May 6, 1947. L. STALLINS 2,420,107

PIN CURL CURLER

Filed Sept. 7, 1945

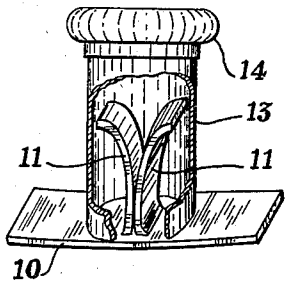


Fig. 1

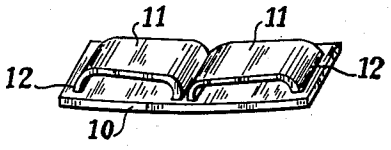


Fig. 2

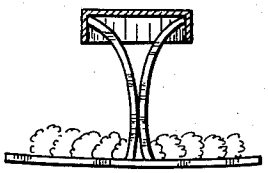


Fig. 3

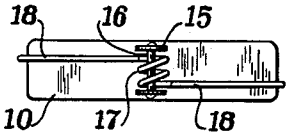


Fig. 4

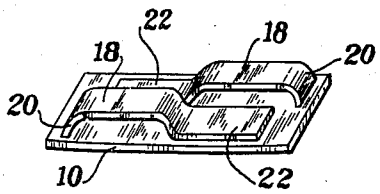


Fig. 6

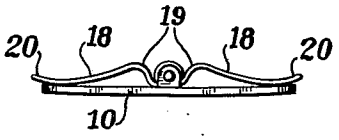


Fig. 5

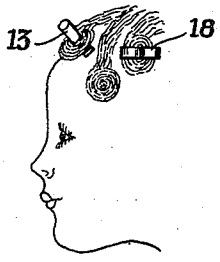


Fig. 7

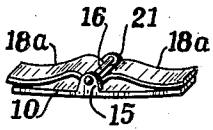


Fig. 9

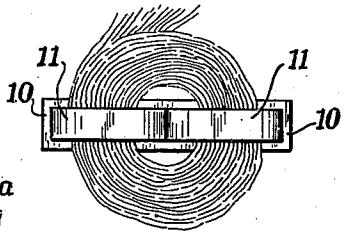


Fig. 8

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PIN CURL CURLER

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3 Claims. (Cl. 132—40)

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This invention relates to improvements in hair curlers and has reference more particularly to a device intended for use in making flat pin curls.

It is the object of this invention to produce a simple convenient device to which the hair can be readily applied and which will hold the hair in position to produce flat pin curls.

The invention, briefly described, consists of a base having, preferably, two spring fingers secured thereto adjacent the center point thereof and biased to normally assume a position substantially parallel to the surface of the base. When the device is to be used the fingers are moved to extended position and inserted into a tube about which the hair is wound and when this tube is removed the fingers move outwardly due to their resiliency and clamp the hair against the base.

Having thus briefly described the objects of the invention and the invention itself, the latter will now be described in detail, and for this purpose reference will be had to the accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 is a view partly in perspective, and partly broken away, showing the pin curl device associated with the tube in position for winding hair thereabout;

Figure 2 shows the device after the tube has been removed or before the tube has been applied;

Figure 3 is a side elevation showing a slightly modified construction;

Figure 4 is a top plan view of another modification;

Figure 5 is a side elevation of the device shown in Figure 4;

Figure 6 is a perspective view showing another modified construction;

Figure 7 is a view showing some of the curlers in applied position;

Figure 8 is a top plan view of a curler showing the hair wound about the center part thereof and held in position by the spring fingers; and

Figure 9 is a perspective view showing a slightly modified form of construction.

In the drawing reference numeral 10 designates a base which may be an elongated rectangle as shown, or of any other substantially similar shape. This base is preferably made from metal, but can be made from any other suitable material.

Secured to the upper surface of the base are two resilient fingers 11. These fingers are made from some suitable material, such as rubber,

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plastic or spring metal and are attached to the base in some approved manner. The spring fingers are biased so that they will normally assume the position shown in Figure 2 with their outer ends 12 in contact with the upper surface of the base. When the device is to be used, the fingers are moved upwardly into the position shown in Figure 1 and a tube 13 is positioned over them. Tube 13 is provided with a cap 14 of metal or rubber or any other suitable material. With the parts in the position shown in Figure 1, a lock of hair is separated and wound around the tube adjacent the upper surface of the base. When the required amount of hair is in position, tube 13 is removed, whereupon the fingers move outwardly into the position shown in Figure 2 and clamp the hair against the base in the manner shown in Figure 8. After the hair has had time to dry, the curler can be quickly removed by bending the fingers into upwardly projecting position, whereupon the curler is withdrawn through the opening in the ringlet.

