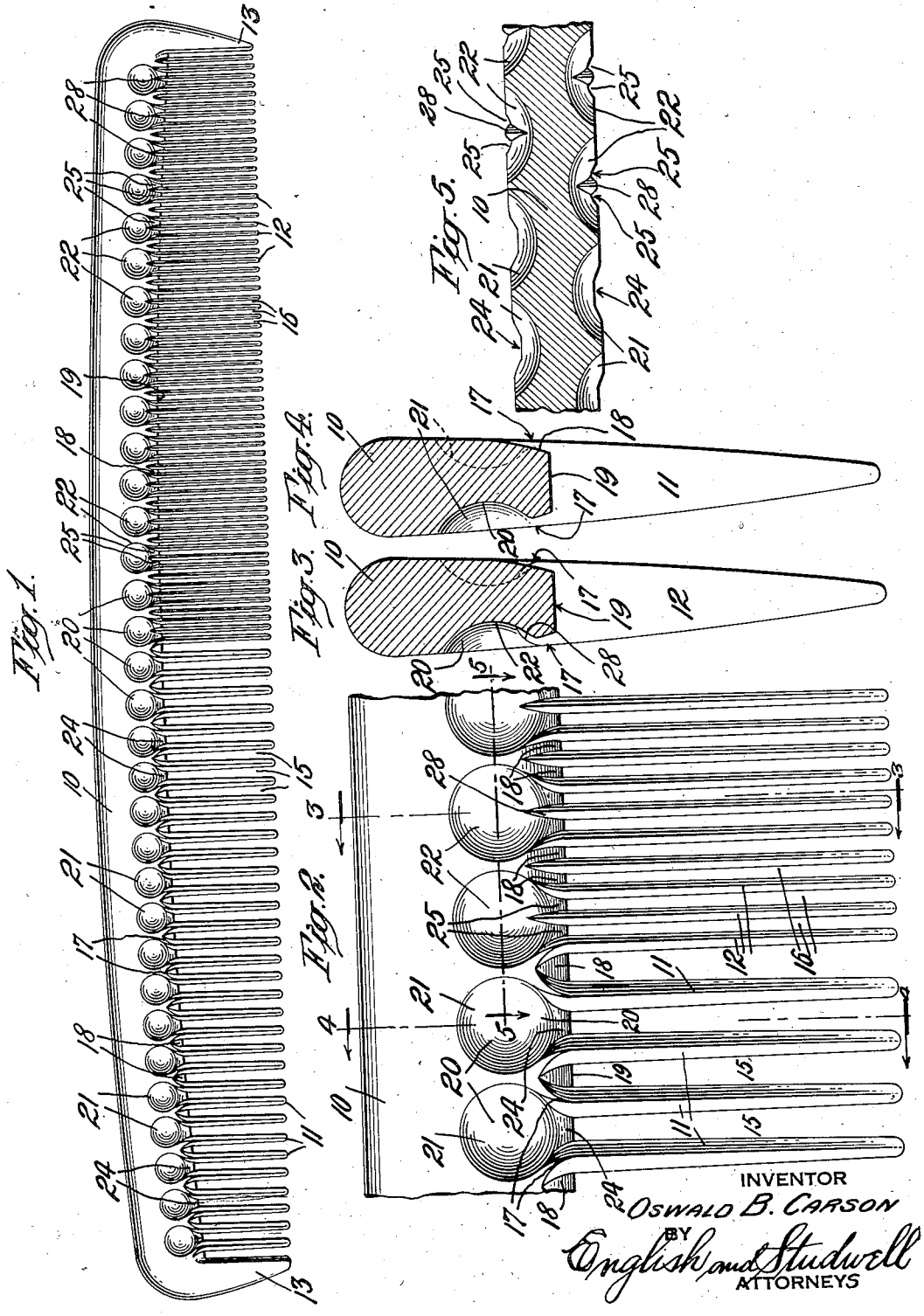
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COMB

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COMB

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The invention relates to an improvement in combs, and more particularly in hairdressing combs.

