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A. CASIERI

2,328,192

METHOD OF HAIRDRESSING

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2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Fig. 1

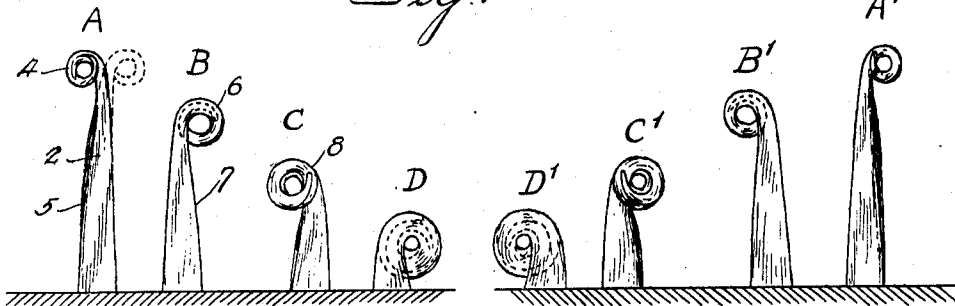


Fig. 2

Fig. 3

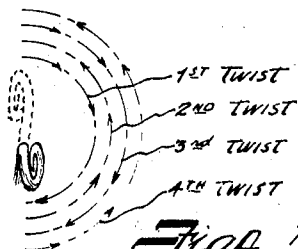


Fig. 4

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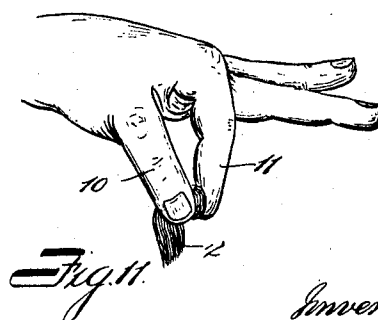
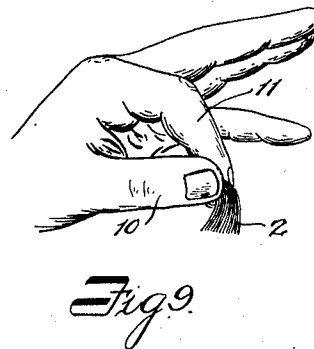
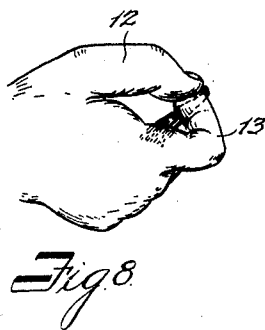
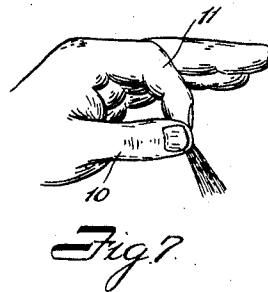
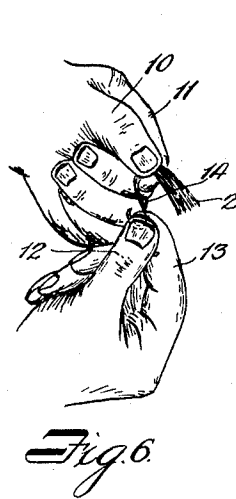
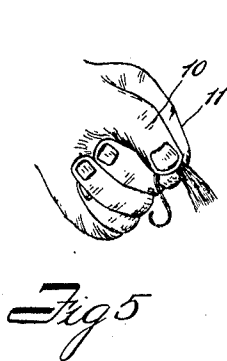
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METHOD OF HAIRDRESSING

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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METHOD OF HAIRDRESSING

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Application March 31, 1943, Serial No. 481,216

6 Claims. (Cl. 132-31)

This invention relates to hair dressing, and more particularly to forming and setting curls in a new and novel manner to produce an improved form of coiffure.

It is an object of the invention to form and set a type of curl which I have termed a "vertical curl" for the reason that the forming and setting is accomplished in such a manner that the hair tends to remain upright, or at least in the direction of the curl formation. By the use of my improved curling and setting method, the hair tends to retain its shape and wave-form after the curls are combed and coiffure completed.

