April 16, 1935. R. G. LELAND 1,998,198

HAIR DRIER CONTROL

Filed Jan. 23, 1933

Fig. 1.

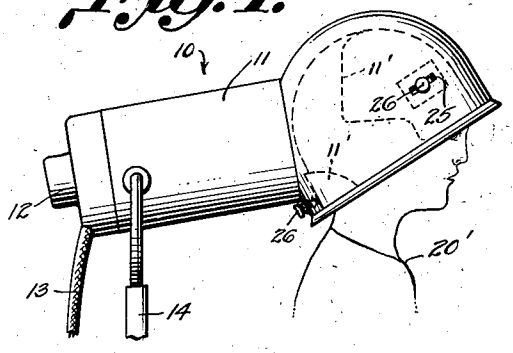


Fig. 4.

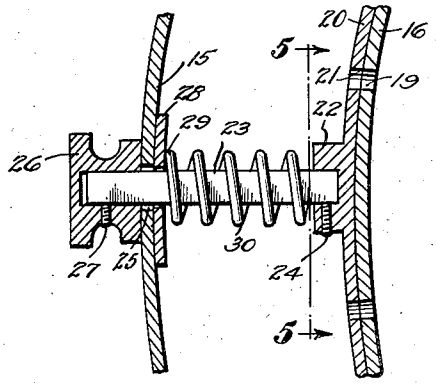


Fig. 2.

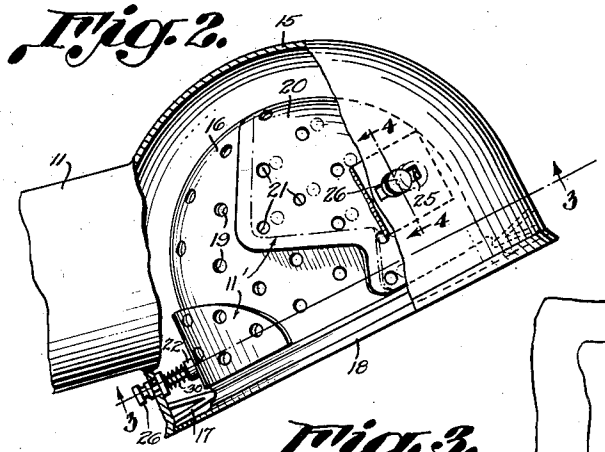


Fig. 5.

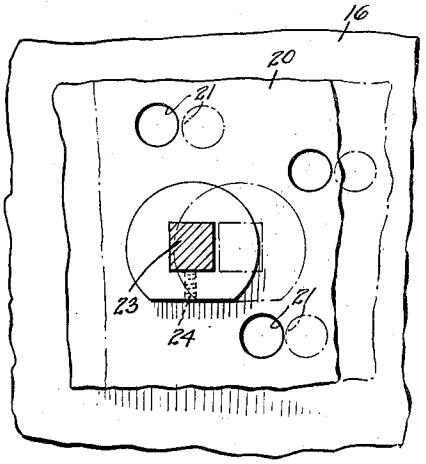
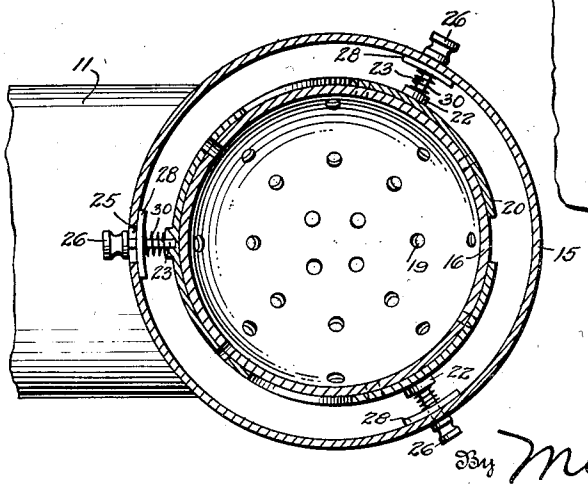


Fig. 3.



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HAIR DRIER CONTROL

Ragnvald G. Leland, New York, N. Y.

Application January 23, 1933, Serial No. 653,136

1 Claim. (Cl. 34—26)

This invention relates to a hair drier control and has for an object the provision of an improved means for controlling the flow of hot air from a hair drier to different portions of the head.

As is a well known fact, at least ninety per cent of beauty parlor patrons in dressing their hair have their hair parted either on the left side or on the right side of the head. This manner of dressing the hair leaves one side of the hair on the head very thin and the other side and back of the head very heavy. The thin side of hair on the head under the usual hair drier drys in about ten to fifteen minutes, while the heavy side takes about thirty to forty minutes to dry. With this invention, however, the drying of the hair on the thin side is slowed up, while the drying of the hair on the heavy side and the back is speeded up.

With this invention it is possible for hair dressers or patrons to regulate the hot air from the hair drier while drying the patron's hair, so that the air flowing from the hair drier can be directed onto any desired part of the patron's head in such a way that it will not damage the hair that is already dried, but will flow the air on the damp part of the patron's head only. The hair will then dry evenly and quicker as a result of this invention, for with this invention the air reaches the hair through a series of holes, some of the holes being closed off at will whereby to control and cause the air to come through the holes that are not closed off, but that are partly closed off to dry the hair in the selected portions.

This invention protects the patrons from excessive heat which usually causes dizziness and much discomfort. In many cases with the present well known form of hair drier patrons slide away from underneath the hair drier due to this excessive heat in the thin spot, thereby lengthening the time of drying and adding to the expense of operation of the drier. This invention protects those portions of the hair that are dry from becoming too dry, which leads to dull lifeless hair and is harmful to the roots of the hair.

