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(54) **AIR-ADSORPTION TYPE HAIR CURLING
ASSEMBLY AND HAIR CURLER**

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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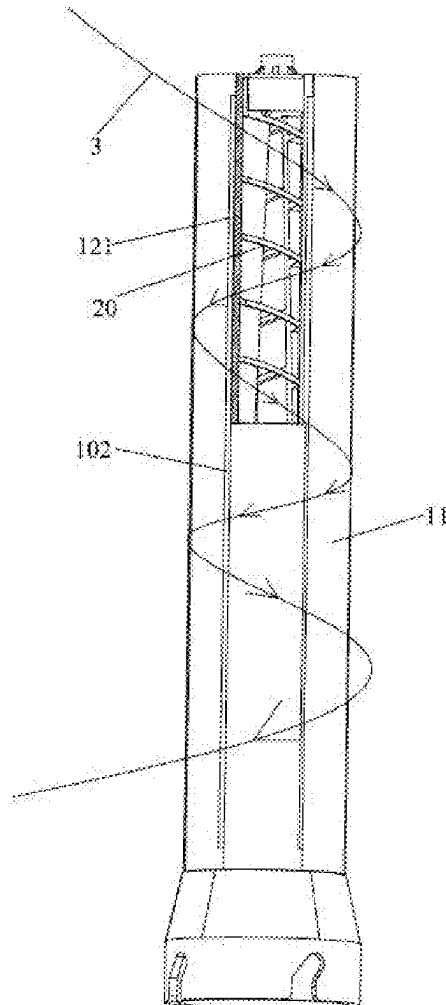
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Disclosed are an air-adsorption type hair curling assembly and a hair curler. The assembly includes a cylinder body. An air cavity is formed inside the cylinder body, and a plurality of air outlets are formed at an outer surface of the cylinder body. The cylinder body is provided with a first end and a second end, and an air inlet is formed in an axial direction of the first end. A plurality of air guide plates are obliquely arranged in the air cavity, the air guide plates guide air flow to be uniformly dispersed and blown out from the air outlets, and an included angle between the air guide plate closer to the first end and a longitudinal section of the cylinder body is smaller than an included angle between the air guide plate closer to the second end and the longitudinal section of the cylinder body.



