Sept. 30, 1924. 1,509,847

S. SEVERSON

HAIR CUTTING APPLIANCE

Filed Feb. 1, 1922

Fig. 1.

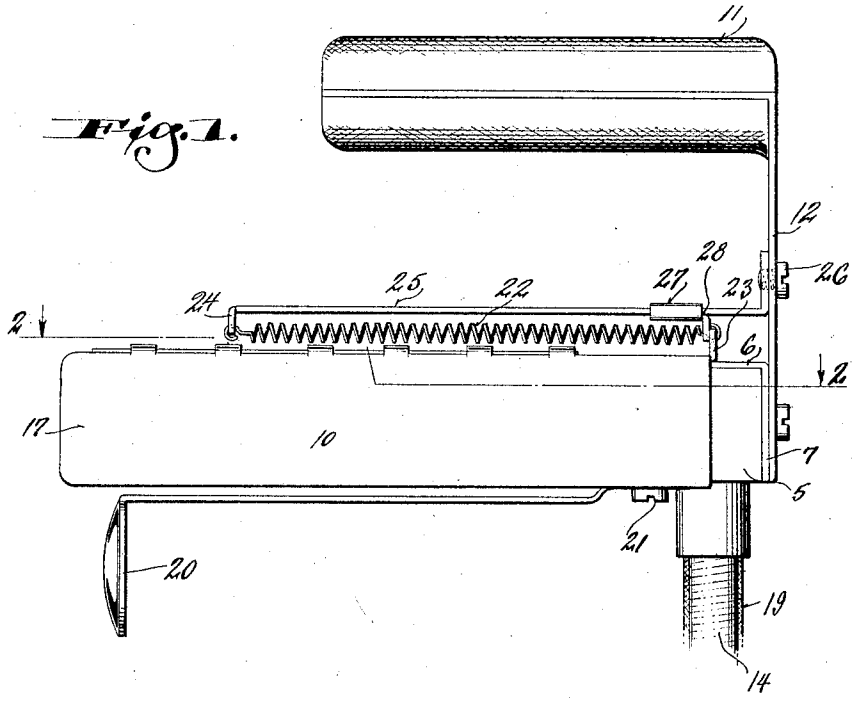
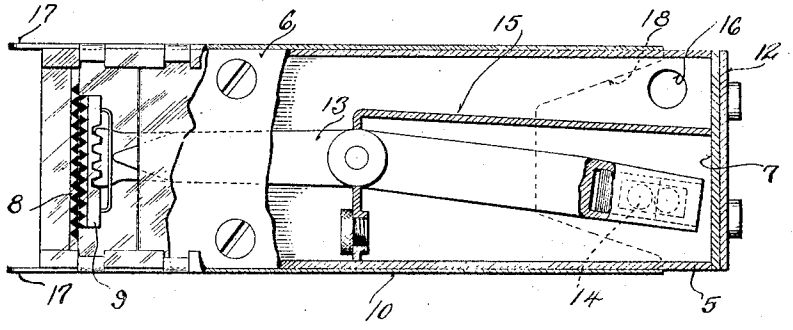


Fig. 2.



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HAIR-CUTTING APPLIANCE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL SEVERSON, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Valders, in the county of Manitowoc and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hair-Cutting Appliances, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which are a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in hair cutting appliances of that type in which the cutters are mechanically operated.

It is one of the objects of this invention to provide a device of the character described so designed as to facilitate the trimming of the hair to any desired length and for this purpose involves means for performing the function of a gauge and enabling the operator to vary the length of cutting during the manipulation of the appliance. This particular gauge feature is so arranged as to yield to pressure when the operator applies the appliance in order to bring the cutting element into closer relation with the surface over which it is moved, thus effecting close cutting action, while on the other hand allowing the cutting element to be retracted from such close position to produce a greater cutting length of hair, the variable adjustment between the shortest and longest hair length being substantially automatic.

As it is preferable that vacuum or suction means be employed in connection with the present device it is essential that the gauge member be in the form of a sliding sleeve, movable from the cutting element. This construction, while capable of performing its functions in a desirable manner, is open to the objection of the inability of the operator to see the relative distance between the hair ends and the cutting element. Hence it is another object of this invention to provide a gauge sleeve, one side of which is transparent in order that the cutting element may be visible to the operator at all times.

As it is sometimes desirable that the gauge sleeve be restrained from outward movement or else have the outward movement thereof adjustably limited, it is a further object of this invention to provide an adjustable stop whereby the gauge sleeve may be locked against movement or else permitted outward movement to an adjustable degree.

This invention has for a still further object to provide an appliance of the character described having a handle member overlying one side thereof and having a guide extended longitudinally from the appliance to provide means for attaching a spring for normally yieldably urging the gauge sleeve outwardly and at the same time providing a support for an adjustable stop for limiting the movement of the gauge sleeve by its spring means.

A still further object of this invention resides in the provision of a rest or support which serves as a purchase in operating the appliance whereby unsteadiness on the part of the operator in manipulating the appliance will have no effect upon the efficiency thereof.

And a still further object of this invention resides in the provision of a partition within the casing to define the suction chamber communicating with the cutting instrumentalities mounted therein and a lubricating compartment in which the drive for the cutting instrumentalities runs.

