

H. RICHEZ.
HAIR DYE.
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1,055,355.

Patented Mar. 11, 1913.

Fig. 1

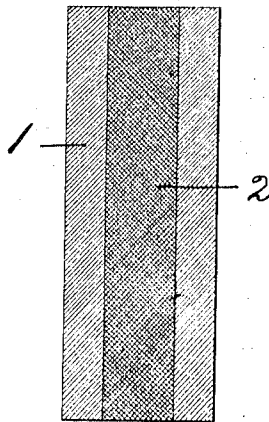
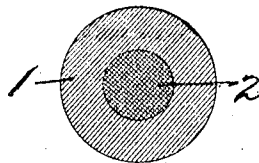


Fig. 2



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HIPPOLYTE RICHEZ, OF ENGHIEU-LES-BAINS, FRANCE.

HAIR-DYE.

1,055,355.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HIPPOLYTE RICHEZ, a citizen of the Republic of France, and resident of Enghien-les-Bains, Seine-et-Oise, France, have invented Improvements in Hair-Dyes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the present invention is a dyeing cosmetic, made of superposed layers, containing products separately placed, so as to re-act on one another, thus producing the color of the hair or beard at the moment of application to these.

Let us take for instance pyrogallie acid and a soluble salt of silver. If we put a solution of these two products into any mixture of grease which can be run into the form of a cosmetic, it naturally results that the reaction by contact will take place, and that a dull precipitate incapable of dyeing will be produced. The result will be quite different if we proceed as follows: Instead of putting the two products together into the same bath of grease, two different solutions are formed of the said grease. In one, we put the pyrogallie solution, and in the other, the solution of the salt of silver. After having carefully stirred the first solution to obtain a homogeneous amalgam, a small layer of this amalgam is poured into a small mold for this purpose, and it is allowed to stiffen by cooling. The same proceeding is followed with the silver composition which has also been well made homogeneous, and on the first layer of the pyrogallie composition, when it is cool and solid, a similar layer of the silver composition is poured, which also becomes solid by cooling. In this way as many layers as are necessary of the products are poured in and thus we have a cosmetic of superposed layers, the constituent elements of which cannot react upon one another, because they are fixed and sheathed, so to speak, in the cold grease. As an example, one solution might consist of 20 grams of grease and 4 grams of the soluble salt of silver (as nitrate of silver)

dissolved in 2 grams of boiling water. The other solution might consist of 20 grams of grease and 2 grams of pyrogallie acid, the latter being, if desired, dissolved in a few drops of water before being mixed with the grease. The above proportions may, of course, be varied according to the different shades which it may be desired to impart to the hair.

The phenomenon which is produced at the moment of dyeing the beard or the hair is easily understood. As in the case of the ordinary cosmetic, the dyeing cosmetic is rubbed on the hair follicle, which is thus impregnated with the two elements which are very much divided from one another. As a result of the contact, the reaction is produced in the initial state, that is to say, in its greatest strength, and it thus gives to the hair or beard which is impregnated with it, a veritable and solid dye, while the cosmetic itself remains constantly inert, viz, stable. It is evident that this manner of proceeding can be applied to all products with reciprocal action, capable of dyeing the hair or beard.

In the drawing, Figure 1 shows a vertical section of the article embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section through Fig. 1.

In the drawing I show two superposed layers, for instance, one of said layers, as 1, comprising a grease and soluble salt of silver, and the other layer 2 comprising grease and pyrogallie acid.

Claim—

A preparation for dyeing hair consisting of superposed solid layers, one of which layers comprises a grease and soluble salt of silver and the other layer comprising grease and pyrogallie acid.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HIPPOLYTE RICHEZ.

Witnesses:

EDMOND LECONTURIER,
H. C. COXE.