Attention is called to the fact that with the curler which has just been described, the ringlet of hair is held in a pancake form as distinguished from a cylindrical form.

In the above description, attention has been called to the fact that any suitable material can be used, either natural or so-called synthetic rubber, or celluloid or plastic or metal. The spring fingers must, of course, be made from some resilient material unless some different and more complicated construction is employed.

Figure 3 is intended to show how the curler can be held in position to receive the hair without the employment of a long tube. This is not advocated, however, because in the absence of a tube the hair would come in contact with the sharp edges of the spring fingers.

In Figures 4 and 5, a modified form of construction has been illustrated. The base 10 in the embodiment is provided with spaced upwardly extending lugs 15 that are perforated for the reception of a pin 16. A wire made from spring brass or any other suitable resilient material is curved intermediate its ends into one or more helical coils 17. The ends of the wire extend in opposite directions and have been designated by reference numeral 18. The fingers 18 are bent at points 19 so as to be spaced a short distance from the upper surface of the base. This offset has been purposely exaggerated in Figure 5, as well as in Figures 2 and 6 for the purpose of more clearly disclosing the construction.

In Figure 9 another modified form of construction has been shown. The base 10 is provided with the upstanding lugs 15 as shown in Figures 4 and 5 and it is also provided with a pin 16. Instead of employing a wire like that shown in Figures 4 and 5, a thin flat strip of brass or bronze is employed. The center portion is bent downwardly so as to form a transverse crease 21 for the pin 16 and the parts 18a are downwardly and outwardly curved and biased into a position substantially like that shown. These spring fingers can be bent upwardly so as to telescope into the tube 13.

In Figure 6, another modified form has been illustrated. In this form the fingers have been provided with extensions 22 that are cemented or soldered to the upper surface of the base. The fingers may be made of any of the materials above enumerated and can be bent upwardly so as to be received within the tube 13. When the tube is withdrawn, the fingers spring back into the position shown in Figure 6 and hold the hair in place against the upper surface of the base. As above explained, the downwardly curved ends 20 may be dispensed with if desired.

The curler that has been described above may be made in any size and the base may be rectangular, as shown, or elliptical, or any other suitable shape.

Having described the invention what is claimed as new is:

1. A hair curler for use in making a flat pin curl, comprising a substantially flat base having two flexible fingers, each having one end connected with the base adjacent the center thereof and the other end freely movable, the under surfaces of the fingers being spaced from the opposed surface of the base when they are in hair retaining position, with their outer ends in a position closely adjacent the base, the fingers being movable into positions perpendicular from and towards positions substantially parallel to the base, and means comprising an elongated tubular member for encircling the fingers when they are in outwardly extending position to effect a spacing of the hair from the fingers when it is wound about the tubular member, the latter being removable to permit the fingers to move outwardly into hair engaging position.

2. A curler for use in making a flat pin curl, comprising, a substantially flat base having at least two resilient fingers, each having one end connected with the base adjacent the center thereof and the other end freely movable, the under surfaces of the fingers being normally spaced from the opposed surface of the base and biased to normally bring the outer ends into a position closely adjacent the base, the fingers being movable into a position approaching a perpendicular, and means comprising an annulus for encircling the fingers to hold them in extended position while the hair is wound thereabout.

3. A hair curler for use in making flat pin curls, comprising, a substantially flat base, two spring fingers on one side thereof attached to the base at one end, the fingers extending in opposite directions from the place of attachment, the spring fingers having their under surfaces normally spaced from the upper surface of the base, the ends of the spring fingers normally terminating closely adjacent the upper surface of the base, forming a space between the base and the fingers for the reception of a ringlet of hair, the said fingers being movable through an angle approaching 90 degrees, and means for latching the fingers in outwardly projecting position during the winding of hair about them, the fingers when released serving to position the hair against the base.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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