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METHOD OF PERMANENTLY WAVING HUMAN HAIR

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FIG. 1

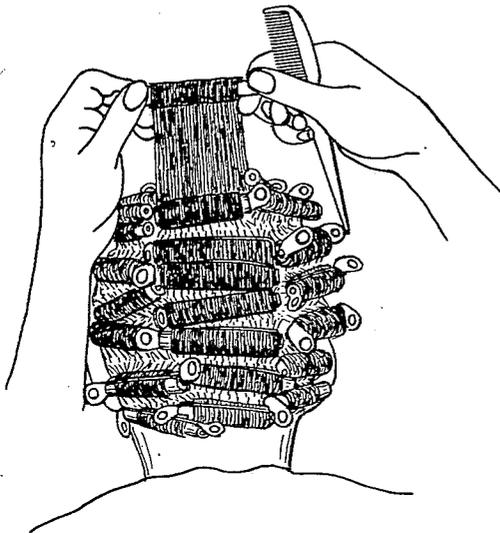


FIG. 2

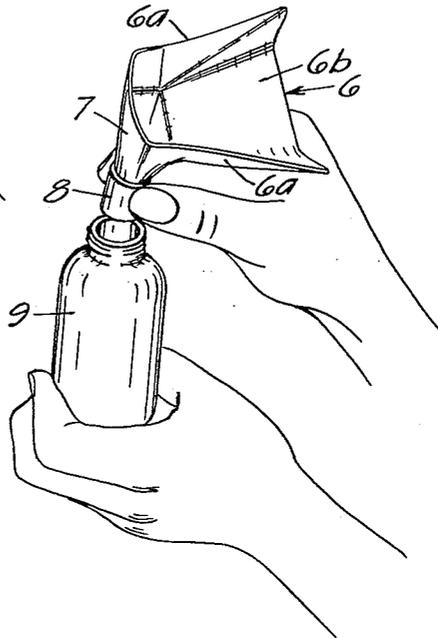
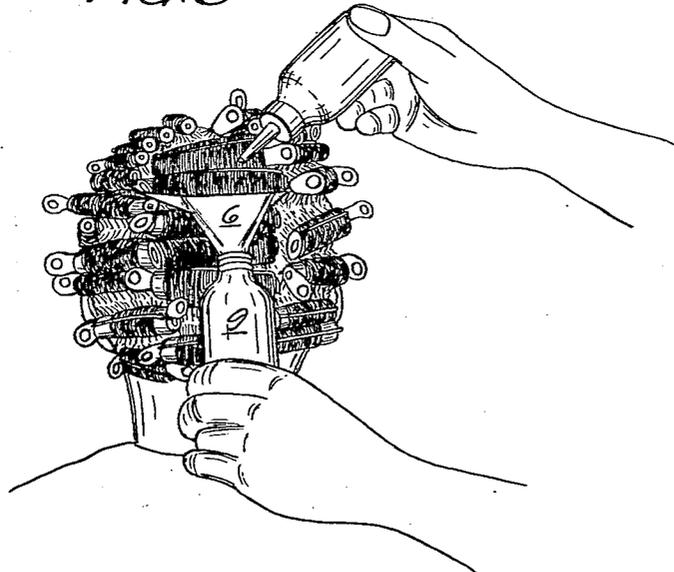


FIG. 3



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METHOD OF PERMANENTLY WAVING HUMAN HAIR

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2 Claims. (Cl. 132-7)

This invention relates to a novel and substantially improved method of permanently waving human hair to scientifically control softening and processing of the many individual curls produced and to improve the texture of the finished coiffure, giving greater uniformity of treatment and avoiding over processing of any of the many curls produced.

In conventional methods now employed for permanently waving hair with use of "cold" chemicals as distinguished from the earlier heat treatments and in the other prior art known to me, after shampooing the head of hair to be waved and drying the hair, the chemical waving lotion such as ammonium thioglycolate is immediately applied to the hair in sections, usually starting with the neck-line sections which are parted into locks and one section at a time is covered with the waving solution, combed several times and the section or lock is then wound upon curling rods smoothly and the rod secured to prevent unwinding of the hair and then, disposed in a position close to the scalp. The entire head of hair is parted into sections or locks and the locks successively treated and combed with the chemical waving solution, requiring usually from thirty to forty minutes, depending upon the skill of the operator and of course, the fullness or thickness of the hair structure.

The chemical waving solution of course, begins to soften the individual hair strands immediately upon application with the result that the curls first blocked and would receive considerably more processing than the ones last wound. After three or four minutes subsequent to the wrapping and application of waving lotion to all the locks, the operator takes a test curl, carefully unwinding the lock and inspecting the same to determine whether or not the hair has acquired adequate curvature. Usually, a number of inspections utilizing in each instance a different curl, are required and determination of the processing time is left almost entirely to the operator's discretion.

