Feb. 16, 1937. L. N. JOHNSON 2,071,205

SCALP PROTECTOR

Filed Oct. 2, 1935

Fig. 1

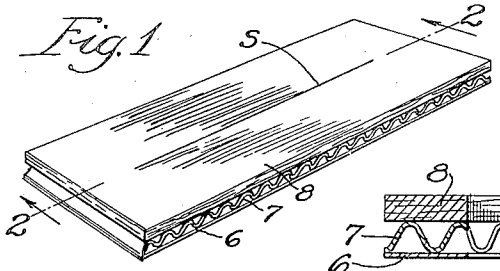



Fig. 2

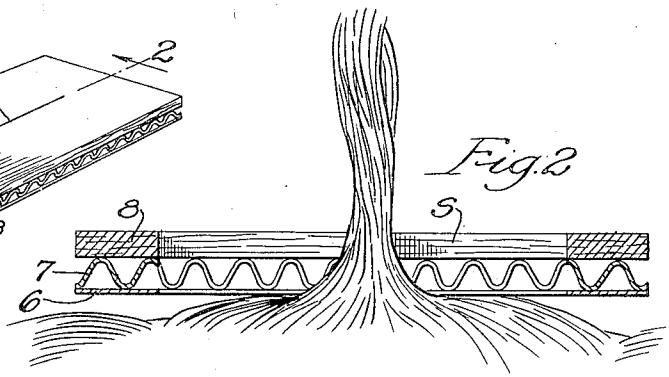



Fig. 3

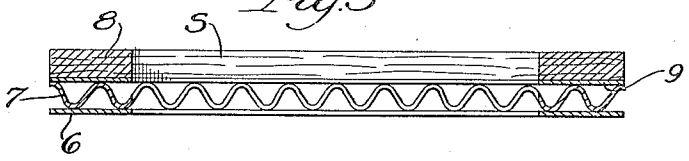



Fig. 4

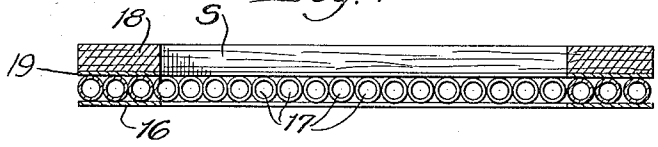
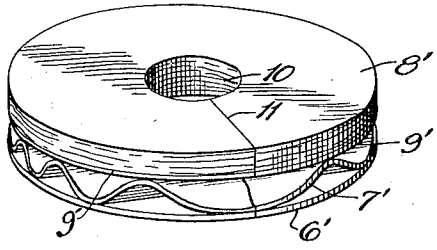



Fig. 5




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2,071,205

## SCALP PROTECTOR

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Application October 2, 1935, Serial No. 43,251

3 Claims. (Cl. 132—36.1)

My invention relates to a protector adapted to be placed adjacent the scalp during treatment of the hair, such, for example, as when a permanent wave is being performed.

It is an object of my invention to provide for this purpose a protector which is simple and inexpensive, and medicated, if desired, and one which will be used a single time only, thereby preventing transfer of germs from the scalp of one person to another. In addition, it is an object to so construct these protectors that an effective insulation will be provided whereby to safeguard the scalp from the effects of heat and moisture that are present during a treatment of the hair. The protector further is provided with means for absorbing moisture which may be freed during the hair treating operation, and for collecting condensate resulting from steam which is cooled. The present protector realizes all these advantages, withal being light, inexpensive and easily applied.

A suggestive embodiment of this invention is set forth in the accompanying drawing, wherein I have shown in Figure 1 a perspective view of a single protector; in Fig. 2 a longitudinal view in section, on line 2—2 of Fig. 1, the protector being displayed in operative position upon the scalp; in Fig. 3 a view similar to Fig. 2 of a protector slightly modified in construction; in Fig. 4 a view also similar to Fig. 2 of a protector of further modified construction; and in Fig. 5 a view in perspective of a still further modified form of protector.

