Dec. 9, 1941. J. E. SNYDER 2,265,656

METHOD OF WAVING HAIR

Filed Jan. 31, 1941 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

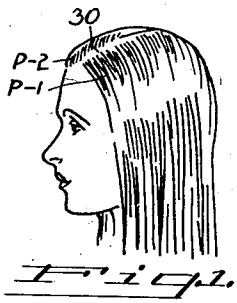


Fig. 1.

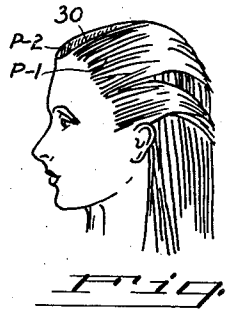


Fig. 2.

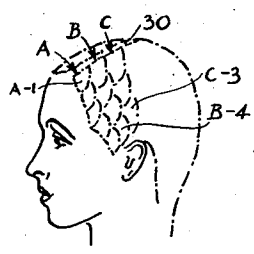


Fig. 3.

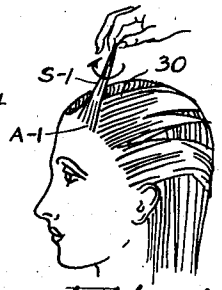


Fig. 4.

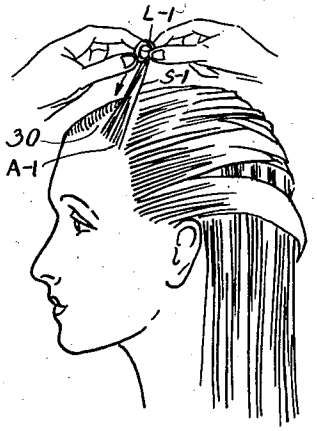


Fig. 5.

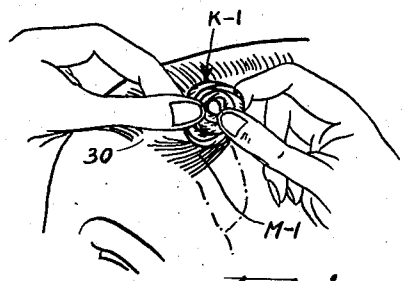
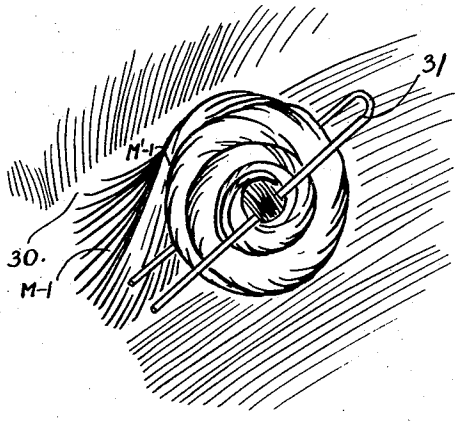


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 9.



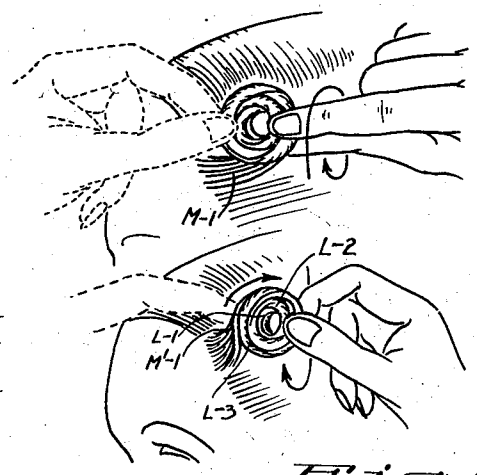


Fig. 8.

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Dec. 9, 1941. J. E. SNYDER 2,265,656

METHOD OF WAVING HAIR

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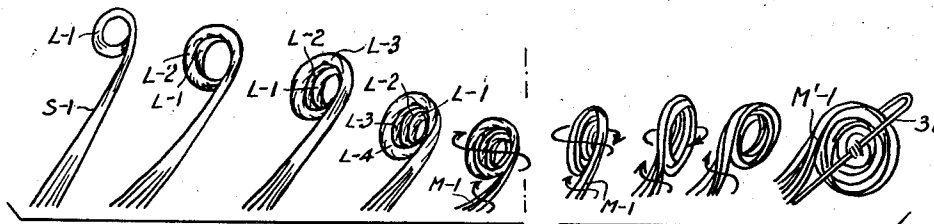


Fig. 10.

