

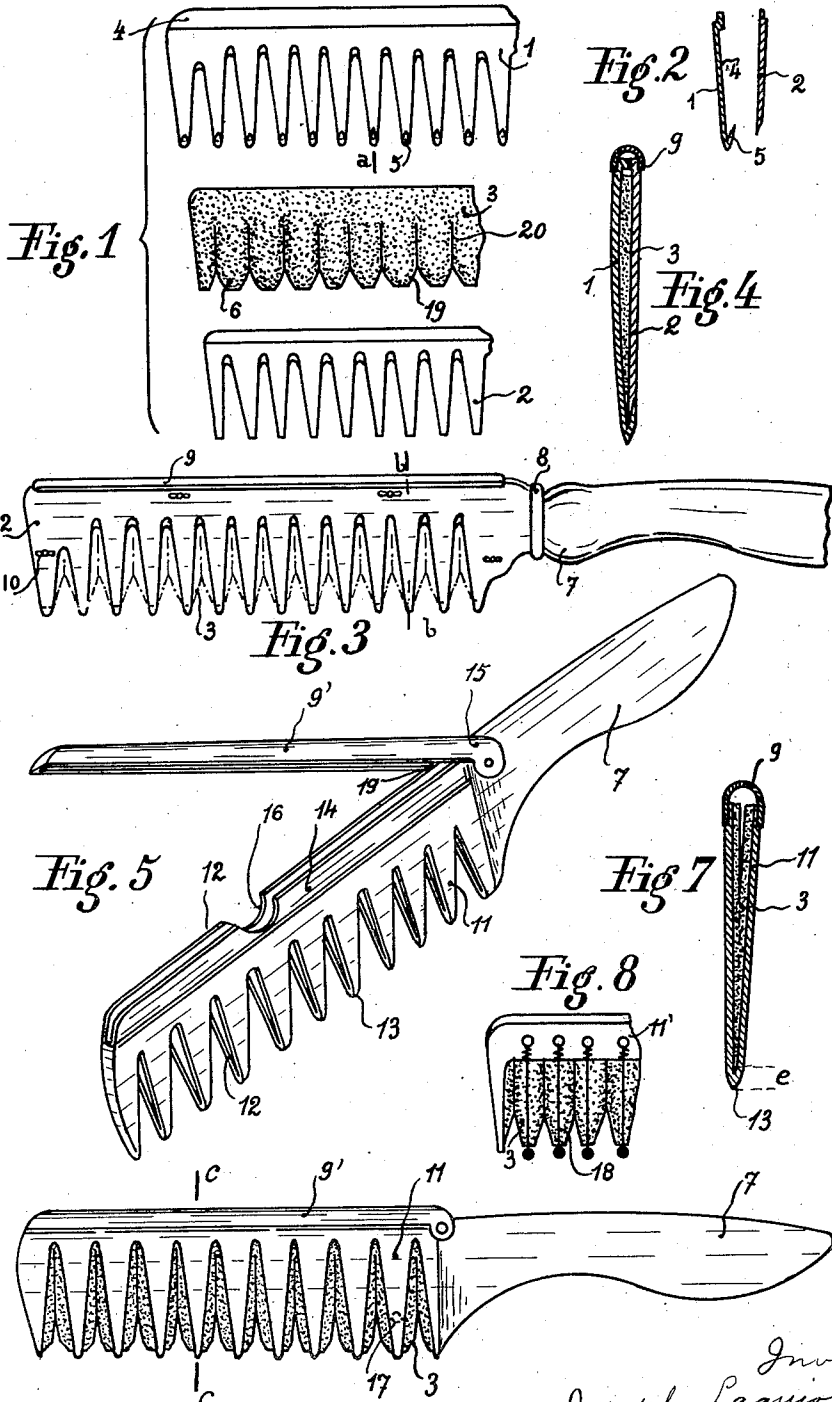
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COMB FOR THE APPLICATION OF DYES

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COMB FOR THE APPLICATION OF DYES

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The present invention consists in a comb for the application of dyes, so as to permit to effect hair-colouring with the greatest commodity, rapidity and efficacy without any risk of moistening or staining the scalp or attaching the same with the colouring liquid.

