Jan. 5, 1937. J. H. ADAMS 2,066,709

HAIR CURLING AND SECURING DEVICE

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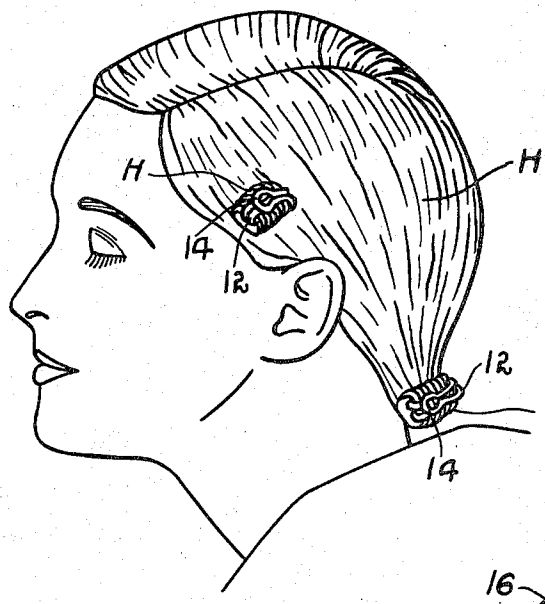



Fig. 1

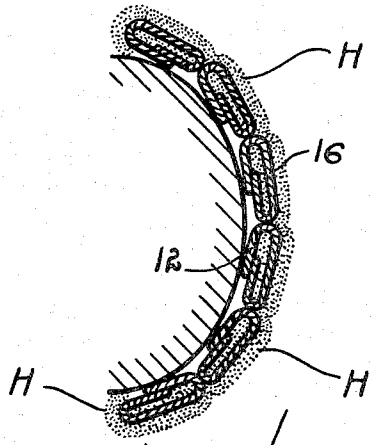



Fig. 2

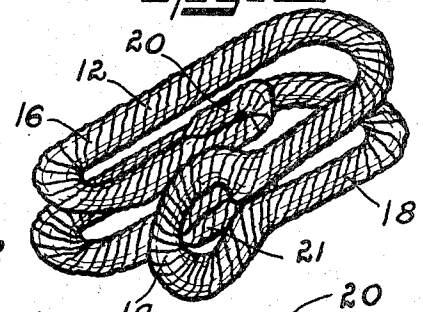



Fig. 3

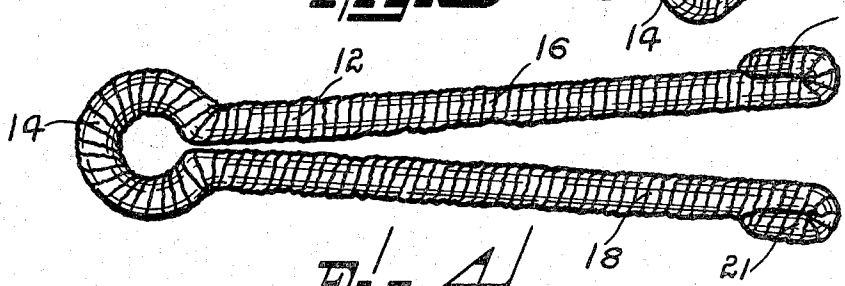



Fig. 4

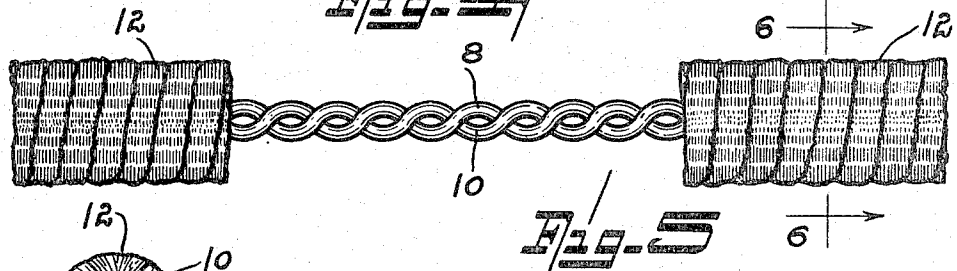



Fig. 5

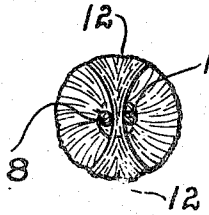



Fig. 6

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## HAIR CURLING AND SECURING DEVICE

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3 Claims. (Cl. 132—31)

My present invention relates to the art of hair curling and securing devices.

