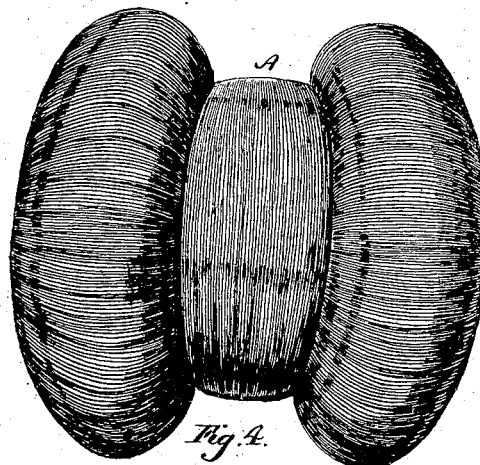
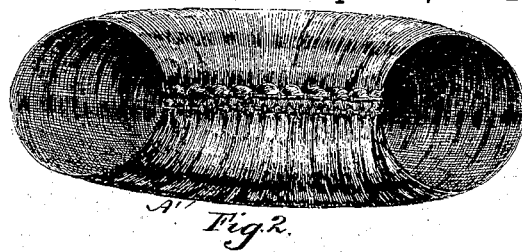
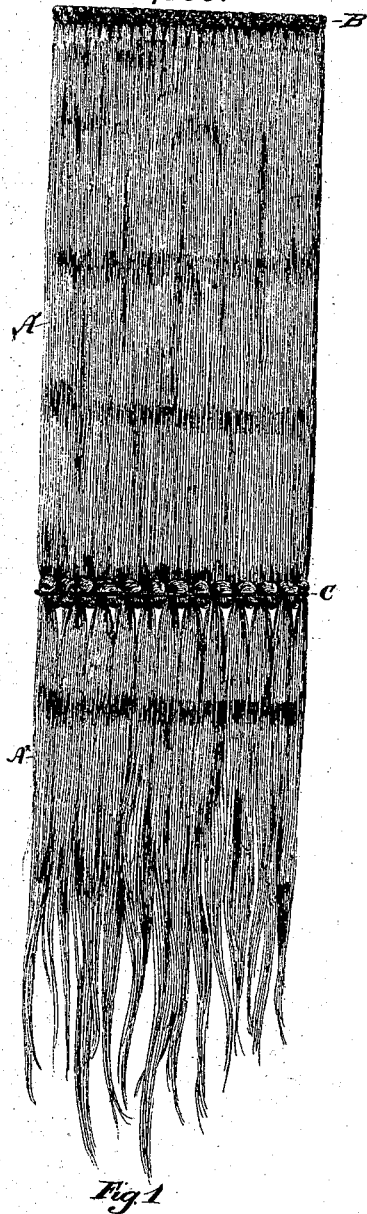


(No Model.)

E. L. DEMOREST.
PUFF FOR HEAD DRESSES.

No. 264,935.

Patented Sept. 26, 1882.



Witnesses.
M. F. Boyle.
H. A. Johnstone

Inventor:
E. L. Demorest
by her attorney
J. S. Eaton

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELLEN L. DEMOREST, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PUFF FOR HEAD-DRESSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,935, dated September 26, 1882.

Application filed March 9, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELLEN L. DEMOREST, of New York city, in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements relating to Puffs for Head-Dresses, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to support the hair or any other fibrous material used to imitate hair, so as to allow the puff to be used more roughly or for a longer time than heretofore without becoming deranged.

The invention may be applied to the manufacture of what are technically known as "puffs," or what are known as "bows," or even to what are in common use as "flowing curls;" but it is more especially adapted for uses in which it may confine the hair or imitation hair strongly after being framed into a ring or short tube, either a single ring as a puff or a double or triple ring as a bow.

I will describe the invention as applied to the manufacture of hair of proper quality and tolerably uniform length, it being understood that other analogous fibers may be substituted or be mixed therewith.

