HAIR CLIP FOR USE IN GIVING PERMANENT WAVES

Filed Oct. 2, 1951

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

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HAIR CLIP FOR USE IN GIVING PERMANENT WAVES

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Application October 2, 1951, Serial No. 249,315

2 Claims. (Cl. 132—48)

1. This invention relates to a clip applicable to
ladies' hair, and more particularly, has reference
to a clip as described novelty designed for use
when a permanent wave is being given.

Conventionally, a beauty operator, when giving
a "cold wave" uses plastic rods and end papers
for wrapping the hair, the hair being left upon
said rods until the proper curl formation is ob-
tained. Thereafter, the permanent wave solution
is neutralized, for a predetermined length of time.
The hair is then unwrapped from the curlers,
rinsed, and is then pin curled, dressed, and
combed out.

The operation described is time consuming.
and to this end, it is an important object of my
invention to provide a clip so formed as to elimi-
nate the necessity for the rods and end papers
hereinbefore employed, the clip formed in ac-
cordance with the present invention being adapt-
ed, by reason of its particular construction, to
remain in the hair throughout the entire time
during which the proper curl formation is being
obtained, the solution neutralized, and the hair
rinsed. It will be readily appreciated that this
clip will represent a considerable saving in time,
since it would eliminate the laborious operation
of wrapping the hair around rods and end papers,
which operation is performed twice in conven-
tional practice, as distinguished from the hair-
wrapping operation performed through the use
of my clip, which need be performed only once.

Another important object is to provide a hair
clip as described so formed as to eliminate the
tight wrapping of the hair which is now common
practice during the giving of a cold wave per-
manent, thereby to prevent the fuzziness which
often results when a permanent wave of this type
is received.

Yet another important object is to provide a
hair clip as stated which would be adapted not
only for use in beauty shops or similar establish-
ments, but also, can be used in the home, not only
when a home permanent wave is being given, but
also, on other occasions where it is desired to set
pin curls in the hair, or set the hair after a shampo-

Still another important object is to provide a
clip of the type stated which is so constructed as
to be non-irritating to the hair or scalp, and
which will not be affected by the permanent wave
solution.

Yet another object is to provide a hair clip as
stated so formed as to insure proper penetration
of the permanent wave solution through the hair
wrapped around the clip, thus to make certain
that the hair is properly saturated and, sub-
sequently, properly neutralized.

Other objects will appear from the following
description, the claims appended thereto, and
from the annexed drawing, in which like reference
characters designate like parts throughout the
drawings, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a hair clip
formed in accordance with the present invention;
Figure 2 is a top plan view;
Figure 3 is a longitudinal sectional view taken
on line 3—3 of Figure 2, the dotted lines indi-
cating an open position of the clip;
Figure 4 is a transverse sectional view taken
on line 4—4 of Figure 3; and
Figure 5 is an exploded fragmentary perspec-
tive view.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the hair
clip formed in accordance with the present in-
vention includes a lower clip member generally
designated 10, said clip member being formed of
molded plastic material or the like. The clip
member 10 includes, intermediate opposite ends
thereof, a flat body 12 formed with a transverse
groove 14 extending fully to opposite sides of the
clip member.

At the grooved end of the body 12, said body
merges into and is co planar with a flat finger-
receiving plate 16.

At its opposite end, the body 12 is integrally
formed with a pair of longitudinally extended,
parallel arms 18, said arms 18 being given a slight
longitudinal curvature during the formation
thereof, as may be readily noted from Figure 3.

At their free ends, the arms 18 are pointed at
20, and substantially from end to end of the
arms 18, said arms are formed with closed, lon-
gitudinal slots 22. A wide slot 24 spaces the
arms 18 apart, and opens at the free ends of the
arms.

An upper clip member has been generally des-
ignated 26, and like the lower clip member, is
formed of molded plastic material or the like.
The upper clip member includes a flat body 28,
arranged in superposed relation to the body 12
of the lower clip member, said body 28 having a
transverse tongue or rib 30 receivable in the
groove 14 of the lower clip member, thus to rock-
ably mount the upper clip member 26 upon said
lower clip member.

The body 28 merges, at one side of the tongue
30, into a finger-receiving plate 32, which in the
normal position of the clip members is extended
from the fulcrum point of said members in di-
verging relation to the finger-receiving plate 16.

Formed integrally upon the body 28, and over-
lying the arms 18 in longitudinal alignment with
said arms, are arms 34 having longitudinal slots
36 extending fully from end to end thereof. The
slots 36 register with the slots 22 of the lower
clip member, so as to permit the free passage
of permanent waving or neutralizing solutions
through the registering slots, thus to insure prop-
er saturation of hair wrapped around the hair
clip.
At their free ends, the arms 34 are pointed as at 38. Formed upon each arm 34 are longitudinal spaced pairs of teeth 40, the teeth of each pair being aligned transversely of the arm on which they are formed, at opposite sides of the slot 36 of said arm. This construction may be readily noted by reference to Figure 5.