Many devices have been created for putting curls in hair. One of the earliest devices of this order is that commonly known as the "kid curler". My present invention has many of the desirable characteristics displayed by the kid curler yet while possessing these qualities my present device has many additional qualities that enable it to satisfy many uses to which the kid curler is not adaptable.

Many devices have been produced whose aim is to hold the hair securely in position in an invisible manner so as to insure that the hair will not be blown about, particularly while sports and the like are being engaged in. My present device serves this purpose in addition to being a convenient curling means. When properly placed in a lady's hair the device is invisible and will retain the hair firmly in position for any reasonable period of time.

There are many other outstanding advantages of my device among which is the fact that the users can put their hair up on my devices and sleep without any discomfiture; further, the device itself is small lending itself particularly well to engaging the small ends of short hair, often neglected, at the nape of the neck; and the flexibility and softness of the curler readily allows it to be fitted neatly and comfortably to the curves of a lady's neck.

Further, the loose, cotton body of my device tends to engage the loose hairs and prevent their slipping out of place. It has a further advantage that the devices may be dampened with water or any approved curling solution and, after the hair is wound about the devices, this solution will be gradually given up to the encircling hair and thus produce a more fully set curl.

Other and more specific objects will be apparent from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, wherein

Figure 1 is a profile view showing the manner of using my devices, as they would be used if it were not desirable to conceal the same.

Figure 2 is a diagrammatic sectional view corresponding to a horizontal section through a head of dressed hair showing my devices as they are used when it is desirable to have them invisible.

Figure 3 shows my device folded in the manner most commonly used.

Figure 4 is a plan view of one of my devices before being used.

Figure 5 is an enlarged plan view of my device in which a portion of the tufting has been removed to more clearly show the wire core.

Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 6—6 of Figure 5.

Referring to the drawing, throughout which like reference characters indicate like parts, 8 and 10 designate the two wires which make up the core of my device. These should be made preferably of an annealed metal wire, of such a size that when the two wires are twisted together they will have some resistance to distortion. It should not be resilient, the intention being to have the wires of such a character that when the ends are bent over that they will stay in that bent position. Spirally arranged and bound at their centers by the two wires 8 and 10 is a tufting 12 of fibrous material, one of the best materials at present available appears to be cotton, although wool or linen, or other fibres might be used. The general structure of the body follows in general that of the cotton pipe cleaner, excepting that the present device and the wire used should be made somewhat larger in diameter than the pipe cleaner. The exact size of the device is the function of the size curl desired, for very short ends a very small device should be used, even one as small as the conventional pipe cleaner. For the larger curls where a greater amount of hair is to be wound about the device it is desirable that the size of the curler will be several times that of the ordinary pipe cleaner with a corresponding increase in the size of wires 8 and 10 so that a secure fastening may be obtained.

The preferred embodiment of my invention is that as illustrated in Figure 4. Here a length of the twisted wires with their included tufting material 12 is bent back upon itself as at 14. An enlargement of the bend should be made at this point, so as to provide a handle which makes it possible to definitely know the direction in which the plane of leg members 16 and 18 extends.

Economical construction of these devices indicates that long lengths of the twisted wire and tufted material should be made up and then cut into convenient lengths. This leaves an exposed end of the wires at each end of the device which is objectionable. To overcome this I have found it most satisfactory to bend these extreme ends back upon the legs 16 and 18 as is indicated at 20 and 21. In this way the extreme end of the wire can be embedded well into the tufted material of the leg portion and thus eliminate all danger or possibility of the extreme ends of the wire coming into contact with the user's flesh.