When the operator feels that the correct curvature of the hair has been effected on a test curl, she then proceeds to neutralize with a conventional neutralizer, usually an oxidizing agent.

Thereafter, the hair is carefully rinsed and the wave combed and set.

In such conventional methods, such factors as improper judgment on the part of the operator and the substantial variance in the processing periods of the individual curls very often results in either over processing or under processing, many times damaging the hair structure beyond repair.

It is an object of my invention to provide a novel and readily controllable method of permanently waving human hair which will overcome and substantially eliminate the objections (heretofore enumerated) to conventional methods now in use and which will scientifically control the processing of each permanent wave, producing long lasting curls with processing of the hair structure substantially uniformly and to the desired state throughout.

More specifically it is an object to provide a new and improved method of the class described wherein initial and overall application of the hair waving or softening solution to the hair, is carried out most effectively for desired uniform application and to the end that during the predetermined hair curling and setting period, the

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individual hair curls are processed chemically and structurally to substantially the same extent. With my process, over or under processing of some of the curls is avoided with the resultant production of beautiful, lasting curls, giving proper curvature to the hair.

Another object is the provision of a method of the class described, wherein a minimum of hair waving solution may be employed to fullest advantage and with maximum distribution to the individual curls, through the employment of a re-use technique which incidentally, prevents excess contact of the waving solution with the human scalp.

The foregoing and other objects of the invention will be more apparent from the following description made in connection with the accompanying drawings, which illustrate some of the steps and exemplary apparatus which may be employed in carrying out my method and in which:

Fig. 1 is a rear view showing the back of a woman's head during the last portion of the hair blocking and wrapping operation;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing a suitable form of collection tray and its conduit connection with a container for preventing penetration of the waving solution to the scalp and permitting collection and reuse of the more expensive waving solution; and

Fig. 3 is a similar rear view showing the efficient and relatively fast step of originally applying the waving lotion to the wrapped curls on the head, constituting a vital step of my method.

In the carrying out of my method, the head of human hair to be waved is first shampooed and thoroughly dried, as under a hair dryer.

Then, a liquid or solution is applied to the dried hair, combed down rearwardly to facilitate the subsequent blocking and wrapping of the hair. While merely moistening of the hair uniformly and combing to distribute moisture may be adequate, I prefer to provide and apply a conditioning lotion containing a small percentage of keratin and a small amount of keratin-solvent such as ammonia. A predetermined quantity of the lotion is used, ranging from 1¼ ounces to 1½ ounces. This lotion is applied and thoroughly combed into the hair and thereafter the head of hair is carefully blocked, parted into locks and wrapped or wound smoothly and carefully upon individual curling rods usually starting with the smaller and shorter neck curls, working upwardly towards the crown curls at the top of the head. The last part of the blocking and wrapping operations upon the previously moistened and conditioned hair, is illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

Conventional curling rods of varying sizes for varying diameters of curls desired, are utilized which retain the curl against unwinding and consequently the rod and its associated mechanism when the curl is formed just outwardly of the scalp of the subject. Rods of the injector type (hollow and having a series of liquid discharge ports) are recommended if the hair is very long or if it packs on the rods.

The curls have now been blocked and wrapped and clustered in proper relation close to the scalp of the human head, and as has been previously pointed out, the blocking and wrapping has all been performed and completed before any application of the waving or hair softening lotion to the hair.

The proper strength of hair waving lotion is chosen for the particular subject, it being desirable to have at least three strengths, one for normal hair, one for resistant hair and one for hair easily waved. I do not limit my process to the use of any particular hair waving lotion but a solution of ammonium thioglycolate is highly effective for carrying out my purposes. The waving lo-

tion is preferably placed in an applicator or flexible "squeeze" bottle having a nozzle dispensing cap and the lotion is applied to the individual curls from one end to the other of the same preferably starting with curls at the neckline.

Simultaneously with application of the waving lotion a medium is provided and a step of my method is included which consists in collecting any surplus waving lotion which drips or drains from the individual curls from the applied lotion. A suitable collection and return tray for this purpose is illustrated in Fig. 2 consisting of an inclined, flaring open-top tray portion 6 which has side walls 6a and a flat bottom 6b and which through a forward funnel portion 7, is in communication with a short tube or conduit 8 of a diameter to fit the restricted mouth of a squeeze container 9.