This tendency of the hair to remain in the position directed by the original curl assists materially in imparting a particularly attractive configuration and beauty to the finished coiffure.

With the ordinary method of forming and setting these curls, a lock of hair is extended and moistened with a winding or setting lotion, and then rolled in one direction from the outer end thereof to form the desired curl. This procedure causes a considerable proportion of the hairs at the inner circumference of the coil to turn about a comparatively short radius, so that the hairs of the lock extending toward the scalp from the inner side of the curl tend to become loose and bulge outwardly from the lock and therefore prevent the formation of a tight curl in which all of the hairs should snugly and accurately follow the curl formation.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method of curling and setting the individual curls, in which all of the hairs of the lock to be curled are held equally taut throughout the curling process, thereby providing a much more uniform curl and causing the hairs to remain in their intended position for a greater length of time after the coiffure is completed.

Further objects will be apparent from the specification and drawings.

Fig. 1 is a side view of a woman's head and illustrates curls formed and set by my improved method.

Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic view illustrating the steps of alternately coiling and twisting a lock of hair to form the desired curl in one direction.

Fig. 3 is a diagrammatic view similar to that of Fig. 2, but illustrates the steps used in forming a curl in the opposite direction.

Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic top view of a partially formed curl and illustrates the direction of twist of the lock during the various steps of the method.

Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 illustrate successive positions of the operator's hands in forming the coils and twists of the various steps of the method.

Referring to the drawings in detail, Fig. 1 illustrates a plurality of completed upwardly extending curls 1. These curls are shown as coiled to the front; however, the finished coil may be formed to extend in either direction by reversing certain steps of the method. A lock of hair 2 is illustrated in its upwardly extended position at the start of the coiling operation and after a single coil 3 has been substantially completed.

The method of forming the curls in either direction desired is diagrammatically illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3, wherein a lock of hair 2 is separated from the remaining hair and extended upwardly as shown at A (Fig. 2), with all of the hairs in the lock held taut. The formation of the first coil 4 tends to cause the hairs extending from the inner side of the coil to the scalp to loosen and bulge outwardly somewhat as shown at 5. The coil 4 is then bodily turned one-half turn to the right on a vertical axis to the position shown by dotted lines, so that all of the hairs in the lock are again taut.

Another coil 6 is then formed as shown at B. This double coil 6 then stands in the direction shown at B with the hairs on the left hand side of the lock taut and the hairs on the right hand side at 7 being somewhat loosened by the formation of the coil 6.

It will be obvious that the turning of the first coil 4 a one-half turn as described will give the lock a partial twist and thereby tighten all of the hairs therein before the formation of the second coil 6. The formation of this second coil, however, tends to loosen the hairs and cause them to bulge outwardly as at 7. The curl is then turned backwardly a one-half turn on a vertical axis to the same relative position as shown at A to again tighten the hairs of the lock and another coil 8 is then made to form a three-coil curl as shown at C. The coil is then again reversed on a vertical axis to tighten the lock and another coil is then formed. This process of alternately coiling and twisting in reverse directions is repeated until a final coil is formed as shown at D. This final curl should be in the same relative position with respect to the lock as the first coil shown at A so that there is no twist in the lock or in the hairs thereof when the curl is completed.

It will be understood, of course, that the num-

ber of coils in a curl will be dependent upon the length of the strand.

Fig. 3 illustrates the same method of forming a curl as illustrated in Fig. 2, but with the final curl in the opposite direction.

In forming these curls, the final curl should be underneath the lock; that is, adjacent the scalp, and this position may be determined by the length of the lock and number of coils in the curl. The first coil should be formed in a direction which will result in the final curl being between the lock and the scalp as shown at D and also as illustrated in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic top view of one partially formed curl and illustrates the direction in which the curl is turned after each coil formation. Alternate coils and twists are made in opposite directions, as shown by the arrows on the dotted lines.

The final twist or turn of the curl leaves the curl in the same relative position with respect to the lock as when the first coil was made. Therefore there is no twist in the lock nor in individual hairs when the curl is finished and secured in place.

