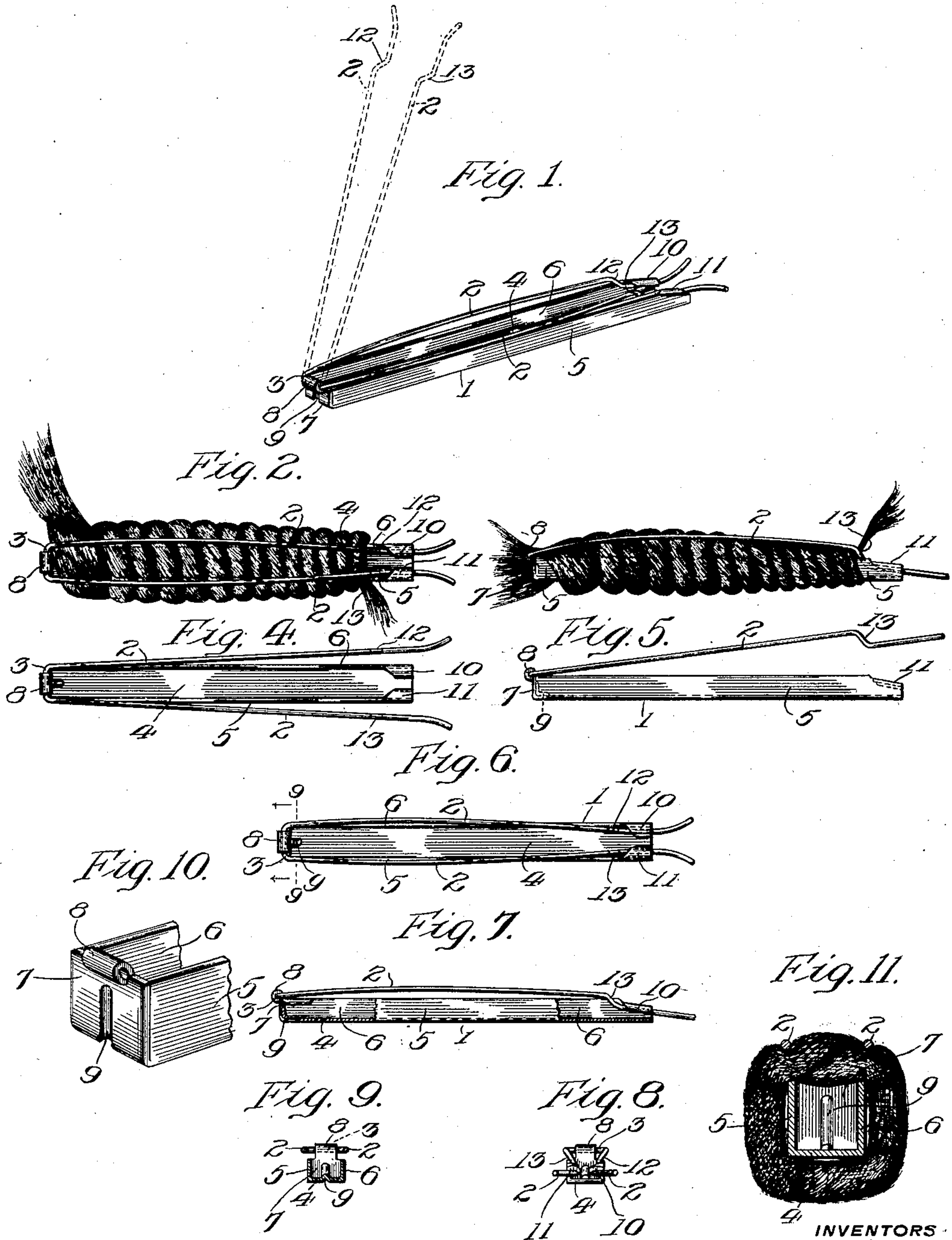


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J. H. & I. TAYLOR.
HAIR WAVER.

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HAIR-WAVER.

No. 897,323.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES H. TAYLOR and IZORA TAYLOR, citizens of the United States, and residents of the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hair-Wavers, of which the following is a full, clear, and complete disclosure.