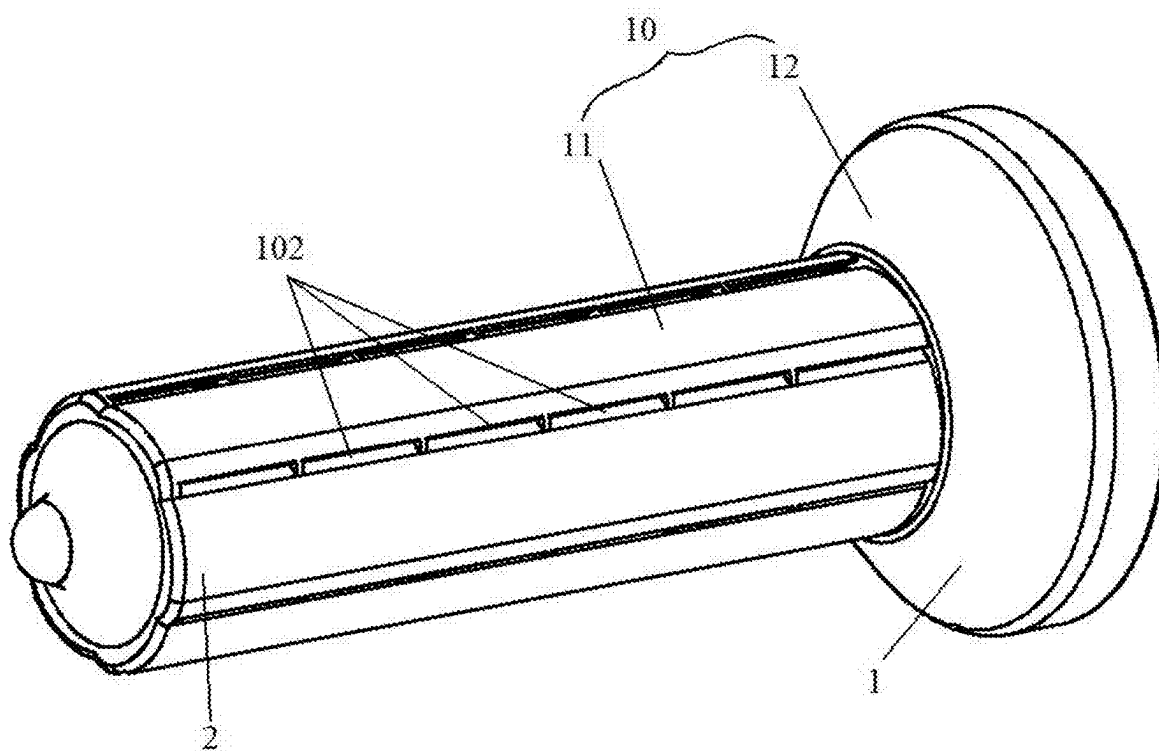


FIG.1

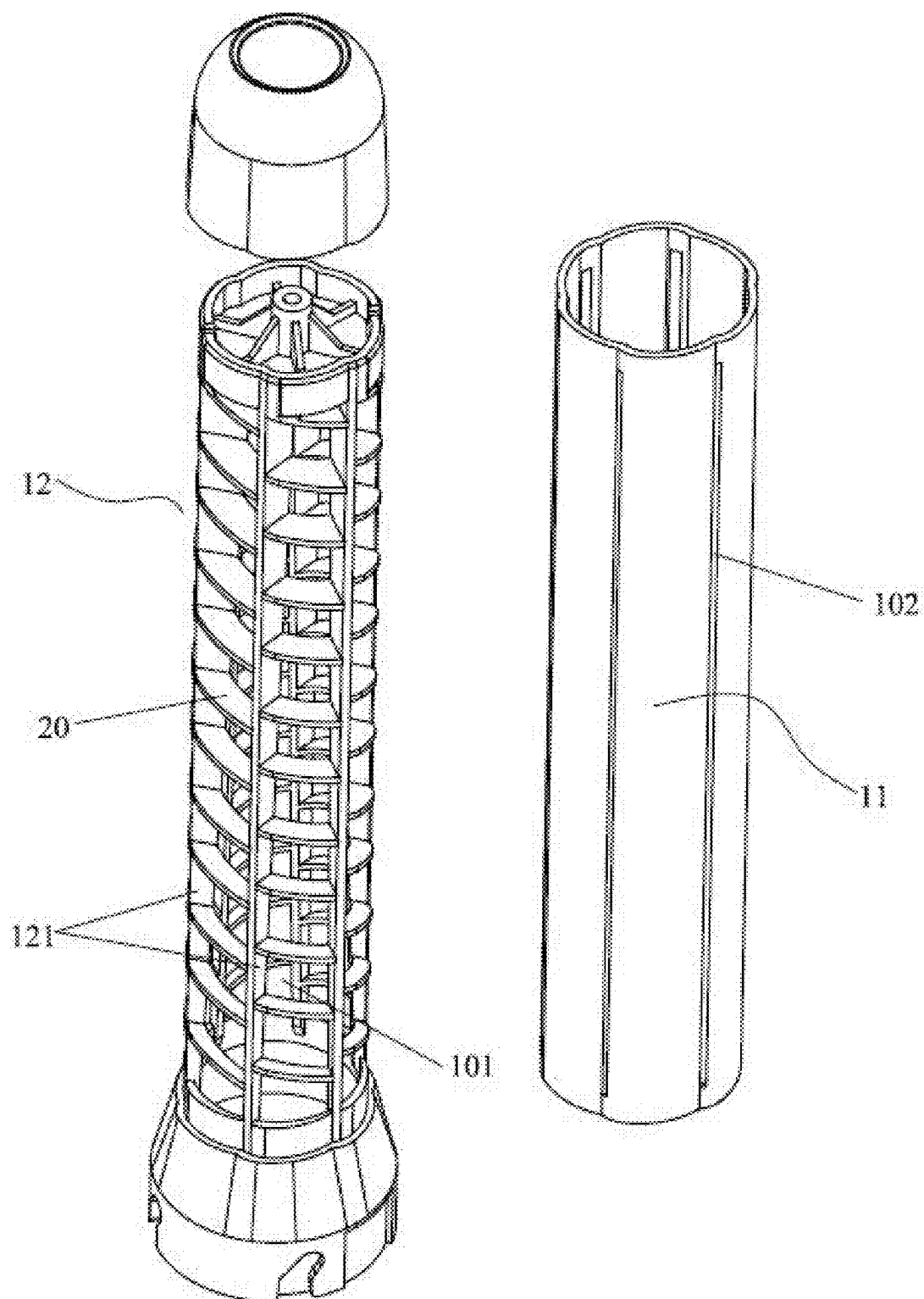


FIG.2

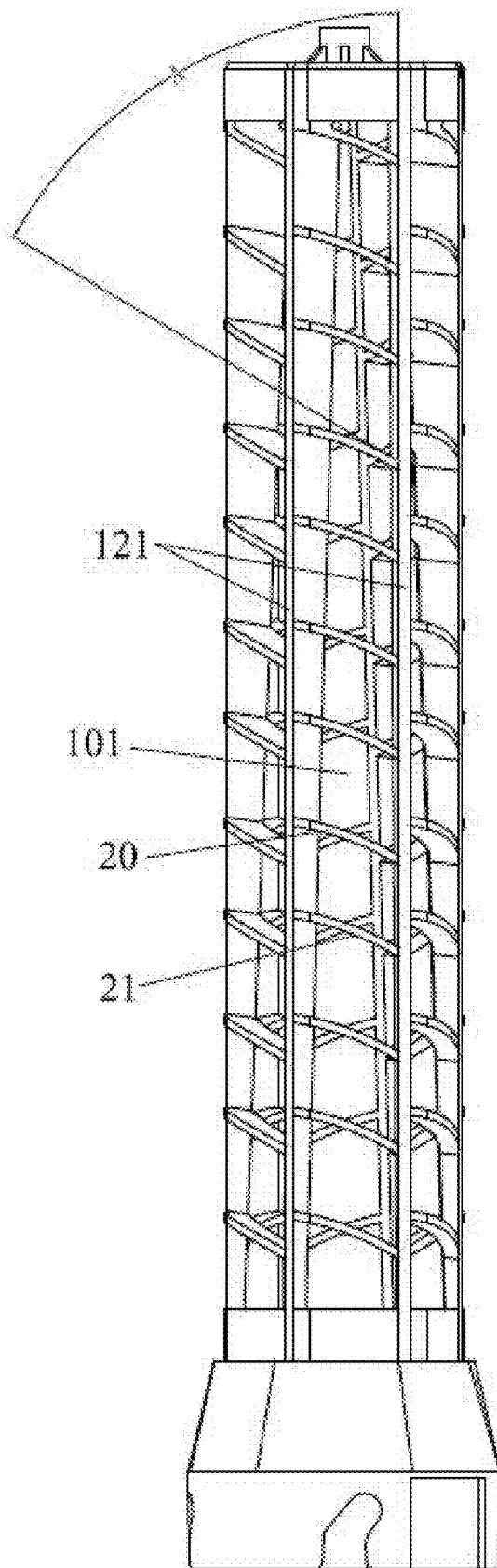


FIG.3

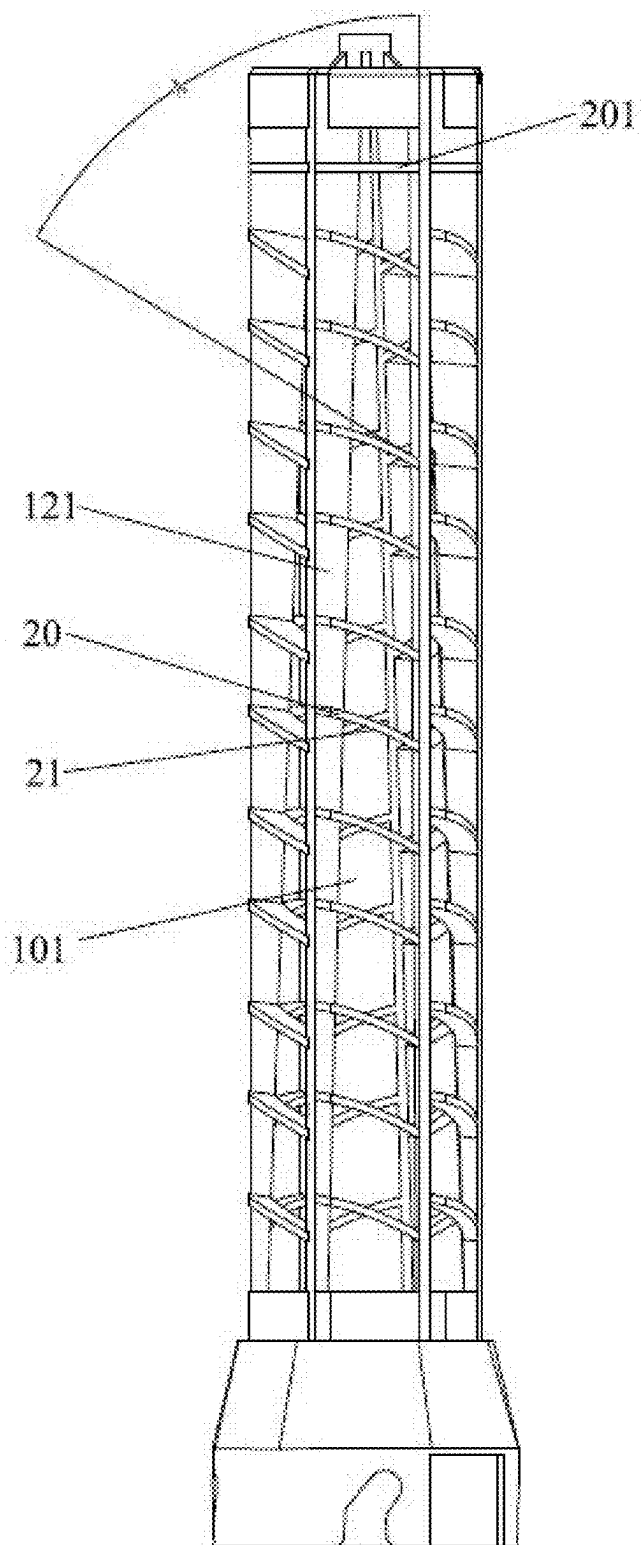


FIG.4

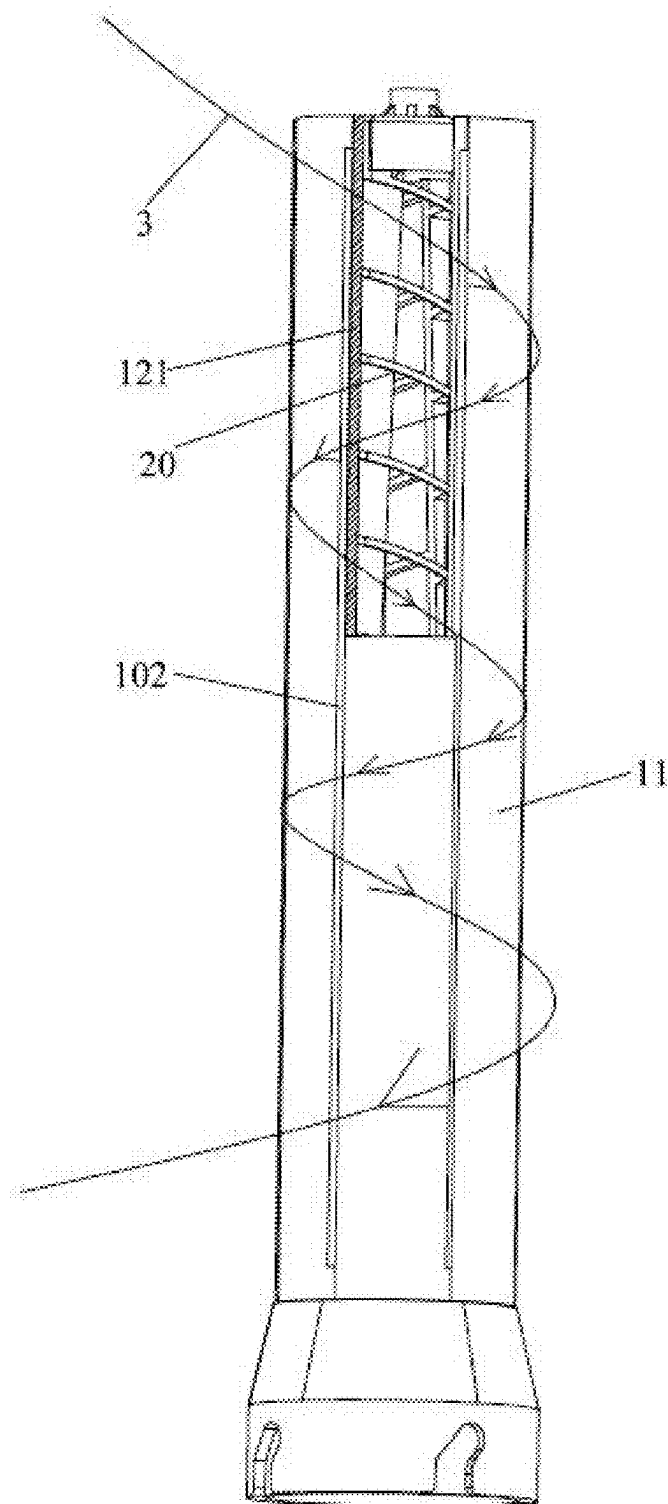


FIG.5

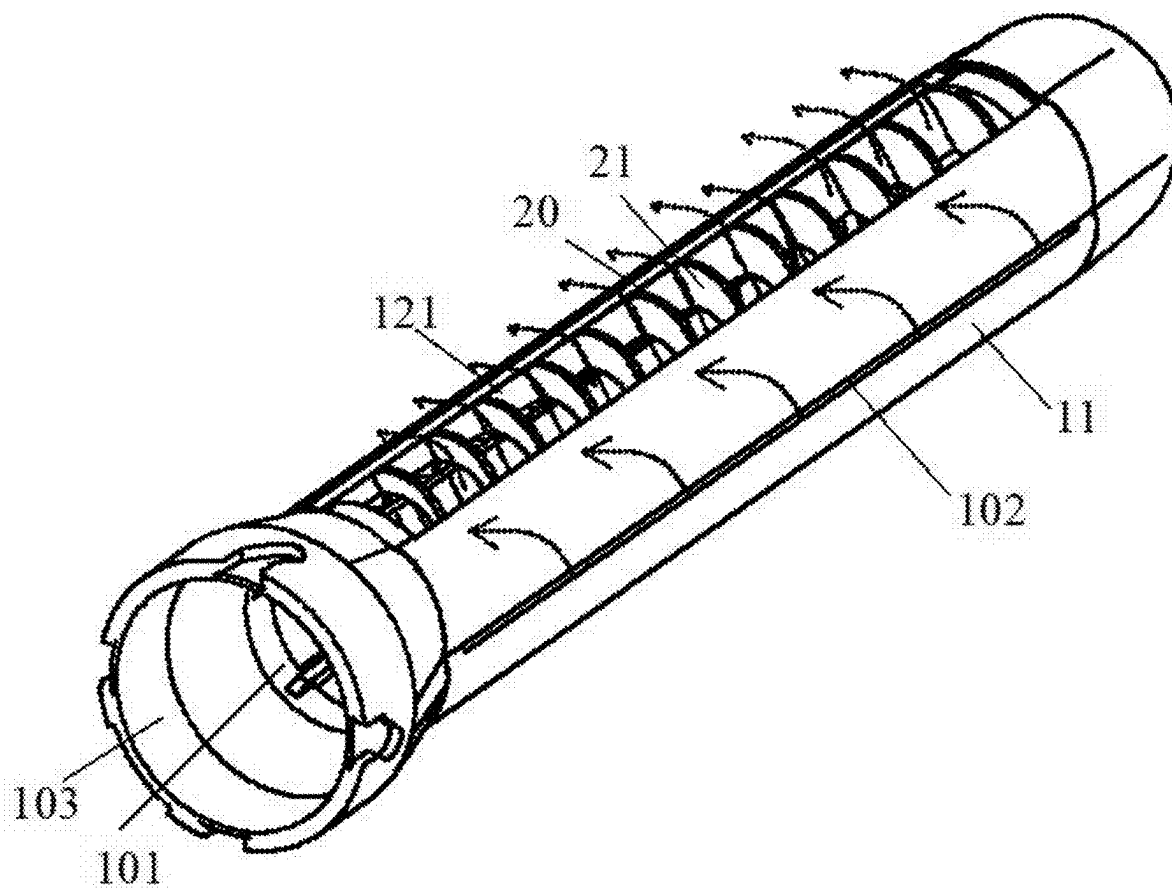


FIG.6

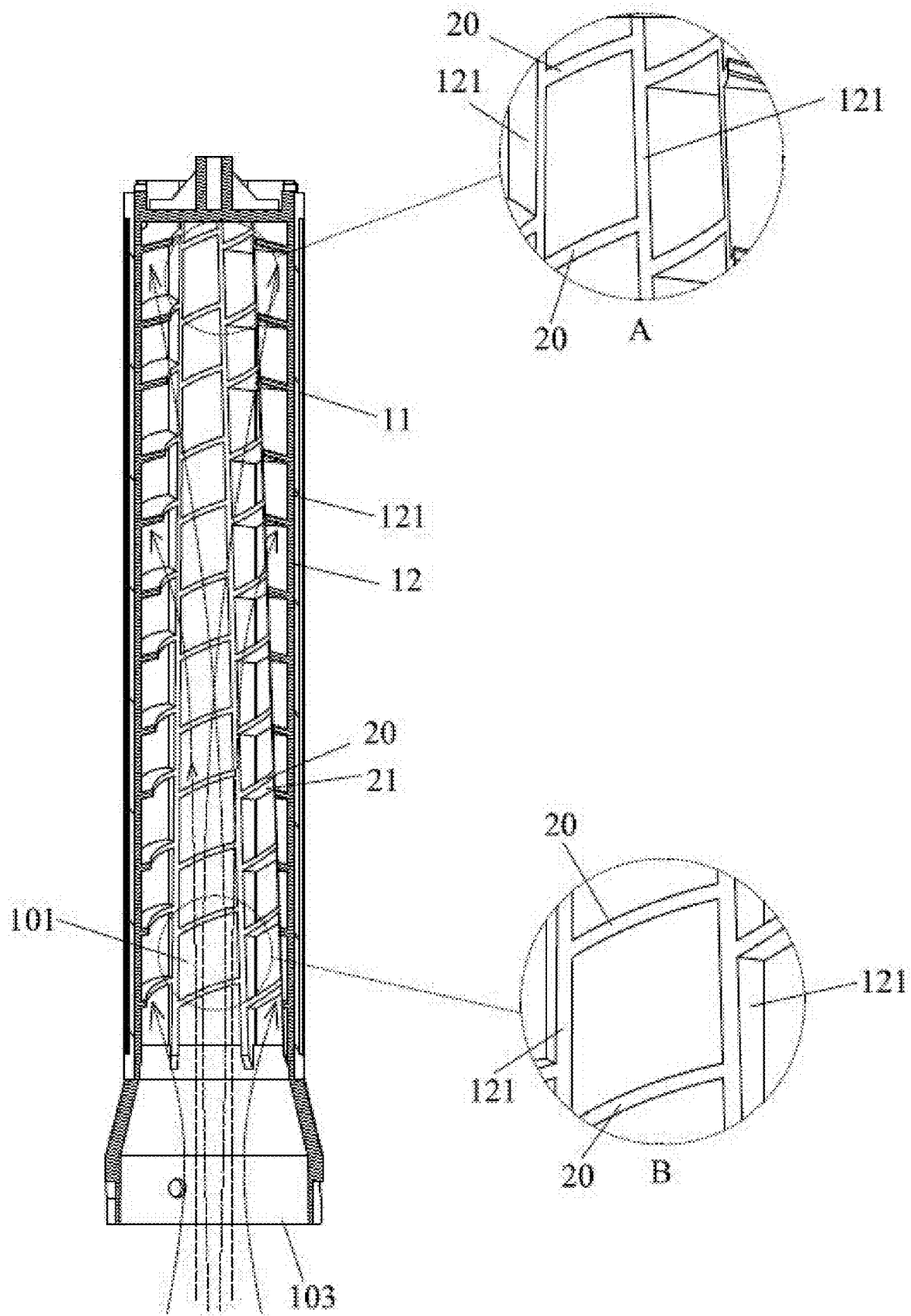


FIG.7

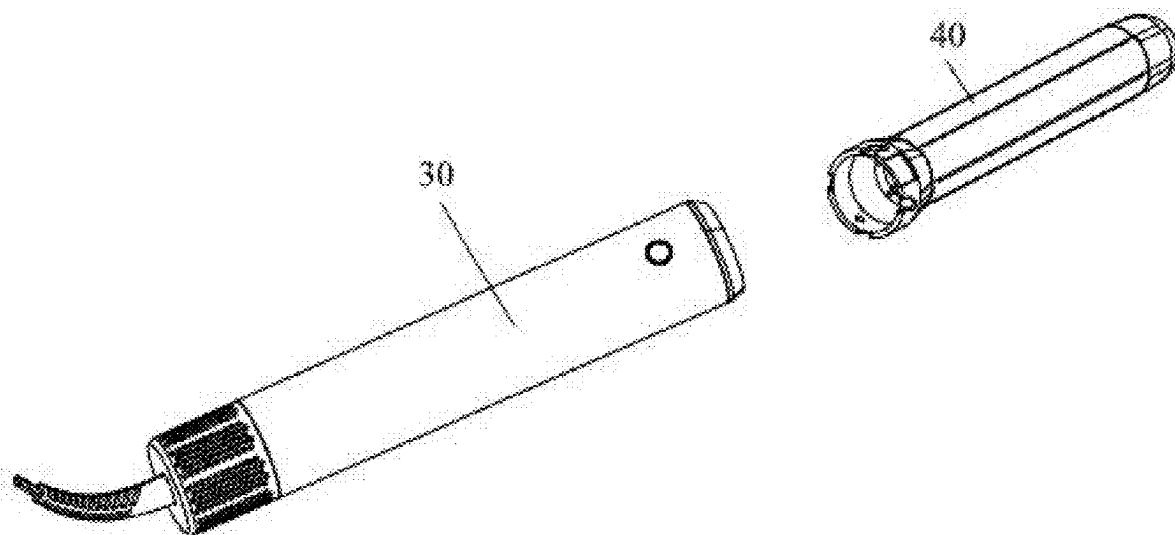


FIG.9

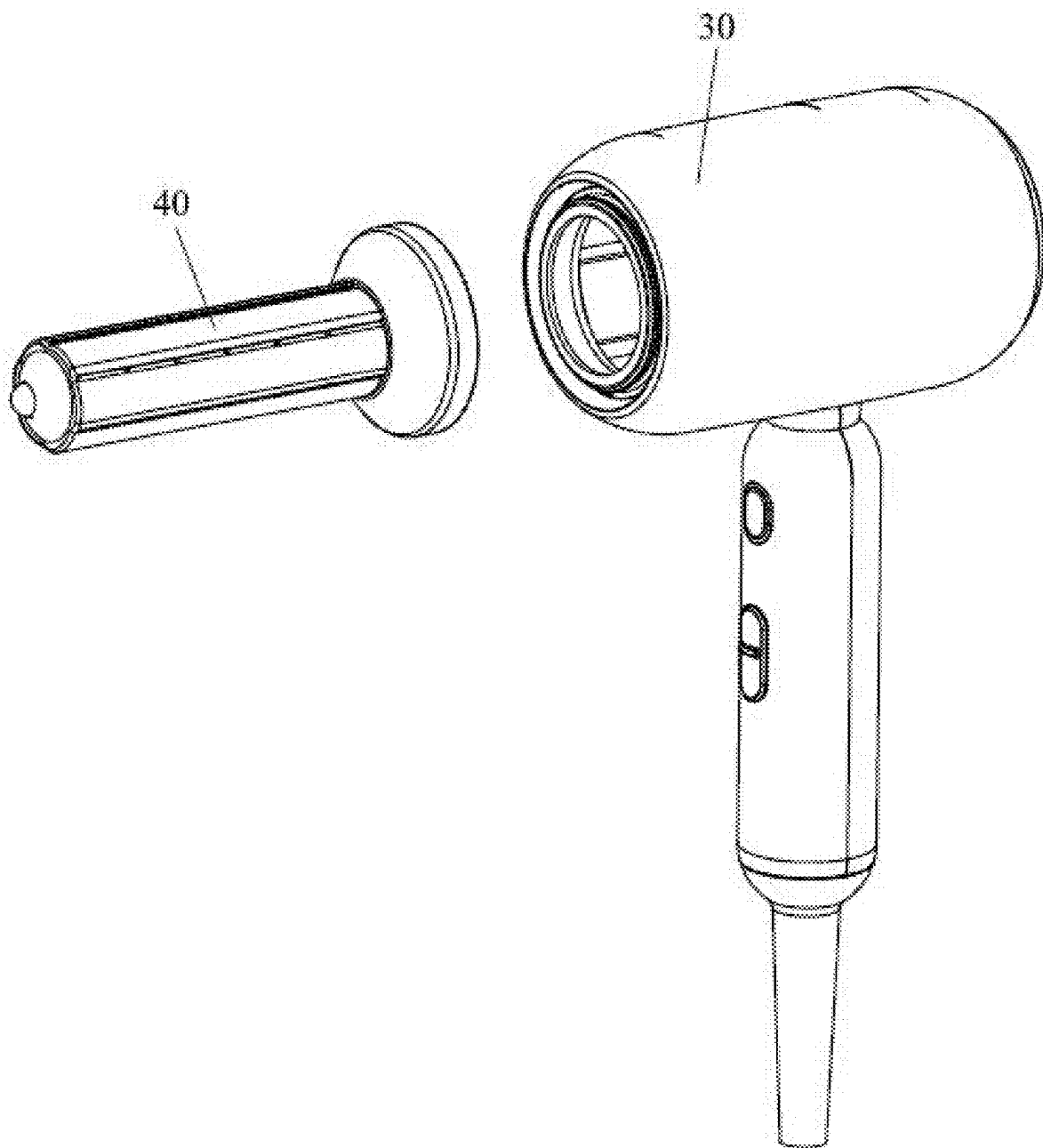


FIG.10

AIR-ADSORPTION TYPE HAIR CURLING ASSEMBLY AND HAIR CURLER

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation of International Patent Application No. PCT/CN2023/127513, filed on Oct. 30, 2023, which claims the priority and benefit of Chinese patent application number 202321694299.6, filed on Jun. 30, 2023 with China National Intellectual Property Administration, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present disclosure relates to the technical field of hair curlers, and in particular to an air-adsorption type hair curling assembly and a hair curler.

BACKGROUND