*Method of use*

In using my present hair curler and positioning device, it should be grasped by the handle portion 14. The extreme ends of the hair should then be placed between the spread legs 16 and 18 with the device substantially in the form shown in Figure 4. The hair is then rolled up on the device by turning the same by means of handle 14. If the device is to be worn at night the device should be rolled up on the outside of the mass of hair, if on the other hand it is desired to have it invisible, as it would be used when the device is worn during the day as a hair securing device, then the rolling should be towards the underneath portion of the hair or towards the scalp. When the hair has been rolled up until the curling device is near the hair root of a portion of the hair forming the roll, the extreme ends are folded over toward the center after the showing of Figure 3. In Figure 1 the ends are folded so that the folded ends are outwardly disposed. This is the normal use when the wearer is going to sleep on the device. When the hair is being held in place during the day, however, and it is desired to have the devices hidden, the fold should be made toward the scalp after the showing of Figure 2; here the hair, particularly that around the curves at each end of the device, adequately covers the entire device and it may be worn without detection.

An outstanding advantage of this form of device over the ordinary kid curler, or over the curling devices which are made from insulated, electric wire, is that there is a relatively small core, only sufficient to secure the device in any desired position, but at all times there is a thick encircling tuftage roll engaging the hair. Inasmuch as the ends of these tufts only are presented to the hair there is a marked tendency for the hair to settle into the tufted material, much as hair will settle into a brush, for instance. This holds the hair securely in position and even though a sleeper may roll about considerably or an athlete may exercise very vigorously, or the hair may be subjected to the action of the wind, there is little possibility of the hair losing its firm adherence with my device. Another item of considerable importance is the fact that there is an appreciable mass of the absorbent material which is not present in the other types of curlers referred to, this absorbent material may be, by immersion, impregnated with any desired waving solution, or even water. And when the hair is wound up on the same this solution will be gradually given up by absorption into the hair at the very point where the curling action is desired. In this way a very lasting curl can be set in the hair, yet the user's scalp need not come in contact with the liquid used. This is of material advantage, where a user wants to put up her hair at night, yet is reluctant to wet the mass of hair and the scalp.

The devices should, normally, be dyed various colors so that the devices can be matched to the hair they are to be used with. Due to the character of the device this dying, or tinting, can be very easily accomplished.

The foregoing description and the accompanying drawing are believed to clearly disclose a preferred embodiment of my invention but it will be understood that this disclosure is merely illustrative and that such changes in the invention may be made as are fairly within the scope and spirit of the following claims.

I claim:

1. A hair-curling and securing device consisting of a core of loosely twisted wire, tufts of fibrous material held between said twists of wire and protruding at opposite sides of the wire to form a body for said device having an outside diameter several times greater than the diameter of the twisted wire; said curling device being formed with a handle portion and two leg portions extending substantially in the same direction, and the free end of each leg portion being bent back upon itself to conceal the extremities of the twisted wire.

2. A hair-curling and securing device consisting of a core of loosely twisted, annealed, wire, spirally laid tufts of fibrous material held between the twists of said twisted wire and protruding at opposite sides of the wire to form an absorbent body having an outside diameter several times greater than the diameter of the twisted wire; said curling device being formed with a handle portion and two leg portions extending substantially in the same direction, and the free end of each leg portion being bent back upon itself to conceal the extremities of the twisted wire.

3. A hair-curling and securing device consisting of a core of twisted strands of pliant wire, said core, having a pair of legs and a rounded bend joining the legs, an absorbent, tufted, fibrous material retained between said strands and protruding at opposite sides of the core to form a body substantially larger in diameter than the diameter of the core, and said legs at their free ends being bent back upon themselves to conceal the extremities of the wire.

JOHN H. ADAMS.