UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUISE SEAGO AND ALBERT SEAGO, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

HAIR-DYE.

1,017,269. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 13, 1912.

No Drawing. Application filed April 19, 1911. Serial No. 622,009.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LOUISE SEAGO and ALBERT SEAGO, both subjects of the King of Great Britain, and residents of the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hair-Dyes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide an improved dye which is simple in its application, permanent in its retaining qualities and noninjurious to the user.

Hitherto the dyeing of human hair was attended with a great deal of inconvenience in that it required the application of several chemicals to bring about a permanent bleach of satisfactory character, the application of each of which chemical had to be alternated with a hot water and hot air treatment. All of this required very often a great deal of time necessitating the repeated manipulation of the sensitive roots and consequent inflammation of the scalp. The further objection was that the hair would become broken and split and thus the hairs would be destroyed. The further and greatest objection to the bleaching methods hitherto used was that by reason thereof it could always be readily recognized that the hair was not of the natural color, and for this reason many refrained from bleaching for fear of having the fact perceived.

The object of our invention is to provide an improved hair-dye which will not be accompanied by these disadvantageous features but which is so arranged that on the single application of it, the hair will obtain the desired color, and will retain this color. Furthermore, our improved invention has the advantage of giving a natural color to the hair and retaining at the same time the natural flexibility of it, as also the natural gloss, with the further advantage that instead of the hair being deteriorated, the dye acts as a hair invigorator and strengthener.

The further advantage of our improved hair-dye is that when it is again desired to obtain the natural color and remove the dye, this may be readily done by suitably washing the hair with a restoring solution, by which operation the hair is restored to its natural color.

This invention consists of an improved hair-dye which is obtained by preparing an aqueous solution of permanganate of potash in the proportion of one-half an ounce of crystals to one-quarter of a pint or approximately four ounces of water, and adding a half ounce more or less of common salt to this solution, and applying this solution to the hair. The common salt acts as a stimulant to the hair follicles and tends to prevent decomposition of the other salt. After it has been applied, the hair is allowed to dry and the dye thereby sets. If a different shade be desired, it is necessary to add more or less water, depending on the darkness or lightness of the shade desired, the greater amount of water weakening the solution and consequently weakening the dyeing qualities of the solution, whereas a less quantity of water causes the concentration of the solution and a darker shade of the hair.

By the use of our invention it is not necessary to first wash the hair or in any way prepare it, since the germicidal qualities of the improved dye entirely disinfect and cleanse the hair at the time of dyeing the same, and for this reason a preliminary treatment of the hair is unnecessary.

The great advantage of the dye is that it is immediate in its operation and quick in application, and retains the natural gloss of the hair without in any manner having a bad influence on the hair.

In case it is desired to remove the dye all that is necessary is to apply a restoring solution of peroxid of hydrogen or citric acid, in which case the action of the dye is counteracted and the natural color of the hair again obtained.

We have found by many tests that when permanganate of potash is used alone for the purpose of dyeing hair, the result is the return of the hair to its natural color or approximately so within a very short period; whereas when common salt is added to the permanganate of potash and the compound thus formed is used for the dyeing of hair, the hair remains in properly dyed condition

for a long period. The salt thus renders a fugitive dye practically permanent.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

A hair dye consisting of an aqueous solution of permanganate of potash and common salt.

In testimony, that we claim the foregoing as our invention, we have signed our names in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUISE SEAGO.
ALBERT SEAGO.

Witnesses:
JOHN MURTAGH,
L. J. MURPHY.