Referring to the construction which is shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the protector comprises a bottom facing 6 of paper or the like to which is secured a corrugated sheet 7. Such a structure may be referred to as a single face corrugated board. Secured to the corrugation face which is opposite the sheet is a pad 8 of absorbent material. This may be of any suitable material such as paper in sufficient amount to have the requisite absorptive capacity. It may also be formed of a cellulose derivative, or it may be any other material which is suited for this purpose. The bottom facing 6, the corrugated sheet 7, and the absorptive pad 8 constitute a single unit which in its entirety forms the scalp protector or my invention. As shown, it is desirably somewhat elongated and generally rectangular in contour.

The construction should be such that the protector has a certain degree of resiliency, permitting it to flex as required when applied in use. It is further provided with a slot S extending, by preference, lengthwise of the protector and transversely of the several cells which are provided by the corrugations between the facing 6 on the one side and the absorptive pad on the other.

In use, a lock of hair (see Fig. 2) is threaded through the slot so that the protector may be placed in position adjacent the scalp where it remains during the treating operation. While so disposed it affords to the scalp complete protection against burning or discomfort resulting from the heat which may be applied. It will be understood, of course, that a plurality of similar protectors are arranged at various contiguous places upon the scalp, thereby enlarging the area of protection, as desired.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a protector construction very similar, except that it is provided with a top facing 9 of paper or the like between the corrugated section and the absorptive pad. In all other respects this construction is the same as that already described in connection with Figs. 1 and 2.

Referring now to Fig. 4, it will be observed that I have illustrated a further form of cellular protector which utilizes a somewhat different principle of construction, in that it comprises a bottom facing 16, a top facing 19, and between the two facings a row of tubes 17 which may be either round, square or otherwise formed. These tubes are secured to the adjacent facings so that the entire structure becomes a single unit. Applied to the upper facing is an absorptive slotted pad 18 performing the same function and having the same capacity as the pad already described in connection with Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

The protector of Fig. 5 is in the form of a disk, but otherwise is the same, or substantially so, as the construction already described in connection with Fig. 3, in that it comprises a bottom facing 6', a cellular section 7', a top facing 9', and a superposed pad 8', all joined together in unitary relation. The disk, as shown, is centrally apertured at 10 and is radially slotted at 11, thereby adapting it for operative connection with a steaming tube such as is commonly used in permanent wave operations.

The materials of which the present scalp protector may be formed are many. As already indicated, paper may be used to advantage. I contemplate also the use of fibre, or other materials having the requisite properties. A salient feature of the construction, however, is the provision of air cells below the absorptive pad on the top of the protector. These air cells provide for the circulation of air crosswise through the

protector so as to enhance the insulation. The scalp is accordingly kept cool by the circulation of air through the cellular passages. The absorptive pad on the top of the protector will attract and absorb moisture or fluid of any kind that drains down from the hair, including any condensate from steam. Should any of such condensate escape through the slot below the absorptive pad, it will tend to run off into the cells which are open adjacent the lock of hair along which such condensate would drain.

It is desirable that the protector in its entirety be sufficiently flexible so that the structure as a whole may be easily bent as required for the insertion of a lock of hair therethrough. In addition, its cellular or base portion should be immune to moisture, as by a waxing or proofing operation of some kind. The two portions of the protector, that is the base portion and the absorptive pad, are therefore opposite in their characteristics. While both are flexible, the base is non-absorptive of liquid or moisture, whereas the pad on top is absorptive to a high degree.

I claim:

1. For use in a hair treating operation, a scalp protector comprising a flexible cellular base having cells extending across the base with open ends adjacent opposite sides of the base, and an absorptive pad carried by the base, there being a slot through the pad and through the base intersecting the cells of the latter intermediate the open ends thereof.

2. For use in a hair treating operation, a scalp protector comprising a pad of absorptive material mounted upon a base which is flexible, there being in the base ventilating passages open at opposite sides of the base, and the pad and base being provided with a single registering slot which intersects some of the ventilating passages intermediate the open ends thereof.

3. For use in a hair treating operation, a scalp protector comprising a flexible cellular base having cells extended thereacross with open ends on opposite sides thereof, there being a hair receiving opening through the base in intersection with a plurality of its open-ended cells.

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