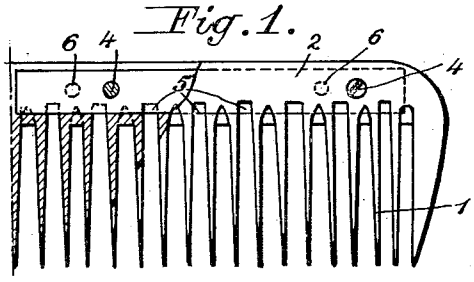
Oct. 31, 1933. L. AGOSTINI 1,932,876

COMB FOR CUTTING AND THINNING THE HAIR

Filed Oct. 2, 1931

Fig. 1.



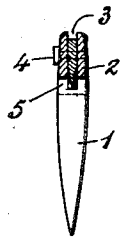


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

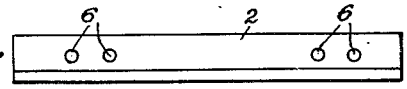
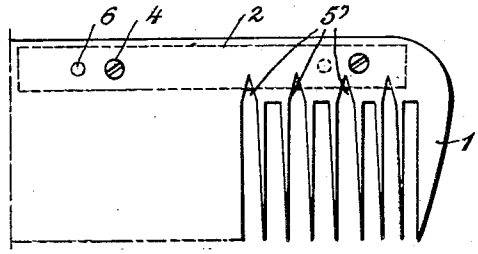


Fig. 4



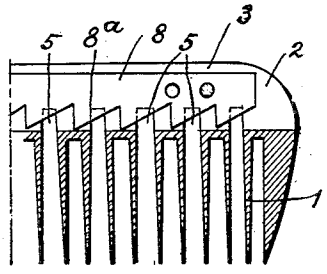
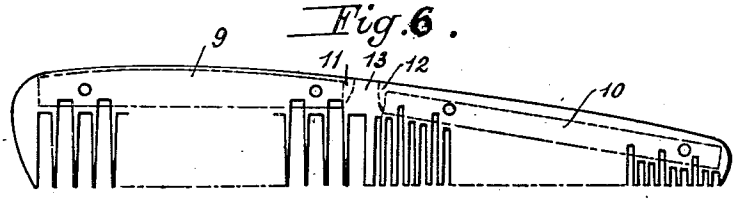


Fig. 5

Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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COMB FOR CUTTING AND THINNING THE HAIR

Léon Agostini, Paris, France

Application October 2, 1931, Serial No. 566,549, and in France July 11, 1931

7 Claims. (Cl. 30—12)

The present invention relates to a comb adapted for cutting and thinning the hair while it is being dressed.

For this purpose, the said comb is characterized by the fact that it comprises cutting elements mounted crosswise of the comb teeth, thus providing between the teeth suitable cutting parts which will act upon the hair during the combing operation.

The device according to the invention is so constructed that the effective cutting parts do not follow one another in a continuous line in the spaces between the comb teeth in which case the hair would be cut off too sharply, but such parts are provided at intervals along the length of the comb, thus thinning out the hair and obtaining a graduated cut.

By the use of a comb of this construction, it will therefore be possible to cut the hair, when divided up by the comb, by a simple combing operation which is properly performed and repeated. By the said device, this operation can be effected while dressing or arranging the hair, thus assuring the cut which is most suitable for each arrangement of the hair. On the other hand, owing to its ready handling in which the familiar motions of the hair dressing are followed the device can be employed by all persons for their own use and without requiring any recourse to a professional hairdresser.

Various embodiments of the invention are shown by way of example in the accompanying drawing.

Figs. 1 and 2 are respectively a partial elevational view and a sectional view of a constructional form of the said device.

Fig. 3 shows the cutting blade used with the same, this being separated from the comb. Fig. 4 is a partial elevational view of a modification.

Fig. 5 is a partial lengthwise section of another modification.

Fig. 6 shows a complete comb.