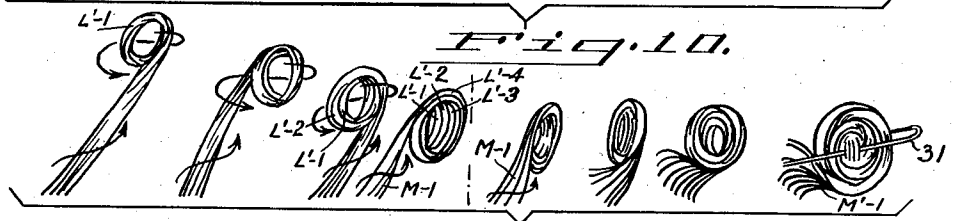


Fig. 16.

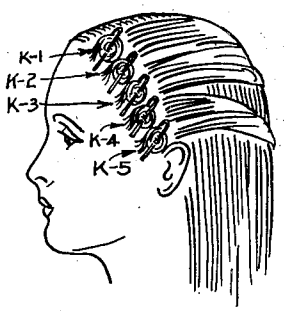


Fig. 11.

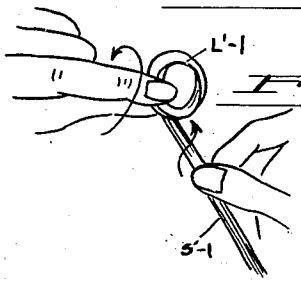


Fig. 13.

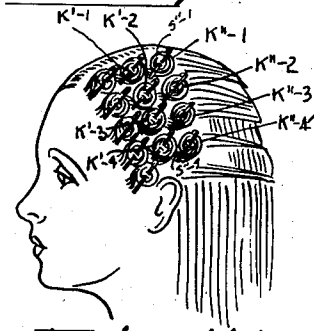


Fig. 12.

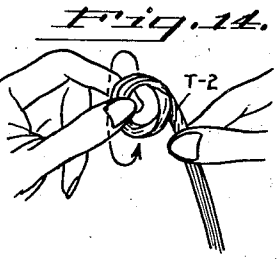


Fig. 14.

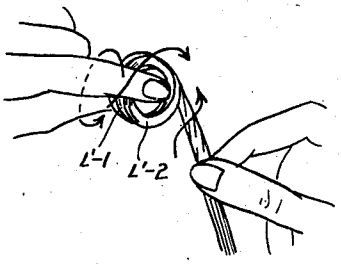


Fig. 15.



Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.

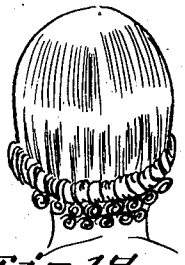


Fig. 19.

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Dec. 9, 1941. J. E. SNYDER 2,265,656

METHOD OF WAVING HAIR

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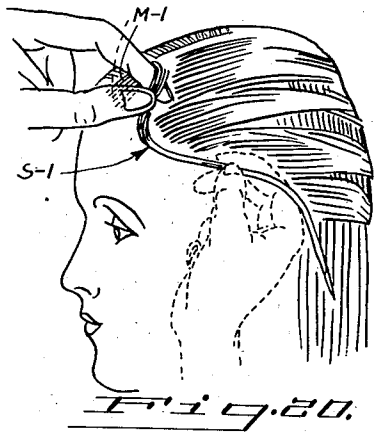


Fig. 20.

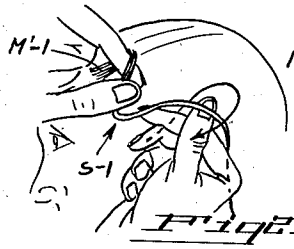


Fig. 21.

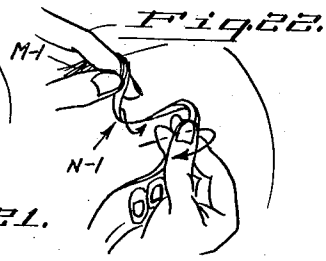


Fig. 22.

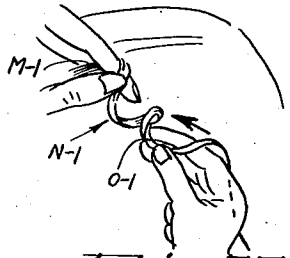


Fig. 23.

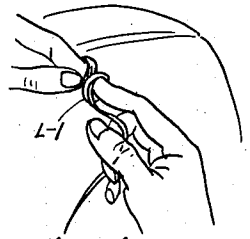


Fig. 24.