Fig. 3 illustrates how the operator may very conveniently apply the lotion from one end of the curl to the other with one hand while holding the collection tray 6 by its connected container 9 with the other hand. The forward lip of the tray and converging side walls enable that portion of the tray to be precisely positioned beneath the entire curl being treated to the end that the solution penetrates the interstices of the lock or curl and the individual strands of hair, passes therethrough and part of it is collected, all without chance of any substantial amount of solution touching the scalp of the subject. This stop of distribution of the waving lotion and collection of surplus is continued, progressing preferably upward from the neckline in order of the curls treated until most of the curls are thoroughly saturated.

Then, the collected waving lotion which is drained from the tray into the squeeze bottle is applied to the remaining curls until it is fully consumed.

The foregoing step of application which is the first application of waving lotion to the curls, may be very quickly carried out as contrasted with application of lotion in previous methods, requiring for an average operator, two to five minutes.

After this step, the timing period is started, with all curls thoroughly saturated with waving lotion and with waving lotion applied thereto for practical purposes at substantially the same time.

The period of setting or waving may be substantially cut down as contrasted with conventional methods heretofore utilized since there is a thorough and almost simultaneous application of waving lotion to the hair. Ten minutes is the average time required although this of course will vary some in accordance with the strength of the waving solution used.

No test curls are required and the curls are not disturbed in any way throughout the processing time.

Immediately after the ten minutes or precise processing time, the lotion is neutralized preferably by application from a squeeze bottle or applicator of an efficient, conventional neutralizing solution. In this instance, the application of the neutralizer is preferably started with the top crown curls and finished with the small curls at the nape of the neck. This is continued until each curl is treated on the top and also the underside with as much neutralizer lotion as the curl will absorb. Then, a short neutralizing period is provided for, such as five minutes, and thereafter the curlers are gently removed without pulling or stretching the hair. I prefer reapplication of the neutralizer to the unwound locks whereafter the hair is thoroughly rinsed with tepid water and the head of hair then permanently waved is ready for combing and setting.

My entire method may be carried out by an operator without the use of rubber gloves since the hands never touch the waving lotion and the pre-conditioning lotion which facilitates the wrapping of the hair is non-irritating and actually soothing to the skin.

With my method, the cold waving lotion which affects the hair structure is applied to all the hair to be waved

in wrapped or curled form within a period of from two to five minutes. This time period includes not only the initial application of the waving lotion from a squeeze bottle or applicator to each curl, with simultaneous collection of excess waving lotion by use of the collector, but it includes also the subsequent application of the residue of waving lotion (previously drained from the curls through the intermediary of tray 6 and a collection container 9).

The curls which need somewhat longer processing such as the curls near the neckline, as has been recited are first treated with the cold waving lotion before the other curls. Thus, a small degree of additional treatment is given these curls.

Complete processing of all the hair to be waved is assured without danger of over processing any curls since the hair is blocked and wrapped after preferably preliminary moisture and conditioning and then, is treated with a cold waving solution, all within a short period of time and processes for a predetermined, definite period with the curls saturated, but not dripping from the waving lotion.

The curls are substantially uniformly treated, the hair structure softened in the preformed wrapped shape and the hair is then neutralized and thoroughly rinsed.

The resultant permanent waves are excellent, have lasting qualities and are free from chemical damage.

What is claimed is:

1. The method of permanently waving human hair which consists in first blocking the portion of a head of hair to be waved into locks and wrapping the separate locks upon suitable curler rods and securing the formed curls in the wrapped relation retained adjacent the scalp, then for the first time by applicator operation, applying a liquid waving lotion to the wrapped locks and while applying said lotion, positioning a shallow collector medium below each curl successively to remove any lotion which drips from the lower portion of the curls while preventing such dripping lotion from penetrating to the scalp of the subject, reapplying by applicator method, the excess collected waving lotion to the curls to thoroughly saturate the same while again collecting any dripage, allowing the so-treated curls to set with the lotion thereon for a predetermined time period and thereafter, applying a chemical neutralizer to the wrapped curls and after a short neutralizing period, removing the curlers gently without pulling or stretching the hair and then rinsing the hair thoroughly.

2. The method of permanently waving human hair which consists in first blocking a portion of a moistened head of hair into locks, and wrapping the separate locks upon suitable curler rods and securing the formed curls in a lapped relation adjacent the scalp, then for the first time by ejection from an applicator nozzle applying a liquid waving lotion to the wrapped locks and simultaneously to such application to each individual lock positioning a shallow collector medium below each curl successively with said medium in contact with the scalp to remove any lotion which drips from the curls while preventing such dripping lotion from penetrating to the scalp of the subject, allowing the so treated curls to set with the lotion thereon for a predetermined time period, and thereafter applying a chemical neutralizer to the wrapped curls and after a short neutralizing period removing the curlers from the locks and then rinsing the hair.

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