With the above and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, my invention resides in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts substantially as hereinafter described and more particularly defined by the appended claims, it being understood that such changes in the precise embodiment of the herein disclosed invention may be made as come within the scope of the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, I have illustrated one complete example of the physical embodiment of my invention constructed according to the best mode I have so far devised for the practical application of the principles thereof, and in which:

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved type of hair cutting appliance, and

Figure 2 is a view part in section and part

in elevation taken therethrough on the plane of line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Referring now more particularly to the accompanying drawings in which like numerals designate like parts throughout the several views, the numeral 5 designates a casing preferably made of sheet metal, or the like, and of substantially rectangular form in which the cutter and its operating elements, to be later described, are mounted. The casing 5 is preferably provided with a removable cover 6, one end of which may be flanged or struck downwardly, as at 7, to provide a closure for one end of the casing, the other casing end being open and having mounted thereadjacent a pair of cooperating cutting members 8 and 9. The cover 6 is secured in place by suitable screw means which pass therethrough and engage in ears or lugs (not shown) formed on the casing side walls, the screw means being flush with the surface of the cover in order to permit the free sliding thereover of a sleeve member 10 which provides a gauge element, as hereinafter described.

The appliance is provided with a handle 11 formed of an angular strip of metal 12 having one end secured to the closed end of the casing 5 and its other portion overlying the appliance and provided with suitable grips.

The cutting member 8 is stationary and the cutting member 9 slidably mounted and connected with one end of a medially pivoted rocking arm 13, the other end of which is connected by means of a suitable drive with a flexible shaft 14 which preferably leads from a drive motor. The interior of the casing 5 has a partition 15 therein which separates that part of the casing in which the connection between lever 13 and shaft 14 is positioned from the rest of the casing to provide a lubricating space so that a suction means (not shown) may be connected with the interior of the casing through an opening 16 therein in order that the hair cut by the cutting instrumentalities may be carried off to a suitable receptacle.

Sleeve 10 has its top and bottom terminating slightly inwardly of the outer ends of its sides to provide two gauge extensions 17, and the other end of the bottom wall of the sleeve is cut away, as at 18, to accommodate for the flexible cable 14, a vacuum tube 19, connected with opening 16, and the inner end of a head rest 20, which is secured to the casing by a screw 21. The head rest 20 is preferably positioned adjacent the cutting instrumentalities and provides a rest engageable with the head of the person whose hair is being cut in order that the appliance may be pivoted thereon to permit a tapering cut as the instrument is passed up the back of the head as will be readily obvious to those skilled in the art to which an invention of this character appertains.

The sleeve 10 is at all times yieldably urged outwardly by a contractile spring 22, one end of which is secured to an upstruck lip or part 23 formed on the rear top face of the sleeve and the other end of which is secured to a downstruck lip 24 formed on the outer end of a guide 25, which is positioned longitudinally over the casing and is carried by the strip 12 by fastening means 26. Slidably mounted on guide 25 is a slide member 27 which is provided with a stop 28 with which projection 23 is engageable whereby movement of the sleeve 10 under action of spring 22 is limited. Slide 27 has a tight, frictional or sliding contact with guide 25 so that it may be moved to any position therealong to vary the movement of the sleeve.

In the use of this appliance the operator manipulates the same by grasping the handle 11 and, starting at a point where the hair is to be cut short, pressure is exerted against the handle to move the sleeve 14 inwardly to thereby bring blades 8 and 9 close to the scalp. Moving the appliance upwardly from the top of the head, using rest 20 as a purchase to gradually increase the space between the cutters and the scalp, gradually permits sleeve 10 to move outwardly under action of its spring 22 and increase the length of the hair as cut. By reason of rest 20 this tapering of the cut is obtained to a fine degree as will be readily obvious and any variation of the length of the cut of the hair is obtainable within reasonable range simply by the control of the pressure which the operator uses and which effects the position of the sleeve 10. In order that the operator may readily view the cutting blades at all times the top of the sleeve 10 is transparent as shown in the drawings.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. In an appliance of the class described, a casing, cutting means carried by the casing, a guard extensible from the casing, a guide extending longitudinally of the guard, a slide member adjustable along the guide, and a stop carried by the slide member for limiting the extension of the guard.

2. In an appliance of the class described, a casing, cutting means carried by the casing, a guard extensible from the casing, a guide extending longitudinally of the guard, a slide member adjustable along the guide, a spring connecting the outer end of the guide with the inner end of the guard whereby the guard is normally urged outwardly, and a stop carried by the slide member for limiting the outward movement of the guard.

3. In an appliance of the class described, a casing, cutting means carried by the cas-

ing, a sleeve slidably mounted over the casing, means normally urging the sleeve outwardly over the cutting means, and a head engaging rest carried by the casing with its outer end positioned adjacent the cutting means.

4. In an appliance of the class described, the combination with a casing, cutting means carried by the casing, and a guard extensible over the casing to regulate the cut of said cutting means, of a rest providing a fulcrum to permit the gradual extension from the casing of the guard to produce an even tapering cut by the cutting means.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

SAMUEL SEVERSON.