Jan. 8, 1952 L. E. CARR 2,581,513

TRESS BLOCKER

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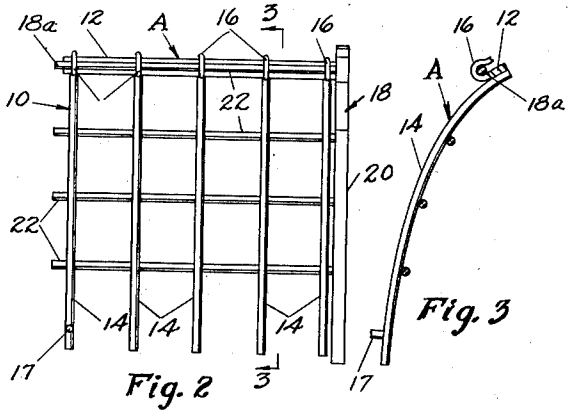


Fig. 2

Fig. 3

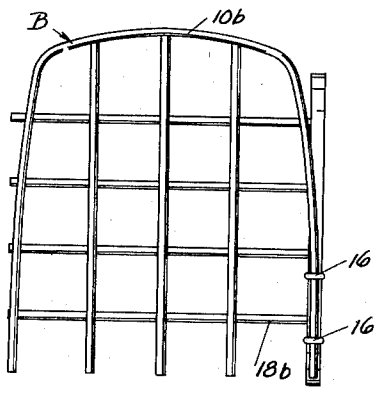


Fig. 4

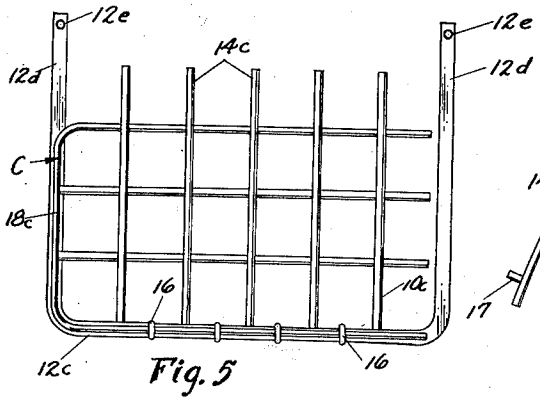


Fig. 5

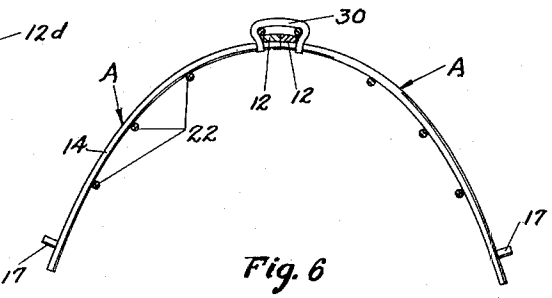


Fig. 6

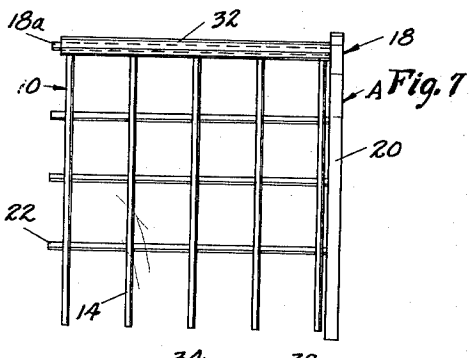


Fig. 7

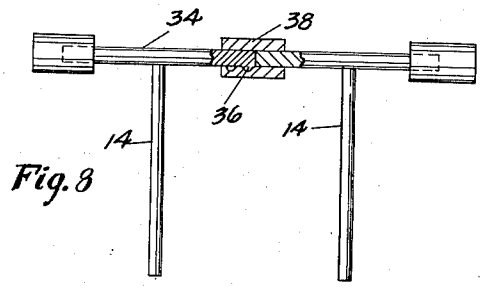


Fig. 8

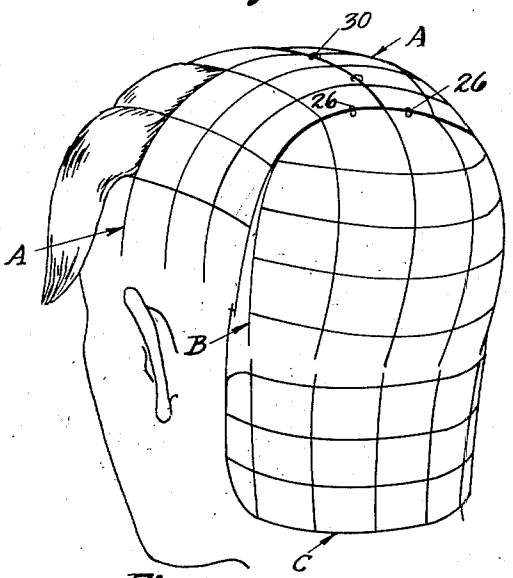


Fig. 1

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TRESS BLOCKER

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6 Claims. (Cl. 132—45)

1

This invention is directed to a device for parting human hair. In particular the invention relates to the parting of the hair into blocks so that the tresses thereby defined are available for being wound up individually in hair waving, including temporary and permanent waves.

It has been customary, preparatory to giving a permanent wave, to comb the hair to part it into two front sections, a back section, and a neckline section. Individual tresses formed from the hair covering about one square inch of the scalp are then combed out, the hair waving devices being applied to these individual tresses. The forming of these individual tresses is tedious and laborious, and as it is difficult to separate the hair by the usual combing methods into tresses of even approximate similar size, an irregular wave will result, as smaller tresses will be well waved and heavier tresses only partially waved.

An object of this invention is to produce a means for quickly blocking the hair into tresses of approximately uniform size, and by means of which the labor of forming the tresses is materially lessened.

A further object of the invention is to produce a set of tress blockers adapted to cover the head.

The means by which these and other objects of the invention are obtained, are described more fully with reference to the accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view of a human head showing the tress blockers in place;

Figure 2 is a plan view of a tress blocker for the front portion of the head;

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view on the line 3—3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a plan view of a tress blocker for the upper back portion of the head;

