D. L. EDWARDS.

COMB.

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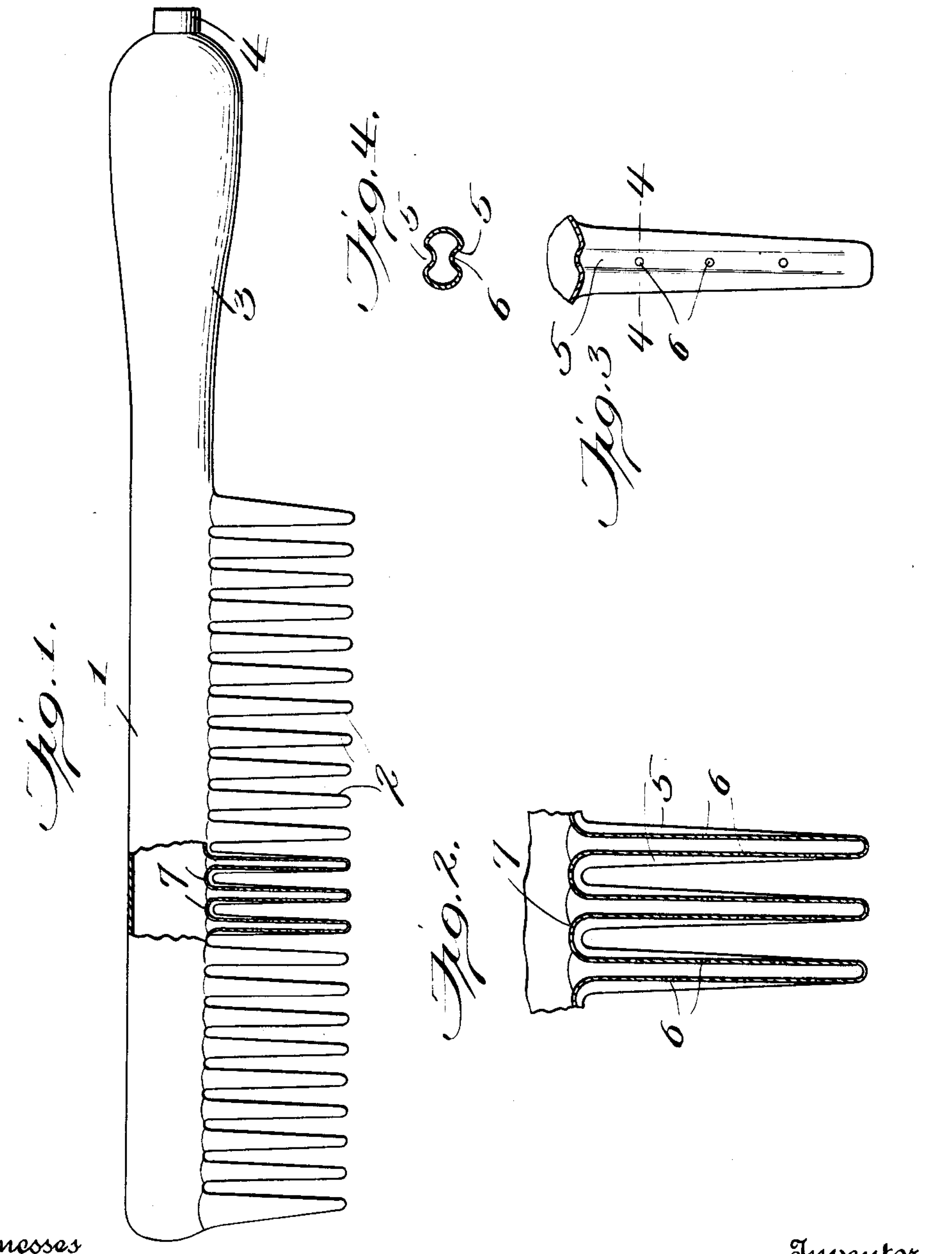
1,051,714. Patented Jan. 28, 1913.



Witnesses

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COMB.

1,051,714. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 28, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DUNCAN L. EDWARDS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Combs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in combs for use in cleaning the hair and scalp, and it comprehends a comb which is especially adapted for the removal of dandruff or dust.

The improved comb comprises a hollow body which may be connected either to a suction pump or a blower, preferably the former, and which is provided with hollow perforated teeth.

The invention resides in the particular construction of the teeth, whereby the comb may be employed with great facility in the use referred to.

An embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of a comb constructed in accordance with the present invention; Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view, showing the construction of the teeth; Fig. 3 is a detail side elevation of one of the comb teeth; and Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Similar characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

The comb may be made of any suitable or desired material, and is of hollow construction, comprising the back 1 and the teeth 2. The back 1 is of tubular form, and in the embodiment disclosed, is provided with an axially extended portion 3 which serves as a handle and has at its extremity a nipple 4 to receive the hose connection which leads to the suction pump or blower. The teeth 2 project from the back 1 in the usual manner and are hollow and in communication with the interior of the back 1. The latter, at its end opposite the handle 3, is closed.

The detail construction of the teeth 2 is shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. Each tooth has its side faces provided with central longitudinal grooves 5, the grooves in the faces of one tooth confronting the grooves in the adjacent faces of the adjacent teeth. The perforations in the teeth are shown at 6 and are located in the grooved portions 5. These grooves extend continuously along the adjacent faces of each pair of adjacent teeth and through the bridge between adjacent teeth, and it is preferred to have the perforations 6 not only formed in the teeth in the manner stated, but as well in the bridge 7 which extends between each pair of adjacent teeth.

In use, the comb is connected with a suction pump or blower and is drawn through the hair at a suitable angle to the scalp. The relatively sharp extremities of the teeth 2 serve to dislodge dandruff or dust from the scalp, and the dandruff and dust so dislodged is disseminated by the air currents which pass through the openings 6.

When the comb is connected with a suction pump, the dandruff or dust will be drawn into the teeth and through the back of the comb, ultimately being trapped in a collecting device of any suitable construction.

The best results are secured by having the openings in the face of one tooth in staggered relation to the openings in the adjacent face of an adjacent tooth, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, so that no two of said openings are in alinement. By virtue of such an arrangement, a wider and more efficient distribution of the air currents is secured.

The location of the openings 6 in the grooves of the teeth has the advantage of preventing the hair from being drawn into said openings, and thus interfering with the action of the comb, as well as causing discomfort to the user. The grooves 5 define shoulders at each side thereof, and these shoulders serve to prevent the hair from getting into said grooves to any appreciable extent, whereby the grooves will afford continuous channels along which the dandruff and dust may readily pass to the interior of the comb, when the latter is being used with a suction pump. Aside from these considerations, the shoulders defined by the grooves 5 and which, in reality, are in the nature of ribs, serve to materially strengthen the teeth throughout their extent and at their junction with the back of the comb.

Having fully described my invention, I claim:

1. A comb of the type set forth, comprising a hollow back and hollow teeth communicating therewith the teeth being provided in their confronting faces with grooves extending longitudinally thereof and with openings in the grooves.

2. A comb of the type set forth, comprising a hollow back and hollow teeth communicating therewith and provided in their confronting faces with longitudinal grooves and with openings in the grooves, the openings on one face of each tooth being arranged in staggered relation to the openings on the other face.

3. A comb of the type set forth, comprising a hollow back and hollow teeth communicating therewith and provided in their confronting faces with longitudinal grooves and with openings in the grooves, the grooves extending continuously along the adjacent faces of each pair of adjacent teeth and along the back between the teeth.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DUNCAN L. EDWARDS.

Witnesses:
WM. KERR,
W. E. JOHNSON, JR.