The teeth of the several pairs are of different lengths (see Figure 3), to compensate for the longitudinal curvature formed in the arms 34, which curvature is opposite that given the lower arms 18. Thus, the formation of the teeth 40 to different lengths permits all of the teeth to engage the arms of the lower clip member, despite the oppositely bowed formation of the arms of said members.

Fitted over the clip members 10 and 26 is a rubber sleeve 42, which not only serves to connect the clip members together, but also provides a spring means, that normally biases the clip members to the full line positions thereof illustrated in Figure 3.

It will be appreciated that during use of the clip, it is merely necessary that the operator grip the plates 16 and 32, and urge said plates toward one another, against the spring action inherent in the rubber sleeve 42. This spreads the clips members, the upper clip member moving to the dotted line position thereof seen in Figure 3. The hair is then entered between the clip members, and is properly curled, after which the finger-receiving plates 16, 32 are released, permitting the spring action of the sleeve 42 to assert itself, and grip the wrapped hair securely.

The clips are then left in the hair throughout the operation of saturating the hair with the cold wave solution, and are also allowed to remain in the hair during the neutralizing and rinsing thereof. As a result, a considerable saving of time is effected, since the laborious and time consuming operation heretofore followed, wherein the hair is wrapped around the rods and end papers on two separate occasions, need not be performed.

It is also believed important to note that the formation of the elongated slots 22, 36 in the arms of the respective clip members, and the provision of the wide slots between said arms, permits the wrapped hair to be fully saturated both during the application of the cold wave solution and during the neutralization of the hair during a subsequent step in the processing.

It has also been found, and is worthy of note, that the tight wrapping of the hair, said tight wrapping being a characteristic of the operation wherein rods and paper are used and resulting in many instances in oversketching of the hair, does not occur with the use of the clip formed in accordance with the present invention. In this way, the fuzziness often evident after a permanent wave has been given is eliminated.

It is believed clear that the invention is not necessarily confined to the specific use or uses thereof described above, since it may be utilized for any purpose to which it may be suited. Nor is the invention to be necessarily limited to the specific construction illustrated and described, since such construction is only intended to be illustrative of the principles of operation and the means presently devised to carry out said principles, it being considered that the invention comprehends any minor changes in construction that may be permitted within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A hair clip having its main application to the permanent waving of ladies' hair and comprising a pair of cooperating clip members each of which is of integral construction and is formed of a material impervious to chemical solutions applied to the hair during the permanent waving thereof, each of said clip members including a generally flat body, a finger-receiving plate extending from one end thereof, and a pair of elongate arms extending from its other end, each arm having a longitudinal slot closed at its opposite ends and extending substantially the full length of the arm in which it is formed to permit the free passage through the arms of said chemical solutions, the arms of one of said clip members being formed with longitudinally spaced teeth extending in the direction of the arms of the other clip member, said teeth being arranged transversely of the arms on which they are formed and being disposed at opposite sides of the longitudinal slot of said arms, said bodies being rockably interengaged for spreading of the arms of the respective members responsive to manually exerted pressures tending to urge said plates toward one another, to position a plurality of strands of hair between the arms; and means operatively associated with said bodies and exerting a continuous yielding pressure thereagainst tending to bias the arms into a longitudinally contacting relationship.

2. A hair clip having its main purpose to the permanent waving of ladies' hair and comprising a pair of cooperating clip members each of which is of integral construction and is formed of a material impervious to chemical solutions applied to the hair during the permanent waving thereof, each of said clip members including a generally flat body, a finger-receiving plate extending from one end thereof, and a pair of elongate arms extending from its other end, each arm having a longitudinal slot closed at its opposite ends and extending substantially the full length of the arm in which it is formed, the arms of one of said clip members being formed with longitudinally spaced teeth extending in the direction of the arms of the other clip member, said teeth being arranged transversely of the arms on which they are formed and being disposed at opposite sides of the longitudinal slot of said arms, said bodies being pivotally engaged with one another for spreading of the arms of the respective members responsive to pressure exerted manually against the finger-receiving plates tending to urge said plates toward one another, for engaging a plurality of strands of hair between the arms; and a rubber sleeve extending across said bodies to connect said clip members with one another, said sleeve defining a spring and being adapted to exert continuous yielding pressure against the bodies of the clip members, tending to bias the arms into a longitudinally contacting relationship.

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