In the art of hairdressing, especially of women's hair, the hair is frequently arranged and set in a series of undulations or "waves". To effect this style of coiffure it is usual to employ so-called wave lotions which are liquids, generally of the viscosity of a heavy oil. These liquids are of a "sticky" consistency which when dried out cause the hair to stiffen or set and retain for an appreciable length of time, any wave or curl that has been created by the individual user or operator. The wave lotion employed may be any one of several which are sold for this purpose. In the usual practice the user or operator dips a comb into a bottle, saucer or pan containing the lotion. A certain amount of the lotion adheres to the surfaces of the comb and, by capillary attraction, is retained in the spaces between the teeth. The user then inserts the lotion-covered portion of the comb into several strands of hair, passes the comb through the hair so as to distribute the lotion evenly, again inserts the comb in the hair and moves the comb laterally to form the engaged strands into the desired offset or wave. This process is repeated over the entire head to produce the necessary effect of a series of waves. After the waves have thus been created and the desired coiffure attained the hair is held in place by a coarse hair net or by other suitable means and the lotion is allowed to dry or "set".

To effect the proper set of the hair it is frequently necessary, with hairdressing combs as heretofore constructed, to dip the comb in the lotion several times and re-apply the lotion covered portion of the comb to the same undulation or wave section, which not only is a waste of time and effort but sometimes results in an imperfect coiffure.

The object of the present invention is to produce a hairdressing comb of such construction that at each dip the comb will take up a larger amount of the wave lotion than would be taken up with the usual type of comb, so that with a single application thereof to one wave section or undulation of the hair, the comb may supply sufficient lotion to that section to set the wave. For the accomplishment of this object the invention consists in the improved hairdressing comb hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawing illustrating the preferred form of the invention, Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the improved hairdressing comb; Fig. 2 is a side elevation on an enlarged scale of the middle section of the comb shown in Fig. 1; Figs. 3 and 4 are cross sections of the comb taken on the lines 3—3 and 4—4, respectively, of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrows; and Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2.

The improved hairdressing comb as illustrated in the drawing is shown in full side elevation in Fig. 1. In its general features the improved comb is of the same construction as the usual hairdressing comb and comprises a back or quill 10, a series of relatively coarse teeth 11, a series of relatively fine teeth 12, and two heavy end or guard teeth 13. The spaces 15 between the coarse teeth 11 are relatively wide and correspond generally to the thickness of the coarse teeth, and the spaces 16 between the fine teeth are relatively narrow and correspond generally to the thickness of the fine teeth. By referring to Figs. 3 and 4, showing the comb in cross section, it will be seen that it is substantially wedge-shaped and that the inner ends or base portions 17 of the teeth 11 and 12 join with the tooth-supporting band 18 forming the rim of the beveled inner edge 19 of the comb back.

The features of construction which enable the improved comb to take up a substantial quantity of wave lotion at a single dip into the bottle to set an undulation or wave section of the hair comprise a recess or depression or a series of recesses or depressions in one or both sides of the comb back 10. These recesses serve as reservoirs and are adapted to receive and hold the lotion and to feed or supply it to the spaces between the teeth 11 and 12. It will be understood that when the comb is lifted from the lotion bottle some lotion clings to the comb teeth as in the former type of hairdressing combs. The recesses or depressions in the back of the improved comb are deeper than the channels by which they drain into the spaces between the teeth and are of such capacity that they will pick up and supply to the hair the additional amount of lotion necessary to cause, in many cases, the improved comb at a single dip into the lotion bottle to take up sufficient lotion to set a wave section at one operation. These lotion-receiving recesses or depressions may be of any contour and may communicate in any convenient way with the spaces between the comb teeth.

In the illustrated embodiment of the invention the lotion-receiving recesses are circular in outline with rounded bottoms and are indicated