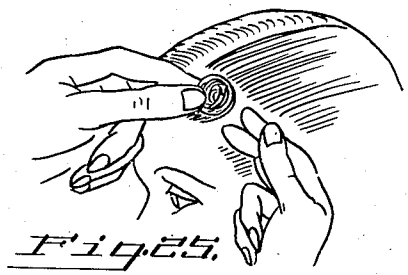


Fig. 25.

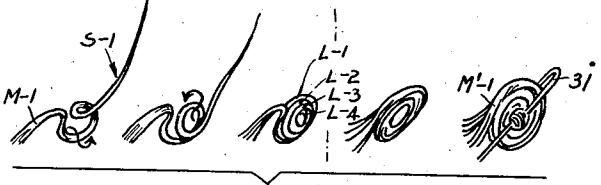


Fig. 26.

Fig. 30.

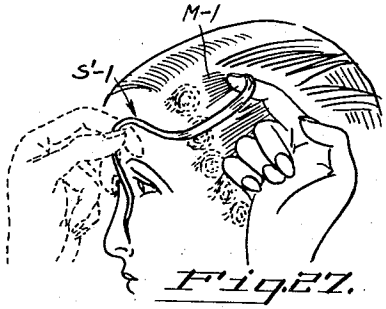
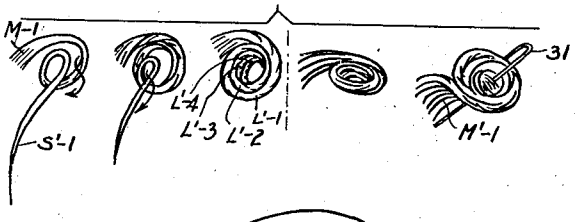


Fig. 27.



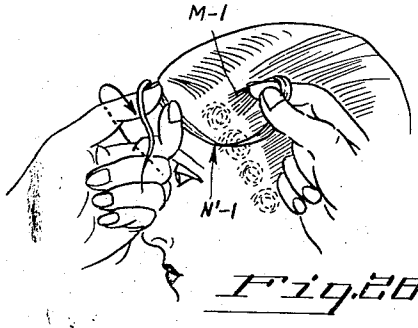


Fig. 28.

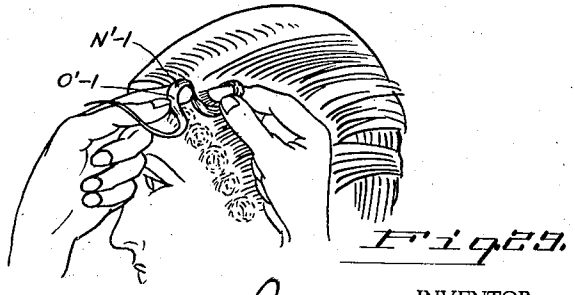


Fig. 29.

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Patented Dec. 9, 1941 2,265,656

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,265,656

METHOD OF WAVING HAIR

James E. Snyder, Miami, Fla., assignor to Rol-O-Wave, Inc., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York

Application January 31, 1941, Serial No. 376,898

15 Claims. (Cl. 132—31)

This invention relates to the waving of hair, i. e., finger waving or permanent waving. It will be explained in detail with reference to the former but is also useful and adaptable for performing the latter.

In forming finger waves from curls by methods known at present, small loops are made by wrapping strands of hair around the operator's finger from a point adjacent the root of the strand to the free end of it, forming a series of haphazardly arranged circular loops of substantially the same circumference and laterally spaced along the finger. The loop series are thereafter slipped off the finger and pinned to the uncurled end of the strand or adjacent strands of hair until set.

In combing out the set curls, the uncoiled strand section, namely, that zone thereof from the scalp to the arcuate segment of the first loop of the curl, is unaffected, so that the effective sinuous wave developed commences at a point from one-half inch to an inch from the scalp. As a result, the operator must of necessity either hide this non-sinuous section or manually treat the same through moistening and combing in order to provide a continuation of the sinuous formation defined by the combing out of the curl.

It is the object of my invention to avoid the limitations above, by forming curls through imparting successive coiling and turning or reversing steps to a strand, so that when after setting it is combed out it has imparted thereto a sinuous conformation from the scalp to its free end.

In one embodiment of my invention I form the hair into a strand, and coil it between its free end and a zone extending a short distance from the scalp into continuous spiral loops of increasing or decreasing circumference, and directed forwardly or rearwardly with respect to the area in the scalp from which the strand extends. After forming the curl I turn or reverse it substantially 180° about the uncoiled zone of the strand so that it is directed rearwardly or forwardly of the area aforesaid as the case may be, the uncoiled zone being twisted by the aforesaid turning or reversal. The thus coiled and turned curl is pinned until set.

