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L. MARKLE

HAIR WAVER

Filed July 11, 1925

Fig. 1.

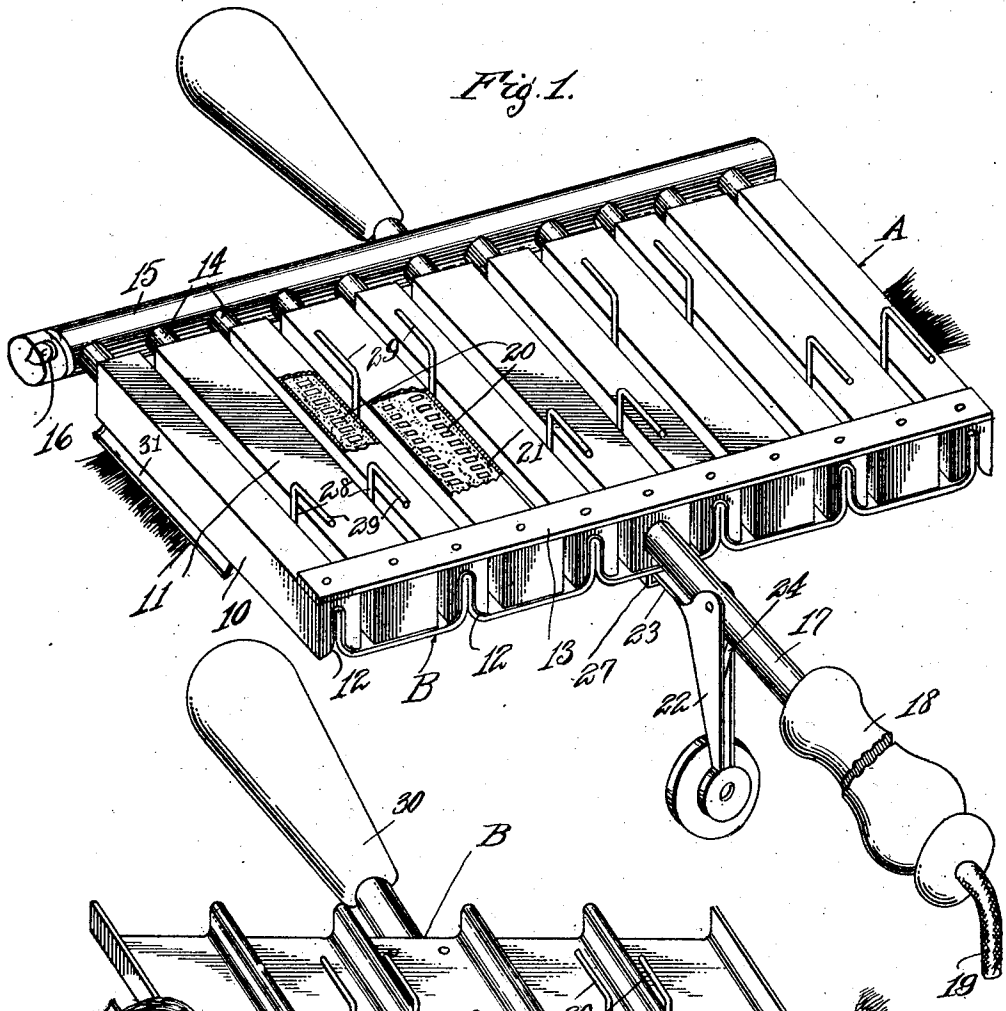


Fig. 2.

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LOUISE MARKLE, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

HAIR WAVER.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUISE MARKLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, in the county of Monroe, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hair Wavers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in hair treating implements, and particularly to devices for forming waves in hair.

One object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which is simple in construction, easily handled, and which will be effective in operation.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of this character by means of which a horizontal wave, and a vertical wave may be simultaneously formed in the hair.

Another object is to provide a device of this character which includes separable parts, whereby to facilitate the proper disposition of the hair for forming the waves.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description when taken in connection with the drawing.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the invention.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the lower part of the device, showing the manner in which the hair is placed thereon, and the waves formed therein.

Referring particularly to the accompanying drawings, A represents the upper portion of the hair waving device, and B represents the lower portion thereof, between which the hair is placed for producing a Marcel wave.

