July 18, 1939. L. QUINIO 2,166,558

GAUGE FOR AND METHOD OF WAVING HAIR

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Fig. 4.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 3.

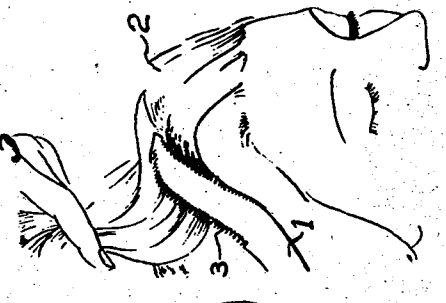


Fig. 7.

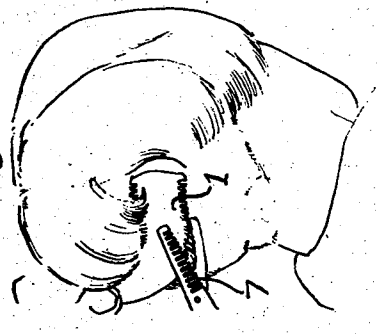


Fig. 2.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 5.



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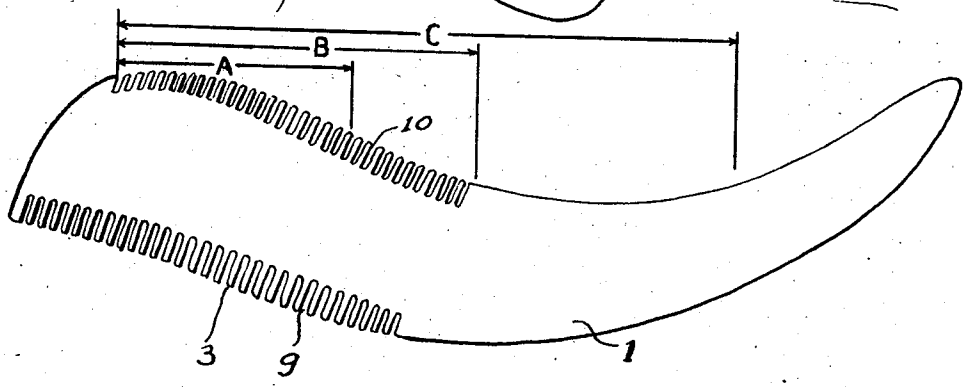
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Fig. 9.



Fig. 10



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GAUGE FOR AND METHOD OF WAVING HAIR

Louis Quinio, Tarentum, Pa.

Application April 27, 1938, Serial No. 204,574

3 Claims. (Cl. 132—1)

This invention relates to a device for and method of cutting hair which results in a natural wave as distinguished from Croquignole and other methods of hair waving, and it is among the objects thereof to provide a means of utilizing to a great extent the natural waviness of the hair by cutting away the interfering portions of hair.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a hair gauge or comb employed to define the wave or series of waves to be produced by the method hereinafter described.

I have discovered that the outer layers of hair of the human head act as a film, which restrains the underlying layers against curling, even where hair has a natural tendency to curl, and by removing the ends of these outer layers of hair, the underlying hair being unrestrained, will respond to its natural tendency to curl.

By the use of a wave gauge, as will be hereinafter described, the hair may be cut and trimmed to define definite waves, and a series of waves of different lengths, in accordance with the location in which they are produced on the head, and by the hereinbefore stated method of releasing the restraining force on the hair, they will assume a natural contour as guided by the gauge during the process of trimming.

These and other objects of the invention will become more apparent from a consideration of the accompanying drawings constituting a part hereof in which like reference characters designate like parts and in which:

Figs. 1 to 8 inclusive are diagrammatic views illustrating the steps of my method of producing a scissor-wave, so-called;

Fig. 9 a diagrammatic view illustrating the finished wave; and

Fig. 10 a top plan view of a gauge employed in practicing the method of my invention.

With reference to Fig. 1 of the drawings, the hair is shown bobbed and washed, ready for the scissor-wave operation; 2 illustrates the hair combed out to loosen and untwist the outer and underlying strands of hair; 3 shows a plurality of hair strands taken at the front of the head gripped between the fingers of the operator, a gauge 1 being applied to the hair to depress the strands and push them forward, resulting in a wave 2, following the contour of that portion of gauge 1 which is in contact with the hair, the portion being designated by the numeral 3, Fig. 10; Fig. 4 illustrates the removal of the ends of the long outer strands 4 of the hair, resulting in all of the strands being of substantially the same length, so that the shorter strands will not be bound-in or enveloped by the long outer strands, the result being the finished wave 5 shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings, and any number of such waves may be placed one behind the other in the form of corrugations, as it were, on one or both sides of the head. Figs. 6 to 8 inclusive illustrate the forming of a scissor-wave by means of the gauge and shears in the same manner as in Figs. 1 to 5, but applied to the back of the head of hair. Fig. 6, perhaps better than Fig. 4, illustrates the manner of cutting the hair, which is done by stripping it from the hand, down towards the hair roots, the shear designated by the numeral 6 being provided with serrations 7, Fig. 7, to engage the individual strands during the stripping operation until all of the hair is of the length of the ends of the wave. Fig. 8 shows the back wave 8 as extending to the side of the head to give it a windblown effect.

The gauge 1 shown in Fig. 10 is provided with serrations or teeth 9 and 10 for engaging and separating the strands along the contour of the wave edge. As shown in Fig. 10, the contour of the gauge is such as to produce waves of different lengths or widths, such as the wave A, which, for example, may be a two-inch wave, B a three-inch wave and C a five-inch wave. The gauge may be so marked, although there is no necessity for following these dimensions very accurately. It may be that in cutting the hair at the back of the head, as shown in Figs. 6 to 8, the entire length of the gauge is used to form a series of the waves from the top of the head down to the neck, while at the sides a small two-inch or three-inch wave may be employed.

As previously described in connection with Figs. 3 and 7 of the drawings, the gauge is placed on the combed-out hair and pressed forward in the direction of the hair roots. The hair being moistened by a softening solution will readily take the wave, and the loose strands are then cut-off in accordance with the contour of the wave by the hereinbefore explained scissor-stripping action, to produce the curl or wave in the hair.

This method eliminates the hazards of waving by heat and is productive of a more natural appearing wave than by the Croquignole waving process, which is more of a curl than a wave as produced by the herein method.

Although one embodiment of the invention has been herein illustrated and described it will be evident to those skilled in the art that various modifications may be made in the form of the gauge and the steps of the method without

departing from the principles herein set forth.

I claim:

1. The method of waving hair which comprises loosely combing out the hair strands, applying a wave gauge on top of the hair and pressing it forward in the direction of the hair roots, and stripping the ends of the hair strands to the contour of the gauge to form a natural wave in the treated hair.

2. The method of waving hair which comprises loosely combing out the hair strands, applying a wave gauge on top of the hair and pressing it forward in the direction of the hair roots, selecting the strands of hair as set off by the wave gauge, stripping down the selected strands in the direction of the head to remove the outer layers of hair, and rearranging the stripped hair by contact with a selected section of the wave gauge to form the desired wave.

3. A wave gauge for forming waves in a head of hair comprising a relatively thin flat strip having its longitudinal edges curved to the general contour of the human head and having teeth formed in the edge thereof.

LOUIS QUINIO.