I form a series of rows of such curls down each side of the head, with the coiled and reversed curls of the first two rows being extended in opposing directions, such effect being established with the same coiling and turning or reversing steps, but by directing the winding of the coils in such adjacent rows in opposing directions.

In another embodiment of this invention I apply essentially the same coiling and turning or reversing steps to the strand being treated as above outlined, but in addition thereto impart a twisting movement to that portion of the strand being coiled into the respective continuous concentric loops or in the alternative, impart a twist to that portion of the strand upon which each successive loop is to be coiled after the preceding loop has been coiled.

The embodiment of my invention aforesaid lends itself to styling in a variety of ways combining curls and waves in unusually attractive arrangements without the necessity of resetting the wave.

These and other advantages, capabilities and features of the invention will appear from the subjoined detailed description of one specific embodiment thereof illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which

Figures 1 and 2 are perspective views showing respectively the preliminary combing steps in the preparation of the hair for coiling in accordance with my method.

Figure 3 is a perspective view in schematic form indicating a preferred method of defining the scalp areas for the respective strands.

Figure 4 is a perspective view illustrating the position of one of the strands preparatory to coiling in accordance with my invention.

Figure 5 is a perspective view illustrating the strand after an initial coiling step has been imparted to form the first loop.

Figure 6 is a perspective view illustrating the formation and position of a fully coiled strand incorporating a series of continuous spiral loops.

Figure 7 is a perspective view illustrating the manipulations involved in turning or reversing the coil of Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a perspective view illustrating the position of the turned or reversed curl.

Figure 9 is a perspective view indicating the coiled and reversed curl as fastened.

Figure 10 is a schematic view illustrating the positioning and loop formation of the strand respectively during the coiling and turning steps outlined in Figures 5 to 9.

Figure 11 is a perspective view showing a row of fastened curls made in accordance with the manipulative procedure outlined in Figures 5 to 9.

Figure 12 is a perspective view showing three rows of fastened curls, the first made in accordance with the manipulations illustrated in Figures 5 to 9, and the second and third row in

accordance with the manipulations to be later described.

Figure 13 is a perspective view illustrating the initial coiling step on a strand in accordance with another embodiment of my method.

Figure 14 is a perspective view illustrating the twisting step applied to the strand after the coiling of the initial loop.

Figure 15 is a perspective view indicating the coiling step for forming the second loop on such strand.

Figure 16 is a schematic view illustrating the positioning and formation of the strand respectively during the coiling and turning steps in the embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figures 13 to 15.

Figure 17 is a perspective view illustrating one type of hair wave developed by combing curls coiled in accordance with my invention.

Figure 18 is a perspective view illustrating another type of hair wave developed by combing curls coiled in accordance with my invention.

Figure 19 is a perspective view of the rear of the head illustrating a curl and wave assembly developed by combing out some and retaining other curls formed in accordance with my invention.

Figure 20 is a perspective view indicating the initial manipulating step for forming a curl on a strand in accordance with a still further embodiment of my invention.

Figures 21 to 24 illustrate manipulative steps involved in forming the curl in accordance with this further embodiment.

Figure 25 is a perspective view showing the resulting coil made in accordance with this embodiment.

Figure 26 is a schematic view illustrating the positioning and formation of the strand respectively during the coiling and turning steps in the embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figures 20 to 24.

Figures 27 to 29 illustrate manipulative steps involved in forming curls in the second row in accordance with this further embodiment.

Figure 30 is a schematic view illustrating the positioning and formation of the strand respectively during the coiling and turning steps in the embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figures 27 to 29.

In carrying out the method embodied in my invention, the hair is first moistened with a suitable wave setting lotion and combed out in opposite directions, as shown in Figure 1, to establish a center part 30 defining opposing sections P—1 and P—2. Thereafter, the hair in each section is combed from the forehead towards the rear in the general direction in which the final movement of the hair is to show in the finished coiffure, such operation being graphically illustrated in Figure 2 as to one of the sections, P—1, the section P—2 on the other side of the part 30 being similarly treated.

As shown in the schematic diagram of Figure 3, the hair in each section, P—1 and P—2, is blocked out into triangular formations, the respective formations of section P—1 being defined in parallel rows extending from the forehead towards the rear of the head, the formations of respective rows being designated by A, B and C.

Referring to Figure 4, there is illustrated the first step in the formation of the curl in accordance with each of the embodiments of my invention, to be hereinafter described, which operation comprises gathering the hair from the first triangular section A—1 adjacent the part 30, drawing it upwardly from the scalp to straighten the same, and twisting it slightly in the direction of the arrow to form strand S—1.