The upper portion A, of the device, includes a plurality of parallel metal blocks 10 and 11, arranged in alternate succession, the blocks 10 each having a longitudinal groove 12 in its lower face, while the blocks 11 each has its longer faces ungrooved. Secured to the upper faces of the blocks 10 and 11, and extending throughout the length of the series, is a connecting bar 13, said bar serving to hold the bars in proper spaced relation, as seen in the drawings. The other end of each of the bars 10 and 11 is reduced, as shown at 14, and secured to the side of a hollow bar 15, which extends throughout the length of the series of bars, and has an electric lamp 16 in one end thereof. Connected to the first-named end of the central block 11 is one end of a hollow stem 17, to the other end of which is secured a hand grip 18. Current conducting wires 19 enter the outer end of the hand grip and extend through the stem 17, and are connected with an electric heating coil 20 disposed within a bore 21, formed longitudinally in said block. It is to be understood that each of the blocks 10 and 11 is similarly formed and contains a heating coil, such coils being connected in parallel, and also connected with said lamp 16, this latter connection being provided so that the operator may instantly ascertain whether or not current is properly flowing through the coils. Pivotally connected to the lower side of the said stem 17 is an angle member 22, one arm of which constitutes a hand grip while the other is elongated, as shown at 23 for engagement within a portion of the member B, as will be later explained. A strong spring 24 is mounted between the angle member 22 and the stem 17 for normally urging the arm 23 firmly against the lower side of the central block 11.

The part B is preferably formed from a single length of metal of suitable dimensions, as shown at 25, such metal being bent at regularly spaced intervals, to form the upwardly extending ribs or corrugations 26. To the lower face of the intermediate portion of the metal plate 25, and extending in the direction of the smaller dimension thereof, is a loop member 27, into which the before-mentioned arm 23 is arranged to pass, when the parts of the device are properly assembled. Upon reference to Figure 1, it will be seen that the ribs or corrugations 26, of the part B, when said part is engaged with the part A, enter the grooves in the lower faces of the blocks 10. Secured to the plate 25, intermediate the corrugations 26, are the pairs of vertically extending pins 28, the upper ends of which are directed at right angles to the bodies of the pins. It will be noted that the pins are arranged in pairs, each pair being in parallel relation to each other and to the longitudinal axis of the plate, and that the pairs are in staggered relation throughout the series, whereby two series are arranged. The pins of one series have their upper ends extending in a direction opposite to that of the upper ends of

the pins of the other series. The hair is adapted to be laced around these pairs of pins, by engaging the hair with one pair of pins, beneath the lateral upper ends, then around the next pair of pins, at the other side of the adjacent corrugation, and thence around the succeeding pairs until the other end of the plate is reached. Secured to the opposite ends of the plate 25 are the hook members 29, with which the hair is engaged for the purpose of holding the hair properly at the ends of the plate. Extending from the center of the plate at the side opposite to the loop member 27, is a handle 30, which is adapted to be grasped by one hand of the operator, while the other hand grip 18 is grasped in the other hand to properly hold the device while the hair is clamped between the members A and B.

When the parts are properly engaged, with the hair therebetween, the ribs or corrugations 26 press the hair up into the grooves 12, and between the lower faces of the blocks, and the portions of the plate 25 which lie between the corrugations, with the result that the hair is pressed into waves which wind around the pins 28, in a horizontal plane, and into vertical waves over the ribs or corrugations. Thus the hair is waved both horizontally and vertically, which is generally known as Marcel waves. The pins 28 project upwardly between the blocks 10 and 11, as clearly seen in the drawing.

The electric lamp is adapted to be enclosed by red glass so that the operator may know when the current is present in the device.

Secured to the end flanges 26′, of the lower member B, are the hook members 31, said members extending downwardly whereby to permit said flanges entering the grooves of the end blocks 10. Between these hook members, and the said end flanges, the end portions of the hair are adapted to be engaged, as clearly seen in Figure 2.

What is claimed is:

1. A hair waving apparatus comprising a pair of hair clamping members one of which is provided with transverse ribs, the other including alternate longitudinally grooved and ungrooved blocks, the grooves of said blocks receiving the ribs of the first clamping member, and means on the ribbed member about which a tress of hair is adapted to be wound in serpentine fashion and which projects between said blocks.

2. A hair waving apparatus comprising a pair of hair clamping members one of which has transverse regularly spaced ribs, the other member including regularly spaced parallel blocks, every alternate block being longitudinally grooved for the reception of a rib of the first member, and pins on the ribbed member projecting between the blocks and arranged to have a tress of hair wound in serpentine fashion therearound.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

LOUISE MARKLE.