

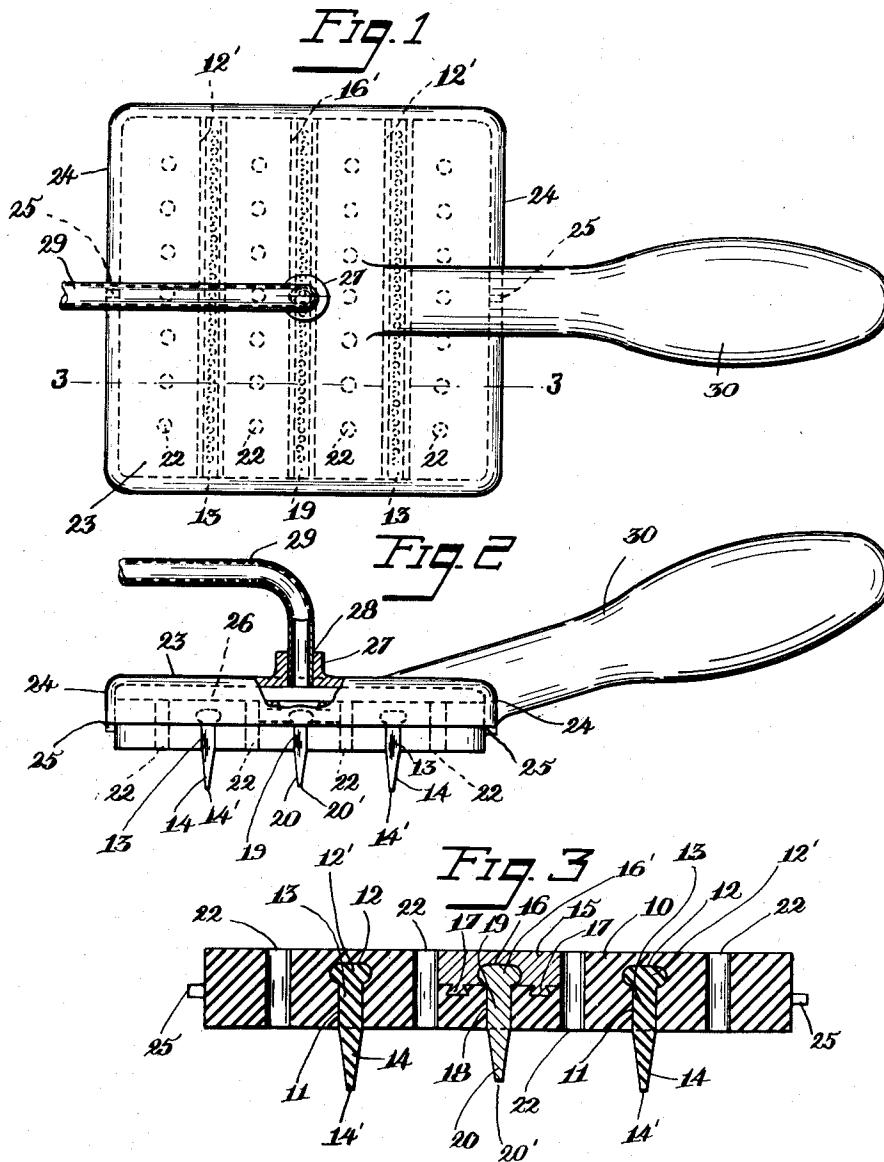
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FUR TREATING DEVICE

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FUR TREATING DEVICE

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5 Claims. (Cl. 149—13)

This invention relates generally to apparatus for the treatment of furs and more specifically, to a device for refinishing, glazing, cleaning, combing and drying the fur of pelts.

5 The main object of the invention resides in the provision of a device wherein the combing, cleaning, glazing and drying operations are accomplished simultaneously and effectually without the aid of experienced workmen.

10 Another object of the invention resides in the provision of a device wherein there is no possibility of singeing, scorching or injuring the hair.

A further object of the invention resides in the provision of a device wherein the fur hairs are 15 straightened with the aid of an increased production of electrostatic charges during the combing operation. Furthermore, the production of the said charges eliminates the acid substances which have heretofore been used to straighten 20 the hairs. In addition, the improved device eliminates the use of single metal combs which always exposed the pelt to laceration.

These objects and other incidental ends and advantages of the invention will hereinafter ap- 25 pear in the progress of the disclosure and as pointed out in the appended claims.

In accordance with the drawing:

30 Figure 1 is a plan view of a pelt or fur-treating device constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is an end elevation of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an enlarged sectional view of Figure 1, showing the top cover element removed, along the plane 3—3 thereof.

35 The main body 10 of the device constitutes in effect a frame work for a currycomb wherein parallel rows of teeth project from the undersurface. Each alternate row of teeth is provided with an intermediate row of teeth of shorter 40 length. The teeth of each intermediate row are metallic and magnetic, and are preferably so made by being slidably engaged with a magnetic strip of metal slidably mounted in block 10, the teeth of the alternate rows being made of com- 45 position such as hard rubber or Bakelite.