In Figures 5 to 10 there are illustrated the steps involved in the formation of the curl in accordance with one embodiment of my invention, wherein the winding is carried out from the free end of the strand towards the scalp.

Referring to Figure 5, the twisted strand S—1 formed by gathering the hair from triangular scalp section A—1 is coiled at its free end to form a relatively small loop L—1 defining the center portion of the curl K—1 being developed.

Thereafter, through manipulation by the operator with the index finger and thumb of each hand, the strand S—1 is spirally wound in the direction of the arrow in Figure 5 towards the scalp, with the initial loop L—1 as the center, to form a series of concentric spiral loops, as, for example, L—1 to L—3, substantially in the same plane. The spiral loops forming the curl K—1 are brought into closer proximity to tighten the coil by displacing the hands in the direction of the arrow in Figure 6, but without adding any additional loops, so that there is defined as an end product the curl K—1 of Figure 6, the spiral winding of the strand S—1 being terminated at a position spaced from the scalp section A—1 by the short length of hair M—1.

As shown in Figures 5 and 6, it will be observed that the curl K—1 as wound runs counterclockwise in the direction from the scalp towards the end of the strand S, and as shown in Figure 6, is directed rearwardly from the forehead.

Referring to Figures 7 and 8, the tightened spiral coil K—1 of strand S—1 is turned or reversed 180°, while twisting the short hair section M—1, by manipulating the index finger and thumb of the right hand in the direction of the arrow in Figure 7, after the thumb of the left hand has been removed, so that, as shown in Figure 8, section M—1 of the strand has, during turning and twisting, been incorporated as to a portion of its length M'—1, as a continuation of the outermost loop L—3 of the curl; the curl being now positioned generally in the space defined by the triangular scalp area from which strand S—1 extended. The finished curl now runs clockwise in the direction of the scalp towards the end of the strand and is disposed generally towards the forehead as contrasted with its direction during the curl winding steps.

The turned over curl K—1 as shown in Figure 9 is then secured in place by a hair pin 31, until set.

Figure 10 graphically discloses the operative steps and the intermediate products formed therein on strand S—1, as it is treated from the initial stage to completion, as illustrated in Figures 4 to 9, the central dividing line serving to define the step products developed in respectively the coiling and reversing steps, as they progress.

In Figures 11 and 12, there are illustrated respectively the formation, contour and relative positioning of a series of rows of curls made in accordance with the invention; in the first of these figures there are illustrated a series of curls K—1 to K—5, wound in the direction of and made in accordance with the embodiment outlined in Figures 5 to 10, with respect to curl K—1, to define the front row of reverse curls; in the second of these figures there are disclosed

three successive rows of reverse curls, of which the curls K'—1 to K'—4 of the second row formed on strands S'—1 to S'—4 leading from scalp sections B—1 to B—4 are initiated at the free end of the strand by the formation of a loop oppositely directed from those of the curls in the first row and the winding thereof to form the curl, and thereafter the turning or reversing of the formed curl are similarly opposite in direction to that employed with respect to curls of the first row, so that each curl of such section at the conclusion of coiling and after turning or reversing is defined as being wound counterclockwise in a direction from the scalp towards the end of the strand and disposed as to be directed rearwardly of the forehead. The curls K''—1 to K''—4 of the third row of Figure 12 formed from strands S''—1 to S''—4 leading from scalp sections C—1 to C—4 are preferably initiated, directionally wound and turned identically with those of the second row. This invention is not limited to any particular direction of curl winding for respective rows, except that it is preferable to provide that the curls of the first and second rows be of opposing directions.

Referring to Figures 13 to 17, another embodiment of my method for forming reverse curls is illustrated. In accordance with such embodiment the hair is treated in the same manner as that heretofore described with respect to Figures 1 to 5, the direction of the first loop L'—1 of the strand S'—1 leading from scalp section B—1 of Figure 13 being different from that of the strand leading from scalp section A—1 in Figure 5 in that it is intended with respect to these figures to describe this embodiment in relation to the formation of the second row of curls K', which, as heretofore stated, will be initiated, wound and turned in an opposite direction to those of the first row.

Upon forming the first loop L'—1 at the free end of the strand, as illustrated in Figure 13, the strand S'—1 held between the index finger and thumb of the operator's hands is turned 180° in the direction of the arrow of Figure 13 to define the twist conformation, T—2, defining the jointure between the first and second loops, shown in Figure 14, so that as the coiling continues in the direction of the arrow of Figure 14, the loops L'—1 and L'—2 will now be in the position shown in Figure 15.