Figure 5 is a plan view of a tress blocker for the lower back portion, or neckline portion, of the head;

Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view of two tress blockers joined together;

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 1, showing a modification thereof; and

Figure 8 is an enlarged plan view, partly in section, of an adjustable modified form of tress blocker.

In Figure 1, the hair of the head is divided into approximately equal amounts by two similar tress blockers A placed over the front and top of the head, an upper back tress blocker B, and a neckline tress blocker C. As shown in Figures 2 to 7 each blocker is composed of two comb-like members which are separately inserted in the

2

hair adjacent the scalp and overlapped to form a grid having openings of approximately one square inch, the hair tresses extending through the openings in the grid.

In Figures 2 and 3, the tress blocker is composed of an upper comb-like member 10 having a transverse end member 12 from which project widely spaced teeth 14. Member 12 has secured to it a plurality of hook elements 16. One of the end teeth has a projection 17 for locking to an adjacent blocker. A second comb-like member 18 is composed of a transverse member 20 from which project widely spaced teeth 22. Each of the units is curved to fit the curvature of the head.

When the blocker A is used, at which time the members forming it are assembled, the member 10 is first inserted in the hair in the manner of a comb, but close to the scalp, the transverse member 12 lying along the central part in the hair. The second member 18 is then inserted through the hair with the teeth 22 extending beneath and across teeth 14 of the upper member. Thus a grid is formed having openings of about one square inch, or more or less depending upon the spacing of the teeth in the comb-like members. One tooth 18*a*, however, extends above member 10, over transverse bar 12 and through hooks 16, thus locking members 10 and 18 together. By this means the second member parts the hair very close to the scalp, and the hair is blocked off by the grid formed by the two comb-like members, the tresses extending through the openings in the grid.

