June 15, 1937. P. TRESENBERG 2,083,760

HAIR CURLER

Filed Dec. 18, 1935

FIG. 1.

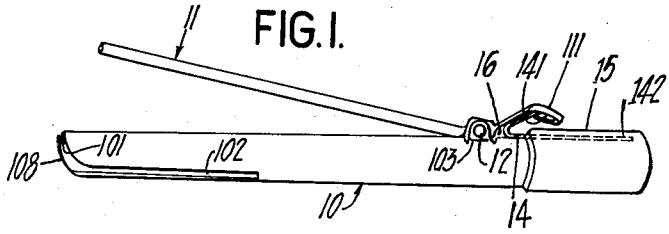


FIG. 4.

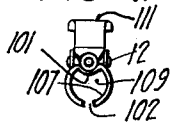


FIG. 2.

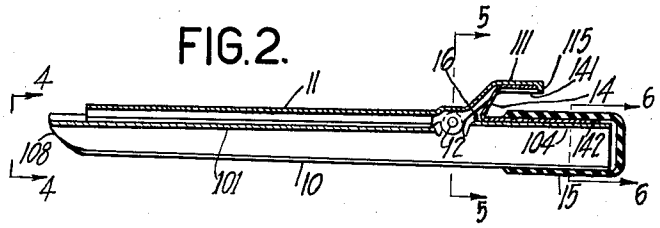


FIG. 5.

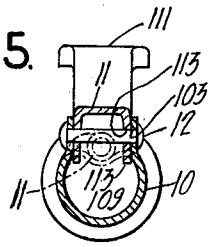


FIG. 6.

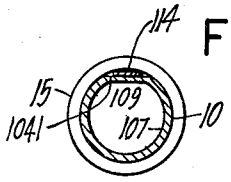
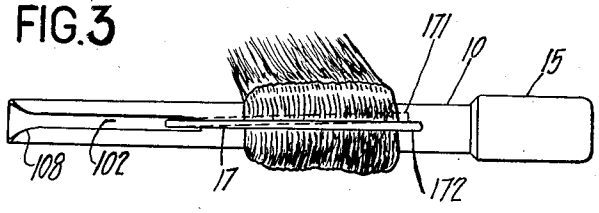


FIG. 3



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HAIR CURLER

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Application December 18, 1935, Serial No. 54,981

3 Claims. (Cl. 132—33)

The clumsiness of the usual hair curler that is worn on the head during the period a woman lies at rest and at other times causes discomfort to the head of the wearer. In contrast small bob pins have been found to be comfortable when so worn. My present invention provides a means to utilize bob pins and to therein maintain already rolled hair in curled condition on the head.

The device comprises a pair of cooperating tubular members between which the hair to be curled is engaged and on which the hair is wound, said members having a pivotal connection of economical construction and being normally held by a spring in engaged position longitudinally contacting each other.

It is an object of the invention to provide a device with hair clamping jaw tubes which readily permit of the disengagement of hair, wound thereon, in a retained curled condition, by providing inherent means permitting the engagement and containment of said rolled hair while on the tubes with a hair or bob pin and also permitting the subsequent withdrawal of the tubes therefrom. The circularly wound hair, retained in the jaws of said pin may be so maintained comfortably on the person for a period of time whereby the hair attains a curled condition.

Another object of the invention is to provide an economical device having hair contacting parts having no sharp hair contacting edges thereof to cut or injure the contacted hair.

These and other objects will be readily understood from the following description and accompanying drawing in which,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the device.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the device.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal plan view of the bottom of the device showing a bob pin engaging the hair wound on the tubes.

Fig. 4 is an end view taken on line 4—4 Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional view taken on line 5—5 Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view taken on line 6—6 Fig. 2.

Two tubular cooperating members 10 and 11 are pivoted together at 12. Member 10 is of tapering tubular form having a depressed portion 101, a slot 102, ears 103 and extension 104. A spring 14, is anchored at its one end 141, by a shoulder or the like 115, of 111, by abutting thereagainst. Its other end 142 sets between said extension 104 and a cap, or the like 15, bearing upon a flattened portion of said extension and thus tends to normally hold members 10 and 11 in closed position as shown in Fig. 2.

Member 11 is constructed in tubular form much smaller diametrically than 10 and has integral ears 113 therewith. At its rear or right extremity it has an integral finger rest 111 which if depressed rocks member 11, about the pivot 12. Said pivot 12 operatively connects members 10 and 11, it being inserted through holes 103 and 113 provided in said ears therefor.