After winding one or more additional loops therein, and turning the partially coiled strand 180°, upon the formation in the winding step of each successive loop, the coiled strand S'—1 assumes a position spaced from the scalp by section M—1, substantially similar to that shown in Figure 6, except that as heretofore stated, the curl has been wound clockwise in the direction from the scalp towards the free end of the strand, and extends towards the forehead, in contradistinction to the showing of Figure 6.

The formed coil K'—1 is thereafter turned or reversed in the manner shown in Figures 7 and 8, with a consequent twisting and a partial winding of a portion of the twisted section M'—1 onto the coil, except that the turning is in opposite direction to that of such figures, and as a result thereof the curl extends rearwardly from the forehead and the winding thereof is in counterclockwise direction from the scalp to the free end of the strand.

The formed and turned curl K'—1 developed from strand S'—1 is pinned to the head in the manner shown in Figure 9.

Figure 16 graphically discloses the operative steps and the intermediate products formed therein on strand S'—1, as it is treated from the initial stage to completion, as illustrated in Figures 4 to 9, the central dividing line serving to define the step products developed in respectively the coiling and reversing steps, as they progress.

In the showing of Figures 17 to 19, three coiffures are illustrated, those of Figures 17 and 18 being evolved after combing out and setting from the turned or reversed curls in the several rows of Figure 12, while those of Figure 19 may be developed through a series of rows of turned or reversed curls at the rear of the head.

In Figures 20 to 24 there are illustrated the steps involved in the preferred embodiment of the method defining my invention, the showing in Figures 20 to 26 being directed to the formation of curls in the first row, while the showing of Figures 27 to 30 are directed to the formation of curls in the second row.

The hair with respect to this embodiment is preliminarily treated in the same manner illustrated in Figures 1 to 4 and outlined in the description thereof to form the required strand leading from the triangular scalp section A—1.

In this embodiment, however, instead of forming the spiral loops from the end of the strand towards the scalp, the winding of the coil formations is developed from the scalp towards the strand end.

Referring to Figures 20 to 24, the strand S—1 is grasped between the index finger and thumb of the left hand at a position a short distance from the scalp, the strand being directed rearwardly from the scalp by the index finger, and thereafter forwardly of the scalp by the thumb defining a sinuous conformation for initiating loop L—1. The section M—1 from the scalp to the strand grasping point is initially directed rearwardly from the forehead and will be treated during the turning step, to be later described. At this time the index finger and thumb of the right hand are drawn along the strand S—1 towards the free end, in the direction of the arrow, to set the strand in position for the coiling steps, and the dotted line position of the finger of the right hand, as illustrated in Figure 20, determine the length of the portion of the strand which will form the first full coil L—1.

Thereafter, as shown in Figure 21, the thumb of the right hand is placed under the strand of hair at the spaced position defined aforesaid, with the index finger moved inwardly and below the thumb. The thumb is then turned in the direction of the arrow of Figure 21 as the index finger is moved laterally, during which operation the section N—1 of the strand between the thumb of the left and right hands is, while being brought between the thumb and index finger of the right hand, as shown in Figure 22, subjected to a twisting action, as shown in Figure 21.

Thereafter, the thumb is rolled along the ball of the index finger of the right hand with the section O—1 of the strand S—1 therebetween to impart a further twist to that portion of the strand N'—1 between the index fingers and thumbs of the two hands, illustrated in the arrow of Figure 22, to develop the full substantially 360° spiral conformation illustrated in Figure 23.

Turning now to Figure 24, the almost completely formed spiral curl loop L—1 is brought towards the fingers of the left hand by movement in the direction of the arrow of the right

hand in Figure 23, so that at the end of such movement the loop attains the peripheral contour in substantially one plane of a full spiral. The thumb of the left hand is then slightly lifted in order to grip that segment of the formed coil positioned thereadjacent in the movement aforesaid and maintained until gripping is accompanied by the index finger of the right hand.

Thereafter, with the index finger and thumb of the left hand holding the first formed loop L—1 of the curl, the right hand is moved away to the dotted line position shown in Figure 20 and thereafter the movements and operations of the index finger and thumb of the right hand are repeated in accordance with the disclosures of Figures 21 to 24 until the requisite number of loops L—1 to L—4 are formed for the strand being coiled, such intermediate step product being illustrated in Figure 25, from which point the steps and operations of turning and reversing the coil are identical with those outlined in relation to Figures 6 to 9.