In the device shown in Figs. 1 to 3, the cutting element combined with the comb 1 consists of a rectangular blade 2 which is fitted into a slot 3 in the back of the comb and is secured by screws 4. Every other space between the teeth of the comb extends into the back in such manner as to form notches 5 which communicate with the slot 3 and in which the edge of the blade 2 appears. By this means, when the comb passes through a portion of the hair, the hair engaged in the notches 5 makes contact with the uncovered parts of the blade and is thus cut off, whilst the hair engaged in the spaces between the teeth which do not extend as far as the blade will not be acted upon by the latter and thus remain intact. This affords an alternate cut which furthers the graduated appearance of the hair.

The blade 2 may have two holes 6 for each of the screws 4, and the blade may thus be given two different positions upon the comb. When the cutting parts coinciding with the notches 5 become worn down, the blade can be still used without having to sharpen it again, and for this purpose the screws 4 are removed and the blade is moved lengthwise by the proper distance in such manner as to screen the worn parts by the back of the comb and to bring the parts which are still sharp into the notches 5.

In the construction shown in Fig. 4, the arrangement is similar to the preceding, but the notches 5, provided between alternate teeth of the comb, now have an angular form, which furthers the cutting of the hair by giving it a slanting movement with reference to the edge of the blade 2.

In the device shown in Fig. 5, the cutting element consists of a blade 8 whose cutting parts 8*a* have the form of saw-teeth. The said blade is engaged as in the preceding cases in a slot 3 in the back of the comb, and it is so arranged that the parts 8*a* will be placed across the notches 5 which extend, in alternate fashion, the spaces between the comb teeth. This arrangement is advantageous, for when the comb teeth are moved through the hair in the usual manner, the cutting parts 8*a* will make contact with the hair in a slanting direction, by which the cutting action is furthered and a graduated cut can be obtained.

The present forms of construction refer to the large teeth of the comb, for the sake of clearness, but it is obvious that the invention can be applied in like conditions to the fine toothed part; in this latter case, however, it is preferable to allow more than two teeth between the notches corresponding to the cutting part, by reason of the narrow shape of the teeth and of the spaces between them. To avoid reducing the strength of the teeth to an excessive degree, it is preferable, as shown in Fig. 6, to use separate blades 9 and 10 for each of the two sets of teeth, and to provide two slots 11 and 12, separated by a solid part 13, for use with the said blades. The large teeth of the comb will preferably serve to cut and to thin out long hair, whilst the fine teeth serve to cut the short hair. For this purpose, the invention can be adapted to hairdressers' combs having very long and fine teeth, as shown

in Fig. 6 and thus the hair may be cut as short as desired.

Obviously, the invention is not limited to the forms of construction herein described and represented, but is susceptible of numerous modifications, both as concerns the form of the cutting blades and the method of mounting and securing the same to the comb, and as concerns the form and arrangement of the notches in this latter.

I claim:

1. A comb having teeth, with certain of the spaces between the teeth of greater combing depth than the remaining spaces, and a blade cooperating with the spaces of greater combing depth to provide cutting areas in such spaces, the blade being concealed in the combing spaces of less depth.

2. A comb having a backing, teeth projecting therefrom to define combing spaces, certain of the combing spaces being of greater depth than the remaining spaces, and a blade removably seated in a recess in the comb backing and projecting across the teeth spaces of greater depth to provide cutting areas in such spaces, the cutting edge of the blade being wholly beyond the spaces of less depth.

3. A comb having a backing edge, combing teeth projecting therefrom, the spaces between certain of the teeth being of greater depth from the free edge of the teeth than the remaining spaces, and a blade seated in a recess in the backing edge and bridging the spaces of greater depth, the blade being arranged beyond the spaces of less depth, said blade being adjustable in the slot to present new cutting areas in the spaces of greater depth at will.

4. A comb bearing between its teeth longer and shorter intervals alternating one with the other, a gap situated in the shoulder of the comb, and a cutting blade arranged in said gap so as to present its cutting edge only in the longer intervals.

5. A comb following claim 4, bearing means to fix the cutting blade in different positions dispaced longitudinally.

6. A comb bearing between its teeth prolonged intervals in shape of sharp angle and shorter intervals alternating the one with the other, a gap located in the shoulder of the comb, and a cutting blade arranged in said gap so as to present its cutting edge only in the prolonged intervals in the shape of a sharp angle.

7. A comb following claim 4, in which the cutting blade bears oblique saw teeth.

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