Figs. 5 to 11, inclusive, illustrate successive positions of the hands during the curling and twisting operations to complete the formation of the curl. These views illustrate the forming of a so-called "right hand" curl. A lock of hair is separated from the remaining hair and is held a short distance from the end thereof between the thumb and finger of the left hand with the thumb 10 on the outer side of the lock and the first finger 11 underneath the lock as shown in Fig. 5. The end of the lock is then grasped between the thumb 12 and the first finger 13 of the right hand with the thumb outside the lock as in Fig. 6, so that at this time both hands are holding the lock. The end 14 of the lock 2 is then placed between the thumb 10 and finger 11 of the left hand in a manner to form the first complete coil, as shown in Fig. 7. The thumb and finger of the left hand are then in substantially the same position as the starting position shown in Fig. 5, but are grasping a coil therebetween.

It will be noted that in the steps just described, the right hand completes the first coil and tucks it between the thumb and finger of the left hand. The lock is not yet twisted. The curl is then transferred to the right hand and simultaneously the lock is twisted one-half turn on a substantially vertical axis, so that the curl stands in the opposite direction from that in which the first coil was formed as shown in Fig. 8. The hand is then pushed forward slightly in the direction of the curl in order to tighten the hairs in the back part of the lock.

Another curl is then formed and the lock is transferred to the left hand, as shown in Fig. 9. After this coil is formed, the lock is then positioned between the first fingers of the right and the left hands, as shown in Fig. 10, and then transferred to the right hand, as shown in Fig. 11, to form the final curl. The curl is then secured in place by means of a hair pin or other suitable fastening means 15 (Fig. 1).

At the time the last coil is formed and before the curl is laid flat against the scalp, it is held

between the first fingers of both hands, as in Fig. 10, and the final curl is held only in the left hand while the hair pin is secured in place.

It should be understood that the direction in which the final curl stands is determined by the starting direction and the number of twists, and the curl is formed by alternating the coil formations and half-turn twists.

Coiffures formed by the method disclosed herein tend to remain in place and to retain a desired form and contour because all of the hairs are taut and snugly conform to the desired curl contour during the formation thereof.

As previously stated, there is no twist in the lock nor in the hairs thereof, after the curl is finished.

It is intended, of course, that the invention should not be limited to the specific embodiment or embodiments disclosed or to the exact details of construction shown, as obvious modifications will occur to persons skilled in the art.

Having thus described this invention what is claimed and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

1. In the art of forming a coiffure, the steps of dividing the hair to form a lock, coiling the lock to form a closed helical curl, and twisting the lock as the curl is formed by turning the curl alternately in opposite directions a substantially one-half turn on an axis substantially parallel with said lock after each coil is formed.

2. In the art of forming a coiffure, the steps of dividing the hair to form a lock, coiling the lock to form a closed helical curl, and turning the curl alternately in first one direction and then the other on an axis in the plane of the curl to correspondingly twist the lock after the formation of each coil.

3. In the art of forming a coiffure, the steps of dividing the hair to form a lock, coiling the lock to form a closed helical curl, and turning the curl alternately in first one direction and then the other on an axis in the plane of the curl to correspondingly twist the lock after the formation of each coil, the first and last coil of the curl being between the lock and the scalp, and securing said curl snugly against the scalp.

4. In the art of forming a coiffure, the steps of curling a lock of hair from the outer end toward the scalp to form a closed helical curl, and turning the curl a substantially one-half turn on a substantially vertical axis to twist the lock in an opposite direction between each single coiling operation to make taut all of the hairs in said lock before the formation of each successive coil.

5. The method of setting a curl from a lock to form a coiffure comprising alternately coiling and twisting said lock, the twists being formed by turning said curl in alternate opposite directions.

6. The method of setting a curl from a lock to form a coiffure comprising alternately coiling and twisting said lock, the twists being formed by turning said curl in alternate opposite directions with the completed curl adjacent the scalp and in the same relative position with respect to the lock as the first coil so that there is no twist in the set curl.

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