For this purpose, the comb is essentially constituted by two cheeks, plain or perforated and maintaining between them a moistening body such as blotting-paper, felt, cloth and so on, lodged preferably in a recess provided in one or both cheeks; this body comprises teeth analogous to those of a comb but larger and of lesser height, in such manner that the said body touches the hair passing into the interstices between the teeth but avoids touching directly the scalp since the points or extremities only of the teeth of the cheeks are in direct contact with the scalp, in all positions of the comb during its employment.

The thickness of the substance constituting the cheeks of the comb, even at the lower extremity of the teeth, forms always a protecting shell.

Owing to the form given to the cuts of the moistening body, drawing closer toward the bottom of the teeth, the hair passing into the interstices between the teeth will be rapidly impregnated.

The invention will be better understood by reference to the accompanying drawings showing in the way of examples some executional forms.

Fig. 1 is a front view of three elements constituting the comb according to the first executional form,

Fig. 2 shows a section of one of the cheeks, effected according to the line *a-a* of Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a view of the assembled comb,

Fig. 4 shows on a larger scale a transverse section according to the line *b-b* of Fig. 3,

Fig. 5 shows another executional mode in a perspective view, previous to the introduction of the moistening body,

Fig. 6 is a front view of this comb after this introduction,

Fig. 7 is a section on a larger scale according to the line *c-c* of Fig. 6, and

Fig. 8 shows a second modification of the comb.

According to a very simple embodiment of the invention comb is composed of two separable cheeks 1, 2 of metal, horn, celluloid or moulded substance such as galalith, ivory-imitation and so on, comprising between them the moistening body 3 of spongy, appropriate substance such as blotting-paper, felt, cloth, natural or artificial sponge, compressed wadding and so on.

In at least one cheek is provided a recess 4 serving to receive the moistening body if the same is thick, arresting hooks 5 being provided at the lower extremities of the points.

The moistening body is cut out in shape of a comb with teeth larger and of lesser height than those of the cheeks, so as to permit applying of the extremities 6 of the teeth on the arresting hooks 5 and to prevent thereby their contact with the scalp. The thickness of this body is such that it occupies exactly the space between the two cheeks, as represented in Fig. 4.

In this figure the moistening body is represented in dotted lines between the teeth of the comb and it will be readily seen that at use the hair will be in direct contact with the teeth in the interstices between them whilst the moistening body would not touch the scalp.

A distance of, for example, one millimeter between the lower border of the teeth of the moistening body and the points of the teeth of the comb will be sufficient for efficient protection of the scalp from each attack by the colouring liquid and for assuring the colouring of the hair near its roots and throughout, owing to the intervening effects of capillarity.

The cuts 19 of the moistening body, drawing closer toward the upper part are continued by vertical cuts 20 extending toward the bottoms of the comb-teeth and forming moistening ducts. This form has been specially devised in order to ensure a rapid impregnation of the hair sliding between the wet lips of the moistening body.

The points or borders of the moistening body, touching the hair, can be provided with

a small flange increasing their resistance and permitting storing up of a greater quantity of the liquid.

For use, a handle 7 is adapted by a ferrule 8 to the end of the handle (Fig. 3) or is integral with one of the cheeks. Such handle can be fitted on one of the cheeks at any point and in all desired inclinations. The handle can be provided with a plain shell, removable or not removable and protecting the hand from contact with the moistened hair.

The assembling of the two cheeks can be realized by means of an armature or fitting 9 forming a U-like gutter sliding after the introduction of the moistening body between the cheeks; the cheek 2 can be fastened eventually by screws 10 permitting at the same time tightening them is more or less during colouring so as to express more or less of the colouring substance.

