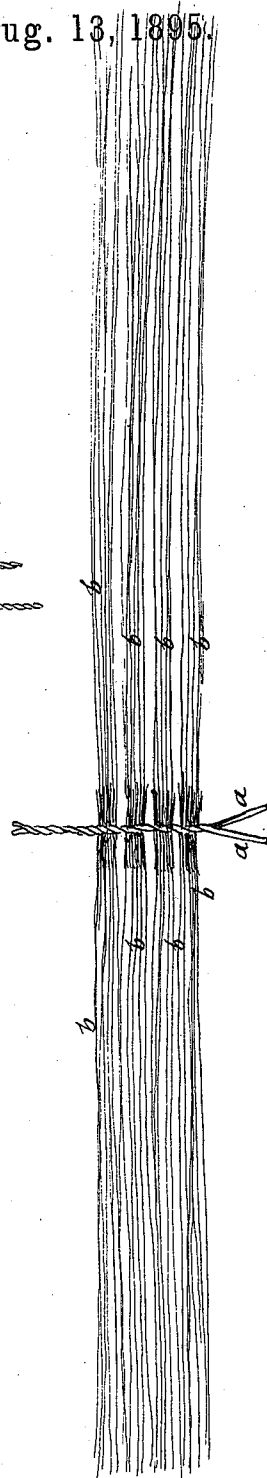


FIG. 8.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SOPHUS C. BECK, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

HAIR STRUCTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 544,559, dated August 13, 1895.

Application filed November 27, 1894. Serial No. 530,132. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SOPHUS C. BECK, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain
5 Improvements in Hair Structures, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to manufacture structures of hair for use in ornamenting the head.

10 A further object of the invention is to so form the retaining-pin that it will not be accidentally displaced.

These objects I attain in the following manner, reference being had to the accompanying
15 drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view showing the method of manufacturing my improved hair structure. Fig. 2 is an edge view of Fig. 1, showing the arrangement of the strands of hair.
20 Fig. 3 is a view of a single-pin frizette made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 4 is a view of a double-pin structure, the strands of hair being curled to form a bang. Fig. 5
25 is a view of a hair structure in which the wire is bent in the form of a loop, the strands of hair being shaped to form a back frizette. Fig. 6 shows a single chignon in which the wire holding the strands of hair forms a
30 frame. Fig. 7 is a view showing a forked-pin chignon. Fig. 8 is a view showing a modification of the manner of arranging the strands of hair on the twisted wire.

In carrying out my invention I take two wires *a a*, preferably of soft iron or other
35 metal having sufficient rigidity to be used as a hair-pin. I twist these wires in the manner shown in Fig. 1, and at intervals in the twist I place the strands of hair *b*, as indicated in Fig. 1. It will be noticed that the strands
40 are placed between the wires in such a manner that a small portion of the root ends extend beyond the wire at one side, so that long strands of hair project from the wire at the opposite side. These strands can be curled in
45 any manner, as clearly shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, as it is impossible to get the curly effect at the root ends of the hair. Furthermore, in making numerous hair structures the hair has to be parted flat, as shown in Figs. 1
50 and 2, so as to give it the proper effect. There-

fore I prefer to arrange the hair in alternate layers within the twists of the wire. The wire is first twisted. Then a strand of hair is placed in position so that the wire will impinge upon it near the root end. The wire is then given
55 another twist, so as to confine the strand of hair, after which another strand of hair is placed in position with the long ends extending in opposite directions. The wire is twisted so as to confine this strand. This method is
60 carried on until sufficient hair is introduced between the wires to form the desired hair-structure. The wire is then twisted without the strands, so as to make the pin or pins *a'*, Figs. 3 and 4. The twisted wire forms a pin
65 that will not readily become disengaged from the hair by accident and can be readily bent to the shape of the head, as it is made of pliable wire. As shown in Fig. 3, the wire forms a frame with a single pin, and the hair can be
70 curled to form a pin frizette, and I have shown in Fig. 4 the wire bent to form an ordinary hair-pin and the hair curled to form a bang.

In Fig. 5 the ends of the wire are cut off, and the wire confining the hair is bent in the
75 form of a loop. The hair is so curled in this instance as to hide the wire and to form a back frizette.

A pin chignon may be formed, as shown in Fig. 6, in which the wire is bent and curved
80 so as to form a frame for the support of the large body of hair forming the chignon. This view shows a single-pin, while Fig. 7 shows a double-pin, chignon in which the wire is looped so as to act as a support for the hair. In all
85 these instances the hair is so curled or placed as to hide the wire.

In Fig. 8 I have shown two strands of hair placed in each twist of the wire and arranged in opposite directions. This form may be used
90 when a heavy bunch of hair is required. If the hair is to be bunchy—such, for instance, as in the chignons—the wire, after the hair is in position, can be given an extra twist, which will make the strands of hair radiate in all
95 directions from the wire.

It will be understood that more than two wires may be used in making the twist, and if a heavy frame is required a number of thin wires may be twisted together in preference
100

to the two heavy wires, as they will more readily hold the strands of hair.

I claim as my invention—

- 5 1. A hair structure having a frame of twisted wire with strands of hair confined at their root ends in the twist and having their free ends projecting alternately from the opposite sides of the twisted wire, substantially as described.
- 10 2. A hair structure having a frame of twisted wire, with strands of hair confined at

their root ends between the twists, and having a twisted end forming a pin by which the structure is attached to the hair of the head.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SOPHUS C. BECK.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH H. KLEIN,

FRANK E. BECHTOLD.