[0003] A blow dryer is composed of a set of heating wires and a small fan. When electrified, the heating wires can generate heat, and air blown by the fan becomes hot air after passing through the heating wires. If a switch is started to make the heating wires not electrified and fail to generate heat, cold air is blown, such that the purpose of drying and shaping hair is realized.

[0004] For existing hair curlers available on the market, such as the patents with the publication No. CN217408065U and CN217408065U, an internal air guide plate is perpendicular to an air intake direction, and the air guide plate guides air flow straight to an air outlet, resulting in uneven dispersion of the air flow when the air flow is blown out from the air outlet, such that hair is adsorbed and overlapped at the same position on an outer surface of the hair curler. When the overlapped hair reaches a certain amount, the remaining hair cannot be adsorbed. Moreover, drying and modeling efficiency of hair on a periphery of an accessory on which the hair has been adsorbed is reduced, affecting the overall efficiency.

SUMMARY

[0005] In view of this, aiming at the defects existing in the prior art, a main objective of the present disclosure is to provide an air-adsorption type hair curling assembly and a hair curler, which solve the problem of low drying and modeling efficiency.

[0006] In order to achieve the above objective, the present disclosure uses the following technical solutions: an air-adsorption type hair curling assembly, including:

[0007] a cylinder body, where an air cavity is formed inside the cylinder body, a plurality of air outlets are formed at an outer surface of the cylinder body, and the plurality of air outlets are arranged at intervals in a circumferential direction of the cylinder body. The cylinder body is provided with a first end and a second end in an axial direction, an air inlet is formed in an axial direction of the first end, and the air inlet, the air cavity and the air outlets are in communication with each other.

[0008] A plurality of air guide plates are obliquely arranged in the air cavity at intervals in the axial direction of the cylinder body, the air guide plates guide air flow to be uniformly dispersed and blown out from the air outlets, and

an included angle between the air guide plate closer to the first end and a longitudinal section of the cylinder body is smaller than an included angle between the air guide plate closer to the second end and the longitudinal section of the cylinder body.

[0009] In an example, the included angles between the plurality of air guide plates and the longitudinal section of the cylinder body gradually increase from the first end to the second end.

[0010] In an example, some of the air guide plates are arranged parallel to each other in the air cavity.

[0011] In an example, an included angle between the air guide plate located at a tail end of the second end and the longitudinal section of the cylinder body is 90°.

[0012] In an example, all the air guide plates are arranged obliquely toward the same direction.

[0013] In an example, the air guide plate is provided with an air guide surface, the air guide surface faces the air inlet, and the air guide surface is a plane or a curved surface. When the air guide surface is the curved surface, a protruding portion of the curved surface faces an extending direction of the air flow.