generally at 20. Each side of the comb back is provided with a series of these recesses which are preferably all of the same size and spaced equally apart. Each recess is wider than the spaces between the comb teeth, and for this reason the recesses on one side of the comb back are arranged alternately or in staggered relation with the recesses on the other side of the comb back, so that all the spaces between the teeth may be supplied with lotion from the recesses. By reference to Fig. 1, it will be seen that each recess 21 at the coarse-tooth end of the comb supplies only a single space 15 between two adjacent teeth 11, and that each recess 22 at the fine-tooth end of the comb supplies two spaces 16 between three adjacent teeth 12. The lotion flows from the recesses into the spaces 15 through the passageways or channels 24 formed in the tooth-supporting band 13, and the lotion flows from the recesses 22 into the spaces 16 through the passageways or channels 25. These channels or passageways are shallower than the recesses, and in order to empty the recesses while the comb is in use, it is necessary to tilt it slightly. The channels are formed by the inner ends or base portions 17 of the teeth, that is to say, the point where the teeth overlie the band 18. As shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the base portions of the teeth are flush with the adjacent portions of the sides of the comb back 10 and so with the rims of the recesses 21 and 22. Hence the lotion cannot escape from the recesses to the spaces between the teeth except through the appropriate channels. Since the recesses 22 supply two spaces 16 between the fine teeth 12 the base portion of one fine tooth 12 will be located in the discharge opening of a recess, as indicated most clearly at 23 in Fig. 2.

The mode of operation of the improved hairdressing or wave-forming comb is exactly the same as that of the usual type of wave-forming comb heretofore employed. With the improved wave-forming comb of the present invention, however, it is usually only necessary to dip the comb into the wave lotion a single time in order to take up enough lotion to set an undulation or wave section of the hair, since when the wave lotion adhering to the teeth when the comb is lifted from the bottle is taken up by the hair, the recesses or reservoirs in the comb back will continue to drain into the spaces between the comb teeth until the lotion therein has also been taken up by the hair, and when this has been done sufficient lotion will generally have been supplied to the hair to set the portion of the hair under treatment.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new is:—

1. A hairdressing comb of the character described comprising a back having on its inner edge a tooth-supporting band, and teeth extending outwardly from said band, the inner or base portions of said teeth overlapping the sides of said tooth-supporting band, the two sides of said comb back being provided with a series of recesses of greater width than the width of the spaces between the comb teeth, the recesses on one side of the comb back being arranged in staggered relation with the recesses in the other side of the comb back, said tooth-supporting band having passageways leading from the recesses into the spaces between the comb teeth.

2. A hairdressing comb of the character described comprising a back having on its inner edge a tooth-supporting band, and teeth extending outwardly from said band, said comb back having a series of recesses therein of greater width than the width of the spaces between the teeth, and said band having passageways leading from the recesses to the spaces between the teeth.

3. A hairdressing comb of the character described comprising a back having on its inner edge a tooth-supporting band, and teeth extending outwardly from said band, said comb back having on its two sides a series of lotion-receiving recesses arranged in staggered relation, said band having passageways leading from the recesses to the spaces between the teeth.

4. A hairdressing comb of the character described comprising a back having on its inner edge a tooth-supporting band, and a series of teeth supported from the band, said back having on its two sides a series of lotion-receiving recesses, the recesses on one side of the back communicating with certain of the tooth spaces so as to supply thereto the lotion contained in said corresponding series of recesses, and the recesses on the other side of the back being arranged in staggered relation with the first series of recesses so as to supply lotion from the second series of recesses to the remaining tooth spaces.

5. A hairdressing comb of the character described comprising a back having on its inner edge a tooth-supporting band, and two series of teeth supported from the band, one series of teeth being relatively coarse with correspondingly wide spaces between them, and the second series of teeth being relatively fine with correspondingly narrow spaces between them, said back having on its two sides a series of lotion-receiving recesses, the recesses on one side of the back being arranged in staggered relation with the recesses on the other side of the back, the recesses on the two sides of the back at the coarse-teeth end of the comb communicating with alternating tooth spaces respectively, and the recesses on the two sides of the comb back at the fine-teeth end of the comb communicating with alternating groups of tooth spaces respectively.

6. A hairdressing comb of the character described comprising a back, and a series of teeth extending from said back, said back being provided with a series of lotion-receiving recesses of greater width than the width of spaces between the teeth, channels communicating between said lotion-receiving recesses and the spaces between the teeth, the depth of said recesses being greater than the depth of said communicating channels.

7. A hairdressing comb of the character described comprising a back, a series of teeth extending from said back, said back being provided with a series of lotion receiving recesses connected by channels extending from the lower portion of the recesses to the spaces between the adjacent teeth.

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