According to the Figures 5 to 7 the cheeks form a sole body obtained either by bending or by soldering, by moulding, hollowing out and so on. 12 is a longitudinal slit or cut destined for the introduction of the moistening substance 3 formed eventually—Fig. 7—by a folded leaf of blotting-paper.

Both cheeks are consequently connected at the lower points 13, where the fold is effected (Fig. 7), the thickness e of the piece constituting a protecting shell for the moistener and preserving the scalp from direct contact with the colouring liquid.

The charging of the moistener 3 with liquid, after fitting into the comb is effected preferably by a drop-counter.

The comb is thereupon closed at its upper part by means of a gutterlike part 9' sliding on the handle or pivoting on the same (Fig. 5) by its projections 15 and heading the upper and preferably narrowed lips 14 of the comb.

16 is a notch in these upper lips in order to facilitate the handling with the moistener.

In order to permit impregnation of the comb after fitting of the moistener between its cheeks, the latter can be provided with perforations 17 as represented with dotted lines in Fig. 6.

According to Fig. 8 the flasks can be supported by simply constituting the armature of the comb as support or outer frame 11' into which are screwed movable rods 18 introduced previously over the moistening body 3 flat (as shown in Fig. 1) in such manner that the moistening body is not maintained laterally by any one of the cheeks and hence not protected outwardly against contact, the guiding rods 18 maintaining sufficiently the moistener.

The working of the device is as follows:

The moistener is impregnated either previous to its fitting into the comb or afterwards, according as to whether employing a comb with two separable cheeks or a comb with cheeks forming one piece. Now, the

hair, the whiskers or the eye-lashes are slowly combed with the comb held in a nearly vertical position.

In case of employment of a comb with two independent cheeks the same are tightened after the tenth stroke with aid of the screws 10 in order to express the colouring liquid still contained in the moistener.

The greatest part of colouring will be obtained at the third employment because the hair colours itself, owing to the capillarity, by itself up to the root.

In order to maintain the colouring, the roots must be coloured nearly once a month; for this purpose the charged and well cleaned comb is introduced flat so as to touch the scalp and a short to and fro motion is imparted to the same in horizontal direction followed by a vertical movement limited to a height of about 3 m/m.

It goes without saying that the invention is not limited to the described and represented executional examples and permits the most different modifications.

What I claim, is:

1. A comb for applying dye, comprising an absorbent body to be impregnated with hair coloring liquid and having teeth, in combination with a support comprising two toothed cheeks arranged one on each side of said body, the teeth of said body exceeding in width the teeth of said support and being shorter than the teeth of said support so that the ends of the support teeth project beyond the ends of the body teeth and prevent the latter from coming in contact with the scalp.

2. A hair dyeing comb comprising an absorbent body having teeth and slits in continuation of the interstices between the teeth in combination with a supporting member comprising two toothed cheeks between which said body is arranged, the teeth of the cheeks being of less width than those of the body and coaxial therewith.

3. A hair dyeing comb as claimed in claim 2, including also a handle at one end of said supporting member.

4. A hair dyeing comb as claimed in claim 2, in which the cheeks of the supporting member are separable from each other and the teeth of one cheek are provided at their outer ends with hooks forming extensions thereof and serving to prevent the teeth of the body from coming in contact with the scalp.

5. A hair dyeing comb comprising an absorbent body having teeth and slits in continuation of the interstices between the teeth, in combination with a supporting member comprising two integral toothed cheeks spaced apart and between which said body is arranged, the teeth of the cheeks being hollow to receive and of less width than and coaxial with the body, and the points of the cheek teeth being closed.

6. A hair dyeing comb as claimed in claim
1 including a closure cap pivotally mounted
at one end and arranged to close over the up-
per edges of the absorbent body and the
5 toothed cheeks.

In witness whereof I affix my signature.

JOSEPH LAGUIONIE.

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