A further object of this invention is to provide a means for controlling the flow of the heated air to the hair on the head of the patron at a desired rate, it being possible to allow either a full flow of the heated air or stop it off altogether as well as to gradually diminish the amount of heated air that is allowed to reach the head of the patron.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, as will hereinafter become apparent, this invention comprises the constructions, combinations and arrangements of parts, hereinafter set forth, disclosed and shown on the accompanying drawing. In this drawing,

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the drier embodying this invention,

Figure 2 is an enlarged view of the drier partly broken away to show the sliding heat regulators mounted therein,

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2,

Figure 4 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 2, and

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 4, the broken lines showing the regulator in closed position.

There is shown at 10 a hair drier of conventional construction in which the control means constituting this invention have been installed as shown in dotted outline 11 in Figure 1. The hair drier 10 consists of an air tube 11 containing a motor 12, a source of electric current such as an electric cable 13 for the motor 12, as well as for the air heating unit not shown contained within the air tube 11 and a support or stand 14. The air tube 11 terminates in a head hood 15 having an inner perforated hood 16 spaced therefrom by means of spacers 17 and secured thereto by a connecting flange 18 thereby forming a heat circulating chamber between the outer hood 15 and the inner perforated hood 16.

The inner hood 16 has a plurality of perforations 19 allowing the heated air from the air tube 11 to pass through perforations 19 onto the hair on the head of the patron 20'. Ordinarily the heated air passes through the perforations 19 onto the patron 20' without any means for controlling the same so that the same amount of air passes through each of the perforations 19 continuously. In order to control the amount of air passing through the various holes or perforations 19 in the inner hood 16, a plurality of control plates 20 are provided within the heat circulating chamber over various portions of the inner hood 16. As shown, preferably three control plates 20 are provided, one for each side of the front of the head and one for the rear of the head, although, as will be obvious, a lesser or greater number of control plates may be provided. By locating the control plate 20 within the heat circulating chamber, the possibility of catching any loose strands of hair between the control plate and the inner hood as the control plates are moved is eliminated. A further advantage is that the circulation of the heated air beneath the hood over the hair is not interfered with by the presence of any control plate touching the

hair. Each of these plates is operated in an identical manner to control the amount of air that may pass through that part of the inner hood **16** to that part of the head of the patron **20'** that is immediately below the particular control plate in question. The control plate **20** is provided with a plurality of spaced perforations **21**, the spaced perforations **21** being of the same size as the spaced perforations **19** on the inner hood **16** and being similarly spaced. Each plate **20** is provided with a means for closing the holes **21** to be moved into registration with the holes **19** of the inner hood **16**, or to be moved partially or completely out of registration therewith. This means includes a raised boss **22** on the plate **20** which is recessed to receive the end of a control lever **23** which is secured therein by means of a set screw **24**. This control lever **23** is square in cross section, as will be obvious from Figure 5, and projects through a rectangular aperture **25** in the outer hood **15**.

A handle knob **26** is secured to the outer end of the lever **23** by means of a set screw **27**. As will be apparent, moving the handle knob **26** will cause the lever **23** to move along the rectangular aperture **25** thereby correspondingly moving the holes **21** in the plate **20** into or out of registration with the holes **19** in the inner hood **16**. In order to prevent the escape of heated air through the rectangular aperture **25** a guard plate **28** is provided having a square opening **29** through which the lever **23** projects, while a spring **30** about the lever **23** exerts the pressure between the boss **22** of plate **20** and the guard plate **28**, thereby holding the guard plate firmly against the inside of the outer hood **15** and keeping the rectangular aperture **25** closed at all times. This spring **30** also serves the purpose of holding the plate **20** stationary in any desired position within its limit of movement, thus holding the plate **20** with the holes fully or partially closed or completely closed according to wherever the knob **26** may have been set at rest.

As a result of the aperture **25** being rectangular and the lever **23** being square, the plate **20** cannot twist about any axis, but will always travel back and forth over the same path, thereby positively controlling the closing off of the aperture **19** according to the desired amount. As will be obvious, each plate **20** is controlled by its own individual knob **26** and these knobs **26** may be operated either by the patron **20'** herself, or by the hair dresser.

As will be obvious this invention may be manufactured initially as a part of the hair drier **10** or may be easily added thereto by any skilled mechanic. Thus, hair driers now in use in beauty parlors may take advantage of this invention by purchasing the completed invention and having them install an adjustment in their machine already in use.

The novel features and the operation of this device will be apparent from the foregoing description. While the device has been shown and the structure described in detail, it is obvious that this is not to be considered limited to the exact form disclosed, and that changes may be made therein within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus set forth and disclosed the nature of this invention, what is claimed is:

A control means for hair driers having an outer hood and an inner perforated hood forming a heat circulating chamber therebetween comprising perforated means covering fractional parts of said inner hood, said perforated means being located within said chamber, means for sliding said perforated means over said inner hood so as to bring its perforations into or out of registration with the perforations of said inner hood, said means comprising a control lever secured to said perforated means, means for operating said control lever, said control means comprising a rectangular aperture in said outer hood, said control lever being square in cross section whereby said control lever may be moved along said rectangular aperture to correspondingly move said aperture means, and means preventing escape of heated air through said rectangular aperture, said air escape preventing means comprising a guard plate encompassing said control lever, and spring means encompassing said control lever, said spring means extending from said perforated means towards said outer hood to secure said guard plate against the inside of said outer hood and simultaneously press said perforated means against said inner apertured hood to thus hold said apertured means in any set position.

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