(No Model.)

S. E. NORTON.

HAIR CRIMPER.

No. 324,877. Patented Aug. 25, 1885.

Fig 1.

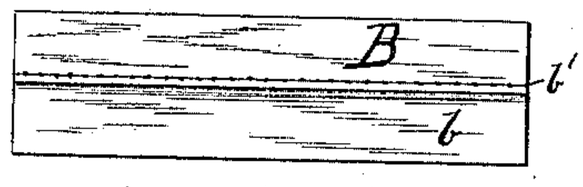


Fig 2.

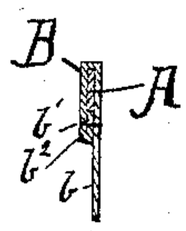


Fig 3.

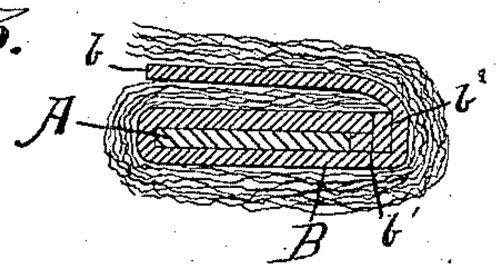
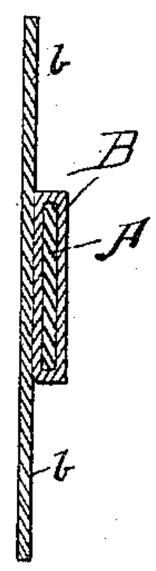


Fig 4.



Witnesses:
Lew. E. Curtis.
Taylor E. Brown

Inventor:
Sereno E. Norton
By Munday, Evarts & Adcock
his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SERENO E. NORTON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HAIR-CRIMPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 324,877, dated August 25, 1885.

Application filed September 11, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SERENO E. NORTON, a citizen of the United States, residing in Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hair Crimpers or Curlers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of hair crimpers or curlers wherein the hair is done up as in the ordinary papers commonly in use; and it consists in a thin flat strip of taggers tin or like non-elastic metal, surrounded with a cloth or fibrous cover provided with a projecting flap on one edge to fold over the end of the hair, to hold the same while it is being wrapped around the crimper. By making the thin flat metal strip of taggers tin the tin coating of the metal prevents the moisture of the hair from causing any rusting or oxidation of the metal, as would be the case if uncoated soft iron, lead, or other like metal were employed, it being customary to moisten the hair before doing it up in this manner, in order to cause it to curl properly. The cloth covering also acts as a protection to the hair, keeping the metal from cutting it, and the projecting flap serves effectually to hold the extremity of the hair when the same is folded over it, so that the succeeding wraps clamp the end of the hair between the flap and the body of the crimper.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved hair-crimper. Fig. 2 is an enlarged cross-section, and Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross-sectional view, showing the flap folded over the extremity of the hair. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing flaps extending from both sides.

In the drawings, A represents the thin flat non-elastic metal strip, which I make of taggers tin. B is the fibrous covering surrounding the same, provided at one edge with the projecting flap *b*, which should be of about the same width as the body of the crimper. This covering or envelope B, I preferably make of ordinary white muslin or other thin cloth, and secure it to the metal strip A by folding one edge of the cloth over the same and securing it by a seam or line of stitching, *b'*. The edge b^2 of the cloth should preferably be folded and stitched under, as shown in Fig. 2, so as not to leave the raw edge thereof projecting.

In manufacturing the crimpers the cloth is preferably first folded and seamed, and then the sheet-metal strips, of suitable width and of any convenient length, inserted in the sheath thus formed for it, and, finally, the strip thus covered cut into the required lengths—usually about two inches. The strip of taggers tin, while it is non-elastic and pliable, so that its ends may be readily bent and folded over upon itself, is still stiff enough to be readily inserted in the sheath or envelope B.

In Fig. 4 flaps are shown on both sides or edges of the crimper. This construction of the invention affords additional and better means of holding the end of the hair.

The sheath B and the flap or flaps *b* may be made in separate pieces, if desired, as shown, for example, in Fig. 4, and the sheath or envelope proper may be formed by a seam or line of stitching, as shown, or by pasting or cementing the fibrous covering, or by braiding or weaving it in the form of a sheath, in which latter case the flap should be made of a separate piece, and may be most conveniently secured to the sheath or envelope B by pasting or gluing it thereto.

I am aware that heretofore hair crimpers or curlers have been made wherein a thin strip of lead is surrounded by knit or braided covering cemented to the metal, as shown in United States Letters Patent No. 218,300, granted to Mills and Hershey; but the braided sheath there shown is not provided with any projecting flap for securing the end of the hair, and the metal strip of lead there employed oxidizes more or less under the action of the air and moisture, and tends more or less to discolor and injure the hair itself and the health of the wearer. I also disclaim the hair-crimpers shown and described in the Patents No. 297,911, to Blakesley, and No. 309,854, to Heysinger.

I claim—

1. The combination of the thin flat non-elastic sheet-metal strip A with a cloth or fibrous covering, B, provided with a projecting flap, *b*, adapted to fold lengthwise of the crimper to secure the end of the hair, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of the thin flat non-elastic sheet-metal strip A, made of taggers tin, with the cloth covering B, folded over tl e metal strip, and having one edge secured by a seam, *b'*, and the other projecting to form a flap, *b*, adapted to fold lengthwise of the crimper, substantially as specified.

3. The combination of the thin flat non-elastic sheet-metal strip A with a fibrous covering, B, surrounding the same, and provided with projecting flaps *b*, adapted to fold lengthwise of the crimper on both sides, substantially as specified.

SERENO E. NORTON.

Witnesses:
H. M. MUNDAY,
LEWIS E. CURTIS.