[0014] In an example, the cylinder body includes an outer cylinder and an inner cylinder, where the outer cylinder is arranged outside the inner cylinder in a sleeving manner, and the air outlets are located on the outer surface of the outer cylinder. The inner cylinder includes a plurality of bone ribs arranged at intervals, the plurality of bone ribs form a cylindrical structure in a surrounding manner, each of the bone ribs extends in the axial direction of the cylinder body, and the air guide plates are obliquely connected between two adjacent bone ribs.

[0015] In an example, the inner cylinder is conical, and a cross-sectional area of the inner cylinder gradually decreases from the first end to the second end.

[0016] In an example, each of the bone ribs extends linearly in the axial direction of the cylinder body, or each of the bone ribs extends obliquely in the axial direction of the cylinder body.

[0017] A hair curler, including a blow dryer assembly, and the air-adsorption type hair curling assembly, where the air-adsorption type hair curling assembly and the blow dryer assembly are fixed in a detachable connection manner.

[0018] Compared with the prior art, the present disclosure has obvious advantages and beneficial effects. Specifically, the above technical solutions show that:

[0019] Firstly, the air guide plates are obliquely arranged in the air cavity, and the obliquely arranged air guide plates can conveniently guide the air flow to be dispersed outward from the axial direction of the cylinder body in a flow direction of the air flow, such that the air flow is uniformly dispersed and blown out from the air outlets, hair can be uniformly dispersed and adsorbed on the surface of the cylinder body in a spiral shape, drying and modeling efficiency of the hair is improved, and an overall modeling effect is not influenced.

[0020] Secondly, an inclination angle of the air guide plate closer to the first end is designed to be larger than that of the air guide plate closer to the second end. Since the hair closer to the first end needs to be spread more, the inclination angle of the air guide plate closer to the first end is set larger, and the inclination angle of the air guide plate closer to the second end is set smaller because requirements on spreading are reduced due to limited adsorption modeling space when

the air guide plate is closer to a tail portion (the second end), such that the inclination angles of the air guide plates at different positions are flexibly arranged, and the hair can be absorbed more evenly on the cylinder body to achieve the best effect.

[0021] In order to explain the structural features and effects of the present disclosure, the following describes the present disclosure in detail in conjunction with the accompanying drawings and particular examples.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0022] FIG. 1 is a perspective diagram of a hair curling assembly provided in an example of the present disclosure.

[0023] FIG. 2 is an exploded diagram of a hair curling assembly provided in an example of the present disclosure.

[0024] FIG. 3 is a front view of an inner cylinder provided by one example of the present disclosure.

[0025] FIG. 4 is a front view of an inner cylinder provided by another example of the present disclosure.

[0026] FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram showing that hair is adsorbed on a cylinder body provided in an example of the present disclosure.

[0027] FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram showing air output of a hair curling assembly provided in an example of the present disclosure.

[0028] FIG. 7 is a schematic diagram showing that air flow flows in an air cavity provided by an example of the present disclosure.

[0029] FIG. 8 is a sectional view of a hair curling assembly provided in an example of the present disclosure.

[0030] FIG. 9 is a schematic diagram showing assembly of one hair curler provided in an example of the present disclosure.

[0031] FIG. 10 is a schematic diagram showing assembly of another hair curler provided in an example of the present disclosure.

Reference numerals in figures:	
1. first end	2. second end
3. hair	10. cylinder body
101. air cavity	102. air outlet
103. air inlet	11. outer cylinder
12. inner cylinder	121. bone rib
20. air guide plate	21. air guide surface
201. tail-end air guide plate	
30. blow dryer assembly	40. air-adsorption type hair curling assembly.

DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0032] For making the technical problems, technical solutions and beneficial effects of the present application clearer, the present application will be described in further detail below in conjunction with the accompanying drawings and examples. It should be understood that the particular examples described herein are merely illustrative of the present application and are not intended to limit the present application.

[0033] It should be noted that when an element is referred to as being “fixed to” or “arranged on” another element, the element may be directly on another element or indirectly on the another element. When an element is referred to be

“connected” to another element, the element may be directly connected to another element or indirectly connected to the another element.

[0034] It needs to be understood the orientation or positional relationships indicated by the terms “length”, “width”, “up”, “down”, “front”, “rear”, “left”, “right”, “vertical”, “horizontal”, “top”, “bottom”, “inside”, “outside”, etc. are based on the orientation or positional relationship shown in the accompanying drawings, are merely for facilitating the description of the present application and simplifying the description, rather than indicating or implying that a device or element referred to must have a particular orientation or be constructed and operated in a particular orientation, and therefore will not be interpreted as limiting the present application.

[0035] In addition, the terms “first” and “second” are for descriptive purposes only and are not to be construed as indicating or implying their relative importance or implicitly specifying the number of indicated technical features. Thus, features defined with “first” and “second” may explicitly or implicitly include one or more of the features. In the descriptions of the present application, “plurality” means two or more, unless expressly defined otherwise.

[0036] Referring to FIGS. 1-8, the present application provides an air-adsorption type hair curling assembly, which is used for adsorbing hair on the outer surface and then blowing the hair dry through air flow. The air-adsorption type hair curling assembly includes a cylinder body 10, where an air cavity 101 is formed inside the cylinder body to allow air flow to be circulated. A plurality of air outlets 102 are formed at an outer surface of the cylinder body 10, and the plurality of air outlets 102 are arranged at intervals in a circumferential direction of the cylinder body 10. The cylinder body 10 is provided with a first end 1 and a second end 2 in an axial direction. It can be understood that the first end 1 is a proximal end (large air volume), the second end 2 is a distal end (reduced air volume), and an air inlet 103 is formed in an axial direction of the first end 1, and the air inlet 103 is used for allowing a blow dryer assembly to be inserted. The air inlet 103, the air cavity 101 and the air outlets 102 are in communication with each other. The air flow flows through the air inlet 103, the air cavity 101 and the air outlets 102 in sequence, the air flow blown out through the air outlets 102 flows along the outer surface of the cylinder body 10, and the flowing air flow generates a wall attachment effect, such that the hair is adsorbed on the outer surface of the cylinder body 10.