In Figure 26 there are shown the operative steps and the intermediate products formed therein on strand S—1, as it is treated from the initial stage to completion, as illustrated in Figures 20 to 25, for coiling and 7 to 9 for turning or reversing, the central dividing line serving to define the step products developed in respectively the coiling and reversing steps as they progress.

A series of curls as formed in Figures 20 to 25 are applicable in alternate rows as illustrated, each of the curls of such rows being wound counterclockwise in the direction from the scalp towards the end of the strand and extending upon winding rearwardly from the forehead, after which, upon turning or reversing, each of the curls rests in the triangular scalp section from which its strand evolved, and extends towards the forehead, while its winding is directed clockwise from the scalp towards the end of the strand.

Referring to Figures 27 to 30, operative steps are illustrated for forming the second or alternate rows of curls from strands S' emanating from scalp sections B which are wound clockwise from the scalp and extend towards the forehead when completed, and are thereafter, upon turning or reversing, directed counterclockwise from the scalp and extend rearwardly from the forehead, such figures being directed to the manipulations of the left and right hands in the formation of the initial phases of the loop formation, all of which are identified by identical "prime" indicia to provide the clockwise wind as differentiated from the heretofore described counterclockwise wind, the remaining steps to form the completed loop being a continuation in the manipulative movement of the hands, but in corresponding opposite directions to those shown in corresponding Figures 20 to 24 relating to the formation of a coil in the first row.

Figure 30 graphically discloses the operative steps and the intermediate products formed therein on strand S'—1, as it is treated from the initial stage to completion, as illustrated in Figures 27 to 29 for coiling and 7 to 9 for turning, the central dividing line serving to define the step products developed in respectively the coiling and reversing steps, as they progress.

As may be perceived from the previous description of the embodiments of my invention and the illustrations in the drawings of the manipulations and the step and end products resulting therefrom, the respective loops defining the strand are of spiral conformation and of gradually increasing or decreasing size, dependent on whether the coiling is carried out from the free end of the strand towards the scalp or vice versa, the loops of the end product curl being substantially in a common plane passing through the strand.

Although no detailed descriptions or illustrations have been rendered herein with respect to the apparatus to be employed in association with this method for permanent waving of hair, it is within the province of this invention to apply the coiling and turning or reversing of strands as here described with heating, steaming or other media for softening the hair, in conjunction with devices for carrying out the above manipulations and maintaining the end products resulting therefrom for action of such media.

It is obvious that various changes and modifications may be made to the details of construction without departing from the general spirit of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

This application is a continuation-in-part of my co-pending application, Serial No. 327,805, filed April 4, 1940, and entitled "Method of waving hair."

I claim:

1. In a method of forming curls for waving by combing out of the same, the steps including gathering an area of hair at the scalp into a strand, coiling the strand between the free end of the strand and a point adjacent the scalp, to form a continuous series of spiral loops, and thereafter turning the curl about the uncoiled portion of the strand to twist the latter, and maintaining the curl as coiled and turned until set.

2. In a method of forming curls for waving by combing out of the same, the steps including gathering an area of hair at the scalp into a strand, coiling the strand between the free end of the strand and a point adjacent the scalp, to form a continuous series of spiral loops in substantially a common plane passing through the strand, and thereafter turning the curl about the uncoiled portion of the strand to twist the latter, and maintaining the curl as coiled and turned until set.

3. In a method of forming curls for waving by combing out of the same, the steps including gathering an area of hair at the scalp into a strand, coiling the strand between the free end of the strand and a point adjacent the scalp, to form a continuous series of spiral loops in substantially a common plane passing through the strand, and thereafter turning the curl substantially 180° about the uncoiled portion of the strand to twist the latter, and maintaining the curl as coiled and turned until set.

4. In a method of forming curls for waving by combing out of the same, the steps including gathering an area of hair at the scalp into a strand, coiling the strand between the free end of the strand and a point adjacent the scalp, imparting a turning twist to each loop of the strand being coiled to form a continuous series of spiral loops disposed in substantially a common plane passing through the strand, and thereafter turning the curl substantially 180° about the uncoiled portion of the strand to twist the latter, so that the direction of the curl as turned is substantially opposite to its direction as wound, and maintaining the curl as coiled and turned until set.

5. In a method of forming curls for waving by combing out of the same, the steps including gathering an area of hair at the scalp into a strand, coiling the strand between the free end thereof and a point adjacent the scalp to form a continuous series of spiral loops in substantially a common plane passing through the strand, turning the strand about its axis to twist the same in a zone thereof adjacent the respective spiral loops, and thereafter turning the formed curl substantially 180° about the uncurled portion of the strand to twist the latter, and maintaining the coil as coiled and turned until set.