Our invention relates to devices employed in waving hair.

One object of our invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive and durable device whereby hair may be conveniently and quickly curled or waved without the application of heat and without injuring or causing the hair to split or break.

A further object of our invention is to provide a device that may be used to form the French wave.

The preferred embodiment of this invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the waver constructed in accordance with our invention, and in closed position, the dotted lines indicating the position of the spring retaining pin or member when the waver is open. Fig. 2 is a plan view, and Fig. 3 a side elevation of the waver as applied to the lock of hair. Fig. 4 is a plan view and Fig. 5, a side elevation of the waver in its normal open position. Fig. 6 is a plan view; Fig. 7 a side elevation and Fig. 8 an end elevation showing the waver in a closed or locked position. Fig. 9 is a section of the waver on line 9—9 of Fig. 6. Fig. 10 is an enlarged fragmentary perspective view of the hinged end of the waver. Fig. 11 is an enlarged transverse section showing another form of the waver in which the body member of the waver is substantially square in transverse section, with the hair clamped around the same.

The drawings show this device constructed of two members, a body member 1, and a spring retaining member or pin consisting of two limbs 2—2, and a central connecting portion 3. The body 1 is formed preferably of sheet metal and consists of a bottom portion 4, and, extending at right angles thereto, two sides 5 and 6, and an end 7. The end 7 is provided with an extension 8, which is curved outwardly and downwardly to embrace the central portion 3 of the retaining member to form a pivotal bearing for the same. In order to stiffen the said

end against the stress brought to bear by the pin the end is proportioned and arranged to overlap the adjoining end edges of the sides of the body, and to further strengthen the structure a central longitudinal rib 9 is formed in the inner lower part of the end, extending about an equal distance along the bottom. The sides are provided at the open end of the channel with inwardly and downwardly turned extensions 10 and 11 forming catches for the free ends of the pin, the distance between the inner edges of the catches being less than twice the thickness of the pin, so that the two arms of the pin have to be separately inserted and released. The pin is preferably formed and arranged so that the distance between the two arms adjoining the pivotal support thereof is equal to the distance between the two sides of the body of the waver. The limbs 2 of the pin normally spring outwardly and to facilitate their engagement with the catches the ends of said limbs are turned downwardly for short distances at points 12 and 13 respectively, falling inside the catches, and then again extended in a direction parallel to their original direction and terminating beyond the end of the body of the waver in outward curves.

In using this invention for the purpose of waving the hair, the hair is dampened and a lock thereof is wound spirally around the body of the waver, the lock being constantly twisted as it is wound. The ends of the retaining pin or member are then pressed down and brought into engagement with the catches binding the hair firmly against the longitudinal edges of the body of the waver. The hair is left in this position for fifteen or twenty minutes until the waves are formed, when the pins are released and the hair unwound from the waver.

This waver on account of the general shape of its transverse section presents decided advantages over other wavers in which the transverse section of the body portion is round or flat. It is obvious that the corners and edges in this device will give a more decided and permanent wave than any device in which the hair is wound over a body having a round transverse section. It is also obvious that the waves formed by a body of substantially square cross section and presenting two abrupt longitudinal corners and two abrupt longitudinal edges and an intervening channel, such as shown in Fig. 11 of this device would be of a different nature

from that formed by any comparatively flat body and would have more pronounced curves. A further advantage of this waver is that, on account of the open channel formation of its body member, the air is allowed to penetrate freely within the coils of hair wound thereon, and thus a beneficial ventilation of the hair is maintained, and the hair is more rapidly dried than on other forms of wavers where the body member is solid or closed.

When the hair is wound about the channel shaped body member and the retaining member is applied as shown in Fig. 11, the waves are impressed by the longitudinal corners and edges of the device and also by the hair being pressed inwardly between the two sides of the channel. In forming the beautiful and popular wave known as the French wave, experience has shown that this particular channel formation is especially effective. In this wave the hair is curved laterally as well as longitudinally and is formed into a series of regular and well defined undulations. These waves are usually formed over an expensive hot iron and a separate application of the iron is required for each wave or undulation and great care has to be exercised to properly space the undulations and to give the right amount of lateral curve. This hot process is laborious and tedious, requires the assistance of a hair dresser to obtain the best results and injures the hair by reason of the excessive heat and pressure needed to form the waves.