[0037] As shown in FIGS. 2-8, a plurality of air guide plates 20 are obliquely arranged in the air cavity 101 at intervals in the axial direction of the cylinder body 10, and the air guide plates 20 guide the air flow to be uniformly dispersed and blown out from the air outlets 102. The obliquely arranged air guide plates 20 can conveniently guide the air flow to be dispersed outward from the axial direction of the cylinder body in a flow direction of the air flow, such that the air flow is uniformly dispersed and blown out from the air outlets, the hair 3 can be uniformly dispersed and adsorbed on the surface of the cylinder body 10 in a spiral shape, drying and modeling efficiency of the hair is improved, and an overall modeling effect is not influenced (referring to FIG. 5). Moreover, an included angle A between the air guide plate 20 closer to the first end 1 and a longitudinal section of the cylinder body 10 is smaller than an included angle A between the air guide plate 20 closer to

the second end 2 and the longitudinal section of the cylinder body 10, which can be understood that the larger an inclination angle of the air guide plate 20 closer to the first end 1, the smaller an inclination angle of the air guide plate 20 closer to the second end 2, and the larger the inclination angle, the better the effect of dispersing the air flow outward. Since the hair closer to the first end needs to be spread more, the inclination angle of the air guide plate 20 closer to the first end 1 is set larger, and the inclination angle of the air guide plate 20 closer to the second end 2 is set smaller because requirements on spreading are reduced due to limited adsorption modeling space when the air guide plate is closer to a tail portion (the second end), such that the inclination angles of the air guide plates 20 at different positions are flexibly arranged, and the hair can be absorbed more evenly on the cylinder body to achieve the best effect.

[0038] As shown in FIG. 5 and FIG. 6, the air flow is uniformly dispersed and blown out from the air outlets 102 under guide of the air guide plates 20, such that the hair is uniformly dispersed and adsorbed on the surface of the cylinder body 10.

[0039] As shown in FIG. 7, the air guide plates 20 located at various positions in the air cavity 101 guide the air flow to be uniformly dispersed and blown out from the air outlets 102 to achieve the best drying and modeling effect.

[0040] Optionally, the included angle between the air guide plate 20 and the longitudinal section of the cylinder body 10 is 0-90 degrees. Preferably, when the included angle A between the air guide plate 20 and the longitudinal section of the cylinder body 10 is 45 degrees, the most ideal flow dispersion effect can be achieved.

[0041] As shown in FIG. 3, in an example of the present application, the included angles A between the plurality of air guide plates 20 and the longitudinal section of the cylinder body 10 gradually increase from the first end 1 to the second end 2, that is to say, the inclination angles of the air guide plates 20 are inconsistent. As shown in FIG. 4, the included angle A between a tail-end air guide plate 201 located at the second end 2 and the longitudinal section of the cylinder body 10 may be 90°. The inclination angles of the air guide plates 20 at different positions are flexibly arranged, such that the effect of uniformly adsorbing the hair on the cylinder body is the best.

[0042] In another example of the present application, some of the air guide plates 20 are arranged parallel to each other in the air cavity 101, such that machining is convenient. The remaining air guide plates 20 are arranged at different inclination angles. For example, the plurality of air guide plates 20 closer to the first end may be arranged at the inclination angle of 45° so as to ensure that the hair wound on the first end 1 can be uniformly dispersed and spread.

[0043] All the air guide plates 20 are obliquely arranged toward the same direction. Specifically, one end of each of the air guide plates 20 obliquely faces the corresponding air outlet 102, so as to ensure that the air flow is stably blown out.

[0044] As shown in FIG. 3, FIG. 4 and FIG. 6, in an example of the present application, the air guide plate 20 is provided with an air guide surface 21, the air guide surface 21 faces the air inlet 103, and the air guide surface 21 is a plane or a curved surface. Certainly, the air guide surface 21 may also be a surface in other shapes as long as the air guide surface can play a role in guiding the air flow. When the air flow reaches the air guide surface 21, the air guide surface

21 changes a flowing direction of the air flow and enables the air flow to flow toward the air outlet 102. When the air guide surface 21 is the curved surface, a protruding portion of the curved surface faces an extending direction of the air flow, so as not to hinder flowing of the air flow.

[0045] The cylinder body may be of an integral injection molding structure or a non-integral assembly structure, which is not limited in this example. Specifically, in an implementation process of the solution, in order to facilitate production and assembly, the cylinder body can be of the non-integral assembly structure.

[0046] As shown in FIG. 2, in an example of the present application, the cylinder body 10 includes an outer cylinder 11 and an inner cylinder 12, where the outer cylinder 11 is arranged outside the inner cylinder 12 in a sleeving manner, and the air outlets 102 are located on the outer surface of the outer cylinder 11. The inner cylinder 12 includes a plurality of bone ribs 121 arranged at intervals, the plurality of bone ribs 121 form a cylindrical structure in a surrounding manner, and space enclosed by the plurality of bone ribs 121 form the air cavity 101. Each of the bone ribs 121 extends in the axial direction of the cylinder body 10, and the air guide plates 20 are obliquely connected between two adjacent bone ribs 121. It can be understood that the air guide plates 20 are components on the inner cylinder 12. The cylinder body 10 is of the assembly structure, such that production and assembly is convenient.

[0047] Optionally, the inner cylinder 12 may be fixed in the outer cylinder 11 by means of buckling, tight fitting, screws or gluing. In this case, the detachable connection between the inner cylinder and the outer cylinder can be realized, such that cleaning of a product can be facilitated after the product is specifically manufactured.

[0048] As shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, optionally, the outer cylinder 11 is formed by a plurality of arc plates in a surrounding manner, and an upper and lower overlapping portion exists between two adjacent arc plates. The overlapping portion forms the air outlet 102, and the plurality of air outlets can be arranged at equal intervals. By arranging the plurality of arc plates in combination with the air outlets 102 at equal intervals, uniform air output can be realized, and more air outlets can be arranged to increase a heating condition of the hair to a certain extent, such that a more excellent effect can be achieved at a lower temperature.

[0049] As shown in FIG. 7, in an example of the present application, the inner cylinder 12 is conical, which can be understood that the air cavity 101 is conical. It can be clearly seen from partially enlarged views of A and B in FIG. 7 that the cross-sectional area of the inner cylinder 12 gradually decreases from the first end 1 to the second end 2. By designing the inner cylinder 12 be conical, a larger-diameter end of the conical inner cylinder 12 is positioned at the first end 1, such that an air intake volume can be ensured. The smaller-diameter end of the conical inner cylinder is positioned at the second end 2, such that the air flow at a rear section can be ensured to be converged at the second end 2, and the sufficient air volume and uniform dispersion of the air output can be ensured. Certainly, the inner cylinder 12 may also be in other shapes as long as the air flow can be converged at the second end 2.

[0050] In an example of the present application, each of the bone ribs 121 extends linearly in the axial direction of the cylinder body 10, or each of the bone ribs 121 extends obliquely in the axial direction of the cylinder body 10.

Specifically, the bone ribs 121 extend toward the air outlets 102, and the bone ribs 121 extend obliquely instead of extending linearly, which can effectively guide and converge the air flow, so as to ensure that the airflow is stably blown out from the air outlets 102.

