

J. S. & J. W. HYATT.

Toilet-Combs.

No. 135,918.

Patented Feb. 18, 1873.

Fig. 1.

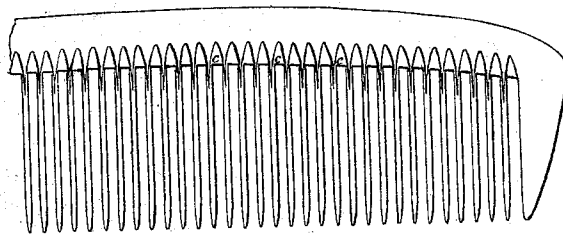


Fig. 2.

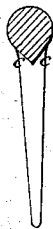


Fig. 3.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

I. SMITH HYATT AND JOHN W. HYATT, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN TOILET-COMBS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **135,918**, dated February 18, 1873.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, I. SMITH HYATT and JOHN W. HYATT, of the city and county of Albany and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Toilet-Combs, of which the following is a specification:

Our improvement relates to the manner of constructing ordinary toilet-combs, such as are made of bone, ivory, and vulcanite or hard rubber, which require to be of considerable thickness to insure the requisite strength. As heretofore constructed the base of the kerf or slit between the teeth of these combs forms a straight groove running transversely or at right angles from one side of the comb to the other. In using the comb these grooves or the base of the slits fill up with dirt, which is found extremely difficult to remove. The most convenient means for cleaning a comb of the matter that collects between the teeth, is a brush; but this fails to clean out the base or central portion of the base of the cuts between the teeth. The object of our invention is the production of a comb that is less liable to become clogged with dirt than those of ordinary construction, and that can be readily cleaned by the simple use of a brush. The invention consists of a toilet-comb in which the kerfs or slits between the teeth terminate at their base in two grooves, which incline from the center of the comb laterally on either side toward the back of the comb, so that the ordinary action of the hair in using the comb will in a great measure prevent the dirt lodging in the base of such slits, while any dirt that may collect

therein can be readily discharged by simply brushing either side of the comb.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a fragmentary side view of our improved comb. Fig. 2 is a cross-section thereof through one of the slits between the teeth. Fig. 3 is a similar section, showing the common method of forming the slits.

Like letters of reference designate like parts in each of the figures.

In Fig. 3 *a* represents the base of one of the slits between the teeth of a comb of ordinary construction, and *b* the shape in which the dirt remains lodged therein after the comb has been attempted to be cleaned by a brush. *c c*, in Figs. 1 and 2, represent the inclines which form the base of the slits in our improved comb. These inclines unite in the center between the teeth, so as to form an apex or ridge, somewhat similar to the form which the dirt assumes as it becomes lodged in the base of the slits of an ordinary comb.

The facility with which our improved comb can be freed from any dirt that may collect between the teeth becomes obvious from an inspection of the drawing.

What we claim as our invention is—

A toilet-comb in which the base of the kerfs or slits between the teeth are formed by the two inclines or grooves *c c*, arranged in the manner herein shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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