6. In a method of forming curls for waving by combing out of the same, the steps including gathering an area of hair at the scalp into a strand, coiling the strand between the free end thereof and a point adjacent the scalp to form a continuous series of spiral loops in substantially a common plane passing through the strand, turning the strand about its axis substantially 180° to twist the same in a zone thereof adjacent the respective spiral loops, and thereafter turning the formed curl substantially 180° about the uncurled portion of the strand to twist the latter, and maintaining the coil as coiled and turned until set.

7. In a method of forming curls for waving by combing out of the same, the steps including gathering an area of hair at the scalp into a strand, coiling the strand between the free end of the strand and a point adjacent the scalp, from the free end of the strand towards the scalp to form a continuous series of spiral loops of increasing circumference in substantially a common plane passing through the strand, and thereafter turning the curl substantially 180° about the uncoiled portion of the strand to twist the latter so that the direction of the curl as turned is substantially opposite to its direction as wound, and maintaining the curl as coiled and turned until set.

8. In a method of forming curls for waving by combing out of the same, the steps including gathering an area of hair at the scalp into a strand, coiling the strand between the free end of the strand and a point adjacent the scalp from the latter point towards the free end thereof to form a continuous series of spiral loops of gradually decreasing circumference as the strand is being coiled and thereafter turning the curl substantially 180° about the uncoiled portion of the strand to twist the latter, so that the direction of the curl as turned is substantially opposite to its direction as wound and maintaining the curl as coiled and turned until set.

9. In a method of waving the hair on the head, the steps including gathering the hair on a small area of the scalp adjacent the face into a strand, coiling the strand counterclockwise into a curl directed rearwardly on the head from the scalp end of the strand, turning the resulting curl over so that it is directed forwardly on the head from the scalp end of the strand, and maintaining it coiled until set.

10. In a method of waving the hair on the head, the steps including gathering the hair on a small area of the scalp spaced from the side of the face into a strand, coiling the strand clockwise into a curl directed forwardly on the head from the scalp end of the strand, turning the resulting curl over so that it is directed rearwardly on the head from the scalp end of the strand, and maintaining it coiled until set.

11. In a method of waving the hair on the head, the steps including forming a row of curls down one side of the face by gathering the hair on small areas of the scalp into strands, coiling the strands counterclockwise into curls directed rearwardly of the head from the scalp end of the strands and turning over the resulting curls so they are directed forwardly on the head from the scalp end of the strands, then forming a second row of curls along said first-mentioned row by similarly gathering the hair into strands, coiling the last-mentioned strands clockwise into curls directed forwardly on the head from the scalp end of the strands and turning over the resulting curls so they are directed rearwardly on the head from the scalp end of the strands, and maintaining all the curls coiled until set.

12. In a method of waving the hair on the head, the steps including dampening the hair with wave-set solution, combing the hair toward the back of the head, gathering the hair on a generally triangular area of the scalp adjacent the face into a strand, coiling the strand clockwise into a curl directed forwardly on the head from the scalp end of the strand, turning the resulting curl over so that it is directed rearwardly on the head from the scalp end of the strand, and maintaining it coiled until set.

13. In a method of waving the hair on the head, the steps including blocking the scalp adjacent the face into generally triangular areas, stranding the hair in each block, then coiling the strands and turning the resulting curls over, thereby forming a row of curls directed forwardly on the head from the scalp end of the strands down the side of the face, and a plurality of additional rows generally parallel to the first-mentioned row, the curls in the additional rows being directed rearwardly on the head from the scalp end of the strands.

14. In a method of forming curls for waving by combing out of the same, the steps including gathering an area of hair at the scalp into a strand, coiling the strand between the free end of the strand and a point adjacent the scalp, from the free end of the strand towards the scalp to form a continuous series of spiral loops in substantially a common plane passing through the strand, turning the strand about its axis to twist the same in a zone thereof adjacent the respective spiral loops, and thereafter turning the curl substantially 180° about the uncoiled portion of the strand to twist the latter so that the direction of the curl as turned is substantially opposite to its direction as wound, and maintaining the curl as coiled and turned until set.

15. In a method of forming curls for waving by combing out of the same, the steps including gathering an area of hair at the scalp into a strand coiling the strand between the free end of the strand and a point adjacent the scalp from the latter point towards the free end thereof to form a continuous series of spiral loops, imparting a turning twist to each loop as the strand is being coiled and thereafter turning the curl substantially 180° about the uncoiled portion of the strand to twist the latter, so that the direcion of the curl as turned is substantially opposite to its direction as wound and maintaining the curl as coiled and turned until set.

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