When a sufficient roll of the hair is wound on the curler the operator places one end 171, Fig. 3, of a bob pin on yoke 17, into the hollow or inner portion 109 of the tube 10 and the other end 172 outside said tube and over said roll of hair. The ends of a bob pin inherently tend towards each other. When the pin thus straddles and contains the roll of hair it may be slideably removed with its contained roll of hair, from the curler. The tube tapering towards its free end 108 facilitates this action.

At times a roll of hair may be coiled around the entire hair engaging length of the tubes which length is longer than the length of a bob pin. To remove such a roll of hair the pin is first inserted as aforesaid and thence turned to the slot. The ends 171 and 172 are arranged longer than the slot and maintain contact against the inner tube wall 107 and around the roll respectively. The pin is thence pushed into the slot to the position it occupies in Fig. 3, until it has engaged within its jaws all hair on the roll. It is then removed from the tubes with the hair clamped within its jaws, the hair freely sliding off the tube because of aforementioned taper.

It is seen in Fig. 2, that operating space 16, is provided for said spring 14, between the spring and the rest 111. It is also seen that the slot 102, Fig. 3 is wide enough to permit the entry of a bob pin 17 therethrough and that said slot 102, has curved ends 108 to aid the entry of said pin.

Fig. 5, shows that when members 10 and 11 are in normal or closed position the outer combined periphery of the two members is substantially circular thus permitting of circular winding of the hair thereabouts. The depressed portion 101 of 10 provides place for 11 to allow its upper outer surface to be tangent to the general circular outline of 10 if extended to complete its main circular contour. The hair ends are first engaged and clamped between 10 and 11 and thence the hair is wound around the outer periphery of the tubes which are then in closed relation.

As many apparently different embodiments of the invention could be devised without departing

from the scope thereof it is intended that the foregoing be illustrative and not limiting.

I claim,

1. A hair curler comprising two cooperating pivoted hollow rods adapted to be brought together into intimate relation with a strand of hair having its ends caught therebetween and the curler adapted to be independently turned to wind the hair therearound to form a removable curl; at least one of said rods being longitudinally tapered towards its hairgripping end; automatic means normally pressing the rods against each other; means to brace them apart from each other; a longitudinal circumferential groove in one of said rods adapted to receive therein the other rod so that the rods thus cooperatively provide a substantially elongated tapering cylindrical surface for said hair winding; a longitudinal slot cut in the wall of said grooved rod, opposite to the longitudinal groove; a relatively close legged hairpin; said pin adapted to be inserted in said slot to thereupon engage with one of its legs the inner wall of the grooved rod, and with its other leg, the loop of wound hair prior to starting the withdrawing of said device from said loop; the tapering of the curler facilitating said separation of the device from said curl.

2. A hair curler comprising two cooperating pivoted hollow rods adapted to be brought together into intimate relation with a strand of hair having its ends caught therebetween and the curler adapted to be independently turned to wind the hair therearound to form a removable curl; at least one of said rods being longitudinally tapered towards its hairgripping end; automatic means normally pressing the rods against each other; means to brace them apart from each other; a longitudinal circumferential groove in one of said rods adapted to receive therein the other rod so that the rods thus cooperatively provide a substantially elongated tapering cylindrical surface for said hair winding; a longitudinal slot cut in the wall of said grooved rod, opposite to the groove; in combination with a relatively close legged hairpin; said pin adapted to be inserted in said slot to thereupon engage within its legs the loop of wound hair at the slot prior to starting the withdrawing of said device from said loop; the tapering of the curler facilitating said separation of the device from said curl.

3. A hair curler comprising two cooperating pivoted hollow rods adapted to be brought together into intimate relation with a strand of hair having its ends caught therebetween and the curler adapted to be independently turned to wind the hair therearound to form a removable curl; at least one of said rods being longitudinally tapered towards its hairgripping end; automatic means normally pressing the rods against each other; means to brace them apart from each other; a longitudinal circumferential groove in one of said rods adapted to receive therein the other rod so that the rods thus cooperatively provide a substantially elongated tapering cylindrical surface for said hair winding; in combination with a relatively close legged hairpin; said pin adapted to be inserted in one of said hollow rods to thereupon engage with one of its legs, the inner wall of the rod and with the other leg, the loop of wound hair prior to starting the withdrawing of said device from said loop; the tapering of the curler facilitating said separation of the device from said curl.

PAUL TRESENBERG.