In Figure 4 the blocker B is constructed in the same manner as blocker A, the only difference being in that the blocker is shaped and curved to fit the upper back portion of the head as illustrated in Figure 1. In use, the upper member 10*b* is first inserted in the hair from the top downwardly, and then the cross member 18*b* inserted beneath upper member 10*a*, the two members being interlocked as in Figure 2. Blocker B is then clipped to blocker A by means of U-shaped clips 26, or by any other convenient means. Similarly, the neckline blocker C of Figure 5 is constructed as blockers A and B, but is shaped and curved to fit the lower back portion of the head, and in addition the transverse bar 12 is extended into two legs 12*d* which have openings 12*e* adjacent their ends. The upper member 10*c* is first inserted through the hair from below the hairline upwardly until the teeth 14*c* coact with the teeth of blocker B to form the grid between blockers B and C, as illustrated in Figure 1, member 18*c*

being then inserted from the side, and beneath member 10c.

When it is desired to use two blockers to cover both sides of the front portion of the head, Figure 6, they are held together by means of a clip 30, similar to clip 26, which engages over transverse members 12. The holes 12e of blocker C are engaged over the projections 17 on legs 14 of blocker A to hold blocker C from falling downwardly.

In Figure 7, a modified form of interlocking the upper and lower members of the blocker is illustrated for blocker A. In place of the hooks 16, a tube 32 is formed on upper transverse bar 12, and tooth 18a of the lower member 18 is inserted into tube 32 to lock the two members together.

Because of the differences between thick and thin hair, it may be desirable to adjust the space between the teeth in the blockers to make smaller or larger grid openings. This may be accomplished as shown in Figure 8, where each tooth 14, or 22 as the case may be, is attached to a segmental transverse member 34 provided with detents 36. These segments 34 are inserted into short tube segments 38 provided with a plurality of notches for receiving the detents. The assembled segments 34 and 38 make up a complete transverse bar for the comb-like member, it being clear that the distance between teeth 14 can be made greater or smaller depending upon how far the ends of the segments 34 are inserted into tubes 38.

In operation, the comb-like blocker members are inserted into the hair in the manner described above. The hair is thus blocked into tresses of approximate uniform size. The hair dresser feels with the finger tips along the outline of a grid opening and lifts the hair tress defined by the grid opening, and proceeds with the hair waving process. The tress-blockers can be made of any suitable material, metal or plastic, or a combination of the two, are lightweight and produce no discomfort when in place upon the head. When in place, the hair blockers serve as a guard against the hair waving solution coming into contact with the scalp along the lines in which the hair is parted, thus protecting the scalp from possible injury from the waving solution. The uniform tress size is quickly obtained without the labor and tedium heretofore experienced, and a better wave is produced from tresses of approximate uniform size.

The invention as described represents but one way of forming my tress blocker, other modifications and adaptations of my invention being included within the scope of the claims for my invention.

I claim:

1. A tress blocker comprising a first comb member and a second comb member, each member having teeth spaced about one inch apart and being curved to fit the shape of the head, the teeth of the second member extending transversely below the teeth of the first member, and a fastening element secured to one member engaging the other member.

2. A tress blocker as in claim 1, said fastening element further comprising apertured means mounted on an end element of said one member, said aperture means being engaged by an end tooth of said other member.

3. A tress blocker as in claim 2, further comprising means for adjusting the space between the teeth of the respective members.

4. A pair of tress blockers adapted to cover opposite sides of the front portion of the head, each blocker comprising two members having teeth spaced about one inch apart, the teeth of one member extending transversely of the teeth of the other member and being shaped to the curvature of the head, and a securing clip extending over the abutting end portions of said blockers.

5. A set of tress blockers, each of which comprises two comb-like members having teeth spaced about one inch apart extending transversely of each other, said set comprising a tress blocker shaped to fit the upper front portion of the head, a tress blocker shaped to fit the upper back portion of the head, a tress blocker shaped to fit the neckline portion of the head, and clip elements locking adjacent blockers to each other.

6. A tress blocker as in claim 1, said fastening element further comprising a tube secured to an end bar of said one member, and a tooth of said other member inserted in said tube.

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