I weave the hair together in a flat switch as usual, except that instead of weaving simply even at the extreme butt-ends and leaving the whole of the remainder free, I weave across also along a line sufficiently distant from the butt to allow one complete coil of the hair between. Then on rolling the hair, as usual, beginning at the tips, the two lines along which the hair is woven will come together, or nearly together, and, being held by hair-pins or other ordinary or suitable device, with the side which contains the two lines of weaving next to the head, there is presented outward a smooth roll of hair in every respect conditioned as usual, except that by reason of the second line of weaving, the hair is held in place much more firmly than usual, and will endure longer and more disturbing usage than ordinary without being rumpled and disordered. It is important to the full enjoyment of the invention that there be no hairs so short as to fail to reach from the first line of weaving to the second.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification, and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is the ordinary condition when out of use, or, rather, the perfectly-extended condition which obtains when the second line of weaving or stitching is wrought. Fig. 2 shows the same made up into a puff, seen in side view. Fig. 3 shows the same in end view. Fig. 4 represents a number of the puffs united to form what is generally known as a "bow." Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A is the hair, certain portions being designated by additional marks, as A' A², when necessary to distinguish them.

B is the ordinary line of weaving, joining the ends, which I term the "butts," strongly together for a quarter of an inch or such other distance as may be sufficient to reliably hold them.

C is an additional line of weaving, joining all hairs again strongly together at about the distance from the line B sufficient to form one complete coil, circuit, or circumference of the roll. The portion of each length of hair marked A', reaching from the weaving B to the weaving C, is represented on the exterior of the roll when completed, and being reliably held at each end remains smooth for a long time, even if the roll is exposed to tolerably harsh usage. The portion of each length of hair marked A² remains free. It is inclosed within the completed roll, and is not much liable to protrude its ends or to otherwise disturb the smooth and neat appearance presented by the part A'.

In the use of the invention the hair is rolled up, beginning at the tips of A² and rolling toward the other end, as usual. In securing the roll upon the head of the wearer the same devices may be used and in the same manner as usual; but it is important to so apply the hair-pins or other fastenings that they shall take a firm hold; not only of the first line of weaving B, but also of the second line of weaving C, and shall hold the roll firmly by both these lines. Then any rubbing or other forces applied may temporarily flatten and somewhat move the roll in various directions, but cannot liberate any of the hairs, because all the parts A' which are exposed on the outside of the roll are firmly held at each end of that part—that is to say, one end is held by the weaving B and the other end by the weaving C.

What I have termed "weaving," may be stitching or any other efficient lines of fastening. I have shown the weaving usually employed to strongly join the ends of the hair.

5 Flax or any other fiber of proper length and fineness, dyed or otherwise prepared to imitate hair, may be used for the parts A' A².

The invention not only allows the roll to be longer used without becoming roughened, but also facilitates the tasteful arrangement by the inexperienced, and assists the expert by simplifying the work.

10 Modifications may be made in the forms and proportions without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantage of the invention.

I can use the hair woven or stitched in a narrower or wider frame, so as to produce a shorter or longer roll. It may apply in the same manner to the long switch of shorter hair, known as "multiform."

I can arrange the line of weaving C nearer to the line B, and thus adapt the construction to form a tighter roll, or I can place it farther off, adapted for making a larger roll. A considerable range of diameter may be made with the same weaving by simply rolling the hair tighter or looser. In one case the hair A' will make more than one complete circuit around the roll and in the other it will make less. In both these cases the two lines of weaving will be a little distance apart, instead of exactly one upon the other, when the roll is to be fastened upon the head; but if they are reasonably near together no difficulty will be experienced

in so placing them that both will be concealed by lying on the back or under side, and in so applying the hair-pins that they shall some of them secure the roll by means of the two lines of weaving.

Any number of my rolls may be joined together as well as ordinary rolls.

Any desired filling may be rolled up in my roll to stiffen and support it further.

I claim as my invention—

1. The method of securing human hair and analogous fiber for head wear by weaving along two separate lines, B C, separated by a sufficient space to allow about one circuit of a roll, as herein specified.

2. The new article of manufacture described, composed of hair or analogous fiber, having one portion of its length, A', confined at each end by the respective lines of weaving B C, and another portion, A², free, as herein specified.

3. The roll described, composed of hair A A², joined by two distinct and widely-separate lines of weaving B C, and rolled so that the two lines of weaving are on the same side of the roll, adapted to be secured and to serve as herein specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at New York city and State of New York, this seventh day of March, 1882, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ELLEN L. DEMOREST.

Witnesses:

A. H. VAN BUREN,
JUDSON G. WELLS.