[0051] As shown in FIG. 3 and FIG. 9, the present application further provides a hair curler, including a blow dryer assembly 30, and the air-adsorption type hair curling assembly 40, where the air-adsorption type hair curling assembly 40 and the blow dryer assembly 30 are fixed in a detachable connection manner. Further, the blow dryer assembly 30 may also serve as a grip portion, which is located in the same axis with the air-adsorption type hair curling assembly 40. Since all the technical solutions of the above examples are adopted in the hair curler, the hair curler also has all the beneficial effects brought by the technical solutions of the above examples, which are not repeated here.

[0052] As shown in FIG. 3 and FIG. 10, the present application further provides a hair curler, including a blow dryer assembly 30, and the air-adsorption type hair curling assembly 40, where the air-adsorption type hair curling assembly 40 and the blow dryer assembly 30 are fixed in a detachable connection manner. Further, a grip portion is arranged on one side of the blow dryer assembly 30, and the grip portion is perpendicular to the blow dryer assembly 30. All the technical solutions of the above examples are adopted in the hair curler.

[0053] Through the demonstration of two different types of hair curlers in FIG. 9 and FIG. 10, the air-adsorption type hair curling assembly 40 of the present disclosure can be used in hair curlers of various shapes and types, so such hair curlers also have all the beneficial effects brought by the technical solutions of the above examples, which will not be repeated here.

[0054] The above-mentioned are merely preferred examples of the present application, and are not intended to limit the present application. Any modifications, equivalent replacements and improvements made within the spirit and principle of the present application should fall within the protection scope of the present application.

What is claimed is:

1. An air-adsorption type hair curling assembly, comprising:

a cylinder body, wherein an air cavity is formed inside the cylinder body, a plurality of air outlets are formed at an outer surface of the cylinder body, and the plurality of air outlets are arranged at intervals in a circumferential direction of the cylinder body; the cylinder body is provided with a first end and a second end in an axial direction, an air inlet is formed in an axial direction of the first end, and the air inlet, the air cavity and the air outlets are in communication with each other; and

a plurality of air guide plates are obliquely arranged in the air cavity at intervals in the axial direction of the cylinder body, each of the air guide plates guides air flow to be uniformly dispersed and blown out from the corresponding air outlet, and an included angle between the air guide plate closer to the first end and a longitudinal section of the cylinder body is smaller than an included angle between the air guide plate closer to the second end and the longitudinal section of the cylinder body.

2. The air-adsorption type hair curling assembly according to claim 1, wherein the included angles between the plurality of air guide plates and the longitudinal section of the cylinder body gradually increase from the first end to the second end.

3. The air-adsorption type hair curling assembly according to claim 1, wherein some of the air guide plates are arranged parallel to each other in the air cavity.

4. The air-adsorption type hair curling assembly according to claim 1, wherein an included angle between the air guide plate located at a tail end of the second end and the longitudinal section of the cylinder body is 90°.

5. The air-adsorption type hair curling assembly according to claim 1, wherein all the air guide plates are arranged obliquely toward the same direction.

6. The air-adsorption type hair curling assembly according to claim 1, wherein the air guide plate is provided with an air guide surface, the air guide surface faces the air inlet, and the air guide surface is a plane or a curved surface; and when the air guide surface is the curved surface, a protruding portion of the curved surface faces an extending direction of the air flow.

7. The air-adsorption type hair curling assembly according to claim 1, wherein the cylinder body comprises an outer cylinder and an inner cylinder, the outer cylinder is arranged outside the inner cylinder in a sleeving manner, and the air outlets are located on the outer surface of the outer cylinder; and the inner cylinder comprises a plurality of bone ribs arranged at intervals, the plurality of bone ribs form a cylindrical structure in a surrounding manner, each of the bone ribs extends in the axial direction of the cylinder body, and the air guide plates are obliquely connected between two adjacent bone ribs.

8. The air-adsorption type hair curling assembly according to claim 2, wherein the cylinder body comprises an outer cylinder and an inner cylinder, the outer cylinder is arranged outside the inner cylinder in a sleeving manner, and the air outlets are located on the outer surface of the outer cylinder; and the inner cylinder comprises a plurality of bone ribs arranged at intervals, the plurality of bone ribs form a cylindrical structure in a surrounding manner, each of the bone ribs extends in the axial direction of the cylinder body, and the air guide plates are obliquely connected between two adjacent bone ribs.

9. The air-adsorption type hair curling assembly according to claim 3, wherein the cylinder body comprises an outer cylinder and an inner cylinder, the outer cylinder is arranged outside the inner cylinder in a sleeving manner, and the air outlets are located on the outer surface of the outer cylinder; and the inner cylinder comprises a plurality of bone ribs arranged at intervals, the plurality of bone ribs form a cylindrical structure in a surrounding manner, each of the bone ribs extends in the axial direction of the cylinder body, and the air guide plates are obliquely connected between two adjacent bone ribs.

10. The air-adsorption type hair curling assembly according to claim 4, wherein the cylinder body comprises an outer cylinder and an inner cylinder, the outer cylinder is arranged outside the inner cylinder in a sleeving manner, and the air outlets are located on the outer surface of the outer cylinder; and the inner cylinder comprises a plurality of bone ribs arranged at intervals, the plurality of bone ribs form a cylindrical structure in a surrounding manner, each of the

bone ribs extends in the axial direction of the cylinder body, and the air guide plates are obliquely connected between two adjacent bone ribs.

11. The air-adsorption type hair curling assembly according to claim 5, wherein the cylinder body comprises an outer cylinder and an inner cylinder, the outer cylinder is arranged outside the inner cylinder in a sleeving manner, and the air outlets are located on the outer surface of the outer cylinder; and the inner cylinder comprises a plurality of bone ribs arranged at intervals, the plurality of bone ribs form a cylindrical structure in a surrounding manner, each of the bone ribs extends in the axial direction of the cylinder body, and the air guide plates are obliquely connected between two adjacent bone ribs.

12. The air-adsorption type hair curling assembly according to claim 6, wherein the cylinder body comprises an outer cylinder and an inner cylinder, the outer cylinder is arranged outside the inner cylinder in a sleeving manner, and the air outlets are located on the outer surface of the outer cylinder, and the inner cylinder comprises a plurality of bone ribs

arranged at intervals, the plurality of bone ribs form a cylindrical structure in a surrounding manner, each of the bone ribs extends in the axial direction of the cylinder body, and the air guide plates are obliquely connected between two adjacent bone ribs.

13. The air-adsorption type hair curling assembly according to claim 7, wherein the inner cylinder is conical, and a cross-sectional area of the inner cylinder gradually decreases from the first end to the second end.

14. The air-adsorption type hair curling assembly according to claim 7, wherein each of the bone ribs extends linearly in the axial direction of the cylinder body, or each of the bone ribs extends obliquely in the axial direction of the cylinder body.

15. A hair curler, comprising a blow dryer assembly, and the air-adsorption type hair curling assembly according to claim 1, wherein the air-adsorption type hair curling assembly and the blow dryer assembly are fixed in a detachable connection manner.

* * * * *