The improved waver herein shown may be made substantially square in cross section as shown in Fig. 11. This equality in dimensions gives a desirable uniformity of wave length. The improved waver herein shown is inexpensive, requires no heating, is quickly and conveniently applied without assistance, and the waves are impressed without breaking, splitting or injuring the hair.

Having thus fully described our invention what we claim and desire to protect by Letters Patent of the United States is:—

1. A hair waver comprising a body member of channel shape in cross section, open substantially its full length on one side, and a retaining member on said open side and overlapping the longitudinal edges thereof.

2. In a hair waver a sheet metal body member of channel shape in cross section and comprising a bottom, two sides and an end, the said end and the adjoining surface of the bottom being formed with a rib.

3. In a hair waver a sheet metal body member of channel shape in cross section and comprising a bottom, two sides and an end, the said end overlapping the adjoining end edges of the said sides and the said end and adjoining surface of the bottom being formed with a rib.

4. A hair waver comprising a body member of channel shape in cross section and having an extended end forming a bearing, and retaining means hinged to said bearing, the said end and the adjoining bottom of the body member being formed with a rib for the purposes set forth.

5. A hair waver comprising a body member of channel shape in cross section, open substantially its full length upon one side, a spring retaining member hinged at one end of said body member upon said open side and comprising two limbs spaced apart at one end of said body member a distance substantially equal to the width of the channel in said body member and extending normally obliquely to said body member, and means fixed at the free end of said body member to bring said limbs in substantial alinement with the planes of the sides of said body member.

6. A hair waver comprising a main body member and a retaining spring hinged at one end of said body, said spring consisting of two limbs normally bent toward the body member adjacent their free ends, and means at the free end of said body member for engaging said limbs.

7. A hair waver comprising a body member, a spring retaining member hinged at one end thereto and comprising diverging limbs normally curved toward said body member and outwardly at their free ends, and means at the free end of said body member for engaging said limbs.

8. A hair waver comprising a main body member, of channel formation in cross section and having an extended end in a plane transverse of the length of the body member and bent to form a bearing, and a retaining member hinged in said bearing.

9. A hair waver comprising a body of channel formation in cross section, an extended end outwardly and downwardly turned to form a bearing, a spring retaining member having two connected limbs hinged in said bearing and catches extending from the free end of said body member to engage the free ends of the said spring retaining member.

10. A hair waver comprising a body member of channel shape in cross section and having an extended end forming a bearing, a spring retaining member having two connected diverging limbs hinged to said bearing and inwardly turned catches fixed to the free end of said body member to engage the ends of said spring retaining member.

11. A hair waver comprising a body member of channel shape in cross section and having an end arranged and adapted to overlap the end edges of the sides of said body member, said end being extended to form a bearing, a spring retaining member hinged in

said bearing, and means at the free end of said body member to engage the free end of said spring retaining member.

5 12. A hair waver comprising a body member, a spring retaining member hinged at one end to one end of said body member, and a catch at the free end of said body member, the said retaining member being turned toward the body member adjacent the catch
10 and between its hinge and the said catch.

13. A hair waver comprising a body member, a spring retaining member hinged at one end to one end of said body member and comprising two limbs, and inwardly turned
15 catches at the free end of said body member, the said limbs of the retaining member being turned toward said body member between the ends of the body member and adjacent the catches.

20 14. A hair waver comprising a body member, a spring retaining member hinged at one end to one end of said body member and com-

prising two limbs, and inwardly turned catches at the free end of said body member, the said limbs terminating outside of the said
25 catches in normally diverging ends.

15. A hair waver comprising a body member, a spring retaining member hinged at one end to one end of said body member and comprising two limbs, and inwardly turned
30 catches at the free end of said body member, the said limbs terminating outside of the said catches in normally diverging ends, and being turned toward said body member adjacent and within said catches.
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In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 12th day of February A. D. 1907.

JAMES H. TAYLOR.
IZORA TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

HARRY COBB KENNEDY,
ALEXANDER PARK.