Each row of non-metallic teeth is in the form of a comb having a back or spine 12 with shanks 13 and teeth 14 depending therefrom. Spine 12 in cross-section is preferably wider than the 50 width of shank 13 for slidable engagement with block member 10. The block member 10, which is preferably rectangular in shape, is provided with similar spaced and parallel alternate grooves 11 proceeding perpendicularly from the 55 lower surface and terminating below the upper

surface in an expanded groove portion 12. Thus grooves 11 are made to engage the combs.

Intermediate the alternate rows of combs is a metallic and magnetic comb mounted in block 10 and secured to a permanent magnetic strip 15. The magnetic strip 15 is mounted in block 10 in a groove therein whereby the upper surface of the said magnetic strip 15 becomes co-planar with the upper surface of block 10. Strip 15 is provided with dovetails 17 which slidably engage 10 corresponding grooves in block 10. Numeral 18 represents a groove parallel and similar to groove 11, the upper termination or expanded groove portion 16 being formed in the magnetic strip 15. Thus the magnetic comb is mounted in block 15 10 in similar fashion to the mounted non-metallic combs.

A preferably non-metallic cover member 23 is adapted to engage with block member 10 whereby a hot air chamber 26 is effected with the upper 20 surface of block 10. This is accomplished by providing the cover member 23 with peripheral side flanges 24, the latter resting on projections 25 along the edges of block 10. Centrally of the cover member 23 is a boss 27 having a central 25 orifice 28. A hot air pipe is affixed within the orifice 28 whereby hot air is transmitted into chamber 26. The hot air escapes from the undersurface of block 10 through parallel rows of orifices 22, each row of orifices preferably being 30 between two adjacent combs. A handle 30 is provided and as shown, is affixed to the cover member 23.

It is to be observed that the lower terminals 14' and 20' of teeth 14 and 20 respectively, are 35 rounded to prevent laceration and cutting of the fur hair and pelt when the device is used on a fur skin, and that metallic teeth 20 are shorter than teeth 14, so that the former do not reach 40 the pelt.

The hot air coming from orifices 22 dries the pelt and hair simultaneously with the combing of the latter. Electrostatic charges are induced on the hair by the friction of non-metallic teeth 14, these charges being discharged almost in- 45 stantly by magnetic teeth 20. Such an arrangement induces development of more static electricity, thereby giving the hairs more life or straightening them in a more efficient manner. The purpose of making the said comb magnetic 50 in addition to metallic is to offer a magnetic field for the increase in the instantaneous charge density. It has been found by actual experiment that the discharge of the electrostatic charges on the hairs of the fur induced by a comb 55

of the present construction is accompanied by a degree of crackling which far exceeds the degree of crackling when an ordinary comb inducing electrostatic charges on the hairs is passed there-
 5 through. I believe that the presence of a magnetic field emanating from the ends of the metallic teeth causes an increase in the flow of electrons from the fur hairs to the non-metallic teeth, thereby leaving a greater positive charge
 10 on the fur hairs. The presence of the metallic teeth brings about an immediated discharge of the charges on the fur hairs thereby serving to give them a sudden straightening pull at the moment of discharge. Whether or not this theory
 15 is correct, the fact remains that furs which are combed with a comb construction above described present a more lustrous and lifelike appearance.

It is understood that there may be more than one set of alternate non-metallic teeth having an intermediate row of magnetic metallic teeth.

The hot air source is external to the device and can be transmitted by a soft or flexible tube
 20 29. The device is light, compact and very handy. It may be used on the fur skin whether the same is lying flat on a table or suspended from a rack.

I wish it understood that minor changes and variations in the shape, material, number of combs, integration and location of the parts of
 30 the invention may all be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention and without departing from the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

35 1. A fur treating device comprising a body member having parallel rows of stiff, spaced, combing non-metallic and electrostatic charge-producing teeth projecting from the undersurface thereof, a parallel row of shorter metallic
 40 teeth intermediate each set of parallel rows of

non-metallic teeth, a cover member forming an air chamber with the said body member, the body member having perforations therethrough communicating with the said air chamber.

2. A fur treating device comprising a body member having parallel rows of stiff, spaced, combing non-metallic and electrostatic charge-producing teeth projecting from the undersurface thereof, a parallel row of shorter magnetized
 10 teeth intermediate each set of parallel rows of non-metallic teeth, a cover member forming an air chamber with the said body member, the body member having perforations therethrough communicating with the said air chamber.

3. A fur treating device comprising a body member having slidably detachable rows of stiff, spaced, combing non-metallic and electrostatic charge-producing teeth projecting from the undersurface thereof, a row of slidably detachable
 20 and shorter metallic teeth intermediate each set of rows of non-metallic teeth, a cover member forming an air chamber with the said body member, the body member having perforations therethrough communicating with the said air chamber.

4. In a fur treating device, a body member having slidably detachable rows of stiff, spaced, combing non-metallic and electrostatic charge-producing teeth projecting from the undersurface thereof and a row of slidably detachable
 30 and shorter metallic teeth intermediate each set of rows of non-metallic teeth.

5. In a fur treating device, a body member having slidably detachable rows of stiff, spaced, combing non-metallic and electrostatic charge-producing teeth projecting from the undersurface thereof and a row of slidably detachable
 35 and shorter metallic and magnetic teeth intermediate each set of rows of non-metallic teeth.

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